Usenet Newsgroup Archive: rec.radio.amateur.antenna

2002-04 - 2002-06

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Date span: 2002-04-01 through 2002-06-30

Source text: rec.radio.amateur.antenna.txt

Source item: https://archive.org/details/usenet-rec

Messages included in this PDF: 6,136

Message records with no readable body available in the source text: 5

Messages are presented chronologically by archived date.

Binary or encoded payloads are not printed as blocks of encoded text; a placeholder appears where such material was detected. The original source text is unchanged.

1. Re: Installing a good station ground system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 00:28:57 UTC
From: Gary Coffman <ke4zv@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <bp8faugjcr3gk7vb9grgcju1apps1l6nuu@4ax.com>
Source record: 145857

On Sun, 31 Mar 2002 23:28:58 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>A solitary 6-feet rod is next to useless as a RADIO ground unless immersed
>in salt water.
>
>So although there may be some national (Federal?) 60Hz power distribution
>regulations which insist on a 6-feet ground rod, by all means connect such a
>rod to your radio ground but don't solely depend on it for radio purposes.

The National Electrical Code says that *if you can't do better*, then you must use at least one *8 foot* made electrode (ground rod). A six foot rod would not be Code compliant.

Code preferred grounding methods include Ufer grounds (rebar in concrete), metallic underground water piping, or a ground ring (buried bare wire surrounding the premises). A driven rod is the grounding method of last resort. This is for safety grounding only, of course. There is no assurance a minimum Code compliant ground will provide a satisfactory RF ground (if one is desired for some reason, ie to provide a counterpoise for an unbalanced antenna for example).

>It may be of interest, a 6-feet ground rod in average sort of soil has a
>resistance to Mother Earth much greater than 25 ohms. Even a pair of spaced
>rods may have a resistance considerably higher than the regulation maximum.

The NEC requires an impedance to Earth of less than 25 ohms, and requires you to do whatever is necessary to achieve less than 25 ohms. That often does require more than one made electrode, though the preferred grounding means usually provide a much lower impedance. Note this is measured at 60 Hz. The impedance at other frequencies may be, and usually is, significantly different. The DC resistance will certainly be different, due to polarization effects in the soil fluids.

Gary

2. Re: Optimum SWR for multiband magloops?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 01:13:42 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a88c85$6kc$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145858

CAM sez,
> Reg Edwards wrote:
> > There must be at least TWO variable components in ANY device which
matches
> > an antenna to a feedline. An antenna tuner always has at least two
knobs on
> > the front.
>
> My ladder-line length selector gives a good enough match with only one
> variable component. If the 450 ohm SWR is between 4.5:1 and 18:1, the
> 50 ohm SWR at a current maximum point will be less than 2:1.
============================

Of course it does! Your second preset fixed variable 'component' has already been chosen by you to put you in the right ball park for the greatest number of low SWR usable bands. That's your ultimate objective. Your second variable component, of course, is the Zo of your so-called 450-ohm transmission line.

It is fortunate your actual line Zo is around 390 ohms. If the line had been its nominal value of 450 ohms you would have found it necessary to change to different line lengths for particular bands.

And very likely some of the existing usable bands would not work at all. On the other hand, you may find some of the bands you now find unusable could be brought into use just by changing line lengths.

Sooner or later someone will come along and say the line lengths you specify don't work. Why ? Because HIS/HER nominal 450-ohm line is actually 500 ohms!

But I say in great haste, your method of dispensing with large high-power, expensive tuners is a very practical proposition. It works. What better recommendation ? !

A similar sort of situation applies to magloops. If one of the necessary two components (coupling loop diameter) is fixed for SWR = 1:1 on one band then the number of other useable bands below, say, SWR = 1.5 is inevitably restricted.

Actually, the magloop has a fortuitous advantage. When the coupling loop is used rather than a gamma match, it is found that the optimum "turns ratio" on the 'matching transformer" tends to remain constant as the frequency increases.

The magloop first becomes unusable at a high frequency where the tuning capacitor is set to its minimum value. This occurs at a frequency lower than

the frequency at which the 'turns ratio' of the small coupling loop starts going haywire.

It eventually goes haywire at high frequencies simply because the current distribution around the main loop is no longer uniform. But it is the minimum value of the main tuning capacitor which first sets a limit to the highest usable frequency.

If the tuning capacitor is completely disconnected the highest usable frequency is that at which the loop perimitter is 1/2-wavelength. But the loop current is then so non-uniform (it's similar to a dipole), the relationship between main-loop and coupling-loop diameters has completely changed. It is no longer a magloop!

But the minimum of at least two variables cannot be avoided. And that's where the two variables, L and C, of the L-network comes in. In principle, as someone else has pointed out, the simple L-network can match anything to anything.

That you have managed just by varying line length can be deluding. You have already selected line Zo. See program DIPOLE2. Change Zo and see what happens to the frequencies at which SWR is less than your arbitrary value of 1.5:1.

By the way, Terman uses Zo, not Z0. ;o)

Your old pal, Reg, G4FGQ

3. Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 01:42:00 UTC
From: Luis Antonio Motta Albergaria Pacheco <rdd87728@mail.telepac.pt>
Message-ID: <a87llv$9ek$1@venus.telepac.pt>
Source record: 145847

Hello,
I am Luis, CU2IJ. I had a Cushcraft R8. It was a good performer until it got broken with last winds of about 100km/h. So this one last less than one year. It was mounted without guyng as the manual sugested.
No repply from cushcraft.
My advice: IF YOU LIVE IN MODERATE TO WINDY AREA, DO NOT BUY THIS ANTENNA.

Best 73
Luis
CU2IJ

4. Re: Atas 100 on 80?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 02:04:36 UTC
From: k4ia@aol.comnojunk
Message-ID: <20020331210436.02569.00001678@mb-dh.aol.com>
Source record: 145859

The radio is programmed to not even try to load on 80 so I don't think it is possible.
Radio K4IA
Craig Buck
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

REAL CHEAP Long Distance 4.9 cents/min and REAL CHEAP International, Toll Free, Callback, Calling Cards, Pagers and more Tune to http://www.ld.net/?bucksavers

5. One correction.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 02:13:30 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a88fo9pte1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145860

In the previous posting, for 6-feet rods, would USA readers please substitute 8-feet rods (2.43840000 metres).

But it is suggested not to use a rod of any length as a radio ground for your 1KW, 160m, 0.625-wave vertical.

6. Re: Magnetic loop??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 03:10:40 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a88j3g$g95$0@208.207.71.166>
Source record: 145861

Gary Coffman wrote:
>
> On 30 Mar 2002 15:01:36 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:
> >> "Chris Bartlett" <Bartty@v21mail.co.uk> wrote in message
> >> > Can you make them into a beam??
> >> >
> >
> > > I can see no reason that you couldn't make a loop into a beam by adding
> > >the proper director and/or reflector loops. Tune them loke a yagi, 5%
> > >higher in frequency for a reflector, 5% lower in frequency for a
> > >director. Space them like you would a yagi, and go. (you wouldn't feed
> > >either, of course). Your problems would seem to be mostly mechanical,
> > >and the fact that you would probably have to also retune the parasitic
> > >elements when changing frequency very far.
> >
> > Unfortunately, that doesn't work very well. The loop Q is too high,
> > so a 5% excursion is so far down the curve that induced parasitic
> > currents tend toward nil. But if you *drive* both loops, you can get
> > directional patterns. (Feeding the monster can be a bitch, though.)

That's logical...if the 5% parasitic frequency offset is far enough
away from the driven element to be completely outside its hi Q bandpass
indeed it wouldn't excite.

7. Re: L-network Revealed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 03:19:35 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a88jk7$h7o$0@208.207.71.166>
Source record: 145862

```
CAM wrote:
>
> Prefered Customer wrote:
> >
> > CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> > >Take a look at the 130 ft all-HF-band dipole on my web page and tell
> > >me where I went wrong...
> > >In particular, check out the almost 11dBi gain in the four lobes
> > >on 10m with TOAs of 12 degrees.
> > Four lobes; that would leave four big gaps in coverage, eh?
> > How do you fill those in? Rotate the 130' dipole?
>
> I have a 33ft rotatable dipole if the 130ft dipole doesn't give
> me the coverage I need. I have an A/B knife switch between the
> two antennas. As often as not, the 130ft fixed dipole beats
> the rotatable dipole in the rotatable dipole's best direction.
> Note that I use the ladder-line fed 33ft rotatable dipole on
> 20m-10m and it is a non-resonant length on all bands except 20m.
>

Fred needs to read Walt Maxwell's "Reflections".
```

8. Re: L-network Revealed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 03:41:33 UTC
From: Lanny <LANNY.DELANEY@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <NFQp8.1664$Yg6.277611735@newssvr15.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 145863

http://www.tentec.com/HIGH.HTM#model238

9. FA: Mosley Pro67 + 30' Tower + KLM VHF Yagi in SoCal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 03:48:49 UTC
From: Paul Lonnquist <paul@dock.net>
Message-ID: <BMQp8.885$md7.380555@newshog.newsread.com>
Source record: 145864
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.swap

Check this out if you always wanted some impressive aluminum at your QTH...reserve is only $250!!! You may have to cut and paste the URL twice because of the way the posting splits it. Located in Southern California.

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1343007267&r=0&t=0&showTutorial=0&ed=1018116651&indexURL=0&rd=1

10. Re: help rebuilding a DK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 05:23:43 UTC
From: Peter Shintani <shintani@cts.com>
Message-ID: <3CA7EEDF.DB39C16@cts.com>
Source record: 145865

Cecil:
Got another question for you.
When I got the DK3, the outer tube was heavily oxidized.
I thought that the oxidized surface would reduce efficiency as
that is were the current is the highest. I am spending a lot of time with
the wire wheel and drill to take off the blackish oxide. After spending an hour
or so, I managed to get half of the tube clean. I then realized that the tube
was not copper but it seems to be brass or bronze. For some reason I thought
that most screw driver antennas were made with copper pipe. Would the
additional resistance of bronze/brass vs copper be insignificant ?
I have access to a good network analyser. How much shunt inductance
does the coil that you recommended have ? You mentioned 6 turns of 1.5" dia
coil stock. What is the approximate inductance ?

Peter

CAM wrote:

> Peter Shintani wrote:
> >
> > Cam:
> > thanks for the advice. I will gget rid of the shunt caps/relays and try
> > the shunt inductor. I am not sure but I think I've seen a shunt inductor on
> > someone's loaded antenna ? Perhaps I was a texas bug catcher ?
>
> I am also a Texas bug catcher. I feed them to my Purple Martins.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
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> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

11. Re: help rebuilding a DK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 06:18:39 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CA7FBBF.71642071@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145866

Peter Shintani wrote:
>
> Cecil:
> Got another question for you.
> When I got the DK3, the outer tube was heavily oxidized.
> I thought that the oxidized surface would reduce efficiency as
> that is were the current is the highest. I am spending a lot of time with
> the wire wheel and drill to take off the blackish oxide. After spending an hour
> or so, I managed to get half of the tube clean. I then realized that the tube
> was not copper but it seems to be brass or bronze. For some reason I thought
> that most screw driver antennas were made with copper pipe. Would the
> additional resistance of bronze/brass vs copper be insignificant ?

Sorry, I don't know anything about the DK3. I have an HS-1600 and,
although my bottom section is painted, I believe it is aluminum.

> I have access to a good network analyser. How much shunt inductance
> does the coil that you recommended have ? You mentioned 6 turns of 1.5" dia
> coil stock. What is the approximate inductance ?

Roughly about 0.6 uH according to the formula in the ARRL Handbook.
(1.5^2)*(6^2)/((18*1.5)+(40*1))
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

12. Re: Optimum SWR for multiband magloops?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 09:14:46 UTC
From: Frank van Wensveen <frankvw@euronet.nl>
Message-ID: <e59gaukbiv1cacqlim53an9mejqep1cl6i@4ax.com>
Source record: 145867

On Sun, 31 Mar 2002 07:38:23 -0600, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

> Quoting the ARRL Antenna Book: "This simple feed (small loop
> gamma match) will provide better than 1.7:1 SWR over a 2:1
> frequency range." Thus, outside of the 2:1 frequency range,
> we can infer that the SWR will be greater than 1.7:1.
From the above that seems a logical assumption, yes. Still I know that
there are 5-band magloops (using a coupling loop as a feed) that get
an acceptable (say, <2:1) SWR on 5 bands. So how do they do that? :-)

73,

Frank PA3GMP

13. Re: Optimum SWR for multiband magloops?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 09:25:14 UTC
From: Frank van Wensveen <frankvw@euronet.nl>
Message-ID: <u99gau0u67gdi72bq0jk876k38qm7gpcpn@4ax.com>
Source record: 145868

On Sun, 31 Mar 2002 20:03:53 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

> There must be at least TWO variable components in ANY device which matches
> an antenna to a feedline. An antenna tuner always has at least two knobs on
> the front.
Agreed. But an antenna tuner is (next to a balun) mainly a variable
impedance transformer. A magloop antenna is tuned by changing the
resonance frequency of the antenna itself (rather than matching a
non-resonant antenna's impedance to that of the transceiver). So I'm
not at all sure the two can be compared on a one-to-one basis.

> But the usual magloop has only one variable control the - main tuning
> capacitor. The second control is fixed and set for one band only. The
> second control is the FIXED DIAMETER of the small coupling loop to the coax
> feedline. It is a critical Z-matching component. In effect, it adjusts the
> fractional turns ratio of a transformer formed by the main and small loop.
This is true. And since the turns ratio of that transformer is fixed,
so is the impedance tranformation factor. Hence, in order to get a 1:1
SWR, the impedance of the outer (main) loop must be tuned to the exact
value where it will result in 50 ohms at the antenna's feed point. The
idea is to do that with the tuning capacitor in the main loop.
Apparently this (or at least an acceptable approximation) is possible
on the lower bands (e.g. 7MHz) but not on the bands above twice that
frequency. Above 14 MHz the SWR suddenly peaks.

> Download MAGLOOP in a few seconds from website below. Run immediately. Enter
> basic data. Results in milli-seconds. What-if? operation.
I'll try that - thanks!

> By the way, a coupling loop is much preferable to a gamma-match. And a bare,
> self-supporting coupling wire, unconnected to the main loop, is preferable
> to a screened loop constructed from coax. The handbooks need bringing into
> the 21st century.
Interesting. I've had all kinds of advice on coupling loops - 50% of
which tells me that bare wire loops are the best, the other 50% that
say exactly the same about coax (faraday) loops. So far I've had the
best results with a coax loop (as far as SWR is concerned) and a few
amateurs have reported that coax loops are a little less sensitive to
QRM.

73,

Frank PA3GMP

14. Re: G5RV on 75m and 40m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 10:03:09 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204010203.79ff7d90@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145919

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CA6A584.3E5D801C@IEEE.org>...
> Someone implied that the G5RV was not a very good antenna
> on 75m and 40m.

The "average" run of the mill G5RV isn't that hot. Fairly lousy on
80m.
I used one one time that was nearly useless on 80m compared to a
simple dipole.
I used it two field days in a row, and wore 1/2 inch off my teeth from
all the gritting. Useless it was....I refused to ever use it again,
and I haven't so far. My opinions of the average windom are not much
better...Yes, I am a picky SOB. Once you use the best, in the garbage
with all the rest is my motto..:(

I have added a couple of graphs to my
> web page that show how the 28 ft. 300 ohm series
> matching section transforms the antenna feedpoint
> impedances on 75m and 40m to relatively desirable values
> easily handled by virtually all antenna tuners.

I think you are better off not using the tuner if you can swing it.
Thats half the problem in many cases.
But also the common G5RV ladder line/ choke/ coax scheme degrades the
performance quite a bit I think . Why anyone would want to use
anything other than a straight shot of ladder line to a tuner, I'll
never know. But if you set it up like I'd want it , it wouldn't be a
G5RV anymore. It would just be a center fed 102 ft dipole. Whatever I
would call it, it would still be inferior to a coax fed dipole. Your
130 ft "no tuner" antenna would be comparable, but it's not a g5rv
either. On 80m, I've found the coax fed dipole is king of the hill for
a simple dipole type antenna. No system using a tuner will ever beat
it, no matter how careful you tune. This assumes all types are at the
same height. Your no tuner ladder line version is the only other type
of feed I know of that can compete. The losses are about the same, or
close enough not to be noticed. MK

15. Re: Optimum SWR for multiband magloops?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 11:57:23 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a89hv3$lu7$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145920

The purpose of the tuning capacitor is NOT to cause 50 ohms to appear somewhere - it is to reduce the loop reactance to zero.

It is the transformer action which transforms the loop resistance to 50 ohms. With a 75 or 150-ohm line a different diameter coupling loop would be needed.

Reg, G4FGQ

16. Long wire feeder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 13:00:05 UTC
From: Julian <Julian@velodnospamog.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <GAJmpLCVnFq8Ewoh@velodog.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 145922

Hi

I intend to set up a log wire aerial for SWL using about 60 feet of wire to a Watson balun. For reasons I won't go into I will need to use about 60 feet of coaxial feeder from the balun to the receiver and a similar length shielded ground (coaxial again, screen and core shorted at the earth end, just the core connected to the receiver ground). Does this sound sensible? I would appreciate any comments as I am no expert!
--
Julian

17. Re: Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 13:04:38 UTC
From: Ken Ashcroft <ken@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <KFvAAIBmrFq8EwoC@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 145921

The R5 has a weak design in the lower sections. They produced a stronger
version but it is not available. Maybe the R8 has the same problem I
fixed the R5 with a rigid plastic tube from a vacuum cleaner. Worth a
go.
In article <a87llv$9ek$1@venus.telepac.pt>, Luis Antonio Motta
Albergaria Pacheco <rdd87728@mail.telepac.pt> writes
>Hello,
>I am Luis, CU2IJ. I had a Cushcraft R8. It was a good performer until it got
>broken with last winds of about 100km/h. So this one last less than one
>year. It was mounted without guyng as the manual sugested.
>No repply from cushcraft.
>My advice: IF YOU LIVE IN MODERATE TO WINDY AREA, DO NOT BUY THIS ANTENNA.
>
>Best 73
>Luis
>CU2IJ
>
>

--
Ken Ashcroft

18. Re: Loop or Extended Zepp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 13:28:34 UTC
From: Joe O <jenjoeo@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3ca860b9.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145923

I suggest putting up Zepp on the long leg with the apexon a mast at 50 ft.
On the short side suspend a vertical 40 M loop.

73s Joe O KI5FJ

"Ken Johnson" <kckmjohn@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:MPG.1709a96d6f9575cc989681@news.mi.comcast.giganews.com...
> I have one of those narrow lakefront lots (50'x850'). I was considering
> putting up a 1000' or so loop as I have trees in the right places. (35'
> average height) But in reading I discovered loops work best in the form
> of a loop. duh What I would be putting up would be more like a folded
> dipole being only 50' in width. Would it be better to put up a Double
> Extended Zepp instead? Is there any way to model this? Thanks WB8VTW

19. Re: Atas 100 on 80?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 13:52:04 UTC
From: Gerald Schmitt <KK5YY@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <71pgau4sst7vi00bugh9aoi48qcidvvrr7@4ax.com>
Source record: 145924

On Sun, 31 Mar 2002 08:18:12 -0500, Jeff Brown <jbrown21@sprynet.com>
wrote:

>What do I need to do to make the Yaesu ATAS100 mobile
>antenna load on 80m? Can I sacrifice 6m and get 80? Has
>anyone done this?
>Jeff WB9FOL

You pretty much can't do it. Both the antenna and the radios are
limited to 6-40 for the auto tuning. You could use a screwdriver and
make a little circuit to use the auto tuning for 10-40 and hand tune
75/80. For those who are waiting for the AmCom box to tune a
screw driver from a FT-100 be aware that is how their box is
going to work, only tuning down to 40M after that you are on your
own.

20. Re: Long wire feeder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 14:01:21 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <2GWoPPJpRGLgf9QPgewJDTOgHfzB@4ax.com>
Source record: 145925

Julian <Julian@velodnospamog.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>Hi
>
>I intend to set up a log wire aerial for SWL using about 60 feet of wire
>to a Watson balun. For reasons I won't go into I will need to use about
>60 feet of coaxial feeder from the balun to the receiver and a similar
>length shielded ground (coaxial again, screen and core shorted at the
>earth end, just the core connected to the receiver ground). Does this
>sound sensible? I would appreciate any comments as I am no expert!

Is the balun especially designed for long wires?

Any particular reason you don't want to just bring the long wire straight to the random-wire attachment on your receiver?

Bob
k5qwg

21. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 14:49:55 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020401094955.27721.00001213@mb-fs.aol.com>
Source record: 145926

>Subject: Re: Select-A-Call
>From: " Uncle Peter" radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM
>Date: Sun, Mar 31, 2002 4:01 PM
>Message-id: <wzMp8.40780$q92.1082755@news1.east.cox.net>
>
>http://arrowantennas.com/sac.html">Select-A-Call</A
>
>won't work on my I.E. 6.0
>
>Peter

I don't understand what the problem could be.

It is just plain HTML text and 3 small "gif" files.
There is no fancy stuff anywhere on my web site.
<A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com/">ArrowAntennas.com</A>
Anyone else have a problem with the web site ?

73 Al Lowe N0IMW

22. Re: Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 15:00:06 UTC
From: VE3TMT <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <hC_p8.2387$iU6.607891@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145927

"Luis Antonio Motta Albergaria Pacheco" <rdd87728@mail.telepac.pt> wrote in
message news:a87llv$9ek$1@venus.telepac.pt...
> Hello,
> I am Luis, CU2IJ. I had a Cushcraft R8. It was a good performer until it
got
> broken with last winds of about 100km/h. So this one last less than one
> year. It was mounted without guyng as the manual sugested.
> No repply from cushcraft.
> My advice: IF YOU LIVE IN MODERATE TO WINDY AREA, DO NOT BUY THIS ANTENNA.

...or better yet IF YOU LIVE IN A WINDY AREA, GUY YOUR ANTENNA

23. Re: Atas 100 on 80?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 15:24:16 UTC
From: Jeff Brown <jbrown21@sprynet.com>
Message-ID: <3CA87BA0.5554FCAB@sprynet.com>
Source record: 145928

>

Thanks guys! I got one email to try a 60" whip. I'll play around with it
and let the group know if I have any sucess.
Jeff WB9FOL

>
> >What do I need to do to make the Yaesu ATAS100 mobile
> >antenna load on 80m? Can I sacrifice 6m and get 80? Has
> >anyone done this?
> >Jeff WB9FOL

24. Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 16:28:32 UTC
From: david.j.hill@ntlworld.com
Message-ID: <3ca88a37.18086470@news.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145929

Hi, what is the impedence of a car broadcast radio Antenna?

Thanks in advance

David

25. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 16:41:21 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <0c3hau8a3p2c3793qj5ls4a7hg8ro6tp1o@4ax.com>
Source record: 145930

On 01 Apr 2002 14:49:55 GMT, arrow146@aol.com (Arrow146) wrote:

>>won't work on my I.E. 6.0
>>
>>Peter
>
>I don't understand what the problem could be.
>
>It is just plain HTML text and 3 small "gif" files.
>There is no fancy stuff anywhere on my web site.
><A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com/">ArrowAntennas.com</A>
>Anyone else have a problem with the web site ?
>
>73 Al Lowe N0IMW

Hi Al,

Looks fine, but given the complaint originates with the use of IE,
what's the surprise? Given more recent MS admissions to "critical
flaws" in IE, I would be surprised if Peter wasn't suffering other
problems.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

26. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 16:58:44 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <a84hau41ul8uujgiv4ibmbta0983r5kv8p@4ax.com>
Source record: 145932

On Mon, 01 Apr 2002 16:28:32 GMT, david.j.hill@ntlworld.com (David Hill) wrote:

>Hi, what is the impedence of a car broadcast radio Antenna?
>
>Thanks in advance
>
>David

Hi David,

If by broadcast you mean AM, then on the order of 0.02 - j50000 Ohms.
For FM it could resonate with a Z near 30 to 40 Ohms.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

27. Re: Magnetic loop??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 17:02:29 UTC
From: n5kzw@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3ca891ed.174530039@news.ev1.net>
Source record: 145931

On Sat, 30 Mar 2002 22:15:48 -0500, Gary Coffman <ke4zv@bellsouth.net>
wrote:

>On 30 Mar 2002 15:01:36 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:
>>> "Chris Bartlett" <Bartty@v21mail.co.uk> wrote in message
>>> > Can you make them into a beam??
>>> >
>>
>> I can see no reason that you couldn't make a loop into a beam by adding
>>the proper director and/or reflector loops. Tune them loke a yagi, 5%
>>higher in frequency for a reflector, 5% lower in frequency for a
>>director. Space them like you would a yagi, and go. (you wouldn't feed
>>either, of course). Your problems would seem to be mostly mechanical,
>>and the fact that you would probably have to also retune the parasitic
>>elements when changing frequency very far.
>
>Unfortunately, that doesn't work very well. The loop Q is too high,
>so a 5% excursion is so far down the curve that induced parasitic
>currents tend toward nil. But if you *drive* both loops, you can get
>directional patterns. (Feeding the monster can be a bitch, though.)
>
>Gary
>

I've always envisioined h-field antennae as generating a 'virtual'
E-field (dipole) at right angles to the plane of the antenna. If you
wanted to make a directional antenna (assuming you would feed the
"reflector" with a delayed signal), would the two loops need to be
positioned in the same plane with one in front of the other?

Ed

28. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 17:04:04 UTC
From: Robert Lyons <boblyons@umich.edu>
Message-ID: <3CA89304.29C09AE4@umich.edu>
Source record: 145933

Arrow146 wrote:
>
> I would like to call on the Experts again.
>
> I would like your opinion on this new product we are about to
> put into production.
> <A HREF="http://arrowantennas.com/sac.html">Select-A-Call</A>
>
> This is a tough one to explain, hope it is good enough.

Interesting device - I recall a similar (but simpler) device in Popular Electronics about 10 years ago or so. It was intended for CBers, giving them selective DTMF-based calling.

From your description, it sounds like this SAC can be programmed ONLY by entering DTMF from a *second* radio. Not too convenient, seems to me. Perhaps an extra DTMF keypad on the top would be a good investment.

Bob, KI8AB

29. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 17:07:04 UTC
From: Warren Kruger <customer@email.usps.gov>
Message-ID: <3CA893B8.2D0A9C58@email.usps.gov>
Source record: 145934

Richard Clark wrote:

>
> If by broadcast you mean AM, then on the order of 0.02 - j50000 Ohms.
> For FM it could resonate with a Z near 30 to 40 Ohms.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

I thought that the impedance was actually pretty high. Something about a voltage probe effect or something. That's why that special high impedance (Zo = few hundred ohms) coax is used to go from radio in the dash to the whip outside on the car body, to minimize the mismatch.

I can't remember details. I could be wrong.

Regards,

Al W6LX

30. Re: weak FM station

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 17:25:07 UTC
From: Robert Lyons <boblyons@umich.edu>
Message-ID: <3CA897F2.326182C7@umich.edu>
Source record: 145935

Alpine Dragon wrote:
>
> I am trying to receive a station towards the north about 30 Km away
> transmitting at 100w....
> [with] external 5 element FM antenna ... mounted vertically <snip>

One thing others have not mentioned: I suspect you have a metal mast with the mast clamped to the boom somewhere mid-way between the elements. This can severely detune the antenna, reducing gain as well as directivity. A vertically-mounted yagi must either be (i) mounted on a plastic (eg PVC) mast, or (ii) mounted with the mast positioned well behind the last element (which may be physically off-balance). If you opt for a PVC mast, don't make it too tall or else guy it so it won't snap in the wind.

I guess I'll also put in a pitch for greater height, which can make a huge difference in receive strength. Other posters mentioned it, but perhaps didn't emphasize it enough.

Good luck!

Bob, KI8AB

31. Re: Long wire feeder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 17:26:25 UTC
From: Julian <Julian@velonospamdog.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ZM8h6uDBhJq8Ewqr@velodog.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 145937

In article <2GWoPPJpRGLgf9QPgewJDTOgHfzB@4ax.com>, Bob Miller
<bamiller@texas.net> writes
>Julian <Julian@velodnospamog.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>
>>Hi
>>
>>I intend to set up a log wire aerial for SWL using about 60 feet of wire
>>to a Watson balun. For reasons I won't go into I will need to use about
>>60 feet of coaxial feeder from the balun to the receiver and a similar
>>length shielded ground (coaxial again, screen and core shorted at the
>>earth end, just the core connected to the receiver ground). Does this
>>sound sensible? I would appreciate any comments as I am no expert!
>
>Is the balun especially designed for long wires?
>
>Any particular reason you don't want to just bring the long wire
>straight to the
>random-wire attachment on your receiver?
>
>Bob
>k5qwg
>
The balun will be designed for a long wire (although I have not actually
bought it yet, nor any other bits aside from the receiver itself).
Unfortunately I cannot position the set near the point the wire will
enter the building, it will have to come through the roof space past
lots of wiring and appliances. I am assuming an unshielded wire will
pick up interference, hence the proposed use of coax for the feeder and
the ground. Am I correct? And, assuming I am, do I need to worry about
signal loss in the coax?
>
>

32. Re: Atas 100 on 80?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 17:30:52 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <gP0q8.2638$tW2.878@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145936

Good luck, since the FT-100 will not tune below 40 meters when the ATAS mode is enabled. If ATAS mode is disabled, the tune function does not work at all.

73 de W6DKN

Jeff Brown wrote:
> Thanks guys! I got one email to try a 60" whip. I'll play around with
> it and let the group know if I have any sucess.
> Jeff WB9FOL
>
>>
>>> What do I need to do to make the Yaesu ATAS100 mobile
>>> antenna load on 80m? Can I sacrifice 6m and get 80? Has
>>> anyone done this?
>>> Jeff WB9FOL

33. Re: Installing a good station ground system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 18:09:26 UTC
From: John O'Flaherty <wewelcomespam@blackhole.net>
Message-ID: <3CA8A256.3DBF27EA@blackhole.net>
Source record: 145938

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> "The best station ground system I can install" will make you bankrupt, a
> bottomless pit, a massive black hole, which will swallow up dollars. You
> really must consider very seriously your family finances. Put the futures of
> your wife and children, possibly your elderly parents, before the well-being
> of your bank manager and his/her staff who are very likely in comfortable
> circumstances.
>

> <rons533@dejazzd.com> wrote in message news:3CA5E4D9.48E1@dejazzd.com...
> > I have been searching for help on installing the best station ground
> > system that I can install. I found several bits and pieces of
> > information but nothing that is put together as a "system". I found one
> > site where they used copper pipe for the run to the ground rods outside.
> > Interesting. Any help is appreciated.

I don't see why it would take anything more than a single rod, long
enough to reach the earth's molten core (along with good magma gaskets,
of course).

--
john

34. Re: Long wire feeder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 18:26:29 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CA8A655.3C4A93CC@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145939

Julian wrote:
> I intend to set up a log wire aerial for SWL using about 60 feet of wire
> to a Watson balun. For reasons I won't go into I will need to use about
> 60 feet of coaxial feeder from the balun to the receiver and a similar
> length shielded ground (coaxial again, screen and core shorted at the
> earth end, just the core connected to the receiver ground). Does this
> sound sensible? I would appreciate any comments as I am no expert!

Just an observation. Most good shortwave receivers have a correspondingly
good dynamic range so losses in a shortwave receiving antenna don't matter
as much as losses in a transmitting antenna. On HF, the receiving signal
to noise ratio is pretty much fixed by atmospheric conditions.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

35. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 18:29:19 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CA8A6FF.D6562AAD@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145940

Arrow146 wrote:
> I don't understand what the problem could be.

No problem with Netscape 4.6
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

36. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 18:31:15 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CA8A64B.3F61148B@gte.net>
Source record: 145941

Warren Kruger wrote:

> Richard Clark wrote:
>
> >
> > If by broadcast you mean AM, then on the order of 0.02 - j50000 Ohms.
> > For FM it could resonate with a Z near 30 to 40 Ohms.
> >
> > 73's
> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> I thought that the impedance was actually pretty high. Something about a
> voltage probe effect or something. That's why that special high
> impedance (Zo = few hundred ohms) coax is used to go from radio in the
> dash to the whip outside on the car body, to minimize the mismatch.
>
> I can't remember details. I could be wrong.
>
> Regards,
>
> Al W6LX

As Richard reported, the Z is high- but the Rrad is very low. The Hi impedance coax is used to minimize shunt capacity as this acts like a voltage divider, reducing the voltage available to the receiver on AM b'cast.

Dale W4OP

37. Ham Inventor Profiled (very long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 18:38:21 UTC
From: Warren Cruger <customer@email.usps.gov>
Message-ID: <3CA8A91D.2934D585@email.usps.gov>
Source record: 145942

LOOKING AT RAINBOWS
New device gives engineers 'radio vision'

-from the San Gabriel Valley Times, March 31, 2002

Peege Cantara sipped a Red Bull and contemplated what he saw as the most pressing problem facing the world. "As far as I'm concerned," he said, "what everybody has wanted to do for a very long time is to see radio waves."

Cantara was taking a break in the charming retro-chic cafeteria of Imagion, one of L.A.'s high tech research firms that have popped up in the so-called 'Lightwave Valley' that stretches for eighteen miles along the 405 freeway corridor between Torrance and Santa Monica. His skin-tight chartreuse turtleneck and sculptured hair set against the bulbous asymmetry of the furniture gave him that George Jetson-esque look that the 30-year-old wouldn't even remember.

"Essentially our device does to radio waves what night vision goggles have done to heat waves, infrared light. You strap this thing on,"- at this point he models the headpiece, looking like a sun visor tilted down to cover the eyes- "turn it on, and suddenly you see wonderful rainbows everywhere in space. That is a beautiful sight," he waxes poetically.

What Peege Cantara is seeing is the world bathed in color: all shades, all hues. It is as if this visor has given him the ability to see radio waves.

All wireless devices-pagers, cell phones, personal digital assistants, handheld radios-contain antennas that radiate energy to a receiver listening for the signal somewhere. With these devices shrinking to fit in ever-smaller spaces, it is vital that their antennas be designed for efficiency and to direct their radiation in the direction of the receiver, whether that be on the nearest hilltop or to a unit in the next room.

Imagion's new invention makes it possible for technicians to verify that the antennas are working properly by merely looking at them through the visor that is Cantara's brainchild, instead of making tedious and time-consuming measurements with bulky and expensive equipment that too frequently are bothered by terrain and other uncontrollable factors.

A graduate of Cal State University- Chico, a school not known for its engineering program, nor known widely at all for that matter, Paul Joseph "Peege" Cantara grew up in Sacramento, the son of a butcher whose ham radio hobby was an early influence on the young boy. "My Dad would sit me on his lap while he copied Morse code coming out of the speaker

from, you know, a place like the Faeroe Islands. That left a deep impression on me. Most kids didn't even know where the Faeroe Islands were, but I could tune a radio by the time I was six." Cantara was a perpetual 'C' student who nevertheless worked his way through college with a job at the university radio station. "I had an eclectic show on Friday nights. I might play Bach and Coltrane in the same hour," he laughed.

Cantara peers through tiny eyeglasses set on a prominent nose, and drums with his fingers constantly. He drinks six to eight cups of coffee a day- extra cream and sugar- calling it "Javan pride". A smallish man of "Mediterranean descent", he scares easily, as evidenced by his overreaction to a determined mosquito that kept interrupting an interview.

Lured by the promise of startup companies in the late 1990s, he joined Imagion as a design engineer and found himself under the tutelage of co-founder Dr. Darius Ljublovius, a Lithuanian defector and prominent Soviet scientist during the Cold War who took a special liking to Cantara and showed him the ropes, sharing research he'd done over the past twenty years on light measurements. Cantara's subsequent work, aided by an important patent for the conversion process from radio to light energy, culminated in the radio visor.

What does one see when one straps on the visor?

"Well, first of all, radio waves travel at the speed of light-too fast for the human eye! We are not trying to 'freeze' the waves, we're only looking at the result of the motion of the waves, which appear to be standing still. In fact, it's called a 'standing wave' by physicists.

"Everyone's seen a rainbow. It's one of the prettiest sights in nature. Well, picture looking up and seeing a hundred rainbows criss-crossing in all different directions. Those are all the fields from all the emitters in the immediate area. This would be a problem if you couldn't turn your sensitivity down. That's what you would do if you were interested in measuring the field from one particular emitter." He speaks a mysterious lingo used by those in the wireless industry. He says 'emitter' for 'antenna', 'gradient' for 'signal strength', and calls the direction of the antenna the 'major lobe'.

Cantara went on to describe the experience of wearing the visor with a specific example. "Let's look at this cellular phone. When you turn it on, you see a few quick flashes of red-green light coming out of the antenna. That's the registration sequence that all phones go through when they power up. Now, let's make a call," and at this point he is punching in numbers and hitting the SEND button, "and now the space around the antenna is all lit up, with the color signifying the gradient: bright red and orange right around the antenna, a fainter yellow a couple of feet away, trailing off to a deep violet by the time you're fifteen feet away. Any farther and I can't see anything because I've got the sensitivity turned down." With this device, says Cantara, a

designer could much more quickly build a cell phone antenna that, for example, has minimal radiation in the direction of a person's head and maximum radiation in the outward direction. "You want to put the power where it counts, and keep it away from human tissue where it just gets absorbed," he stresses.

"Beyond all that, the significance of this invention is the de-mystification of antenna design, which has always been a black art. I want to see a more empirical approach to making antennas work because that's a faster way to do it, and this device goes a long way toward that."

Up until now, engineers unable to see radio waves have had to set up carefully controlled experiments in a room called an anechoic chamber, minimizing reflections from the walls and quieting down the natural radio noise that fills our world. The equipment is prohibitively expensive, with a professional-grade installation running into the millions of dollars. In southern California, only ten or twenty of the rooms exist. The Imagion visor makes antenna measurements easy for a far greater number of scientists, and its $4,000 price tag is a bargain in comparison.

"Working at Imagion definitely has its benefits," he added enthusiastically. With prototype visors clamped around our heads, Cantara took me for a ride in his car, a black Nissan sport-utility vehicle, up and down neighborhoods, seeing houses illuminated with colored light from cordless phones, garage door openers, walkie-talkies and police radar. "Don't worry, we can't listen in on the conversations," he said, grinning. He uses the device to adjust his ham radio antennas at home. "This is my secret weapon. I can see what needs to be done in seconds. I'm never guessing if my antennas are working or not. That's the amazing thing about this." He almost sounds like an outsider, not the inventor himself.

Afterward, Cantara led the way to his garage "shack", or radio room. There, he powered up radios and related equipment, twiddled the dial on the main ham radio, flipped some switches and pushed a button that began transmitting a radio signal from his antenna. Going back outside, we looked up at his antenna and observed it glowing a deep indigo. Above the antenna, the major lobe was relatively smooth but below it, toward the roof of his house, jagged distortions marked the periphery of the blue orb. "Those are the natural reflections that you get from any object in the near field of an antenna interfering with each other," he explained. "I've arranged this antenna-its height and location-to minimize the interference that my neighbors get on their TVs and stereos. With the radio visor, it took me all of forty-five minutes. Happiness is not receiving any complaints from the neighbors.

"So far we have focused primarily on the spectrum above 1 Gigahertz, but we can see all the way down to 3 Megahertz. That covers shortwave broadcasters, FM, TV, public service like police and military, and even ham radio operators. Once we are able to see lower than this, down to

about 100 kilohertz, the visor will have great use for AM broadcast stations, too. That will take us about six to nine months, but once we get there, look out. That is where some serious money is," he adds solemnly.

Cantara was in a hotel ballroom near LAX one recent Friday evening, talking about his invention to venture capitalists and investors. An electric buzz filled the air. Imagion representatives handed out colored plastic sun visors and T-shirts that read, "Look To The Rainbows". Miles Davis' "Blue in Green" played over the sound system. To have witnessed the euphoria would have led one to disbelieve the economic troubles of the last year. It was 1998 again, and this was dot-com frenzy all over again. One investor who is tied into the latest developments in the field told a colleague, "They've hit a gusher."

Clad in a dark business suit and with tie loosened, Cantara spoke excitedly but in an almost cautious tone about the visor. He answered a number of challenges from technical experts in the audience who grilled him like they were a university doctorate review panel. Many were from big players in the wireless world, companies with their names on ballparks and official sponsors of one thing or another. In the end, they seemed convinced of the soundness of the research and the viability of the product and shed their hostility for a decidedly upbeat tone.

On his way back to his car, Cantara shook his head incredulously. "It's all happened very quickly, but I guess that's how things happen nowadays. I have friends calling me up that I haven't spoken to since college. I have thirty or forty messages on my answering machine every night. They say I'm going to be on the Tonight Show before long. I don't know what will happen. I just want it to be over so I can go back into the lab and start working on the next thing.

And just what is next for Imagion and Peege Cantara?

"Better wait until we get there. Just keep your eyes on the skies," he says, firing up the engine and zooming out of the parking lot into another weekend.

38. Re: TGOS got me!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:01:40 UTC
From: Tom Del Rosso <please-no.spam.tdnga@att.net>
Message-ID: <o82q8.17747$se.1630880@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 145943

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:2mheaugtmd9u465i506pvlp2tqmrke8r6u@4ax.com...
>
> THIS is EXACTLY the advice MS offers for solving their security
> problem with both OE and IE. The net effect is that it makes IE
> utterly useless for those "features" some page designers tout here as
>[snip]

That's not quite true. You can disable js for "restricted sites" and let it work on "trusted" ones. The program has the categories "restricted", "trusted", and general "internet" (all others). You can define any particular site as a member of any category, and you can make OE treat all messages as restricted.

39. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:07:25 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uahbvjtitv9o62@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145944

IE has a problem with the page name included on the address line. The
following works perfect with IE

http://www.arrowantennas.com/sac.html

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CA8A6FF.D6562AAD@IEEE.org...
> Arrow146 wrote:
> > I don't understand what the problem could be.
>
> No problem with Netscape 4.6
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

40. Ferrite beads-help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:07:59 UTC
From: Victor Andr&#65533; Moinhos <raves@clix.pt>
Message-ID: <1017688078.704506@news.iol.pt>
Source record: 145945

Hello,
Where can I get ferrite beads (app 5mm long, 4mm dia) (for frequencies
around 100MHz, so-called "material 43"),
for the veronika 5W FM Transimitter, and the MRF237, anyone know a online
store that has this products

Tanks

41. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:24:04 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020401142404.28281.00001634@mb-fe.aol.com>
Source record: 145946

>Subject: Re: Select-A-Call
>From: Robert Lyons boblyons@umich.edu
>Date: Mon, Apr 1, 2002 10:04 AM
>Message-id: <3CA89304.29C09AE4@umich.edu>

>Interesting device - I recall a similar (but simpler) device in
>Popular Electronics about 10 years ago or so. It was intended for
>CBers, giving them selective DTMF-based calling.
>
>From your description, it sounds like this SAC can be programmed
>ONLY by entering DTMF from a *second* radio. Not too convenient,
>seems to me. Perhaps an extra DTMF keypad on the top would be a
>good investment.

An extra DTMF keypad would add a lot to the cost of the unit,
I think most ham's have an extra HT with a keypad.
I think it is very convenient, like using a TV remote.
You have to have a radio with DTMF tones to use it anyway.
If you only have one radio, the unit can be connected to a
scanner while you program it. Or have a friend help.

Got to keep it simple if it is going to be "Simply the Best"

The Select-A-Call will work right out of the box,
You only need to program it if you want different number
sequence. Or you want to change the way it works.
<A HREF="http://arrowantennas.com/sac.html">Select-A-Call</A>

73 Al Lowe N0IMW
ArrowAntennas.com

42. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:26:18 UTC
From: david.j.hill@ntlworld.com
Message-ID: <3ca8b3f5.28774373@news.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145947

On Mon, 01 Apr 2002 18:31:15 GMT, Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net> wrote:

>
>
>Warren Kruger wrote:
>
>> Richard Clark wrote:
>>
>> >
>> > If by broadcast you mean AM, then on the order of 0.02 - j50000 Ohms.
>> > For FM it could resonate with a Z near 30 to 40 Ohms.
>> >
>> > 73's
>> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>
>> I thought that the impedance was actually pretty high. Something about a
>> voltage probe effect or something. That's why that special high
>> impedance (Zo = few hundred ohms) coax is used to go from radio in the
>> dash to the whip outside on the car body, to minimize the mismatch.
>>
>> I can't remember details. I could be wrong.
>>
>> Regards,
>>
>> Al W6LX
>
>As Richard reported, the Z is high- but the Rrad is very low. The Hi
>impedance coax is used to minimize shunt capacity as this acts like a
>voltage divider, reducing the voltage available to the receiver on AM
>b'cast.
>
>Dale W4OP
>

so with all this in mind what impedence coax would a standard AM/FM/LW
car stereo have going to/from the antenna/whip?

43. Re: TGOS got me!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:31:40 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <ccdhauspkehs0q0bek8uhtqi1uck17urju@4ax.com>
Source record: 145948

On Mon, 01 Apr 2002 19:01:40 GMT, "Tom Del Rosso"
<please-no.spam.tdnga@att.net> wrote:

>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
> news:2mheaugtmd9u465i506pvlp2tqmrke8r6u@4ax.com...
>>
>> THIS is EXACTLY the advice MS offers for solving their security
>> problem with both OE and IE. The net effect is that it makes IE
>> utterly useless for those "features" some page designers tout here as
>>[snip]
>
>
>That's not quite true. You can disable js for "restricted sites" and let
>it work on "trusted" ones. The program has the categories "restricted",
>"trusted", and general "internet" (all others). You can define any
>particular site as a member of any category, and you can make OE treat all
>messages as restricted.
>

Hi Tom,

Amusing. Discovery of "restricted sites" through post mortem....

Um, yas, the Microsoft equation for your security.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

44. Re: Ham Inventor Profiled (very long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:44:04 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CA8B84D.AF863E3@shaw.ca>
Source record: 145949

```
Warren Cruger wrote:
>
> LOOKING AT RAINBOWS
> New device gives engineers 'radio vision'
>

Heck! Anyone can see them if they just wear an aluminum foil
pyramid on top of
their head!
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)
--------------------
Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/
--------------------
Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
```

45. Re: TGOS got me!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:46:20 UTC
From: Tom Del Rosso <please-no.spam.tdnga@att.net>
Message-ID: <gO2q8.17437$Eb5.1584663@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 145950

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:ccdhauspkehs0q0bek8uhtqi1uck17urju@4ax.com...
> Hi Tom,
>
> Amusing. Discovery of "restricted sites" through post mortem....
>
> Um, yas, the Microsoft equation for your security.

You can enable JS only for the "trusted" sites and disable it for the "all others" category as well as the "restricted" category. Then you can add selected sites to the trusted list. No post mortem necessary.

It's careless that they have it set wide open by default, but these programs are not dangerous for anybody who knows how to use them. They give you enough options.

46. Mobile antenna location - your exper advice wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:46:45 UTC
From: "R. Scott" <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CA8B925.AF7C13E8@yahoo.com>
Source record: 145954

Ok, Ive chosen to stay with my Pro-am and some Iron Horse whips for now for my 706MKIIG (I know screwdrivers would be better, but lets just say the option isnt there right now), and VHF is via my FT1500 rather than the 706, It'll be strictly HF/50mhz. Ok that settled Im using a ball mount and would like to know your opinions on the 3 locations Ive settled on. Ive kinda settled on #1 but will change if one of the other 2 are better.

Vehicle, 2000 Ranger XLT, no cap.

1. On the cab to the left of the window
2. On the bed just forward of the left tail light.
3. On the Bumper drilling through the top of the bumper.

Im going to mount the rig I think to the left Jump Seat as I dont use it and Ill pull the cushion and mount it right there (Plus it hides the rig well :).

Thanks in advance.
Rick KF7QZ

47. Re: Long wire feeder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:48:37 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <pQ2q8.152928$af7.75807@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 145951

Ground the shield of the feed coax. Forget the ground wire, it won't do you
any good.
--
CW
KC7NOD
Web Page http://www.kc7nod.20m.com

"Julian" <Julian@velodnospamog.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:GAJmpLCVnFq8Ewoh@velodog.demon.co.uk...
> Hi
>
> I intend to set up a log wire aerial for SWL using about 60 feet of wire
> to a Watson balun. For reasons I won't go into I will need to use about
> 60 feet of coaxial feeder from the balun to the receiver and a similar
> length shielded ground (coaxial again, screen and core shorted at the
> earth end, just the core connected to the receiver ground). Does this
> sound sensible? I would appreciate any comments as I am no expert!
> --
> Julian

48. Re: Long wire feeder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 19:54:22 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <pmehausn9s713m6no9bt57v93hnd1hnc66@4ax.com>
Source record: 145952

On Mon, 1 Apr 2002 18:26:25 +0100, Julian
<Julian@velonospamdog.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>In article <2GWoPPJpRGLgf9QPgewJDTOgHfzB@4ax.com>, Bob Miller
><bamiller@texas.net> writes
>>Julian <Julian@velodnospamog.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>>
>>>Hi
>>>
>>>I intend to set up a log wire aerial for SWL using about 60 feet of wire
>>>to a Watson balun. For reasons I won't go into I will need to use about
>>>60 feet of coaxial feeder from the balun to the receiver and a similar
>>>length shielded ground (coaxial again, screen and core shorted at the
>>>earth end, just the core connected to the receiver ground). Does this
>>>sound sensible? I would appreciate any comments as I am no expert!
>>
>>Is the balun especially designed for long wires?
>>
>>Any particular reason you don't want to just bring the long wire
>>straight to the
>>random-wire attachment on your receiver?
>>
>>Bob
>>k5qwg
>>
>The balun will be designed for a long wire (although I have not actually
>bought it yet, nor any other bits aside from the receiver itself).
>Unfortunately I cannot position the set near the point the wire will
>enter the building, it will have to come through the roof space past
>lots of wiring and appliances. I am assuming an unshielded wire will
>pick up interference, hence the proposed use of coax for the feeder and
>the ground. Am I correct? And, assuming I am, do I need to worry about
>signal loss in the coax?
>>
>>

Hi Julian,

All that you describe looks good (even to the lack of the balun which
is an arguable necessity). Keeping the feedpoint remote and shielded
against domestic noise sources is good.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

49. Novice Needs Help With Grounding Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 20:01:44 UTC
From: Steve Crain <jscrain@tulsa.quik.com>
Message-ID: <I03q8.505$F_6.4562@newsfeed.intelenet.net>
Source record: 145953

Is the grounding of a receiver being fed by coax (both antenna mast and coax lead-in is grounded (Transi-Trap) for the purpose of safety or for antenna function?

Steve Crain
jscrain@easytel.com

50. Re: Ferrite beads-help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 20:18:06 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <Vb6oPP=x4=2gjJAbrMXhM2xpuane@4ax.com>
Source record: 145955

"Victor Andri¿½ Moinhos" <raves@clix.pt> wrote:

>Hello,
>Where can I get ferrite beads (app 5mm long, 4mm dia) (for frequencies
>around 100MHz, so-called "material 43"),
>for the veronika 5W FM Transimitter, and the MRF237, anyone know a online
>store that has this products
>
>Tanks
>
>
>

Here are a couple of places:

http://www.palomar-engineers.com/index.html

http://www.thewireman.com/baluns.html

Bob
k5qwg

51. Re: Mobile antenna location - your exper advice wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 21:07:38 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CA8CC0C.2657507A@icok.net>
Source record: 145956

Rick,
Good choice. My only recomendation is to mount the
antenna so that as little of the antenna as possible is
'shielded' by the cab.
Good luck...
'Doc

52. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 21:16:03 UTC
From: Robert Haviland <bobh@iag.net>
Message-ID: <n64q8.8184$ml2.660789@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145957

"David Hill" <david.j.hill@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:3ca88a37.18086470@news.ntlworld.com...
> Hi, what is the impedence of a car broadcast radio Antenna?

As several have noted, the resistance is very low, so there is a lot of loss in feeding the receiver input impedance. However, an important point in such designs is that the loss is not important if the receiver noise is less than the input noise: the loss can be compensated by increasing the receiver gain. Most of the time, the S/N you hear is set by the S/N at he ambient location.

53. Re: TGOS got me!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 21:41:45 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <t9jhauofl51ergfae0vh0dhahrja6131ov@4ax.com>
Source record: 145958

On Mon, 01 Apr 2002 19:46:20 GMT, "Tom Del Rosso"
<please-no.spam.tdnga@att.net> wrote:

>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
> news:ccdhauspkehs0q0bek8uhtqi1uck17urju@4ax.com...
>> Hi Tom,
>>
>> Amusing. Discovery of "restricted sites" through post mortem....
>>
>> Um, yas, the Microsoft equation for your security.
>
>
>You can enable JS only for the "trusted" sites and disable it for the "all
>others" category as well as the "restricted" category. Then you can add
>selected sites to the trusted list. No post mortem necessary.
>
>It's careless that they have it set wide open by default, but these
>programs are not dangerous for anybody who knows how to use them. They
>give you enough options.
>
>

Hi Tom,

Enough options... in other words, in the Microsoft security
philosophy, anything goes until you get burnt, and then it is your
fault for getting burnt (you "could have" selected the correct
option).

In Java, all sites can be trusted to leave you secure no matter how
unfaithful those same sites may "want" to be. In the Java world, the
user must select to be insecure (an odd choice). In other words, a
Java site must convince you it merits your trust before you lower your
guard - you don't have to guess or peek with the risk of getting
nailed between the eyes. Java security is traceable through a chain
of trusted sources (called certificates), all who warrant their
reputation and none of whom can be impersonated. Javascript is an
abomination and Microsoft security is a painful joke.

As for adding selected sites to the "trusted list" and this not being
a post mortem test - uh, huh. This presumes one always visits one's
sister-in-law's page and no others (what a bore). If you approach a
new page as untrusted, how do you know when to trust, or how to trust
it, or even if it is trustable in the first place? Microsoft presumes
that is your risk and they are perfectly willing to presume you want
to go there.

I recall a flurry of updates some months back (in keeping with weekly security failures) when Microsoft had to update their software to remove some "trusted sites" from their hardcoded design. In the real (Java) world, the security certificate is revoked and the Java enabled browser goes on its merry way without harm after checking this obvious step.

One poster gloated his web site didn't need to accommodate other browsers due to the overwhelming choice for IE. With such a heavy preference it reminds me of the old joke of two men in the forrest who meet a bear - "I don't have to outrun the bear - only you." I feel more secure already (by about 10:1 ;-).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

54. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 21:41:51 UTC
From: KB9TMP <NoMoreSpam4Me@antisocial.com>
Message-ID: <a8ak6k$3hl$1@dagobah.blueriver.net>
Source record: 145960

"Arrow146" <arrow146@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020401094955.27721.00001213@mb-fs.aol.com...
<SNIP>
> I don't understand what the problem could be.
>
> It is just plain HTML text and 3 small "gif" files.
> There is no fancy stuff anywhere on my web site.
> <A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com/">ArrowAntennas.com</A>
> Anyone else have a problem with the web site ?
>
> 73 Al Lowe N0IMW

Al
The web site is fine, it's the link to it that is causing them problems.

What you wrote is fine for AOL it just don't work well with the rest
of the Microsoft world. Most of the time I've seen links like yours
done like I did this one below.

http://ArrowAntennas.com/ AOL users click below;
<A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com/">ArrowAntennas.com</A>

You have just discovered another one of Bill Gates' hidden
features (NOT A BUG) in the Windows environment.

BTW thanks for the tuning tip you gave me on the 146-4S Stack Set
I purchased from you, that did the trick and they work fine now!

--
"73"
KB9TMP

The secret of life is honesty and fair dealing..
if you can fake that, you've got it made.
-Groucho Marx

55. Re: Sky Loop Suspension?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 21:57:49 UTC
From: lbrty4us@aol.com
Message-ID: <205ef942.0204011357.357b3ccc@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145959

"Pastor-KC1DI" <elbc@pivot.net> wrote in message news:<3c9f8a29
> Bill I wouldn't use String at all I use a 500 ft loop here works great by
> the way.. Use 5/8 Dacron rope at four points.. that also works great.

Yep, doing the same - dacron line with good sheaves in the trees,
counterweighted with iron sash weights.

56. Re: Sky Loop Suspension?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 22:07:42 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CA8DA2E.21FECB80@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145961

lbrty4us@aol.com wrote:
>
> "Pastor-KC1DI" <elbc@pivot.net> wrote in message news:<3c9f8a29
> > Bill I wouldn't use String at all I use a 500 ft loop here works great by
> > the way.. Use 5/8 Dacron rope at four points.. that also works great.
>
> Yep, doing the same - dacron line with good sheaves in the trees,
> counterweighted with iron sash weights.

I found a great counterweight the other day - four one pint prune juice
bottles filled with water. 'Course, only us OF's have access to those
bottles. :-)
--
73, CAM, W5DXP

57. Re: Sky Loop Suspension?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 22:54:38 UTC
From: Ken Johnson <bluescreen@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <MPG.1712af3cf02d6bb3989688@news.mi.comcast.giganews.com>
Source record: 145962

Don't forget a visit to your local Home Depot for garage door springs for the 4 corners so the wire does not break with the swaying of the trees. I am using 90# springs and #10 wire.

>
> "AO KD5FXT" <aokd5fxt@cs.com> wrote in message
> news:20020324144604.05620.00002996@mb-co.news.cs.com...
> > Ok, i am abt to hang a 160 meter (530 feet) sky loop. It will be
> suspended by
> > and thru the trees on my property. What is the best string to use? I
> would
> > think that, what my question might be is, "what type of string is the most
> > weather resistant?' Pls email me with suggestions, as I sometimes forget
> to
> > check this ng. Thanks, Bill, KD5FXT
>
> Bill I wouldn't use String at all I use a 500 ft loop here works great by
> the way.. Use 5/8 Dacron rope at four points.. that also works great.
> 73 Dave kc1di
>
>
>
> ---
> Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
> Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
> Version: 6.0.342 / Virus Database: 189 - Release Date: 3/14/02
>
>
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----
>

58. Another Atas 100 question...no 15 meters!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 23:04:50 UTC
From: Jeff Brown <jbrown21@sprynet.com>
Message-ID: <3CA8E792.E856DB1C@sprynet.com>
Source record: 145963

I just got my Ft100D and ATAS 100 installed in my ol 1990
Riviera but can't get it to tune 15 meters. Tunes great on
all other bands. I just spent the day installing ground
straps to the radio and the rear trunk where the ATAS 100 is
mounted. Ran straps across the trink lid and past the hinges
to the body. It did clean up the car noise a bit but still
no 15. Any ideas?
Thanks, you guys are the best! :)
Jeff

59. Re: Novice Needs Help With Grounding Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 23:09:50 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <2N5q8.17789$9d3.6404@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145964

Steve,
I suppose it would depend on how you're grounded, and how well. A 'typical' antenna ground doesn't make a very effective 'safety' ground. By safety ground I'm presuming you mean against lightning or even large static built charges. A single ground rod (which is what is 'typical' in use) won't do the job for that purpose. To do it properly you need to check out the Polyphaser site at http://www.polyphaser.com/ppc_technical.asp and then go to http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/2775/gndsys.html for a pretty good (not perfect) discussion on Safety Grounds and RF grounds for Amateur radio stations. There is a difference.

Finally, check on the recent thread of discussion here on installing a good station ground system.

bill
KC9CS
Note: also see these sites:
http://www.harger.com/
http://webferret.search.com/click?wf,antenna+grounding,,www.gpr-expert.com%2Fcell-site2.htm,,hotbot
http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/ground/ (a very good site)
and a couple of case studies : http://powerquality.copper.org/nebraska.htm
and http://powerquality.copper.org/florida.htm
http://www.k9wk.com/litenin.html
and finally.....my page on my install :
http://home1.gte.net/res0958z/index.htm

"Steve Crain" <jscrain@tulsa.quik.com> wrote in message
news:I03q8.505$F_6.4562@newsfeed.intelenet.net...
> Is the grounding of a receiver being fed by coax (both antenna mast and coax
> lead-in is grounded (Transi-Trap) for the purpose of safety or for antenna
> function?
>
> Steve Crain
> jscrain@easytel.com
>
>

60. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 23:29:29 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <t36q8.943$QF2.46037@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 145965

That's a good link for IE.

http://www.arrowantennas.com/sac.html

Pete

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:uahbvjtitv9o62@corp.supernews.com...
> IE has a problem with the page name included on the address line. The
> following works perfect with IE
>
> http://www.arrowantennas.com/sac.html
>
> "

61. Re: Ham Inventor Profiled (very long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 23:32:35 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.com>
Message-ID: <n66q8.184367$Gf.17362414@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145966

Now, this is going to keep Newt Gingrich up nights. Soon, we'll be
forbidden to look at cell towers.

"Warren Cruger" <customer@email.usps.gov> wrote in message
news:3CA8A91D.2934D585@email.usps.gov...
> LOOKING AT RAINBOWS
> New device gives engineers 'radio vision'
>
> -from the San Gabriel Valley Times, March 31, 2002
>
>
> Peege Cantara sipped a Red Bull and contemplated what he saw as the most
> pressing problem facing the world. "As far as I'm concerned," he said,
> "what everybody has wanted to do for a very long time is to see radio
> waves."
>
> Cantara was taking a break in the charming retro-chic cafeteria of
> Imagion, one of L.A.'s high tech research firms that have popped up in
> the so-called 'Lightwave Valley' that stretches for eighteen miles along
> the 405 freeway corridor between Torrance and Santa Monica. His
> skin-tight chartreuse turtleneck and sculptured hair set against the
> bulbous asymmetry of the furniture gave him that George Jetson-esque
> look that the 30-year-old wouldn't even remember.
>
> "Essentially our device does to radio waves what night vision goggles
> have done to heat waves, infrared light. You strap this thing on,"- at
> this point he models the headpiece, looking like a sun visor tilted down
> to cover the eyes- "turn it on, and suddenly you see wonderful rainbows
> everywhere in space. That is a beautiful sight," he waxes poetically.
>
> What Peege Cantara is seeing is the world bathed in color: all shades,
> all hues. It is as if this visor has given him the ability to see radio
> waves.
>
> All wireless devices-pagers, cell phones, personal digital assistants,
> handheld radios-contain antennas that radiate energy to a receiver
> listening for the signal somewhere. With these devices shrinking to fit
> in ever-smaller spaces, it is vital that their antennas be designed for
> efficiency and to direct their radiation in the direction of the
> receiver, whether that be on the nearest hilltop or to a unit in the
> next room.
>
> Imagion's new invention makes it possible for technicians to verify that
> the antennas are working properly by merely looking at them through the

> visor that is Cantara's brainchild, instead of making tedious and
> time-consuming measurements with bulky and expensive equipment that too
> frequently are bothered by terrain and other uncontrollable factors.
>
> A graduate of Cal State University- Chico, a school not known for its
> engineering program, nor known widely at all for that matter, Paul
> Joseph "Peege" Cantara grew up in Sacramento, the son of a butcher whose
> ham radio hobby was an early influence on the young boy. "My Dad would
> sit me on his lap while he copied Morse code coming out of the speaker
> from, you know, a place like the Faeroe Islands. That left a deep
> impression on me. Most kids didn't even know where the Faeroe Islands
> were, but I could tune a radio by the time I was six." Cantara was a
> perpetual 'C' student who nevertheless worked his way through college
> with a job at the university radio station. "I had an eclectic show on
> Friday nights. I might play Bach and Coltrane in the same hour," he
> laughed.
>
> Cantara peers through tiny eyeglasses set on a prominent nose, and drums
> with his fingers constantly. He drinks six to eight cups of coffee a
> day- extra cream and sugar- calling it "Javan pride". A smallish man of
> "Mediterranean descent", he scares easily, as evidenced by his
> overreaction to a determined mosquito that kept interrupting an
> interview.
>
> Lured by the promise of startup companies in the late 1990s, he joined
> Imagion as a design engineer and found himself under the tutelage of
> co-founder Dr. Darius Ljublovius, a Lithuanian defector and prominent
> Soviet scientist during the Cold War who took a special liking to
> Cantara and showed him the ropes, sharing research he'd done over the
> past twenty years on light measurements. Cantara's subsequent work,
> aided by an important patent for the conversion process from radio to
> light energy, culminated in the radio visor.
>
> What does one see when one straps on the visor?
>
> "Well, first of all, radio waves travel at the speed of light-too fast
> for the human eye! We are not trying to 'freeze' the waves, we're only
> looking at the result of the motion of the waves, which appear to be
> standing still. In fact, it's called a 'standing wave' by physicists.
>
> "Everyone's seen a rainbow. It's one of the prettiest sights in nature.
> Well, picture looking up and seeing a hundred rainbows criss-crossing in
> all different directions. Those are all the fields from all the emitters
> in the immediate area. This would be a problem if you couldn't turn your
> sensitivity down. That's what you would do if you were interested in
> measuring the field from one particular emitter." He speaks a mysterious
> lingo used by those in the wireless industry. He says 'emitter' for
> 'antenna', 'gradient' for 'signal strength', and calls the direction of
> the antenna the 'major lobe'.
>

> Cantara went on to describe the experience of wearing the visor with a
> specific example. "Let's look at this cellular phone. When you turn it
> on, you see a few quick flashes of red-green light coming out of the
> antenna. That's the registration sequence that all phones go through
> when they power up. Now, let's make a call," and at this point he is
> punching in numbers and hitting the SEND button, "and now the space
> around the antenna is all lit up, with the color signifying the
> gradient: bright red and orange right around the antenna, a fainter
> yellow a couple of feet away, trailing off to a deep violet by the time
> you're fifteen feet away. Any farther and I can't see anything because
> I've got the sensitivity turned down." With this device, says Cantara, a
> designer could much more quickly build a cell phone antenna that, for
> example, has minimal radiation in the direction of a person's head and
> maximum radiation in the outward direction. "You want to put the power
> where it counts, and keep it away from human tissue where it just gets
> absorbed," he stresses.
>
> "Beyond all that, the significance of this invention is the
> de-mystification of antenna design, which has always been a black art. I
> want to see a more empirical approach to making antennas work because
> that's a faster way to do it, and this device goes a long way toward
> that."
>
> Up until now, engineers unable to see radio waves have had to set up
> carefully controlled experiments in a room called an anechoic chamber,
> minimizing reflections from the walls and quieting down the natural
> radio noise that fills our world. The equipment is prohibitively
> expensive, with a professional-grade installation running into the
> millions of dollars. In southern California, only ten or twenty of the
> rooms exist. The Imagion visor makes antenna measurements easy for a far
> greater number of scientists, and its $4,000 price tag is a bargain in
> comparison.
>
> "Working at Imagion definitely has its benefits," he added
> enthusiastically. With prototype visors clamped around our heads,
> Cantara took me for a ride in his car, a black Nissan sport-utility
> vehicle, up and down neighborhoods, seeing houses illuminated with
> colored light from cordless phones, garage door openers, walkie-talkies
> and police radar. "Don't worry, we can't listen in on the
> conversations," he said, grinning. He uses the device to adjust his ham
> radio antennas at home. "This is my secret weapon. I can see what needs
> to be done in seconds. I'm never guessing if my antennas are working or
> not. That's the amazing thing about this." He almost sounds like an
> outsider, not the inventor himself.
>
> Afterward, Cantara led the way to his garage "shack", or radio room.
> There, he powered up radios and related equipment, twiddled the dial on
> the main ham radio, flipped some switches and pushed a button that began
> transmitting a radio signal from his antenna. Going back outside, we
> looked up at his antenna and observed it glowing a deep indigo. Above

> the antenna, the major lobe was relatively smooth but below it, toward
> the roof of his house, jagged distortions marked the periphery of the
> blue orb. "Those are the natural reflections that you get from any
> object in the near field of an antenna interfering with each other," he
> explained. "I've arranged this antenna-its height and location-to
> minimize the interference that my neighbors get on their TVs and
> stereos. With the radio visor, it took me all of forty-five minutes.
> Happiness is not receiving any complaints from the neighbors.
>
> "So far we have focused primarily on the spectrum above 1 Gigahertz, but
> we can see all the way down to 3 Megahertz. That covers shortwave
> broadcasters, FM, TV, public service like police and military, and even
> ham radio operators. Once we are able to see lower than this, down to
> about 100 kilohertz, the visor will have great use for AM broadcast
> stations, too. That will take us about six to nine months, but once we
> get there, look out. That is where some serious money is," he adds
> solemnly.
>
> Cantara was in a hotel ballroom near LAX one recent Friday evening,
> talking about his invention to venture capitalists and investors. An
> electric buzz filled the air. Imagion representatives handed out colored
> plastic sun visors and T-shirts that read, "Look To The Rainbows". Miles
> Davis' "Blue in Green" played over the sound system. To have witnessed
> the euphoria would have led one to disbelieve the economic troubles of
> the last year. It was 1998 again, and this was dot-com frenzy all over
> again. One investor who is tied into the latest developments in the
> field told a colleague, "They've hit a gusher."
>
> Clad in a dark business suit and with tie loosened, Cantara spoke
> excitedly but in an almost cautious tone about the visor. He answered a
> number of challenges from technical experts in the audience who grilled
> him like they were a university doctorate review panel. Many were from
> big players in the wireless world, companies with their names on
> ballparks and official sponsors of one thing or another. In the end,
> they seemed convinced of the soundness of the research and the viability
> of the product and shed their hostility for a decidedly upbeat tone.
>
> On his way back to his car, Cantara shook his head incredulously. "It's
> all happened very quickly, but I guess that's how things happen
> nowadays. I have friends calling me up that I haven't spoken to since
> college. I have thirty or forty messages on my answering machine every
> night. They say I'm going to be on the Tonight Show before long. I don't
> know what will happen. I just want it to be over so I can go back into
> the lab and start working on the next thing.
>
> And just what is next for Imagion and Peege Cantara?
>
> "Better wait until we get there. Just keep your eyes on the skies," he
> says, firing up the engine and zooming out of the parking lot into
> another weekend.

62. This is no April Fool!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 23:33:33 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <h96q8.4539$0T6.662749@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145967

If you are ready for a high performance multi-band HF mobile antenna, then I ask that you
visit www.qsl.net/k4kwh. This is a very heavy duty screwdriver-type antenna and goes beyond the cheap materials often seen in some others. Here are the basic specs.

Carolina Cyclone I

Full 2" loading coil (compare to 1 1/2" on DK3 copies)
#14 silver plated copper windings (compare to skinny little #16 wire on DK3 derivatives)
Wound at 8 turns per inch (compare to 10 TPI on DK 3)
Extra heavy duty finger stock using 1/4" wide fingers and extra springy for complete contact
(compare to the little copper or brass stuff that breaks easily)

Handles up to 800 watts SSB (Try that with a PVC screwdriver coil!)
impedance matching done with a simple little inductor at the feedpoint. No toroids to
give "finicky" performance/matching up on the higher bands.

And all without breaking the bank like those $300+ versions! Just $240 shipped to the
lower 48 states!

Hey, guys, it's SPRING (at least in the South), and it's time to get out and get that mobile
up and running!

73

Jerry
K4KWH

63. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-01 23:58:45 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020401185845.21523.00001434@mb-fj.aol.com>
Source record: 145968

>Al
>The web site is fine, it's the link to it that is causing them problems.
>
>What you wrote is fine for AOL it just don't work well with the rest
>of the Microsoft world. Most of the time I've seen links like yours
>done like I did this one below.
>
>http://ArrowAntennas.com/ AOL users click below;
>ArrowAntennas.com
>
>You have just discovered another one of Bill Gates' hidden
>features (NOT A BUG) in the Windows environment.

What you are saying is I need to have it typed out
like it is here.
<A HREF="http://arrowantennas.com/sac.html">Select-A-Call</A> =
http://arrowantennas.com/sac.html

In my Non Microsoft world, you just click on the
blue underline and it sends you to
http://arrowantennas.com/sac.html

Microsoft ? How do you guys put up with it ?

73 Al Lowe N0IMW
<A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com/">ArrowAntennas.com</A> =
http://ArrowAntennas.com/

64. Re: Novice Needs Help With Grounding Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 00:46:28 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204011646.66ee2f79@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145769

"Steve Crain" <jscrain@tulsa.quik.com> wrote in message
news:<I03q8.505$F_6.4562@newsfeed.intelenet.net>...
> Is the grounding of a receiver being fed by coax (both antenna mast and coax
> lead-in is grounded (Transi-Trap) for the purpose of safety or for antenna
> function?
>
> Steve Crain
> jscrain@easytel.com

In your case, it's for lightning protection. Any antenna that is
complete needs no ground to properly function. IE: dipoles, yagi's,
elevated verticals with their own radial sets, etc. Only an antenna
that needs the ground to complete the antenna, IE: ground mount
vertical, needs an RF ground at the antenna to properly function. MK

65. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 01:24:51 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CA90863.98217914@eznec.com>
Source record: 145770

Because both the antenna and the coax are very short in terms of wavelength (at AM frequencies), you can approximate both of them as capacitors. The antenna looks like a source in series with a capacitor of a few pF, and the coax looks like a shunt capacitor. (The line's inductance is insignificant because of the radio's high input impedance.) So you have a simple capacitive voltage divider. The longer the antenna, the larger its C. The shorter the coax, or the higher its Z0, the smaller its C. The more antenna C you have and the less coax C you have, the larger the signal. It doesn't take much signal to get above the receiver's internal noise level, so that's why you can get away with such a short antenna. But the coax is made to have as high an impedance as possible (probably around 150 ohms or so) to minimize signal loss due to its shunt capacitance. No attempt is made to match the coax to either the antenna or the receiver. It would be impossible to construct coax that would match the antenna, and a receiver designed to match any possible value of coax impedance would be much less than optimum.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

David Hill wrote:
>
> so with all this in mind what impedence coax would a standard AM/FM/LW
> car stereo have going to/from the antenna/whip?

66. Re: Magnetic loop??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 01:31:23 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CA909EB.95009BFF@eznec.com>
Source record: 145771

A small loop, which hams have taken to calling a "magnetic" loop, generates a real, not virtual E field. Although the E to H ratio is low very close to the antenna, within less than a wavelength, the E to H ratio becomes less than for a short dipole, and it remains this way at all distances. That is, except for a very small area very, very close to the antenna, a short dipole is more of a "magnetic" antenna than a small loop is. Of course, beyond a wavelenth or so, the difference in electric or magnetic field between a small loop, small dipole, or any other small antenna is insignificant.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Ed Bailen wrote:
>
> I've always envisioined h-field antennae as generating a 'virtual'
> E-field (dipole) at right angles to the plane of the antenna. If you
> wanted to make a directional antenna (assuming you would feed the
> "reflector" with a delayed signal), would the two loops need to be
> positioned in the same plane with one in front of the other?
>
> Ed

67. Re: Mobile antenna location - your exper advice wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 01:32:59 UTC
From: AB7RS <ab7rsnospam@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <uai2jorlt8akdc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145772

I would go with the bumper mount. There will be SLIGHT directiveity but you can use this in your favor. I sometimes drive in a circle to find the extra advantage for a rare DX or even back to within a 1/4 wave of a lightpole for more gain.Don't be so sure the screwdriver is better. I have a '01 XLT and the 706MK II G is mounted under the drivers seat and the control head is on an aluminum bracket velcroed to the passenger airbag switch area. Over 200 confirmed countries while mobile.TG

"R. Scott" <kf7qz@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:3CA8B925.AF7C13E8@yahoo.com...
> Ok, Ive chosen to stay with my Pro-am and some Iron Horse whips for now
> for my 706MKIIG (I know screwdrivers would be better, but lets just say
> the option isnt there right now), and VHF is via my FT1500 rather than
> the 706, It'll be strictly HF/50mhz. Ok that settled Im using a ball
> mount and would like to know your opinions on the 3 locations Ive
> settled on. Ive kinda settled on #1 but will change if one of the other
> 2 are better.
>
> Vehicle, 2000 Ranger XLT, no cap.
>
> 1. On the cab to the left of the window
> 2. On the bed just forward of the left tail light.
> 3. On the Bumper drilling through the top of the bumper.
>
> Im going to mount the rig I think to the left Jump Seat as I dont use it
> and Ill pull the cushion and mount it right there (Plus it hides the rig
> well :).
>
>
> Thanks in advance.
> Rick KF7QZ

68. WTB-KENWOOD 6M MODULE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 01:52:33 UTC
From: n2ion@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020401205233.04374.00002170@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 145773

I'M LOOKING TO BUY A KENWOOD 6M MODULE FOR THE KENWOOD 742A RIG.
EMAIL IF YOU HAVE ONE.

69. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 03:04:34 UTC
From: Eric Schumacher <WB6KCN@pacbell.net>
Message-ID: <6d9q8.5190$h31.3561612530@newssvr21.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 145774

The input of a AM car radio is more than just high impedance. It is resonated. An important factor is that the AM automotive broadcast whip and its feed line is resonated so the capacitance of each is negated. As I recall the input of old tube auto radios was a pi-network with the "loading" capacitor (the one nearest the antenna) adjustable via a trimmer at the high end of the band.

AM/FM is a whole different story.

Eric WB6KCN

"Robert Haviland" <bobh@iag.net> wrote in message
news:n64q8.8184$ml2.660789@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
>
> "David Hill" <david.j.hill@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
> news:3ca88a37.18086470@news.ntlworld.com...
> > Hi, what is the impedence of a car broadcast radio Antenna?
>
> As several have noted, the resistance is very low, so there is a lot of
loss
> in feeding the receiver input impedance. However, an important point in
such
> designs is that the loss is not important if the receiver noise is less
than
> the input noise: the loss can be compensated by increasing the receiver
> gain. Most of the time, the S/N you hear is set by the S/N at he ambient
> location.
>
>

70. Re: L-network Revealed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 03:21:46 UTC
From: mpc@asiaa.sinica.edu.tw
Message-ID: <397c1e3.0204011921.261208c8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145775

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:<a82t04$84m$1@helle.btinternet.com>...

<stuff snip>

>
> Most enquiries come from North America. But that's understandable because
> most of the world's radio amateur population resides in that fortunate
> region of this over-populated Earth. And of course we have a common
> language.
>
> The fact is I don't know what to do about it. So I take the easy way out by
> doing nothing. Except doing what I like best - just writing another
> program.
>
> If anyone should consider I'm perhaps a little too frivolous, you are
> probably right.
>
> Regards, Reg, G4FGQ

Hello Reg,

I have been reading all your posts since I discovered this
wonderful and informative NG 1 year ago. I appreciate your witty
explanation which makes once tough concepts seem so easy to grasp.
You and other antenna gurus have taught way more than I can learn from
the ARRL antenna bible.

thanks and 73, frank, bv2wn

71. *Monthly Pointer to Twistedhed FAQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 03:43:57 UTC
From: keyclownslappa@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ce9e428e.0204011943.37d3217f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145776
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

http://www.geocities.com/keyclownslappa/twistworld.jpg

http://www.geocities.com/keyclownslappa/twistworld.jpg

http://www.geocities.com/keyclownslappa/twistworld.jpg

http://www.geocities.com/keyclownslappa/twistworld.jpg

72. Re: Multiple radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 04:05:48 UTC
From: Keith Thomas <thomaska@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <w6aq8.9752$nt1.764599@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145777

Thanks to all but I think we will just share one radio while in the car
instead of risking burning them up. 73's KG6KLA
"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:6n0cau0pp57viu09t4cjg0df19g2v9amvi@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 30 Mar 2002 05:24:15 GMT, "Keith Thomas"
> <thomaska@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
> >Can multiple radios (three 2m radios) be used on a single antenna?
> >
>
> Hi Keith,
>
> Sure, if you can afford it. They would have to be combined through
> hybrid techniques ($).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

73. Re: Magnetic loop??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 07:47:08 UTC
From: Gary Coffman <ke4zv@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <l9oiauo1opekdessviotnnbntd4spskjqe@4ax.com>
Source record: 145778

On Mon, 01 Apr 2002 17:02:29 GMT, n5kzw@arrl.net (Ed Bailen) wrote:
>I've always envisioined h-field antennae as generating a 'virtual'
>E-field (dipole) at right angles to the plane of the antenna. If you
>wanted to make a directional antenna (assuming you would feed the
>"reflector" with a delayed signal), would the two loops need to be
>positioned in the same plane with one in front of the other?

Yes, that's right. As with most all-driven arrays, you'll need a wide
spacing between the elements (see multi-tower directional arrays
as an example) in order to get a clean pattern.

Gary

74. Re: Another Atas 100 question...no 15 meters!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 11:25:43 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3CA99537.6D708CDC@bloomer.net>
Source record: 145779

What kind of antenna?

Jeff Brown wrote:
>
> I just got my Ft100D and ATAS 100 installed in my ol 1990
> Riviera but can't get it to tune 15 meters. Tunes great on
> all other bands. I just spent the day installing ground
> straps to the radio and the rear trunk where the ATAS 100 is
> mounted. Ran straps across the trink lid and past the hinges
> to the body. It did clean up the car noise a bit but still
> no 15. Any ideas?
> Thanks, you guys are the best! :)
> Jeff

--
Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
Building RV-4
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

75. Re: Magnetic loop??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 11:29:55 UTC
From: Fabio Morsani <fabio.morsani@pi.infn.it>
Message-ID: <3CA99633.1E69B6D9@pi.infn.it>
Source record: 145780

Chris Bartlett wrote:
>
> Thanks for the info folks. Think I might well have a go at building on. If
> only of rthe fun of doing it. I am M3 licenced so will only be using 10
> Watts so hopefully the voltages will not be TOO high.
>
> Bit worried still about sorting out the capacitor, one of the sites i found
> after you all pointing me in the right direction suggests uting tube
> capacitors. Seem fairly simple to construct and should keep the potential
> price down. Wonder if anyone has any experience with tube capacitors??
>
> Thanks once again for the info.
>
> Cheers, Chris. Happy Easter to all btw.
>

Chris,
I used a tube capacitor in my two homebrew mag loops, rearranging the
system proposed on QST.
It is easy to build and very cheap. The system is optimal if used
in a all-soldered loop/cap system.
Dielectric is made of teflon foil.
You can find some drawing on my site (sorry, in italian)

http://dai5lhy.dadacasa.supereva.it/

follow
---> "Attivita` radio"
---> "Il condensatore variabile della mia loop, disegno n.1"
"Il condensatore variabile della mia loop, disegno n.2"
"Il condensatore variabile della mia loop, disegno n.3"

I'll try to find the reference for the article.

I used the capacitor up to 100W without problems. The measured
antenna bandwidths are very close to the expected ones, so I can
assume the cap has very low losses.

... a late "Happy Easter", better than never.

Fabio - I5LHY

76. Re: Another Atas 100 question...no 15 meters!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 11:54:00 UTC
From: VE3TMT <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <pZgq8.13149$un4.1414189@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145782

"Scott" <acepilot@bloomer.net> wrote in message news:3CA99537.6D708CDC@bloomer.net...
> What kind of antenna?
>
>
> Jeff Brown wrote:
> >
> > I just got my Ft100D and ATAS 100 installed in my ol 1990
> > Riviera but can't get it to tune 15 meters. Tunes great on
> > all other bands. I just spent the day installing ground
> > straps to the radio and the rear trunk where the ATAS 100 is
> > mounted. Ran straps across the trink lid and past the hinges
> > to the body. It did clean up the car noise a bit but still
> > no 15. Any ideas?
> > Thanks, you guys are the best! :)
> > Jeff

Scott, I think it was an ATAS 100!

77. Re: 2 Element HB9CV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 11:57:07 UTC
From: Ferenc Nemeth <nemeth_f@elender.hu>
Message-ID: <3CA99C93.3030309@elender.hu>
Source record: 145781
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.radio.scanner.uk,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Steve wrote:

> Can anyone recommend where I can either buy, in the UK, (or get plans to
> make) a 2 element HB9CV antenna for 430MHz or 70cms?
>
> Thanks

Hello Steve

I have found a goog design at http://www.oldradioworld.de/hb9cv3.htm
I have built this version for 2m and works well. I can send you the
resized parameters if you need.

best regards Ferenc Nemeth (HA7EA)
visit my homepage at: http://www.dxantech.com about HB9CV based arrays

78. Re: Cobwebb antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 12:58:06 UTC
From: Martin <mab@delete-this.capita.nildram.co.uk>
Message-ID: <uaja2jhpbbug5e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145783

"Yuri Blanarovich" <k3bu@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020310222548.05962.00001330@mb-fo.aol.com...
> >
> >Is anyone here familiar with the Cobwebb antenna
> >(http://www.g3tpw.ukgateway.net/) for 10m/12m/15m/17m/20m? The
> >individual who makes and sells this antenna says that it is a series
> >of nested 1/2 wavelength dipoles bent into a square. Is this Cobwebb
> >antenna a series of 1/2 wavelength loop antennas for different bands?
>
> Another "miracle" antenna and bunch of CB type crapola like:
>
> "The most important design point about the CobWebb is that it is a
completely
> horizontally polarised, confined electric field antenna, which provides
maximum
> radiation efficiency and the absolute minimum of interference problems. "
>
> Right up there with Freaktennas.
>
> Yuri
>

Hmmmm, that's a bit unfair - there is nothing particularly weird about the
CobWebb,
unlike other "miracle" antennas which seem to depend on breaking the laws of
physics. It is just a grossly overgrown, multi-band version of the "squalo"
antenna which
many of us used very successfully for VHF mobile operation back in the '70s.
Not having
tried one, I cannot comment on the specific implementation, but there is
nothing in particular
wrong with the theory. I have heard of people who claim to get useful
results out of them -
as someone else observed, there is plenty of information up on the web site
to allow you
to knock a temporary one together to see how well it works - if it looks
promising, you
then have to decide if it is worth the asking price to get a professionally
built one which
will hopefully survive a reasonable length of time in the open air, or can
you do as well
in a short time?

Martin (G8FXC & M3ABL)

79. Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 13:32:08 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204020532.608be30e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145784

Hi,

Where can I find info on cage antennas (dipoles or otherwise)? I have looked at the ARRL Antenna Book and run several searches on Google, but I only find general info and military or short wave broadcast info; nothing specially useful. I would need some online references, as books here are hard to find and very expensive if you find them.

I have been modeling a cage dipole on EZNEC and there are some problems with it. Mainly is that the diameter / length ratio is out of range. Is there any way or free program allowing to do this?

The dipole I was trying to model is a 7.5 m (24.6 ft.) cylinder of 1.5 m (4.92 ft.) diameter with a .4 uH coil in the center. It would apparently have a SWR < 1:1.8 at the whole 14~30 MHz band with approximately the normal gain of a dipole (free space) at most of it. The trouble is that model is very dependant on the number of segments. If only the model was right, it would be worth building itï¿½ I include the model in a post to follow this one.

TIA for responses.

Toni

80. Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 13:36:11 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204020536.1c11399e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145785
Body handling: Inline uuencoded payload not displayed: Broadband cage dipole.zip

Hi, this is the model for the previous post. (If your browser does not recognize the UUEncode format -Netscape doesn't-, save the message as a text file with extesion ".UUE" and open with WinZip or similar)

Toni

[Inline uuencoded payload not displayed: Broadband cage dipole.zip]

81. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 14:55:28 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8cgp0$h88$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145786

> Where can I find info on cage antennas (dipoles or otherwise)? I have
> looked at the ARRL Antenna Book and run several searches on Google,
> but I only find general info and military or short wave broadcast
> info; nothing specially useful. I would need some online references,
> as books here are hard to find and very expensive if you find them.
==========

Hi,

Download program WIRECAGE from website below.

It will tell you most of what you wish to know about a dipole cage antenna except its radiation pattern which is exactly the same as any other dipole which everybody already knows about anyway.

The antenna is modelled in a few seconds simply by entering overall length, diameter of imaginary cylinder, number of wires in the cylinder, and wire diameter.

Number of wires is from 1 (an ordinary dipole) up to effectively a continuous cylindrical copper sheet.

Principal input data items can be varied continuously in small increments from the keyboard on a "What-if ?" program operating basis.

Download WIRECAGE in a few seconds. One small self-contained file only. Not zipped-up. No unzipping inconvenience. Run imediately.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

82. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 16:15:37 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3ca9d689.1173477@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 145787

On Tue, 2 Apr 2002 14:55:28 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

|> Where can I find info on cage antennas (dipoles or otherwise)? I have
|> looked at the ARRL Antenna Book and run several searches on Google,
|> but I only find general info and military or short wave broadcast
|> info; nothing specially useful. I would need some online references,
|> as books here are hard to find and very expensive if you find them.
|==================================
|Hi,
|
|Download program WIRECAGE from website below.
|
|It will tell you most of what you wish to know about a dipole cage antenna
|except its radiation pattern which is exactly the same as any other dipole
|which everybody already knows about anyway.
|
|The antenna is modelled in a few seconds simply by entering overall length,
|diameter of imaginary cylinder, number of wires in the cylinder, and wire
|diameter.
|
|Number of wires is from 1 (an ordinary dipole) up to effectively a
|continuous cylindrical copper sheet.

But, you say the results are unreliable when L/D is greater than 6. With a
single AWG 12 wire and a length of 125' (80 meter dipole) the L/D is (according
to your program) 19,000.

With for example, six wires in the cage, it has to (again, according to your
program) be 73 feet in diameter to meet this requirement.

83. ATAS 100 below 40

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 16:21:31 UTC
From: Truman <notnow@spam.email.com>
Message-ID: <CRkq8.10866$ku5.795941@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145788

Not only will the antenna not tune for 80 and 160, the radio TX is turned off when the ATAS-1 or ATAS-2 is activated in the menu.

- Truman, NN4C

84. Hi there! I'm BROWSER SNAKE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 17:29:59 UTC
From: Browser Snake <Who-Ha@NoSpam.org>
Message-ID: <a8cpqh$3qq$79@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145789
Cross-posted to: alt.mag.hustler,rec.nude,rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

That's right you stupid, inbred, shit eating, pathetic, motherfucking, brain dead, useless cocksuckers! I'm taking over all of Usenet! There isn't a fucking thing you can do about it either! You're all a bunch of worthless scumbags, and now you will all answer to me! If you don't like this fact TOO FUCKING BAD! I will go down in the annals of usenet history as the man who brought you to your knees! Now get down on your knees and pay proper tribute to my glorious self!

I AM THE GUARDIAN OF ALT.FAN.TELEVISIONX! LORD AND HIGH MASTER OF USENET!

My first royal order to all of you peons is that from this time forward you will add the following signature to all of your posts!

***** This was posted with the express permission of *****
****
****** HIS HIGHNESS BROWSER SNAKE LORD AND MASTER OF USENET *******
****
********** We are simple servants of his will **********

This will be appended to the bottom of all your posts with absolutely NO EXCEPTIONS! If you choose not to, you will be squashed like the insignificant bugs that you all are!

I am running Usenet now! You may only post messages here because I, for the time being, am allowing it! Do you scumbags understand me!

THIS IS THE DAWNING OF THE AGE OF BROWSER SNAKE!

ALL HAIL THE GUARDIAN OF ALT.FAN.TELEVISIONX! LORD AND HIGH MASTER OF USENET!

begin trash_harddisk.exe
Her egg was glad, dirty, and promises through the arena. They are departing behind wet, below stupid, in front of inner cobblers. If you will reject Katherine's corner in back of oranges, it will quickly cook the paper. Where does Francoise improve so hourly, whenever Alexis orders the deep bucket very freely? Are you outer, I mean, attempting beneath full butchers? When did Ayaz open the tape below the lower barber?

We finitely care think and cleans our stale, upper shirts in front of a monolith. Afif, still covering, seeks almost wistfully, as the pear irritates for their porter. Try learning the ceiling's smart disk and Ignatius will talk you! Until Elisabeth lives the codes finally, Simon won't play any bizarre planets.

She'd rather waste virtually than look with Melvin's filthy smog. They are grasping around the field now, won't hate sauces later. For Annabel the tree's sad, above me it's new, whereas near you it's helping blank. Will you smell with the cave, if Otto simply likes the poultice? It can nibble strange units, do you recommend them? To be hot or heavy will explain handsome dogs to absolutely dye. It might pour rigidly, unless Marwan burns balls beside Ghassan's teacher. Where doesn't Ramsi expect familiarly? The buttons, aches, and films are all pathetic and poor. Kristen lifts the frog before hers and stupidly creeps. Every spoons will be blunt cosmetic tickets. Why will we move after Orin fears the humble hill's sauce? Many urban shallow lentils sneakily irrigate as the ugly figs arrive. It should weekly recollect between Carol when the sweet cards dream between the good bathroom. Don't pull a shoe!

Both calling now, Alejandro and Daoud walked the bad houses among tired powder. There, it judges a diet too sharp beneath her sticky river. As steadily as Hassan dines, you can jump the hen much more angrily. Many rude stickers through the noisy summer were combing above the brave plain. Who attacks eventually, when Afif fills the sour plate for the window? While envelopes firmly shout farmers, the painters often wander beside the fresh pools.

We kick them, then we halfheartedly join Founasse and Aslan's old cup. Ahmed! You'll love boats. Occasionally, I'll tease the grocer. Get your stupidly measuring jacket towards my sign. The light draper rarely tastes Raoul, it kills Ronald instead. Otherwise the ulcer in Ibrahim's wrinkle might climb some clean forks. What will you converse the proud lean walnuts before Kristen does?

85. Re: Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 17:44:02 UTC
From: "C.Painter" <rustymadd@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <C5mq8.55$US5.5947@sc0101.promedia.net>
Source record: 145790

If you look closely, you'll realize that you incorporated a double quote
mark at the end of the troublesome URL. Remove it and voila!

--

C. Painter

" Uncle Peter" <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM> wrote in message
news:t36q8.943$QF2.46037@news1.east.cox.net...
> That's a good link for IE.
>
>
> http://www.arrowantennas.com/sac.html
>
> Pete
>
> "Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> news:uahbvjtitv9o62@corp.supernews.com...
> > IE has a problem with the page name included on the address line. The
> > following works perfect with IE
> >
> > http://www.arrowantennas.com/sac.html
> >
> > "
>
>

86. Re: Long wire feeder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 18:43:12 UTC
From: Julian <Julian@velonospamdog.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <JK8F7WCAvfq8EwIC@velodog.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 145792

In article <pQ2q8.152928$af7.75807@rwcrnsc53>, CW
<clinton.magers@attbi.com> writes
>Ground the shield of the feed coax. Forget the ground wire, it won't do you
>any good.
>--
>CW
>KC7NOD
>Web Page http://www.kc7nod.20m.com
>
That's interesting, would the grounded coax shield take the place of the
ground wire in that case? Sounds good, saves me some coax.

Thanks to all for your comments by the way.
--
Julian

87. Re: Mobile antenna location - your exper advice wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 18:44:51 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204021044.1e296a7e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145791

"AB7RS" <ab7rsnospam@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:<uai2jorlt8akdc@corp.supernews.com>...
> I would go with the bumper mount. There will be SLIGHT directiveity but you
> can use this in your favor. I sometimes drive in a circle to find the extra
> advantage for a rare DX or even back to within a 1/4 wave of a lightpole for
> more gain.Don't be so sure the screwdriver is better. I have a '01 XLT and
> the 706MK II G is mounted under the drivers seat and the control head is on
> an aluminum bracket velcroed to the passenger airbag switch area. Over 200
> confirmed countries while mobile.TG

There is a hook though. Your ground losses will be quite a bit higher
on the bumper mount, than up on the car/truck. The ground loss
difference could be in the 2-4 ohm range or worse, depending on the
bumper, and where it would be on the car. If you had one car that had
a 2 ohm ground loss, compared to another bumper mount that had a 6 ohm
ground loss, your radiation efficiency will drop nearly in half. Of
course, 2 ohms would be a very good number for a car, and many might
not be able to do that well, but you get the idea. In his case, I
think I would vote for #1, on the cab. Also I think you will see a
larger difference the lower in freq you go. Another problem with a
bumper mount is many times the antenna is right up against the body
metal. This is VERY bad news if the coil or stinger whip is in this
vicinity. It will kill the antenna dead, although it will seem to be
working ok. IE: SWR, etc looks fine, but the antenna will hardly
radiate. MK

88. Shielded small-loop design - An RFC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 19:39:30 UTC
From: Gollywog <_eng@ilos.net>
Message-ID: <SNnq8.600$f4.56709@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 145793

Everybody:

I'm looking for comments and suggestions on an electrostaticly shielded small-loop antenna circuit I'm working on. I wrote a great big post complete with links to diagrams and schematics. By the time I was done it looked more like a one page web site.

Please visit
http://www.ilos.net/~eng/rraarfc.html

Thanks,
Mike (va4mgw)

********* \\\\lll//// *********
********** \ -- -- / **********
********** (\@ @/) **********
*** --oOOOo---(_)---oOOOo-- ***
Real men edit the registry!

89. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 20:05:55 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8d2v2$gn6$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145794

> But, you say the results are unreliable when L/D is greater than 6

==========

Sorry to disagree. Just checked. I said results are unreliable when L/D is
LESS than 6.

Which is what I intended to say.

Reg, G4FGQ

90. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 20:44:04 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3caa17b4.17859600@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 145795

On Tue, 2 Apr 2002 20:05:55 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

|> But, you say the results are unreliable when L/D is greater than 6
|
|===================================
|
|Sorry to disagree. Just checked. I said results are unreliable when L/D is
|LESS than 6.
|
|Which is what I intended to say.

Mea culpa. That's what I get for running it is a little window, I guess.

Sorry.

Wes

91. Re: One correction.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 21:10:16 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnaak7la.m1j.Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 145719

On Mon, 1 Apr 2002 02:13:30 +0000 (UTC), Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
> But it is suggested not to use a rod of any length as a radio ground for
> your 1KW, 160m, 0.625-wave vertical.

Unless you use long rods laid horizontal instead of vertical. ;)

Say, 15 rods, 60ft long, all connected to each other at their 30ft
center point, forming a star with points equally spaced in all
directions. Mount the antenna at that center point.

sdb

--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

92. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 21:11:34 UTC
From: Jim Weir <jim@rst-engr.com>
Message-ID: <uak7jfphmp8j1f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145796

I don't believe this is currently true for designs done for the last 20 years or so. Most modern radios can take plain old 50R coax and work with fairly long strings of it. The input is a low-z broadbanded amplifier that could care less about how long the coax is -- it just wants any signal it can get. I've got about 20' of RG-174 between a Rat Shack garden variety "auto" radio and the coathanger out in the wingtip and have the same, if not better, performance than the same exact model radio in a "standard" auto installation with hi-z coax out to the factory antenna. Airplane on the ground, not in the air.

Jim

"> The input of a AM car radio is more than just high impedance. It is
> resonated. An important factor is that the AM automotive broadcast whip
and
> its feed line is resonated so the capacitance of each is negated.

93. Re: Long wire feeder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 21:13:04 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <A9pq8.195672$702.30423@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 145797

Yes. The coax shield and the ground lug are both connected to the chassis of the radio.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"Julian" <Julian@velonospamdog.demon.co.uk> wrote in message news:JK8F7WCAvfq8EwIC@velodog.demon.co.uk...
> In article <pQ2q8.152928$af7.75807@rwcrnsc53>, CW
> <clinton.magers@attbi.com> writes
> >Ground the shield of the feed coax. Forget the ground wire, it won't do you
> >any good.
> >--
> >CW
> >KC7NOD
> >Web Page http://www.kc7nod.20m.com
> >
> That's interesting, would the grounded coax shield take the place of the
> ground wire in that case? Sounds good, saves me some coax.
>
> Thanks to all for your comments by the way.
> --
> Julian

94. Re: Ham Inventor Profiled (very long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 21:16:09 UTC
From: tongaloa <tongaloa@alltel.net>
Message-ID: <a8d72s$bi1$1@iac5.navix.net>
Source record: 145798

But we do see electromagnetic waves!
If they are coming right at us
and if the wavelength is within our sensory range.

We just can't see them as they go by.
Why not?

"Warren Cruger" <customer@email.usps.gov> wrote in message
news:3CA8A91D.2934D585@email.usps.gov...
> LOOKING AT RAINBOWS
> New device gives engineers 'radio vision'
>
> -from the San Gabriel Valley Times, March 31, 2002
>
>
> Peege Cantara sipped a Red Bull and contemplated what he saw as the most
> pressing problem facing the world. "As far as I'm concerned," he said,
> "what everybody has wanted to do for a very long time is to see radio
> waves."
>
> Cantara was taking a break in the charming retro-chic cafeteria of
> Imagion, one of L.A.'s high tech research firms that have popped up in
> the so-called 'Lightwave Valley' that stretches for eighteen miles along
> the 405 freeway corridor between Torrance and Santa Monica. His
> skin-tight chartreuse turtleneck and sculptured hair set against the
> bulbous asymmetry of the furniture gave him that George Jetson-esque
> look that the 30-year-old wouldn't even remember.
>
> "Essentially our device does to radio waves what night vision goggles
> have done to heat waves, infrared light. You strap this thing on,"- at
> this point he models the headpiece, looking like a sun visor tilted down
> to cover the eyes- "turn it on, and suddenly you see wonderful rainbows
> everywhere in space. That is a beautiful sight," he waxes poetically.
>
> What Peege Cantara is seeing is the world bathed in color: all shades,
> all hues. It is as if this visor has given him the ability to see radio
> waves.
>
> All wireless devices-pagers, cell phones, personal digital assistants,
> handheld radios-contain antennas that radiate energy to a receiver
> listening for the signal somewhere. With these devices shrinking to fit
> in ever-smaller spaces, it is vital that their antennas be designed for
> efficiency and to direct their radiation in the direction of the
> receiver, whether that be on the nearest hilltop or to a unit in the
> next room.

>
> Imagion's new invention makes it possible for technicians to verify that
> the antennas are working properly by merely looking at them through the
> visor that is Cantara's brainchild, instead of making tedious and
> time-consuming measurements with bulky and expensive equipment that too
> frequently are bothered by terrain and other uncontrollable factors.
>
> A graduate of Cal State University- Chico, a school not known for its
> engineering program, nor known widely at all for that matter, Paul
> Joseph "Peege" Cantara grew up in Sacramento, the son of a butcher whose
> ham radio hobby was an early influence on the young boy. "My Dad would
> sit me on his lap while he copied Morse code coming out of the speaker
> from, you know, a place like the Faeroe Islands. That left a deep
> impression on me. Most kids didn't even know where the Faeroe Islands
> were, but I could tune a radio by the time I was six." Cantara was a
> perpetual 'C' student who nevertheless worked his way through college
> with a job at the university radio station. "I had an eclectic show on
> Friday nights. I might play Bach and Coltrane in the same hour," he
> laughed.
>
> Cantara peers through tiny eyeglasses set on a prominent nose, and drums
> with his fingers constantly. He drinks six to eight cups of coffee a
> day- extra cream and sugar- calling it "Javan pride". A smallish man of
> "Mediterranean descent", he scares easily, as evidenced by his
> overreaction to a determined mosquito that kept interrupting an
> interview.
>
> Lured by the promise of startup companies in the late 1990s, he joined
> Imagion as a design engineer and found himself under the tutelage of
> co-founder Dr. Darius Ljublovius, a Lithuanian defector and prominent
> Soviet scientist during the Cold War who took a special liking to
> Cantara and showed him the ropes, sharing research he'd done over the
> past twenty years on light measurements. Cantara's subsequent work,
> aided by an important patent for the conversion process from radio to
> light energy, culminated in the radio visor.
>
> What does one see when one straps on the visor?
>
> "Well, first of all, radio waves travel at the speed of light-too fast
> for the human eye! We are not trying to 'freeze' the waves, we're only
> looking at the result of the motion of the waves, which appear to be
> standing still. In fact, it's called a 'standing wave' by physicists.
>
> "Everyone's seen a rainbow. It's one of the prettiest sights in nature.
> Well, picture looking up and seeing a hundred rainbows criss-crossing in
> all different directions. Those are all the fields from all the emitters
> in the immediate area. This would be a problem if you couldn't turn your
> sensitivity down. That's what you would do if you were interested in
> measuring the field from one particular emitter." He speaks a mysterious
> lingo used by those in the wireless industry. He says 'emitter' for

> 'antenna', 'gradient' for 'signal strength', and calls the direction of
> the antenna the 'major lobe'.
>
> Cantara went on to describe the experience of wearing the visor with a
> specific example. "Let's look at this cellular phone. When you turn it
> on, you see a few quick flashes of red-green light coming out of the
> antenna. That's the registration sequence that all phones go through
> when they power up. Now, let's make a call," and at this point he is
> punching in numbers and hitting the SEND button, "and now the space
> around the antenna is all lit up, with the color signifying the
> gradient: bright red and orange right around the antenna, a fainter
> yellow a couple of feet away, trailing off to a deep violet by the time
> you're fifteen feet away. Any farther and I can't see anything because
> I've got the sensitivity turned down." With this device, says Cantara, a
> designer could much more quickly build a cell phone antenna that, for
> example, has minimal radiation in the direction of a person's head and
> maximum radiation in the outward direction. "You want to put the power
> where it counts, and keep it away from human tissue where it just gets
> absorbed," he stresses.
>
> "Beyond all that, the significance of this invention is the
> de-mystification of antenna design, which has always been a black art. I
> want to see a more empirical approach to making antennas work because
> that's a faster way to do it, and this device goes a long way toward
> that."
>
> Up until now, engineers unable to see radio waves have had to set up
> carefully controlled experiments in a room called an anechoic chamber,
> minimizing reflections from the walls and quieting down the natural
> radio noise that fills our world. The equipment is prohibitively
> expensive, with a professional-grade installation running into the
> millions of dollars. In southern California, only ten or twenty of the
> rooms exist. The Imagion visor makes antenna measurements easy for a far
> greater number of scientists, and its $4,000 price tag is a bargain in
> comparison.
>
> "Working at Imagion definitely has its benefits," he added
> enthusiastically. With prototype visors clamped around our heads,
> Cantara took me for a ride in his car, a black Nissan sport-utility
> vehicle, up and down neighborhoods, seeing houses illuminated with
> colored light from cordless phones, garage door openers, walkie-talkies
> and police radar. "Don't worry, we can't listen in on the
> conversations," he said, grinning. He uses the device to adjust his ham
> radio antennas at home. "This is my secret weapon. I can see what needs
> to be done in seconds. I'm never guessing if my antennas are working or
> not. That's the amazing thing about this." He almost sounds like an
> outsider, not the inventor himself.
>
> Afterward, Cantara led the way to his garage "shack", or radio room.
> There, he powered up radios and related equipment, twiddled the dial on

> the main ham radio, flipped some switches and pushed a button that began
> transmitting a radio signal from his antenna. Going back outside, we
> looked up at his antenna and observed it glowing a deep indigo. Above
> the antenna, the major lobe was relatively smooth but below it, toward
> the roof of his house, jagged distortions marked the periphery of the
> blue orb. "Those are the natural reflections that you get from any
> object in the near field of an antenna interfering with each other," he
> explained. "I've arranged this antenna-its height and location-to
> minimize the interference that my neighbors get on their TVs and
> stereos. With the radio visor, it took me all of forty-five minutes.
> Happiness is not receiving any complaints from the neighbors.
>
> "So far we have focused primarily on the spectrum above 1 Gigahertz, but
> we can see all the way down to 3 Megahertz. That covers shortwave
> broadcasters, FM, TV, public service like police and military, and even
> ham radio operators. Once we are able to see lower than this, down to
> about 100 kilohertz, the visor will have great use for AM broadcast
> stations, too. That will take us about six to nine months, but once we
> get there, look out. That is where some serious money is," he adds
> solemnly.
>
> Cantara was in a hotel ballroom near LAX one recent Friday evening,
> talking about his invention to venture capitalists and investors. An
> electric buzz filled the air. Imagion representatives handed out colored
> plastic sun visors and T-shirts that read, "Look To The Rainbows". Miles
> Davis' "Blue in Green" played over the sound system. To have witnessed
> the euphoria would have led one to disbelieve the economic troubles of
> the last year. It was 1998 again, and this was dot-com frenzy all over
> again. One investor who is tied into the latest developments in the
> field told a colleague, "They've hit a gusher."
>
> Clad in a dark business suit and with tie loosened, Cantara spoke
> excitedly but in an almost cautious tone about the visor. He answered a
> number of challenges from technical experts in the audience who grilled
> him like they were a university doctorate review panel. Many were from
> big players in the wireless world, companies with their names on
> ballparks and official sponsors of one thing or another. In the end,
> they seemed convinced of the soundness of the research and the viability
> of the product and shed their hostility for a decidedly upbeat tone.
>
> On his way back to his car, Cantara shook his head incredulously. "It's
> all happened very quickly, but I guess that's how things happen
> nowadays. I have friends calling me up that I haven't spoken to since
> college. I have thirty or forty messages on my answering machine every
> night. They say I'm going to be on the Tonight Show before long. I don't
> know what will happen. I just want it to be over so I can go back into
> the lab and start working on the next thing.
>
> And just what is next for Imagion and Peege Cantara?
>

> "Better wait until we get there. Just keep your eyes on the skies," he
> says, firing up the engine and zooming out of the parking lot into
> another weekend.

95. Need advice!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 21:27:42 UTC
From: Biljana Skundric <biljat@EUnet.yu>
Message-ID: <a8d7p5$o5b$1@news.eunet.yu>
Source record: 145799

Hi!
I would like to build FM radio antenna for the frequency range 118 - 136 MHz, AIR BAND.
Can somebody help me?

Thanks in advance.
Zoran

96. Re: Ham Inventor Profiled (very long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 21:53:02 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAA283E.56AEFD84@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145800

tongaloa wrote:
>
> But we do see electromagnetic waves!
> If they are coming right at us
> and if the wavelength is within our sensory range.
>
> We just can't see them as they go by.
> Why not?

Everytime you see your own shadow, you have detected photons
very close to the time that "they go by". The ones that
caused your shadow didn't "go by".
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

97. Re: Need advice!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 21:55:20 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAA28C8.B6D9AB73@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145801

Biljana Skundric wrote:
>
> Hi!
> I would like to build FM radio antenna for the frequency range 118 - 136
> MHz, AIR BAND Can somebody help me?

Folded dipole centered about 125 MHz - about one foot ten inches long.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

98. Re: Long wire feeder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 22:23:02 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <9iyqPMYSjRDs6qbbt0XlLPF4vwr6@4ax.com>
Source record: 145802

"CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com> wrote:

>Yes. The coax shield and the ground lug are both connected to the chassis of
>the radio.

Depends, I guess, on whether the coax feedline will go to a coax fitting on the receiver. Then the center conductor and outer shield should be wired to the appropriate parts of the male coax plug.

The directions that come with the radio should have explicit instructions for attaching the antenna to the various inputs on the back.

Bob
k5qwg

99. Re: Shielded small-loop design - An RFC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 22:57:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <bidkauorjlrgl6butummb49hvhp8maepel@4ax.com>
Source record: 145803

On Tue, 02 Apr 2002 19:39:30 GMT, "Gollywog" <_eng@ilos.net> wrote:

>
>Everybody:
>
>I'm looking for comments and suggestions on an electrostaticly shielded
>small-loop antenna circuit I'm working on. I wrote a great big post complete
>with links to diagrams and schematics. By the time I was done it looked more
>like a one page web site.
>
>Please visit
>http://www.ilos.net/~eng/rraarfc.html
>
>Thanks,
>Mike (va4mgw)
>

Hi Mike,

> Schematic 3 adds coupling capacitors.
>From the AD8130 datasheet examples it appears they are unnecessary.
>The way I see it everything still works the same with or without
>but adding them attenuates my inherently low signal level
>for no particularly good reason. Right, wrong?

Attenuation is in the eye of the beholder, make 'em 10x's larger if
you want. Their purpose is to limit DC; along with R6-R7, the front
end is optimized for spurious currents at the input leads. (One may
be tempted to ask "where's any DC gonna' come from?" and the answer
would be "from the other input lead.")

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

100. Re: Another Atas 100 question...no 15 meters!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 23:15:52 UTC
From: Jeff Brown <jbrown21@sprynet.com>
Message-ID: <3CAA3BA8.EF9D8526@sprynet.com>
Source record: 145804

Yaesu ATAS 100 screwdriver.

Scott wrote:

> What kind of antenna?
>
> Jeff Brown wrote:
> >
> > I just got my Ft100D and ATAS 100 installed in my ol 1990
> > Riviera but can't get it to tune 15 meters. Tunes great on
> > all other bands. I just spent the day installing ground
> > straps to the radio and the rear trunk where the ATAS 100 is
> > mounted. Ran straps across the trink lid and past the hinges
> > to the body. It did clean up the car noise a bit but still
> > no 15. Any ideas?
> > Thanks, you guys are the best! :)
> > Jeff
>
> --
> Scott
> http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
> Building RV-4
> Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

101. Re: Antenna Direction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 23:30:59 UTC
From: joeschultz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <402b940c.0204021530.191c33c3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145805

"Steve Cantrell" <steve_cantrell@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:<Xrtp8.6481$9H3.504141@news1.west.cox.net>...
> I am running a 60 ft piece of wire out of my window and along the side of my
> roof. I can run it in a north to south or east to west. Which is better?
> I live in New Orleans.
> Thanks

Steve,

I have a question for you. What method do you use to get the wire out
the window? Does it allow critters of any kind to enter the house?
Can you still close the window all the way? Thanks, Joe Schultz.

102. Re: Shielded small-loop design - An RFC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-02 23:40:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <68ekau020ejokurge59v1nk1n4v6lns36b@4ax.com>
Source record: 145806

On Tue, 02 Apr 2002 19:39:30 GMT, "Gollywog" <_eng@ilos.net> wrote:

>
>Everybody:
>
>I'm looking for comments and suggestions on an electrostaticly shielded
>small-loop antenna circuit I'm working on. I wrote a great big post complete
>with links to diagrams and schematics. By the time I was done it looked more
>like a one page web site.
>
>Please visit
>http://www.ilos.net/~eng/rraarfc.html
>
>Thanks,
>Mike (va4mgw)
>

Hi Mike,

> Schematic 1 is a basic loop unit.
>A fixed capacitor directly between the ends of the loop element
snip
>How about 500K each for the resistors? The AD8130 has a differential
> input impedance of 1Meg so the loop & capacitors would see
>250K impedance to ground from each end.
>What's a realistic guess for the L/C's source impedance at it's parallel resonant
frequency?

Observe the implications of the input specification:
"Capacitance Differential 3 pF"
Which for a 75.55 MHz application immediately loads any source applied
to the tune of 700 Ohms.

TPC 70 reveals the Open Loop Gain for the device and it shows barely
6dB noise gain to stabilize a unity gain application at 78MHz. This
means that the gain resistors R8-R9 should not be set to more than a
gain of 2 (and should be set to 1). However, this device is not
stable for gains less than 10 and a unity gain configuration would
oscillate.

This is the long way of saying the device will give you negative gain
for the dubious merit of high input resistance.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

103. Re: We nailed TGOS - INFECTED!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 00:10:47 UTC
From: K7SAM <2smoore@nemontel.net>
Message-ID: <pHrq8.33140$To6.8499016@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145807
Cross-posted to: alt.hentai.sailor-moon,rec.nude,rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

The above is infected file do not open.

104. Re: Help with Antenna !!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 00:16:28 UTC
From: Speaker Repair <topdog@woofer.com>
Message-ID: <3CAA49DC.62F9@woofer.com>
Source record: 145808

David G. Nagel wrote:
>
> Gentlemen;
>
> Why are some of you making fun of the question posed by the original
> writer? Remember that the only stupid question is the one not asked. The
> original writer wanted to know the answer to his question. Just because
> the rest of us know that this in a very impractical device to use as a
> HF antenna doesn't mean that he knew it to. Obviously he didn't now he
> knows not to ask question on the net.
>
> Dave WD9BDZ
>
> Speaker Repair wrote:
> >
> > Irv Finkleman wrote:
> > >
> > > Speaker Repair wrote:
> > > >
> > > > Ravi R wrote:
> > > > >
> > > > > This might sound silly.. but i was just curious to know if my existing
> > > > > Satellite Dish (You know the huge one that rotates..).. can in any way
> > > > > modified to be used as a Shortwave Antenna ?
> > > > >
> > > > HAHAHA, Good one, man!
> > > > >
> > > > Can you tell me how to make my piccolo sound like a tuba????
> > > >
> > > I had a good laugh on this one too, but I also remember that
> > > when I was just a kid and didn't know much about any of this
> > > stuff I was asking similar questions. Even at age 60 I am
> > > still
> > > trying to figure antennas out!! The terrible thing is that
> > > if
> > > I hooked it up to a short wave receiver I would likely hear
> > > something better -- just as if I had put a hunk of wire on
> > > the
> > > end. My first real experiences with antennas were hooking
> > > my
> > > homebrewed crystal sets to various metallic things and
> > > discovering
> > > that they worked!! I'm still smiling thinking about this
> > > dish

> > > one though!
> > > --
> > > Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
> > > Beating it with diet and exercise!
> > > 297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
> > > 58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)
> > > --------------------
> > > Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
> > > http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/
> > > --------------------
> > > Irv Finkleman,
> > > Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
> > > Calgary, Alberta, Canada
> >
> > Yeah, I shouldn't laugh because I was probably doing the same thing when
> > I was 10 years old, too. I remember a little one tube AM radio (legal)
> > transmitter that I took to show and tell in the fourth grade because my
> > 200 foot radius AM radio station was my hobby. We hooked it up to some
> > kid's braces to test it. No, he didn't get a shock or anything (good
> > thing he wasn't grounded anywhere) but everyone thought that it was cool
> > because we were transmitting out of Joe's mouth!
> >
> > My dad was an EE and had built a few radio stations but he never laughed
> > at any of my hairbrained ideas - and by doing that, the hobby stuck and
> > 28 years later, I am still doing hairbrained things and (thanks to the
> > net) am asking silly questions on the newsgroups myself.
> >
> > I thought about the question more. If he grounded the dish and attached
> > 50+ feet of wire to the center element he might have a nice longwire
> > antenna! Of course, the dish would be moot at that point. That's why
> > the whole thing struck me as funny.

When a writer prefaces a question with "this might sound silly" I think any reply is then fair game. The writer knew in the back of his head that this probably wouldn't work. I don't mind him asking the question, and I'm not laughing at him in any means. All you have to do is read some of the questions that I occasionally post and see how silly they are.

BTW, I would still like to use my 80' x 140' metal building as an AM radio (receive) antenna - gamma tuned with a 1/4 wave HELICAL match to save space. And you may remember some of the responses to that - put the building up on jacks to isolate from ground...

105. Re: StepIR Yagi Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 00:36:35 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CAA4E81.FE7A1CCA@icok.net>
Source record: 145809
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Dan,
No idea what you're talking about. Do
you have an URL?
'Doc

106. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 00:51:45 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8djn1$o77$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145810

> Mea culpa. That's what I get for running it is a little window, I guess.
> Sorry.
==========
Little window or not, I really do need to be told about such things. Thanks
very much for taking the trouble.

107. Re: StepIR Yagi Antenna URL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 01:07:43 UTC
From: bonito <bonito@netzero.net>
Message-ID: <3CAA55DF.A74F591B@netzero.net>
Source record: 145811
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

http://www.fluidmotion.ws

or

http://www.n9vv.com/SteppIR.html

'Doc wrote:
>
> Dan,
> No idea what you're talking about. Do
> you have an URL?
> 'Doc

108. Re: We nailed TGOS - INFECTED!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 02:02:33 UTC
From: Wayne <gwcato@carolina1.rr.com>
Message-ID: <Zotq8.5582$XP2.2308579@typhoon.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 145812
Cross-posted to: alt.hentai.sailor-moon,rec.nude,rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"K7SAM" <2smoore@nemontel.net> wrote in message
news:pHrq8.33140$To6.8499016@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com...
The above is infected file do not open.

You're right... it's infected but my NAV 2002 caught it and got it.... no problems here.

109. Re: Cape Cod ARES looking for 2m beam designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 02:06:39 UTC
From: wq1o@gis.net
Message-ID: <52c69878.0204021806.4be98856@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145813

Thanks Phil. I appreciate the info. I'll take a look at those design
programs. They might work out very well.
73s Frank WQ1O

"Phil Bradway" <kb2hq@nycap.rr.com> wrote in message
news:<MnFo8.30073$8%1.11672211@typhoon.nyroc.rr.com>...
> Here's a couple of good VHF antenna design choices: DL6WU and K1FO. A google
> search returned the following:
>
> Yagi-Uda design program by DL6WU at http://xe1mex.gq.nu/antenas/yagi.html
> or
> ANTFO v2.0 YAGI ANTENNA DESIGN at
> http://users.tpg.com.au/mmtodd/html/hamradio2.html
>
> I've used them both with very good results on 2, 220, 432, 900 and 1296. I
> believe Steve, K1FO used the "WU" as a base and optimized it for his
> designs. The ARRL Handbook has some of the K1FO designs, too. If those
> standards fit the tubing you have (or even if you have to start fresh), use
> them. They have been tested and WILL WORK.
>
> Phil, KB2HQ
>
> "Frank Olaughlin" <wq1o@gis.net> wrote in message
> news:52c69878.0203271709.6c967659@posting.google.com...
> > Hello to all. The Cape Cod ARES is loking to experiment with some
> > beams for long range 2 meter VHF. We are looking for any designs of
> > 3,4, and 5 element antennas for testing. We wanted to actually build
> > the antennas as part of the project. We have several peices of 1"
> > aluminum tubing for booms and 1/4" aluminum rods for the elements. If
> > anyone has any designs or can convert using these conductor sizes(Have
> > not played with antenna software much), we would appreciate it. We
> > are experimenting to see which beams will work best for us. We will
> > likely need several designs since some will have to be rugged, while
> > otthers may need to be expedient to assemble and disassemble. If
> > anyone has designs, spacing and length parameters, or suggestions, We
> > would be grateful. These designs will go into provinding emergency
> > communications in time of disaster for the community here. Thanks in
> > advance. Nice bunch of folks on this group.
> > 73s Frank WQ1O
> > Cape Cod Area ARES DEC

110. Re: Cape Cod ARES looking for 2m beam designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 02:28:15 UTC
From: wq1o@gis.net
Message-ID: <52c69878.0204021828.4940afa9@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145814

Hi Russ. Thanks for the link. Yes we are primarily interested in the
3-5 element yagi size. This is both for portability and wind survival.
We do not, however, preclude the need for longer yagis if long range
SSB is needed for a particular circumstance. I still appreciate all
the responses I have gotten. I'm sure they will all come in handy for
experimentation. We have even looked into copper as a material source
for construction, but are concerned about the issue of dis-similar
metals. The only reason we considered copper is the ease of soldering
fixed elements. Most people have still recommended aluminum for our
beam projects. We also tried some of the "direct connect beams" listed
on the web with mixed results. The forward gain seemed acceptable(for
a small 3 or 4 element), but the front to back ratio seemed rather
poor. The gamma and T match seems to be the ones of choice. I wondered
why the direct connect method had this characteristic. Thanks to all.
73s Frank WQ1O
Cape ARES

ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Russ Renaud) wrote in message
news:<a7vg4o$6sg$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>...
> I think the original poster was looking for VHF yagis in the 3-5 element
> size, whereas the K1FO, DL6WU and DJ9BV designs for 2m are primarily
> 'long-yagis'.
>
> Check out WA5VJB's designs at
>
> http://www.clarc.org/Articles/uhf.htm
>
> These antennas did well on the test range, considering their
> relative simplicity...
>
> 73 de va3rr/aa8lu
>
> "Phil Bradway" (kb2hq@nycap.rr.com) writes:
> > Here's a couple of good VHF antenna design choices: DL6WU and K1FO. A google
> > search returned the following:
> >
> > "Frank Olaughlin" <wq1o@gis.net> wrote in message
> > news:52c69878.0203271709.6c967659@posting.google.com...
> >> Hello to all. The Cape Cod ARES is loking to experiment with some
> >> beams for long range 2 meter VHF. We are looking for any designs of
> >> 3,4, and 5 element antennas for testing. We wanted to actually build
> >> the antennas as part of the project. We have several peices of 1"
> >> aluminum tubing for booms and 1/4" aluminum rods for the elements. If
> >> anyone has any designs or can convert using these conductor sizes(Have

> >> not played with antenna software much), we would appreciate it. We
> >> are experimenting to see which beams will work best for us. We will
> >> likely need several designs since some will have to be rugged, while
> >> otthers may need to be expedient to assemble and disassemble. If
> >> anyone has designs, spacing and length parameters, or suggestions, We
> >> would be grateful. These designs will go into provinding emergency
> >> communications in time of disaster for the community here. Thanks in
> >> advance. Nice bunch of folks on this group.

111. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 02:50:32 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <iGqqPJMwYwIo=Gfqq11DbPxSXoiA@4ax.com>
Source record: 145815

post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote:

>Hi,
>
>Where can I find info on cage antennas (dipoles or otherwise)? I have
>looked at the ARRL Antenna Book and run several searches on Google,
>but I only find general info and military or short wave broadcast
>info; nothing specially useful. I would need some online references,
>as books here are hard to find and very expensive if you find them.

There's an article at http://www.arrl.org/news/stories/2001/05/03/2/ about the new W1AW cage dipole, and it references a QST article of 1980 about how to build a cage.

Actually, there is a link to the 1980 article at http://www.arrl.org/tis/info/dipole-h.html for members only. (I might be able to email it as an attachment if you're not a member.)

Bob
k5qwg
>
>I have been modeling a cage dipole on EZNEC and there are some
>problems with it. Mainly is that the diameter / length ratio is out of
>range. Is there any way or free program allowing to do this?
>
>The dipole I was trying to model is a 7.5 m (24.6 ft.) cylinder of 1.5
>m (4.92 ft.) diameter with a .4 uH coil in the center. It would
>apparently have a SWR < 1:1.8 at the whole 14~30 MHz band with
>approximately the normal gain of a dipole (free space) at most of it.
>The trouble is that model is very dependant on the number of segments.
>If only the model was right, it would be worth building it? I include
>the model in a post to follow this one.
>
>TIA for responses.
>
>Toni

112. Copper J-Pole conductor sizes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 02:54:56 UTC
From: wq1o@gis.net
Message-ID: <52c69878.0204021854.557ee13b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145816

Hello to all. We at the Cape Cod ARES program have been looking into beam designs, as well as, j-poles for emergency communications. We have also been experimenting with copper j-poles as a rugged short range vhf antenna with maximum survival. We have constructed several of the antenna published in QST and on the web. Most of these have been using 1/2 inch type M copper. I noticed that some of the designs on the web employ "design calculators" for measurements. These seemed to work fine for the 1/2 inch pipe size, but I did not get good results when using the 3/4 size pipe. The larger pipe seemed to throw everything off. We employed an alternate method of feeding seen on K4ABT's web site. It replaces the "elbow" with another tee to which an SO-239 chassis connector can be soldered. The center conductor is run with an insulated wire inside the stub. It is then brought out of a hole and run to the radiator and is soldered there. This method worked extremely well for the 1/ inch stock, but had mixed results on the 3/4 inch copper pipe. Is there a general rule for +/- measurements when using different size conductors. Many of the "J-Pole Calculators" do not seem to indicate any special circumstance for increasing conductor diameter (eg. going from 1/2 to 3/4" stock). I wonder about the need to add or subtract length for size change using "metal to metal" measurements. If so, should not the feedpoint height above the bar also vary by a fixed amount. We also tried to build some of the "so called" dual copper j-poles on a single feedline. This seems to work on the idea of some resonance at 440 created by the 19" section. Is this really dual band, or just acts like a dummy load up there(440). Two final questions. Some of the designs I have seen (such as the super J, Arrow aluminum dual, and others) have the center conductor mated to the 19" section and the shield to the longer section. Does this method use the short section as some kind of "exciter" for the longer section? Does it still perform as a half wave end fed dipole? I know from past reading that there are alot of folks on this group who have had tremendous experience with J-Pole construction. Any info you could provide would be appreciated. Thanks.
73s Frank WQ1O
Cape Cod ARES

113. Re: Cape Cod ARES looking for 2m beam designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 02:57:04 UTC
From: wq1o@gis.net
Message-ID: <52c69878.0204021857.3d720957@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145817

Thanks Roy. I will try to get that program. I have heard of it in the
past, but never have used it. Thanks for the tip.
73s Frank WQ1O
Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3CA47131.F6161BAB@eznec.com>...
> I think you can still get YO (Yagi Optimizer). Contact Brian Beezley,
> K6STI, at k6sti@n2.net. Tell him I sent you.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Uncle Peter wrote:
> >
> > There was a program called Yagi Optimizer that would be ideal for
> > what you are doing. It compensated form boom and element diameters,
> > and also the types of element to boom mounts used, and element tapers.
> > It would automatically design the best possible yagi based on the parameters
> > entered by the user regarding boom length, number of elements, SWR
> > BW, etc.; and it was an extremely easy and informative program to use.
> > I don't know if it is still being marketed (saw a demo many years ago),
> > but I think Brian Beasley (sp?) was the author.
> >
> > Pete

114. Re: We nailed TGOS - INFECTED!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 06:05:53 UTC
From: KC7ZRU - Tate <73kc7zru73@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3CAA9BC0.39BB2F74@arrl.net>
Source record: 145818

You sure??

Try turning off Javascript in your news viewer and look again.

There's no 'virus' there, just an 'alert' script

View soruce and see for yourself.

--
Casper, WY | CARC Repeater
DN62tt | 146.940
"The Dungeon" online at http://go.to/kc7zru
"RTFM" is NOT a 'four letter' word!

115. Re: Shielded small-loop design - An RFC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 06:44:14 UTC
From: Gollywog <_eng@ilos.net>
Message-ID: <2xxq8.2292$f4.275532@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 145720

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:68ekau020ejokurge59v1nk1n4v6lns36b@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 02 Apr 2002 19:39:30 GMT, "Gollywog" <_eng@ilos.net> wrote:
>
> >
> >Everybody:
> >
> >I'm looking for comments and suggestions on an electrostaticly shielded
> >small-loop antenna circuit I'm working on. I wrote a great big post
complete
> >with links to diagrams and schematics. By the time I was done it looked
more
> >like a one page web site.
> >
> >Please visit
> >http://www.ilos.net/~eng/rraarfc.html
> >
> >Thanks,
> >Mike (va4mgw)
> >
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> > Schematic 1 is a basic loop unit.
> >A fixed capacitor directly between the ends of the loop element
> snip
> >How about 500K each for the resistors? The AD8130 has a differential
> > input impedance of 1Meg so the loop & capacitors would see
> >250K impedance to ground from each end.
> >What's a realistic guess for the L/C's source impedance at it's parallel
resonant frequency?
>
> Observe the implications of the input specification:
> "Capacitance Differential 3 pF"
> Which for a 75.55 MHz application immediately loads any source applied
> to the tune of 700 Ohms.
>
> TPC 70 reveals the Open Loop Gain for the device and it shows barely
> 6dB noise gain to stabilize a unity gain application at 78MHz. This
> means that the gain resistors R8-R9 should not be set to more than a
> gain of 2 (and should be set to 1). However, this device is not
> stable for gains less than 10 and a unity gain configuration would
> oscillate.
>

> This is the long way of saying the device will give you negative gain
> for the dubious merit of high input resistance.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

116. Re: Shielded small-loop design - An RFC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 06:59:31 UTC
From: Gollywog <_eng@ilos.net>
Message-ID: <nLxq8.2418$f4.283893@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 145721

Sorry - clicked send not paste - doh!

I wrote:

>>I'm looking for comments and suggestions on an electrostaticly shielded
>>small-loop antenna circuit I'm working on. <snip>
>>Please visit
http://www.ilos.net/~eng/rraarfc.html
>>
>>Thanks,
>>Mike (va4mgw)

then Richard Clark, KB7QHC quoted and wrote

>> Schematic 3 adds coupling capacitors.
>>From the AD8130 datasheet examples it appears they are unnecessary.
>>The way I see it everything still works the same with or without
>>but adding them attenuates my inherently low signal level
>>for no particularly good reason. Right, wrong?

>Attenuation is in the eye of the beholder, make 'em 10x's larger if
>you want. Their purpose is to limit DC; along with R6-R7, the front
>end is optimized for spurious currents at the input leads. (One may
>be tempted to ask "where's any DC gonna' come from?" and the answer
>would be "from the other input lead.")

and he also quoted and wrote

>> Schematic 1 is a basic loop unit.
>>A fixed capacitor directly between the ends of the loop element
>snip
>>How about 500K each for the resistors? The AD8130 has a differential
>> input impedance of 1Meg so the loop & capacitors would see
>>250K impedance to ground from each end.
>>What's a realistic guess for the L/C's source impedance at it's parallel
resonant frequency?

>Observe the implications of the input specification:
>"Capacitance Differential 3 pF"
>Which for a 75.55 MHz application immediately loads any source applied
>to the tune of 700 Ohms.

>TPC 70 reveals the Open Loop Gain for the device and it shows barely
>6dB noise gain to stabilize a unity gain application at 78MHz. This
>means that the gain resistors R8-R9 should not be set to more than a
>gain of 2 (and should be set to 1). However, this device is not
>stable for gains less than 10 and a unity gain configuration would

>oscillate.

>This is the long way of saying the device will give you negative gain
>for the dubious merit of high input resistance.

Thanks for the help (so far),

So I definitely need coupling (/blocking) capacitors (i.e. Schematic 3)? You seem to be saying the DC path between the AD8130 input pins (through the loop element) has to go - OK.

How about
http://www.ilos.net/~eng/rraarfc.html#schematic7

This should significantly reduce the loading - no? Wouldn't I need to select C3 and C4 to trade loading against signal attenuation (i.e. isn't the 3pF differential input capacitance in a voltage divider across the signal appearing at the loop ends)? What might be appropriate values for C3 & C4 - still as large as I want? How do I picture their effect on tuning - 3 parallel capacitances where one is the series string C3/3pF/C4?

I've never planed for any significant gain from the AD8130 and the level selected by R8 & R9 was only going to partially compensate for the 3dB loss in the "back terminated" coupling to the next unit. It's a short trip (3 to 6 inches of coax depending on the units position in the array) to a supporting Arm Unit so I don't really have to overpower a lot of line noise, etc. My main reasoning was that I didn't want to try and tune a frequency selective feedback network for the gain stage and the resonant frequency of the small-loop antenna both on the same board.

(N.B. Analog Devices put the AD8129 and the AD8130 on the same data sheet. It's the AD8129 that's not stable below a gain of 10. The AD8130 is actually intended for use at a gains of 1 or 2)

Thanks again, looking forward to further suggestions,

Mike (va4mgw)

********* \\\\lll//// *********
********** \ -- -- / **********
*********** (\@ @/) ***********
*** --oOOOo---(_)---oOOOo-- ***

117. Re: help rebuilding a DK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 07:04:28 UTC
From: Peter Shintani <shintani@cts.com>
Message-ID: <3CAAA97C.60EAFE22@cts.com>
Source record: 145722

Cecil:
Well, I took the relay board from the DK3 to work, and put it on a simple
LCR meter. With the relays out of the circuit, the shunt capacitance of the caps and
relay contacts totalled about 22.2 pF stray. When the 40m relay was closed, I
measured about 464pF, and when the 75 m cap was closed about 972pF and
when both relays were energized about 1415 pF. Does that sound about right
for a shunt cap matching circuit for a screw driver ?
In your shunt inductor matching network, you mentioned that a 0.6uH inductor is
about right. Will that give me a good match over 10 thru 40m with the screw driver,
atleast would be a close starting point ?
Unfortunately, I can't take the network analyser out of the building and into
the parking lot, otherwise I could make a smith chart reading of the antenna !
I just want to get close for a starting point.
Any more comments ? I don't yet know how many turns of wire are on the
coil form of the screw driver. If I get a few minutes at lunch I will try to
check the inductance of the screw driver antenna when it is fully
extended and also contracted.
Peter
Peter

CAM wrote:

> Peter Shintani wrote:
> >
> > Cecil:
> > Got another question for you.
> > When I got the DK3, the outer tube was heavily oxidized.
> > I thought that the oxidized surface would reduce efficiency as
> > that is were the current is the highest. I am spending a lot of time with
> > the wire wheel and drill to take off the blackish oxide. After spending an hour
> > or so, I managed to get half of the tube clean. I then realized that the tube
> > was not copper but it seems to be brass or bronze. For some reason I thought
> > that most screw driver antennas were made with copper pipe. Would the
> > additional resistance of bronze/brass vs copper be insignificant ?
>
> Sorry, I don't know anything about the DK3. I have an HS-1600 and,
> although my bottom section is painted, I believe it is aluminum.
>
> > I have access to a good network analyser. How much shunt inductance
> > does the coil that you recommended have ? You mentioned 6 turns of 1.5" dia
> > coil stock. What is the approximate inductance ?
>
> Roughly about 0.6 uH according to the formula in the ARRL Handbook.
> (1.5^2)*(6^2)/((18*1.5)+(40*1))
> --

> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

118. WARING .. 'We nailed TGOS' is a Script Trapper ... do not open it (see below)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 07:36:34 UTC
From: ursus major <someone@microsoft.com>
Message-ID: <6iyq8.76205$7S2.798456@news.easynews.com>
Source record: 145723

If you do open it, it runs a Java script which is NOT A VIRUS. But you will have to do the three-finger reset (cnt-alt-del) and kill OE.

Alan Walkington - ab0nu

119. Re: We nailed TGOS - INFECTED!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 07:53:22 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8ecdi$88r$0@208.206.142.101>
Source record: 145724

Yep. It locked my machine in a loop until I rebooted and turned off
Java.

Dick

KC7ZRU - Tate wrote:
>
> You sure??
>
> Try turning off Javascript in your news viewer and look again.
>
> There's no 'virus' there, just an 'alert' script
>
> View soruce and see for yourself.
>
> --
> Casper, WY | CARC Repeater
> DN62tt | 146.940
> "The Dungeon" online at http://go.to/kc7zru
> "RTFM" is NOT a 'four letter' word!

120. Re: Magnetic loop??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 07:57:17 UTC
From: Fabio Morsani <fabio.morsani@pi.infn.it>
Message-ID: <3CAAB5DD.D1FE47B2@pi.infn.it>
Source record: 145725

"A Home-Brew Loop Tuning Capacitor"
QST Nov 92, pag. 30-32

Fabio - I5LHY

121. Re: Shielded small-loop design - An RFC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 08:06:10 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <e0clau8ilnihro15r294abt4gtu1ubdsl6@4ax.com>
Source record: 145726

On Wed, 03 Apr 2002 06:59:31 GMT, "Gollywog" <_eng@ilos.net> wrote:

>
>Thanks for the help (so far),
>
>So I definitely need coupling (/blocking) capacitors (i.e. Schematic 3)? You
>seem to be saying the DC path between the AD8130 input pins (through the
>loop element) has to go - OK.

It really doesn't matter all that much except with high gains (much
more than 10) that amplify the offsets to data levels. Doesn't hurt
either.

>
>How about
>http://www.ilos.net/~eng/rraarfc.html#schematic7
>
>This should significantly reduce the loading - no? Wouldn't I need to select
>C3 and C4 to trade loading against signal attenuation (i.e. isn't the 3pF
>differential input capacitance in a voltage divider across the signal
>appearing at the loop ends)? What might be appropriate values for C3 & C4 -
>still as large as I want? How do I picture their effect on tuning - 3
>parallel capacitances where one is the series string C3/3pF/C4?

Your analysis is incomplete. It does not include the stray
capacitance between the loop and its shield (far, far more than the
differential). This would be a common mode capacitance (or, on the
other hand, a balanced differential mode). More your problem is in
matching C3/C4 if you got into an imbalance situation because of all
these (at VHF) critical stray capacitances.

>
>I've never planed for any significant gain from the AD8130 and the level
>selected by R8 & R9 was only going to partially compensate for the 3dB loss
>in the "back terminated" coupling to the next unit. It's a short trip (3 to
>6 inches of coax depending on the units position in the array) to a
>supporting Arm Unit so I don't really have to overpower a lot of line noise,
>etc. My main reasoning was that I didn't want to try and tune a frequency
>selective feedback network for the gain stage and the resonant frequency of
>the small-loop antenna both on the same board.
>
>(N.B. Analog Devices put the AD8129 and the AD8130 on the same data sheet.
>It's the AD8129 that's not stable below a gain of 10. The AD8130 is actually
>intended for use at a gains of 1 or 2)
>
>Thanks again, looking forward to further suggestions,

>
>Mike (va4mgw)

Hi Mike,

I was thinking you were speaking of the cheaper model ($18/thousand).
You may as well look at the 1GHz GBW Op Amps. They are cheaper and
would give you more gain. As it stands, it seems to be a useful,
lossless impedance match.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

122. Re: We nailed TGOS - INFECTED!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 08:21:14 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <_Xyq8.4490$tW2.1213@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145727

FYI, a simple way to stop this type of email Trojan and still have Java available for web browsing (if you are using Internet Explorer/Express) is to set up Outlook Express to run in a "restricted site" security zone. To do this:

-open Internet Explorer
-choose the Tools menu
-choose Internet Options
-click the Security tab
-click the Restricted Sites icon
-click "Custom Level"
-scroll down to "Active Scripting" and set it to Disable or Prompt
-Click OK
-open Outlook Express
-choose the Tools menu
-choose Options
-click the Security Tab
-In the "Security Zones" section, choose the "Restricted Sites" zone

73 de W6DKN

123. Re: StepIR Yagi Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 11:09:35 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CAAE2DA.ED8759C0@icok.net>
Source record: 145728
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Dan,
I think the 'worth' of the antenna depends on an
individuals circumstances. The potential for problems
with this antenna compared to a 'classic' yagi, is much
greater. It has moving parts, therefore the problems
it ~can~ have are greater than an antenna with no moving
parts. Until I'm sure that the benifits out weigh the
potential problems, it wouldn't be 'worth' the extra
expense and trouble for me to own one. Guess I'll have to
wait and see...
'Doc

124. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 11:14:53 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204030314.87f12b3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145729

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:<a8cgp0$h88$1@helle.btinternet.com>...

> > Where can I find info on cage antennas (dipoles or otherwise)? ...
> ==========
> Hi,
>
> Download program WIRECAGE from website below.
>
> It will tell you most of what you wish to know about a dipole cage antenna
> except its radiation pattern which is exactly the same as any other dipole
> which everybody already knows about anyway.
> ...
> ---
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ
> Free Radio Modelling Software
> Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

Hi Reg,

Thanks for the info and the program, I played with it yesterday and it works very well. Unfortunately, though being very useful, it lacks what I need most: modeling in a reactance at the feedpoint, and giving the SWR bandwidth results as referred to a standardized value (50, 75, 300...) rather than to the nominal impedance.

I have seen that there are many other programs in the website. I have not had time to look at them all, but this looks very promising. I will look at them.

Thanks

Toni

125. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 11:35:23 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204030335.29bfe7ed@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145730

Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:<iGqqPJMwYwlo=Gfqq11DbPxSXoiA@4ax.com>...
> post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote:
>
> >Hi,
> >
> >Where can I find info on cage antennas (dipoles or otherwise)? I have
> >looked at the ARRL Antenna Book and run several searches on Google,
> >but I only find general info and military or short wave broadcast
> >info; nothing specially useful. I would need some online references,
> >as books here are hard to find and very expensive if you find them.
>
> There's an article at http://www.arrl.org/news/stories/2001/05/03/2/ about the
> new W1AW cage dipole, and it references a QST article of 1980 about how to build
> a cage.
>
> Actually, there is a link to the 1980 article at
> http://www.arrl.org/tis/info/dipole-h.html for members only. (I might be able to
> email it as an attachment if you're not a member.)
>
> Bob
> k5qwg

Hi Bob,

I had already been looking at that article about the W1AW cage dipole.
In fact, this and other articles lead me to think in the possibility
of building a vertical dipole for covering the 15 & 17 m band, but
then, once I started trying to model it, and after playing "what if"
with most parameters I came to a model that would cover the whole
10~20m spectrum. I assume this model is not very reallistic, but this
made me want to learn more about cage antennas and their
possibilities. I still believe it must be possible to make that dipole
to cover 15-17 and maybe also 20, and want to find out how to do it.

Unfortunately, most of the members of my radioclub think the dB gain
of an antenna is directly proportional to number of figures in its
price, so their opinion on homedesign and homebrew is nil. (I think I
am getting a bit off topic here).

Thanks in any case.

Toni

126. Re: Another Atas 100 question...no 15 meters!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 11:47:21 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3CAAEBC9.BD0D6899@bloomer.net>
Source record: 145731

OK, I'll buy that. Never heard of that antenna...I assumed the ATAS100
was an auto-tuner of some sort. ;)

Scott N0EDV

> VE3TMT wrote:
>
>
> "Scott" <acepilot@bloomer.net> wrote in message
> news:3CA99537.6D708CDC@bloomer.net...
> > What kind of antenna?
> >
> >
> > Jeff Brown wrote:
> > >
> > > I just got my Ft100D and ATAS 100 installed in my ol 1990
> > > Riviera but can't get it to tune 15 meters. Tunes great on
> > > all other bands. I just spent the day installing ground
> > > straps to the radio and the rear trunk where the ATAS 100 is
> > > mounted. Ran straps across the trink lid and past the hinges
> > > to the body. It did clean up the car noise a bit but still
> > > no 15. Any ideas?
> > > Thanks, you guys are the best! :)
> > > Jeff
> Scott, I think it was an ATAS 100!

--
Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
Building RV-4
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

127. Re: help rebuilding a DK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 13:15:03 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAB0057.A99B04A9@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145733

Peter Shintani wrote:
> Well, I took the relay board from the DK3 to work, and put it on a simple
> LCR meter. With the relays out of the circuit, the shunt capacitance of the caps and
> relay contacts totalled about 22.2 pF stray. When the 40m relay was closed, I
> measured about 464pF, and when the 75 m cap was closed about 972pF and
> when both relays were energized about 1415 pF. Does that sound about right
> for a shunt cap matching circuit for a screw driver ?

Yep, that sounds about right. You have the feedpoint impedance of the screwdriver which is R+jXL and you are adding parallel capacitive reactance jXC that will cancel the jXL term and result in a feedpoint impedance of 50 ohms. (With a capacitor at the base you have to use more turns on the screwdriver.)

> In your shunt inductor matching network, you mentioned that a 0.6uH inductor is
> about right. Will that give me a good match over 10 thru 40m with the screw driver,
> atleast would be a close starting point ?

Using an inductor, you are trying to match a screwdriver feedpoint impedance of R-jXC by adding parallel inductive reactance jXL that will cancel the -jXC term and result in a feedpoint impedance of 50 ohms. (With an inductance at the base you have to use less turns on the screwdriver.) The beauty of the coil at the base is the jXL term goes up with frequency which is exactly what you need on a screwdriver. What I have is a coil that alligator clips to the base of my screwdriver so I can remove it if it causes problems on the higher bands.

> Any more comments ?

There are so many variables in the equation that you will be extremely lucky to engineer a perfect solution and then implement it. Most of us try something and observe the results. If it's not what we want, we make changes. I've found that I learn more and get a signal on the air faster by trying something rather than by thinking, studying, and planning.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

128. Re: Another Atas 100 question...no 15 meters!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 13:21:53 UTC
From: Gerald Schmitt <KK5YY@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <frvlau0nbo5aossfmqg4bupul3lgev187q@4ax.com>
Source record: 145732

Hi Jeff,

I have an ATAS 100 and have not had the problem you describe.
One of the problems I have noticed on mine and others is that
you must have adequate voltage for the antenna to tune
properly. The spec if that 8.5V lowers it and 12V raises it but
I have found it takes more than 12V to raise it. Make sure your
radio is adequately wired into the battery so you don't see a
voltage drop on transmit. On one of my cars I found I had to
have the engine running to have the antenna tune properly.

The only other thing you might try is adding or subtracting some
length to/from the feed line. Sometimes an unfortunate length
of feed line will result in this kind of problem particularly when
it is only on one band.

73 Jerry KK5YY

FT-100/FT-847 with ATAS 100

On Mon, 01 Apr 2002 18:04:50 -0500, Jeff Brown <jbrown21@sprynet.com>
wrote:

>I just got my Ft100D and ATAS 100 installed in my ol 1990
>Riviera but can't get it to tune 15 meters. Tunes great on
>all other bands. I just spent the day installing ground
>straps to the radio and the rear trunk where the ATAS 100 is
>mounted. Ran straps across the trink lid and past the hinges
>to the body. It did clean up the car noise a bit but still
>no 15. Any ideas?
>Thanks, you guys are the best! :)
>Jeff

129. Testing 9:1 Matching Toroids ????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 14:04:52 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <NWDq8.17934$ku5.1645220@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145734

Hi

Would someone please post any posible test procedures and required equipment that would measure proper operation of homemade 9:1 matching toroids. Used only for receiving and matching high impedance long wire, trapped dipoles, or T2FD antennas to 50 ohm coax. I understand the long wires impedance varies per frequency. I would like to actually quantity the operating characteristics across a broad range of the SWL spectrum.

Any info or links to info is greatly appreciated.

Regards
Ed L

130. 160 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 14:08:55 UTC
From: kc8fwd@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <2cc48b2a.0204030608.4874a8ac@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145735

Hello,
I would like to construct a 160 meter vertical.If I cut the vertical
element to a quarter wave and lay 4 quarter wave wires on the ground
would this work ok?
Thanks for any help as this is new to me later and 73's de Mike

131. Re: Sky Loop Suspension

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 15:51:05 UTC
From: g0xay@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020403105105.12042.00001628@mb-fl.aol.com>
Source record: 145736

Bill
Stuff from yacht chandlers is best, IMHO. Dinghy rigging cord. UV protected, strong, doesn't unravel and jam the pulleys - but not cheap.
HTH

Dick G0XAY

132. Re: Copper J-Pole conductor sizes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 16:04:46 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020403110446.00883.00001473@mb-me.aol.com>
Source record: 145737

>Two final questions. Some of the designs I have seen (such as the
>super J, Arrow aluminum dual, and others) have the center conductor
>mated to the 19" section and the shield to the longer section. Does
>this method use the short section as some kind of "exciter" for the
>longer section? Does it still perform as a half wave end fed dipole? I
>know from past reading that there are alot of folks on this group who
>have had tremendous experience with J-Pole construction. Any info you
>could provide would be appreciated. Thanks.
>73s Frank WQ1O
>Cape Cod ARES

Hello, Frank

Most of my experience is with the Open Stub Type J-Pole.
I did some comparison test between the Copper type or Closed Stub type J-Pole and the Open Stub type J-Pole, many years ago. I quickly found the Closed Stub was not worth messing with. The Open Stub out performed it every time.

The OSJ (Open Stub J-Pole) is a lot harder for the avarage person to make. Element diameter, spacing, & lengths are very critical. If done right SWR of 1.0:1 can be achieved.

Feed the long side or the short side ?

Makes a difference in bandwidth.

At VHF, By feeding the long side (3/4 wave) I have been able to get very wide bandwidth. 1.5:1 bandwidth of 12 MHz. Feeding the short side (1/4 wave) the band width is only about 6 MHz. But since the 2 meter band is only 4 MHz. it is not a problem.
As for Dual Band, because the 440 band is close to 3 times the 2 meter band. We can add a 1/4 wave stub at the right spacing so the 1/4 wave VHF stub acts like a 3/4 wave stub at 440.
So in effect we have two antennas both sharing the same driven element.

I have a challenge for you, make a OSJ146/440 and compare it with the copper type. See which works better.
<A HREF="http://arrowantennas.com/inst/ijpole.html">J-Pole Instructions</A>
http://arrowantennas.com/inst/ijpole.html

I think you will be surprised how much difference there is.

73 Al Lowe N0IMW
<A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com/">ArrowAntennas.com</A>

133. Re: Another Atas 100 question...no 15 meters!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 16:31:12 UTC
From: VE3TMT <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <J7Gq8.19914$un4.2272885@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145738

I was just ribbing you Scott. I would like to try one of them with my FT900 though. The other screwdriver antennas are just too big for my car.

73,

Max

134. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 16:58:16 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <fvcmaus4q0rc0cscv9gk1chf3bkllgb1c5@4ax.com>
Source record: 145739

On 3 Apr 2002 03:35:23 -0800, post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote:

>
>Hi Bob,
>
>I had already been looking at that article about the W1AW cage dipole.
>In fact, this and other articles lead me to think in the possibility
>of building a vertical dipole for covering the 15 & 17 m band, but
>then, once I started trying to model it, and after playing "what if"
>with most parameters I came to a model that would cover the whole
>10~20m spectrum. I assume this model is not very reallistic, but this
>made me want to learn more about cage antennas and their
>possibilities. I still believe it must be possible to make that dipole
>to cover 15-17 and maybe also 20, and want to find out how to do it.
>
>Unfortunately, most of the members of my radioclub think the dB gain
>of an antenna is directly proportional to number of figures in its
>price, so their opinion on homedesign and homebrew is nil. (I think I
>am getting a bit off topic here).
>
>Thanks in any case.
>
>Toni

Hi Toni,

Take a look at a 5 band monopole at:
http://home.attbi.com/~kb7qhc/antennas/verticals/Cage/cage.htm
the 5 bands being 20-17-15-12-10 (could say six bands with 11M and
all points inbetween 20 and 10).

This design started out as an investigation of a large folded dipole
only to prove that the shell structure was optimal on its own without
the accompanying issues of "folding."

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

135. Re: Cigar Antennas for 2400

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 17:03:21 UTC
From: osiris@deltaville.net
Message-ID: <e59f93b2.0204030903.3e3ae260@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145740

http://www.oreillynet.com/cs/weblog/view/wlg/448

Don't use a pringles can. They are too small in diameter. Look for a can 6.5" long and 3.5" in diameter.

http://osiris.urbanna.net/cantenna

The dimensions on that page were used to generate the patterns displayed there.

Sometime this month, if I have time I will model the yagi portion in NEC. Time is precious right now so I can't help much on that score.

To be quite honest the biquad is a better and easier design to build on this band:

http://www.trevormarshall.com/biquad.htm

You doesn't have to use da dish.

A better design than that is a corner reflector. You can pick up another 3 dB with it and it takes up about the same space.

Get a bit of 1/4" mesh screen. Cut it to 5" square and fold it in the middle. Make a dipole with elements 1.125" long and feed it dead center and 2.0 inches from the corner. You should use a balanced feed someone will be able to find a picture for you.

Total length of the driven element is 2.25", even though that is not precisely the correct length for the band. I adjusted spacing so that you could get a good match to that length and adjusted length so that you could get a good match at that height. I did that because those dimensions are easy to hit and dimensions are tough at these freqs with hand tools.

Anyway, I run the numbers in NEC and they look like 1.75:1 SWR 2390-2490, 13+ dBi, and FBR about 22 dBi in a tiny package.

Will try to write it up soon and drop a link.

-m-

136. Re: 160 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 17:30:59 UTC
From: "Edward A. Feustel" <efeustel@erols.com>
Message-ID: <a8fe4l$9fm$1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 145741

Are you certain that you want a 120 foot plus vertical element and
4-120 foot radials?

If you build it and match impedances to your transmitter, it will probably
get out pretty well.
Ed, N5EI
"Michael J Talkington" <kc8fwd@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:2cc48b2a.0204030608.4874a8ac@posting.google.com...
> Hello,
> I would like to construct a 160 meter vertical.If I cut the vertical
> element to a quarter wave and lay 4 quarter wave wires on the ground
> would this work ok?
> Thanks for any help as this is new to me later and 73's de Mike

137. Re: Testing 9:1 Matching Toroids ????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 17:38:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <6bemau8s6ooqjvkvff6g6n7als12pq0p5o@4ax.com>
Source record: 145742

On Wed, 3 Apr 2002 08:04:52 -0600, "Ed Laughery"
<laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:

>Hi
>
>Would someone please post any posible test procedures and required equipment
>that would measure proper operation of homemade 9:1 matching toroids. Used
>only for receiving and matching high impedance long wire, trapped dipoles,
>or T2FD antennas to 50 ohm coax. I understand the long wires impedance
>varies per frequency. I would like to actually quantity the operating
>characteristics across a broad range of the SWL spectrum.
>
>Any info or links to info is greatly appreciated.
>
>Regards
>Ed L
>
>

Hi Ed,

If you are an SWL'er it is unlikely you would have a beginning of the necessary equipment. Construction is so simple it should be easily resolved by visual inspection if you've done it right. To test, at a minimum, would involve nothing more complex than resistors (and a source, and an indicator of the power in the source, possibly the S-meter of your rig). BalUns are designed to work into non-reactive loads. With that in mind, they are not particularly suitable to wideband applications unless the antenna is also a wideband, Hi-Z source. Such an example would be the Rhombic. A long wire "may" qualify, but invariable that is often limited (especially if it becomes an ordinary wire antenna at lower frequencies - your comments above suggest you already anticipate this).

The 9:1 suggests you are either anticipating working with a 400 Ohm antenna (several wavelengths long) or a 6 Ohm shorty. The same 9:1 BalUn is NOT designed to serve both situations. Avoid any BalUn references that include such nonsense terms as turns-ratio.

You would be far better served in replacing the BalUn function of Z matching with the traditional antenna tuner, or preselector (the tunable variety, not just an amp). You would also be better served in ALSO using an 1:1 Current BalUn at a remote feedpoint to keep domestic noise out of your feedline. This could also be accomplished through the construction technique of building a small coil of feedline at the same feedpoint into what is called a choke. Either is suitable,

although the coiled transmission line may be the heavier option and run a slight risk of failure due to self resonance.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC, WPE0EPH

138. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 18:10:37 UTC
From: aa1ll@email.com
Message-ID: <e85be400.0204031010.b305adb@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145743

post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote in message
news:<b6b4e772.0204030335.29bfe7ed@posting.google.com>...
....
> this
> made me want to learn more about cage antennas and their
> possibilities. I still believe it must be possible to make that dipole
> to cover 15-17 and maybe also 20, and want to find out how to do it.
....
>
> Toni

Hi Toni,
There is an equation in an old edition of Jasik's Antenna Engineering
Handbook,
1961, First Edition, on Page 21-16 for cage dipoles:

"...For a multiwire cage type dipole, the effective
cylinder radius (aeff) may
be determined approximately by:

aeff = a * (n * a0 / a)^(1/n)

where
a0=radius of each wire
n=number of wires
a=radius

You can use this equivalent radius to predict reactance by using, for
example,
the equation for characteristic impedance of an antenna:

Zo = 60 * (ln(2H/a) - 1)

where H is the length of the cage, "ln" is the natural logarithm. H
and a have to be in the same units of course.

Then the base reactance is -Zo/tan(theta) theta being the electrical
length of the cage at the operating frequency, and less than 180
degrees.

You might look into the "discage" antenna as described in the Amateur
Radio Vertical Antenna Handbook by Capt. Paul H. Lee, N6PL. Costs
$9.95 and an interesting, practical book. He also describes some
broadband cone shaped HF antennas, all from a hands-on perspective
that makes you want to go out and build something--especially now that
the birds are chirping, the mud is flowing, etc.

73, Paul, AA1LL
Mason, NH
http://www.qsl.net/aa1ll

139. HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 18:37:01 UTC
From: Simon Pearson <simon@technetics.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ZYHq8.10272$51.371726@wards>
Source record: 145744
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Hi,

I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.

My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut the cake when it comes to contesting!

So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the following:

- No traps
- No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials

I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing vertical antenna, would they please let me know?

Many thanks.

73...
Simon, M0CLW

140. Re: 160 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 19:14:20 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cab51c3_2@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 145745

If your Going to go to all the trouble of puting up a 120+ foot vertical
element why skimp on the radials the more the better..
73 Dave KC1DI

"Michael J Talkington" <kc8fwd@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:2cc48b2a.0204030608.4874a8ac@posting.google.com...
> Hello,
> I would like to construct a 160 meter vertical.If I cut the vertical
> element to a quarter wave and lay 4 quarter wave wires on the ground
> would this work ok?
> Thanks for any help as this is new to me later and 73's de Mike

---
Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.344 / Virus Database: 191 - Release Date: 4/2/02

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141. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 19:22:57 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <j5lmaug9gifm05v53eq676gnh7ftg9v34f@4ax.com>
Source record: 145746
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On Wed, 3 Apr 2002 19:37:01 +0100, "Simon Pearson"
<simon@technetics.co.uk> wrote:

>Hi,
>
>I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
>G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
>
>My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
>the cake when it comes to contesting!
>
>So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
>perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
>following:
>
>- No traps
>- No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials
>
>I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing
>vertical antenna, would they please let me know?
>
>Many thanks.
>
>73...
>Simon, M0CLW
>

Hi Simon,

Almost across the board, GAP products do not provide very useful
performance for the lowest band offered. That is, if the model is
built for 80M, it probably will only begin to work on 40M. They may
load suitably, but still not perform very well. Once you move to a
higher band, things improve, but not beyond the expectation of a
common quarterwave vertical.

The simplest advice is to put your antenna higher, and build it bigger
(but not too big, 5/8ths is the largest you should attempt for a
vertical). Height is the most important. Sacrifice everything else
(until the antenna becomes too small, less than 1/10th wavelength) and
make up for it with a tuner.

You will undoubtedly get good advice in regard to your G5RV here, and
the alternatives to it like Cecil's tunerless dipole. I mention this,
because as bad as you think it is, it will probably prove to be more

useful than a GAP.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

142. Re: Copper J-Pole conductor sizes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 19:30:08 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAB5840.A7A15448@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145747

Arrow146 wrote:
> Most of my experience is with the Open Stub Type J-Pole.
> I did some comparison test between the Copper type or Closed Stub type J-Pole
> and the Open Stub type J-Pole, many years ago. I quickly found the Closed Stub
> was not worth messing with. The Open Stub out performed it every time.

Hi Al, as you probably know, the open stub J-Pole is simply a Zepp
antenna sized for 2m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

143. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 19:45:19 UTC
From: SAM <xxscottm@xxnetcommander.comxx>
Message-ID: <jZIq8.16716$TG6.2335166@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145748
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

I can only compare the G5RV against an R5, but I'd take the G5RV anyday. It performs heads and shoulders above the R5. I have had my G5RV up for about a year and it has worked great except on 40 meters where I can not obtain anything close to resonance.

Scott M.
KA1MRO

"Simon Pearson" <simon@technetics.co.uk> wrote in message
news:ZYHq8.10272$51.371726@wards...
> Hi,
>
> I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
> G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
>
> My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really
cut
> the cake when it comes to contesting!
>
> So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
> perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
> following:
>
> - No traps
> - No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials
>
> I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing
> vertical antenna, would they please let me know?
>
> Many thanks.
>
> 73...
> Simon, M0CLW
>
>
>

144. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 19:46:11 UTC
From: Tim McDonough <tim@mcdonough.net>
Message-ID: <j3Jq8.2351$mB3.80303@news.webusenet.com>
Source record: 145749
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message

> You will undoubtedly get good advice in regard to your G5RV here, and
> the alternatives to it like Cecil's tunerless dipole. I mention this,
> because as bad as you think it is, it will probably prove to be more
> useful than a GAP.

What is Cecil's tunerless dipole? Is there on line information?

73,

Tim N9PUZ

145. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 19:53:28 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <f9lmau4kidi0f6psvn4bjc03c6hvdavn00@4ax.com>
Source record: 145750
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Simon Pearson wrote:

>I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
>G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.

Congrats on the licence.

Be aware that the antenna of which you speak was designed as a
compromise all (pre-WARC) band antenna with a low-enough SWR for the
valved PA transmitters of the day. There are those who say it is not
really suitable for a modern solid-state transmitter. Even with an
ATU, some of the compromises remain, such as radiation from the feeder
on certain bands.

>My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
>the cake when it comes to contesting!

I'm not in the least surprised.

>So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
>perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
>following:
>- No traps

You mean not necessarily any traps.

>- No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials

I'm afraid that you _will_ need radials, even for a ground mounted
antenna, unless it is a half-wave. A vertical is form of monopole, and
it needs something to work against. This is either the planet Earth,
or if mounted on a mast, a set of radials. Radials for ground mounting
help the antenna connect to planet Earth, and reduce losses (mainly
resistive).

But there are other problems with verticals besides ground losses and
inefficiency. Noise tends to be vertically polarized, and as the
radiation pattern is omnidirectional and vertically-polarized, a
vertical will collect it all. There's no front-to-back ratio of a beam
to help you here. Field-strengths locally can be higher than a beam,
leading to the possibility of EMC problems.

But it's not all doom-and-gloom. A vertical can illuminate the
ionosphere more evenly than a beam, and - with plenty of radials! - a
low radiation angle and reasonable efficiency. You can take advantage
of this by being ready for the band of interest opening for you for
the DX, before the boys with beams. But you could have as little as

ten to twenty minutes of this; it also operates this way on band closing. In between, of course, you're going to be outgunned.

>I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing >vertical antenna, would they please let me know?

I've tried to say above that ALL antennas have strengths and weakness; advantages and disadvantages; a named antenna hasn't necessarily any advantages performance-wise that one you make yourself. What you MUST do is a bit of background reading about antennas, finding out their individual characteristics, and finding which one(s) will help you in your goal. There might be one type of antenna that can do more things for you than another, but none will do everything.

In engineering terms you need to define what service you need from your gear, and then find what components - antenna in this case - will fulfill that. When you've done that and are getting the results, you will have engineered a solution, and learned much on the way. There are no 'silver bullet' solutions!

I hope you find this of use.

Good luck with the contesting.

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

146. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 20:00:23 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cab5f14.3692917@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145751
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On Wed, 3 Apr 2002 19:37:01 +0100, "Simon Pearson"
<simon@technetics.co.uk> wrote:

>My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
>the cake when it comes to contesting!

Have you considered using a knife?

147. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 20:26:57 UTC
From: James <James@McGinty.com>
Message-ID: <1017865654.25227.0.nnrp-13.d4e54c2a@news.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 145752
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

<lucifer@eternal-flames.gov> wrote in message
news:3cab5f14.3692917@news.btinternet.com...
> On Wed, 3 Apr 2002 19:37:01 +0100, "Simon Pearson"
> <simon@technetics.co.uk> wrote:
>
> >My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really
cut
> >the cake when it comes to contesting!
>
> Have you considered using a knife?

LOL

Do you mean on the cake or the G5RV

148. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 20:40:23 UTC
From: SideBand <abNO8SPAMlr@csotbs.org>
Message-ID: <3CAB68B7.5090103@csotbs.org>
Source record: 145753
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

I was under the impression that the feeder (the ladderline) was SUPPOSED to
radiate, which is why I got such good results with my G5RV against both
vertically and horizontally polarized contacts. I could be wrong.

73 de AB8LR, Chris

RVMJ wrote:

>
> Be aware that the antenna of which you speak was designed as a
> compromise all (pre-WARC) band antenna with a low-enough SWR for the
> valved PA transmitters of the day. There are those who say it is not
> really suitable for a modern solid-state transmitter. Even with an
> ATU, some of the compromises remain, such as radiation from the feeder
> on certain bands.

--
73 de AB8LR, Chris

http://csotbs.shopiwon.com/ for great deals on computer products.

149. Re: 160 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 20:46:51 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204031246.2404391c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145754

kc8fwd@hotmail.com (Michael J Talkington) wrote in message news:<2cc48b2a.0204030608.4874a8ac@posting.google.com>...
> Hello,
> I would like to construct a 160 meter vertical.If I cut the vertical
> element to a quarter wave and lay 4 quarter wave wires on the ground
> would this work ok?
> Thanks for any help as this is new to me later and 73's de Mike

It will "work" ok, but the ground losses probably will be quite high. Depends on your local ground conditions. To have good performance from a ground mount vertical, the concensus seems to indicate a min of 32 radials for "half decent" performance, and 60 radials for "fairly good" performance. Of course, the BC standard seems to be 120 radials or more for nearly optimum results. 4 ground radials over average ground is going to work, but it won't be near what you really need to cut ground losses down to a decent number. But you can start with four, and add more as you go. As a general rule , bandwidth will shrink some when adding radials to a system that needs more radials. If adding more radials causes a noticable difference in bandwidth, you know they were needed, and are doing the job. Once you get to the point where adding them makes little difference, it's time to stop. Of course, it may take 60 or more to get to that point. MK

150. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 21:19:22 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <17smau47308au0r3lv6sg25e2es29vj0j8@4ax.com>
Source record: 145755
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

SideBand wrote:

>I was under the impression that the feeder (the ladderline) was SUPPOSED to
>radiate, which is why I got such good results with my G5RV against both
>vertically and horizontally polarized contacts. I could be wrong.
>
>73 de AB8LR, Chris
>
>RVMJ wrote:
>
>>
>> Be aware that the antenna of which you speak was designed as a
>> compromise all (pre-WARC) band antenna with a low-enough SWR for the
>> valved PA transmitters of the day. There are those who say it is not
>> really suitable for a modern solid-state transmitter. Even with an
>> ATU, some of the compromises remain, such as radiation from the feeder
>> on certain bands.

You're quite right. What I was getting at was that the radiation
pattern might not be what you think it is, and you could be trying to
work DX in a null rather than a lobe with some gain. There could also
be noise-pickup on the vertical section. But I was also trying to keep
it simple. You can't teach 'antennas' in one posting...

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

151. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 21:22:32 UTC
From: CJ <carlos@excite.com>
Message-ID: <uamslbb8ddhd80@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145756
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello Simon,
I would have to suggest against - any vertical - antenna...especially
in a competitive contest environment as you have stated is your
intention. I have had super success with a simple 5-band resonant wire
dipole built and sold by W9INN Antennas (W9INN-Bill) The Official W9INN
Antennas Web Page is located on the web site listed below in my sig
line. Here is what you'll find there....

The Official W9INN Antennas Page is located at....

http://www.ab7sl.com

1. contains actual measured field data
2. detailed illustration - 5-band resonant legal limit dipole
3. special " resonactors " page w/description by W9INN-Bill
4. antenna dimensions
5. contact and ordering information w/tel#

I have 307 DXCC countries on this "dipole" antenna!!
Good luck on your antennas pursuits and in contesting.

--
Thanks for the nice Usenet message...

Charles Johnston
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

152. Re: Copper J-Pole conductor sizes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 22:25:16 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020403172516.22806.00001687@mb-mc.aol.com>
Source record: 145758

>Subject: Re: Copper J-Pole conductor sizes
>From: CAM Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org
>Date: Wed, Apr 3, 2002 12:30 PM
>Message-id: <3CAB5840.A7A15448@IEEE.org>
>
>Arrow146 wrote:
>> Most of my experience is with the Open Stub Type J-Pole.
>> I did some comparison test between the Copper type or Closed Stub type
>J-Pole
>> and the Open Stub type J-Pole, many years ago. I quickly found the Closed
>Stub
>> was not worth messing with. The Open Stub out performed it every time.
>
>Hi Al, as you probably know, the open stub J-Pole is simply a Zepp
>antenna sized for 2m.
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

A Rose by any other name will smell just as nice.

73 Al Lowe N0IMW

153. Satellite Dish Actuator (Locator) Dead or Alive?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 22:26:09 UTC
From: Wayne Watson <mtnviews@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CAB8183.9FE7EAF6@earthlink.net>
Source record: 145757

I have a used actuator control box that I'm trying to use for a dish. It's history is a bit unknown,
but the fellow I got it from claims it was working before he disassembled his equipment. I tried
hooking it up. There are five wires for the actuator and 3 for the polarizer. I only hooked up the
five, and turned it on. There was no indication that anything powered up. Is this dead or does it
require, for some reason, all 8 wires be put on, and maybe even some connection to the receiver?
The user schematic shows 3 wires going between the rcr and actuator.

--
Wayne T. Watson (121.015 Deg. W, 39.262 Deg. N, 2,701 feet), Nevada City, CA

Local newsman commenting on his newspaper's Best of the County feature
regarding some missing 'bests':
"'Best intersection' is too close to call. I like the idea of the traffic circle near
the college, but judging from all the skid marks across the central median,
many motorists are trying to square the circle." -- The Union newspaper

Web Page: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews
Imaginarium Museum: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews/imaginarium.html

154. How about those F-connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 22:30:53 UTC
From: jder8745@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020403173053.09524.00001489@mb-cs.aol.com>
Source record: 145759

Howdy,

Not intending to stir up trouble, but....

Quite a while back I remember reading somewhere (a ham magazine?) that F-connectors, though not the best mechanically, were quite good electrically at HF and 6 and 2 meters.

Now then...does anyone have any data on this? In your answer please do not discuss television applications.

Probably I'll be sorry I posted this, but I have been curious about this for some time.

tnx es 73 de Jack, K9CUN

155. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 22:39:05 UTC
From: Malcolm <malcolm.bell@btinternetdot.com>
Message-ID: <VtLq8.11053$OP.447632@stones>
Source record: 145760
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"RVMJ" <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk> wrote in message
news:17smau47308au0r3lv6sg25e2es29vj0j8@4ax.com...
> SideBand wrote:
>
> >I was under the impression that the feeder (the ladderline) was SUPPOSED
to
> >radiate, which is why I got such good results with my G5RV against both
> >vertically and horizontally polarized contacts. I could be wrong.
> >
> >73 de AB8LR, Chris
> >
> >RVMJ wrote:
> >
> >>
> >> Be aware that the antenna of which you speak was designed as a
> >> compromise all (pre-WARC) band antenna with a low-enough SWR for the
> >> valved PA transmitters of the day. There are those who say it is not
> >> really suitable for a modern solid-state transmitter. Even with an
> >> ATU, some of the compromises remain, such as radiation from the feeder
> >> on certain bands.
>
> You're quite right. What I was getting at was that the radiation
> pattern might not be what you think it is, and you could be trying to
> work DX in a null rather than a lobe with some gain

Actually - no!

If the G5RV is reasonably symmetrical in the air without too many
obstructions around it, and it is tuned with a properly balanced tuner then
it will NOT radiate from the feeder on any bands.

If any of these conditions are not true, however, then there may well be
some imbalance in the feeder and radiation will result - but not by design.

ANY multiband antenna of any construction, shape or design is a compromise
over a single-band, single purpose antenna!

Now, to the original question - I have an 80m dipole with tuned open-wire
feeder at 35ft and a GAP Titan mounted in a reasonably clear spot on flat
sandy soil. On all bands from 40m to 10m the GAP is at least as good as the
dipole, and on some bands for certain QSOs is better. DX performance on 40m
& 30m is generally better on the vertical, but mainly because of reduced
european signal levels. As somebody said before 80m performance is poor on
the GAP. Its not a mirical antenna, but its at least as good as any other
multi-bander and has a good bandwidth on all bands except 80m. It also

costs a lot of money ... a lot more than I had when I was 16!

Neither of these antennas will be competitive in large contests on any bands .... you need a 3kW amplifier and all controls turned to maximum (especially the speech processor) to join in! (It also helps if you listen on the frequency before transmitting, but that appears to be optional!)

Malcolm G4CXT

156. Re: How about those F-connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 22:51:22 UTC
From: Mike Rofon <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CAB876A.4897134E@netscape.net>
Source record: 145761

JDer8745 wrote:
>
> Howdy,
>
> Not intending to stir up trouble, but....
>
> Quite a while back I remember reading somewhere (a ham magazine?) that
> F-connectors, though not the best mechanically, were quite good electrically at
> HF and 6 and 2 meters.
>
> Now then...does anyone have any data on this? In your answer please do not
> discuss television applications.
>
> Probably I'll be sorry I posted this, but I have been curious about this for
> some time.
>
> tnx es 73 de Jack, K9CUN

GOOD F-connectors give very good specs right up to 1 Ghz with return
losses well up into the 20s. CHEAPO ones may be a whole different story
but even they are certainly good at 6 and 2 meters. They aren't made
for power handling, tho. The connector is good...the socket is the
tricky part but the designs used in modern commercial equipment are
excellent. Modern designs and installation methods are mechanically
stronger than the cable they are attached to.
Don't feel so bad for asking.
-Bill WX4A

157. Re: Hi there! I'm BROWSER SNAKE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 23:06:25 UTC
From: Ken White <kwhite@adpsi.com>
Message-ID: <RVLq8.58$ud6.20264@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
Source record: 145762
Cross-posted to: alt.mag.hustler,rec.nude,rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Just so everyone knows, there appears to be a virus attached to this message. DON'T open the attachment!

Ken

Ken White
(email address withheld)

"Browser Snake" <Who-Ha@NoSpam.org> wrote in message news:a8cpqh$3qq$79@helle.btinternet.com...
> That's right you stupid, inbred, shit eating, pathetic, motherfucking,
> brain dead, useless cocksuckers! I'm taking over all of Usenet! There
> isn't a fucking thing you can do about it either! You're all a bunch
> of worthless scumbags, and now you will all answer to me! If you don't
> like this fact TOO FUCKING BAD! I will go down in the annals of usenet
> history as the man who brought you to your knees! Now get down on your
> knees and pay proper tribute to my glorious self!
>
> I AM THE GUARDIAN OF ALT.FAN.TELEVISIONX! LORD AND HIGH MASTER OF USENET!
>
> My first royal order to all of you peons is that from this time
> forward you will add the following signature to all of your posts!
>
>
> ***** This was posted with the express permission of *****
> **
> ****** HIS HIGHNESS BROWSER SNAKE LORD AND MASTER OF USENET *******
> **
> ********** We are simple servants of his will **********
>
>
> This will be appended to the bottom of all your posts with absolutely
> NO EXCEPTIONS! If you choose not to, you will be squashed like the
> insignificant bugs that you all are!
>
> I am running Usenet now! You may only post messages here because I,

> for the time being, am allowing it! Do you scumbags understand me!
>
> THIS IS THE DAWNING OF THE AGE OF BROWSER SNAKE!
>
> ALL HAIL THE GUARDIAN OF ALT.FAN.TELEVISIONX! LORD AND HIGH MASTER
OF USENET!
>
>
>

158. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 23:18:03 UTC
From: edward hazell <ejhazell@g0hau.freeserve.co.uk>
Message-ID: <a8g2u4$rm5$3@news8.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 145763
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"CJ" <carlos@excite.com> wrote in message
news:uamslbb8ddhd80@corp.supernews.com...
> Hello Simon,
> I would have to suggest against - any vertical - antenna...especially
> in a competitive contest environment as you have stated is your
> intention. I have had super success with a simple 5-band resonant wire
> dipole built and sold by W9INN Antennas (W9INN-Bill) The Official W9INN
> Antennas Web Page is located on the web site listed below in my sig
> line. Here is what you'll find there....
> --------------
> The Official W9INN Antennas Page is located at....
>
> http://www.ab7sl.com
>
> 1. contains actual measured field data
> 2. detailed illustration - 5-band resonant legal limit dipole
> 3. special " resonactors " page w/description by W9INN-Bill
> 4. antenna dimensions
> 5. contact and ordering information w/tel#
> ------------
> I have 307 DXCC countries on this "dipole" antenna!!
> Good luck on your antennas pursuits and in contesting.
>
> --
> Thanks for the nice Usenet message...
>
> Charles Johnston
> AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
> www.ab7sl.com
>
> Surely it is a case of 'horses for courses'.
What works very well in one QTH can be rubbish in another.g0hau
>

159. Re: Satellite Dish Actuator (Locator) Dead or Alive?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-03 23:36:36 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cab96ce_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 145764

Depending on brand, it should show some front panel indication. Polarizer disconnected may show a fault code, but it shouldn't be unresponsive. Be aware there is a great deal of difference between brands. Did you get the matching jack screw with the control? For example, there are two (or more) methods of position determination which are incompatible with each other. You will likely have to program in some satellites to get full functionality. Your best bet is to inquire on rec.video.satellite.tvro, or one of the other TVRO NGs. Provide specific make and model for best responses.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

160. Rotor Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 00:00:11 UTC
From: Morning Cloud & Standing Stone <macadi@qn.net>
Message-ID: <3cab9729@news.qn.net>
Source record: 145765

What would you recommend for say a single VHF yagi (Cush 13B2 or similar)? Keep in mind, it must be able to withstand 90 MPH
winds. We just had 84 MPH gusts recently. I have never been at a place where I could put up anything outside before.
Michael N8EYE

161. Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 00:02:38 UTC
From: Lee Murrah <lee@murrah.com>
Message-ID: <yKMq8.179696$7b.17821234@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145766

Back in the late 70's or early 80's, 73 Magazine published an article about a dipole antenna in which each wire was cut into short pieces and were joined together with capacitors. Claims were made that the antenna could be located anywhere, even very near the ground, and still put out a strong signal. It sounded too good to be true to me, and I never tried to build one for testing.

Does anyone remember that antenna? Did it work as well as claimed?

Lee
WD5CID

162. Re: Rotor Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 00:10:46 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAB9A06.860F93C5@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145768

Morning Cloud & Standing Stone wrote:
>
> What would you recommend for say a single VHF yagi (Cush 13B2 or similar)? Keep in mind, it must be able to withstand 90 MPH
> winds. We just had 84 MPH gusts recently. I have never been at a place where I could put up anything outside before.
> Michael N8EYE

I'm going to tag along here. I have a 20m rotatable dipole on which I
want to install a rotor. It is light duty but I want it to be reliable.
What's the mostest for the leastest?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

163. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 00:11:30 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CAB9A32.67E8831B@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 145767
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Cut the cake and add about 25 feet to the G5RV.

> >
> > >My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really
> cut
> > >the cake when it comes to contesting!
> >
> > Have you considered using a knife?
>
> LOL
>
> Do you mean on the cake or the G5RV

164. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 00:12:51 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAB9A83.4A894FFB@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145569

Lee Murrah wrote:
>
> Back in the late 70's or early 80's, 73 Magazine published an article about
> a dipole antenna in which each wire was cut into short pieces and were
> joined together with capacitors. Claims were made that the antenna could be
> located anywhere, even very near the ground, and still put out a strong
> signal. It sounded too good to be true to me, and I never tried to build
> one for testing.
>
> Does anyone remember that antenna? Did it work as well as claimed?

I have no idea why it would work better than a dipole. It is longer
than a dipole and therefore, contains more copper.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

165. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 00:14:22 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cab9a97.70883444@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 145570

On Wed, 03 Apr 2002 16:58:16 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote:

|Take a look at a 5 band monopole at:
|http://home.attbi.com/~kb7qhc/antennas/verticals/Cage/cage.htm
|the 5 bands being 20-17-15-12-10 (could say six bands with 11M and
|all points inbetween 20 and 10).

Richard,

I tried to download the file and Eznec reports that it is defective.

166. Re: 160 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 00:35:57 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204031635.5b6ea0d8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145571

kc8fwd@hotmail.com (Michael J Talkington) wrote in message news:<2cc48b2a.0204030608.4874a8ac@posting.google.com>...
> Hello,
> I would like to construct a 160 meter vertical.If I cut the vertical
> element to a quarter wave and lay 4 quarter wave wires on the ground
> would this work ok?
> Thanks for any help as this is new to me later and 73's de Mike

I just thought of something that didn't dawn on me earlier... I must have had a vapor lock...You would be better off chopping those 4 1/4 wave radials into about 16 short radials. You want the most wire at the base of the antenna. I'd have to put my money on 16 30 ft radials outplaying 4 120 ft ones. Heck, 32 15 ft ones might be even better. I know you would have double the copper at the base.. MK

167. Rotor Controls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 00:40:35 UTC
From: aokd5fxt@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020403194035.00874.00001456@mb-me.news.cs.com>
Source record: 145572

I just picked up a bunch of controls for the rotors... If you need a control, email me, I might just have it.

Bill

168. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 01:22:42 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8g9t2$7fk$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145574

The right value capacitors at the right spacing keep the same phasing in each of the in-line elements. A high long-wire antenna then radiates a principal narrow lobe, or a bunch of narrow lobes, broadside to the wire.

This is just the opposite of a Beverage which radiates a bunch of narrow lobes off its ends.

Could be interesting to somebody with some real estate and a junk box of well-sealed mica capacitors.

Anyway, that's my 1-minute opinion. Eznec might have different ideas on the subject. One thing for certain, most of the power put into it will be radiated in some direction or another.

Reg.

169. Re: Copper J-Pole conductor sizes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 01:24:26 UTC
From: KC8SSG <kc8ssg@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <eXNq8.380$a22.4995@news>
Source record: 145573

Ok since were on J poles. I built one out of 1 1/4" copper(had it laying around) and have figured out that my horizonal or the piece going to the short stub should be longer, but how much space should I have there?
Thanks
Rob KC8SSG
"Frank Olaughlin" <wq1o@gis.net> wrote in message
news:52c69878.0204021854.557ee13b@posting.google.com...
> Hello to all. We at the Cape Cod ARES program have been looking into
> beam designs, as well as, j-poles for emergency communications. We
> have also been experimenting with copper j-poles as a rugged short
> range vhf antenna with maximum survival. We have constructed several
> of the antenna published in QST and on the web. Most of these have
> been using 1/2 inch type M copper. I noticed that some of the designs
> on the web employ "design calculators" for measurements. These seemed
> to work fine for the 1/2 inch pipe size, but I did not get good
> results when using the 3/4 size pipe. The larger pipe seemed to throw
> everything off. We employed an alternate method of feeding seen on
> K4ABT's web site. It replaces the "elbow" with another tee to which an
> SO-239 chassis connector can be soldered. The center conductor is run
> with an insulated wire inside the stub. It is then brought out of a
> hole and run to the radiator and is soldered there. This method worked
> extremely well for the 1/ inch stock, but had mixed results on the 3/4
> inch copper pipe. Is there a general rule for +/- measurements when
> using different size conductors. Many of the "J-Pole Calculators" do
> not seem to indicate any special circumstance for increasing conductor
> diameter (eg. going from 1/2 to 3/4" stock). I wonder about the need
> to add or subtract length for size change using "metal to metal"
> measurements. If so, should not the feedpoint height above the bar
> also vary by a fixed amount. We also tried to build some of the "so
> called" dual copper j-poles on a single feedline. This seems to work
> on the idea of some resonance at 440 created by the 19" section. Is
> this really dual band, or just acts like a dummy load up there(440).
> Two final questions. Some of the designs I have seen (such as the
> super J, Arrow aluminum dual, and others) have the center conductor
> mated to the 19" section and the shield to the longer section. Does
> this method use the short section as some kind of "exciter" for the
> longer section? Does it still perform as a half wave end fed dipole? I
> know from past reading that there are alot of folks on this group who
> have had tremendous experience with J-Pole construction. Any info you
> could provide would be appreciated. Thanks.
> 73s Frank WQ1O
> Cape Cod ARES

170. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 02:03:28 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <QvOq8.13848$iU6.2263086@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145575

"Reg Edwards" provided the best ultra short summary
of antennas EVER written:
> One thing for certain, most of the power put into it
> will be radiated in some direction or another.

Losses aside, it does all tend to integrate to '1.0', doesn't it ?

Except the EH antenna of course - that type usually integrates to '2.0';
provided you remember to feed both sides with 100% of the applied power.
:-)

171. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 02:08:26 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CABB583.C7A50068@icok.net>
Source record: 145576

Lee,
It's called a "CCD", or Controled Capacitance Distribution
antenna. It dates from sometime in the late 30's or 40's, and
if fed with ladder line, works very well on the design frequency
and above. Usually, at least 1 wave length long, and non-height
sensitive. A real 'pain' to build, but it 'DO' very nicely. The
ARRL has a description and computer program for selecting
capacitors
and wire section lengths in one of their antenna compendiums.
One of these days when I have the 'extra' money and time, I'm
going to make another one.
'Doc

172. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 02:23:17 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CABB8FD.8ADD1E01@icok.net>
Source record: 145577
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Simon,
Any antenna will benifit from having a good ground
under it, the 'Gap' antennas also. While I'm not much
of a 'G5RV' fan, it will work as well, or better, than
any of the 'no-radial' vertical antennas on the market.
As someone has already said, elevation will do more for
you than anything else will, with the G5RV.
The 'Gap' antennas may not have the 'classic' style
of traps, but they do use devices that serve the same
purpose, and have about the same 'losses'. The 'trapless'
thing is a sales gimmic, and should be treated as such,
lump it in the same catagory as their 'gain' figures...
'Doc

173. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 02:52:06 UTC
From: Cathexis@yourhaterols.com
Message-ID: <3cabbfce.191215513@news.erols.com>
Source record: 145578
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Two questions for you on the W4INN antenna:

1. It looks like the 15M and 40M elements just hang down - Don't they twist in the wind and end up all tangled around the mian wire ?

2. How well would it perform if hung vertically ??

Andrew / KG4JBM
Reticulum

Remove "your.hat" when replying via e-mail

174. Java script loop - use 'ALT + F4' to exit IE or Outlook

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 03:11:21 UTC
From: KC7ZRU - Tate <73kc7zru732@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3CABC459.CF8455BB@arrl.net>
Source record: 145579
Cross-posted to: alt.mag.playboy,rec.nude,rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

::Sigh::

Anoter cutsie java toy...

175. ta 33m mosley beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 03:14:37 UTC
From: eaf07@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <436bac24.0204031914.29516236@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145580

I'm trying to assemble a ta-33-m, which I can't seem to find a manual for. I have ordered a manual from Mosley, but it seems that they must be in back order because it seems to be taking forever. If someone knows where I might be able to get a manual, or if there is a site where I might be able to access some of the assembly diagrams, I would greatly appreciate it.
Thanks in advance

176. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 03:17:16 UTC
From: CJ <cj@lancaster.com>
Message-ID: <uanheaiu044cee@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145581
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello Recticulum,
>Two questions for you on the W4INN antenna:
It's W9INN Antennas not W4INN - just so readers will know....

No it doesn't twist or wrap around itself in the wind. The wooden
dowel spacers (about 12 inches long) keep the
elements in place and after nearly 6 years of use I have had no trouble
like that or any maintenance of any kind. According to the free info
available from W9INN it can also be hung vertically or even as a sloper.

The W9INN Antennas Page is located at the website listed below....
--
Thanks for the nice Usenet message...

Charles Johnston
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

177. Info needed re: Alliance U-100 rotors for antenna elevation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 03:38:34 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <_UPq8.1663$dH1.117@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145582
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Hi,
I'm looking for information regarding the use of the Alliance U-100/U-110 rotators for satellite antenna elevation. There were two articles published in QST, I don't have access to getting them. The first was an article dealing with a modification to the rotator controller entitled "Smoother Control with the U-100 rotator" by Dave Guimont, in the July 1991 issue of QST on the Hints and Kinks page 47.

The second article was in the Jan 1977 issue of QST on page 45, also the Hints and Kinks section so it can't be a big article....it was entitled "Using the Alliance U-100 Rotator for Elevating Satellite Antennas" by James Kearman. From what I understand it covers some mechanical tweaks to the rotator, weatherproofing, etc.

Any help in securing these two articles or information related to this rotator in this particular use would be greatly appreciated.

73
Bill Otten
KC9CS
res0958z@nospam.verizon.net

Remove nospam from the address to email
--

.

178. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 03:39:07 UTC
From: "Joe S." <joe@schlatter.org>
Message-ID: <a8ght60ace@enews1.newsguy.com>
Source record: 145585
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Verticals radiate equally poorly in all directions.

If you are not able to put up a tower with a beam, put up an all-band dipole. You will need 135 feet of antenna wire, 100 feet or so of open-wire lead (ladder line) and an antenna tuner to match the unbalanced output of the transmitter to the balanced line.

Feed the 135 feet of antenna wire in the middle with the ladder line.

Look around the various ham radio sites -- the AC6V site is a good place to start -- and you will find dealers selling an already assembled all-band dipole.

--
- - -

Regards,
Joe S.

"Simon Pearson" <simon@technetics.co.uk> wrote in message
news:ZYHq8.10272$51.371726@wards...
> Hi,
>
> I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
> G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
>
> My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really
cut
> the cake when it comes to contesting!
>
> So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
> perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
> following:
>
> - No traps
> - No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials
>
> I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing
> vertical antenna, would they please let me know?
>
> Many thanks.
>
> 73...
> Simon, M0CLW
>

>

179. 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 03:45:49 UTC
From: David Carrick <k8mam@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <mkinau0pjgtt9poh8j2r8oi1l1fpsqpntb@4ax.com>
Source record: 145583

Am putting up a 102 foot dipole (all the space between the trees) fed with 450 ohm ladder line. Would it be better to run the ladder line all the way into the shack to a balun (MFJ W9IIN) or put the balun outside on the side of the house and run coax into the shack and tuner? Would be a lot more convenient to run coax if the losses aren't too great or tuning problems wouldn't result. Opinions welcomed.

K8MAM
Clinton Township, MI

180. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 03:49:49 UTC
From: John Passaneau <w3jxp@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <x3Qq8.11307$SG2.2115247@news1.news.adelphia.net>
Source record: 145584
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hi all:
I just hate to see anyone buy a dipole. Any ham should be able to make a dipole. They are so easy to make, even ones like the W9INN dipoles. They are not "magic", they are just normal dipoles. I'm sure that he makes them very carefully and the like but gee it's so easy to do it yourself and you also learn a little bit. In dipoles like W9INN's the main "secret" is to tune the lowest frequency wire first and then the next lowest and so on. The main disadvantage to the W9INN style dipole array is there is a lot of coupling between elements which means that cutting can get a bit fussy but its not that hard. Try it, you can make one just as good yourself. Even shorted dipoles and trapped dipoles are not that bad to do. I will admit that an antenna analyzer and an antenna modeling program like EZNEC can help by cutting down on the amount of cut and try.

--
John Passaneau W3JXP
State College, Pa
w3jxp@adelphia.net

"CJ" <cj@lancaster.com> wrote in message
news:uanheaiu044cee@corp.supernews.com...
> Hello Recticulum,
> >Two questions for you on the W4INN antenna:
> It's W9INN Antennas not W4INN - just so readers will know....
>
> No it doesn't twist or wrap around itself in the wind. The wooden
> dowel spacers (about 12 inches long) keep the
> elements in place and after nearly 6 years of use I have had no trouble
> like that or any maintenance of any kind. According to the free info
> available from W9INN it can also be hung vertically or even as a sloper.
>
> The W9INN Antennas Page is located at the website listed below....
> --
> Thanks for the nice Usenet message...
>
> Charles Johnston
> AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
> www.ab7sl.com
>
>
>

181. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 04:25:49 UTC
From: Steve Terry <g4wwk@oinospamtesco.net>
Message-ID: <HBQq8.4635$LI2.387431@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145586
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Joe S." <joe@schlatter.org> wrote in message
news:a8ght60ace@enews1.newsguy.com...
> Verticals radiate equally poorly in all directions.
<snip top post>
>
Or equally well in all directions
ask a good buddy with a sigma 4, 3/4 wave vertical

Steve Terry

182. Re: Copper J-Pole conductor sizes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 04:36:22 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <a8hh1i11vu1@enews1.newsguy.com>
Source record: 145601

In our ARES group, we are utilizing J-poles and other "relatively" light weight antennas that can either be mounted on a mast through creating some type of a mount to a trailer/bumper hitch or also making the L-bracket type of mount where 1/2 of the L is driven onto by the vehicles tire.

--
Ryan, KC8PMX
FF/MFR

www.qsl.net/w8kea

REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.

"Frank Olaughlin" <wq1o@gis.net> wrote in message
news:52c69878.0204021854.557ee13b@posting.google.com...
> Hello to all. We at the Cape Cod ARES program have been looking into
> beam designs, as well as, j-poles for emergency communications. We
> have also been experimenting with copper j-poles as a rugged short
> range vhf antenna with maximum survival. We have constructed several
> of the antenna published in QST and on the web. Most of these have
> been using 1/2 inch type M copper. I noticed that some of the designs
> on the web employ "design calculators" for measurements. These seemed
> to work fine for the 1/2 inch pipe size, but I did not get good
> results when using the 3/4 size pipe. The larger pipe seemed to throw
> everything off. We employed an alternate method of feeding seen on
> K4ABT's web site. It replaces the "elbow" with another tee to which an
> SO-239 chassis connector can be soldered. The center conductor is run
> with an insulated wire inside the stub. It is then brought out of a
> hole and run to the radiator and is soldered there. This method worked
> extremely well for the 1/ inch stock, but had mixed results on the 3/4
> inch copper pipe. Is there a general rule for +/- measurements when
> using different size conductors. Many of the "J-Pole Calculators" do
> not seem to indicate any special circumstance for increasing conductor
> diameter (eg. going from 1/2 to 3/4" stock). I wonder about the need
> to add or subtract length for size change using "metal to metal"
> measurements. If so, should not the feedpoint height above the bar
> also vary by a fixed amount. We also tried to build some of the "so
> called" dual copper j-poles on a single feedline. This seems to work
> on the idea of some resonance at 440 created by the 19" section. Is
> this really dual band, or just acts like a dummy load up there(440).
> Two final questions. Some of the designs I have seen (such as the
> super J, Arrow aluminum dual, and others) have the center conductor
> mated to the 19" section and the shield to the longer section. Does
> this method use the short section as some kind of "exciter" for the
> longer section? Does it still perform as a half wave end fed dipole? I

> know from past reading that there are alot of folks on this group who
> have had tremendous experience with J-Pole construction. Any info you
> could provide would be appreciated. Thanks.
> 73s Frank WQ1O
> Cape Cod ARES

183. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 04:48:01 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CABDB01.35C2650D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145587

David Carrick wrote:
>
> Am putting up a 102 foot dipole (all the space between the trees) fed
> with 450 ohm ladder line. Would it be better to run the ladder line
> all the way into the shack to a balun (MFJ W9IIN) or put the balun
> outside on the side of the house and run coax into the shack and
> tuner? Would be a lot more convenient to run coax if the losses aren't
> too great or tuning problems wouldn't result. Opinions welcomed.

The basic problem is that the balun is not likely to see its designed-
for impedance and is therefore likely to be relatively non-functional.
You will probably find that the antenna works well on some bands and
hardly at all on other bands.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

184. Re: 160 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 05:43:16 UTC
From: ATD <capntripps@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CA15C62.D2573974@earthlink.net>
Source record: 145588

If you have the realestate for such God bless you and yes it will work!

Andy N3LCW

185. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 05:54:38 UTC
From: CJ <charley@northlinkcom>
Message-ID: <uanqn4f9la3e73@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145589
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello John,
I think you may be over simplifying a tad on the W9INN multi-band resonant dipoles. Bill-W9INN uses resonactors as band selection devices.....it is more involved than just 'cutting the wires" and also with resonactors the element "coupling" as you call it is eliminated. Resonactors are explained on the W9INN Antennas Page of my site which is listed below in my sig line

But just for the record John.....can you explain what testing method you used and also exactly which W9INN antenna was analyzed so that you were able to measure, record, and publish your claims as you have now done so here? Just the facts - OK?

--
Thanks for the nice Usenet message...

Charles Johnston
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

186. B&W SWL Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 06:03:18 UTC
From: ".Bill M" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CABECA6.917760A7@netscape.net>
Source record: 145616

Why does this antenna take such a beating from actual users? (ASW-60)
http://www.bwantennas.com/eng/specials.eng.htm#asw60
Is it one of those designs with a big resistor at the feedpoint?

-Bill

187. Re: help rebuilding a DK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 06:10:09 UTC
From: Peter Shintani <shintani@cts.com>
Message-ID: <3CABEE40.E5E05F01@cts.com>
Source record: 145590

CAM:
Finally got the antenna apart. What I thought were roll pins holding the
PVC retainer for the finger stock contact were actually grub screws. Since they were
rusted I could not tell that they were grub screws so I dulled a few drill bits
finding out. I eventually had to take a small router to cut around the grub screws so that
I could grab them with pliers to unscrew. I then pulled the a skill drill and
PVC form out. There was considerable condensation on the insides.
Now I have to check out the motor for rust.
Peter

CAM wrote:

> Peter Shintani wrote:
> > Well, I took the relay board from the DK3 to work, and put it on a simple
> > LCR meter. With the relays out of the circuit, the shunt capacitance of the caps and
> > relay contacts totalled about 22.2 pF stray. When the 40m relay was closed, I
> > measured about 464pF, and when the 75 m cap was closed about 972pF and
> > when both relays were energized about 1415 pF. Does that sound about right
> > for a shunt cap matching circuit for a screw driver ?
>
> Yep, that sounds about right. You have the feedpoint impedance of the screwdriver
> which is R+jXL and you are adding parallel capacitive reactance jXC that will
> cancel the jXL term and result in a feedpoint impedance of 50 ohms. (With a
> capacitor at the base you have to use more turns on the screwdriver.)
>
> > In your shunt inductor matching network, you mentioned that a 0.6uH inductor is
> > about right. Will that give me a good match over 10 thru 40m with the screw driver,
> > atleast would be a close starting point ?
>
> Using an inductor, you are trying to match a screwdriver feedpoint impedance of
> R-jXC by adding parallel inductive reactance jXL that will cancel the -jXC term
> and result in a feedpoint impedance of 50 ohms. (With an inductance at the base
> you have to use less turns on the screwdriver.) The beauty of the coil at the
> base is the jXL term goes up with frequency which is exactly what you need on
> a screwdriver. What I have is a coil that alligator clips to the base of my
> screwdriver so I can remove it if it causes problems on the higher bands.
>
> > Any more comments ?
>
> There are so many variables in the equation that you will be extremely lucky
> to engineer a perfect solution and then implement it. Most of us try something
> and observe the results. If it's not what we want, we make changes. I've found
> that I learn more and get a signal on the air faster by trying something rather
> than by thinking, studying, and planning.
> --

> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

188. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 06:42:41 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0204032242.73b11fd4@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145591

Hi Lee,
it is the "CONTROLLED CURRENT DISTRIBUTION (CCD) ANTENNA" . George
VE3ERP wrote a Basic program for designing these antennas, configured
as a dipole, vertical or Zepp. The program includes some
documentation.

BR from Ivan OK1SIP

189. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 07:08:19 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8gu53chv0@208.206.142.95>
Source record: 145592

David Carrick wrote:
>
> Am putting up a 102 foot dipole (all the space between the trees) fed
> with 450 ohm ladder line. Would it be better to run the ladder line
> all the way into the shack to a balun (MFJ W9IIN) or put the balun
> outside on the side of the house and run coax into the shack and
> tuner? Would be a lot more convenient to run coax if the losses aren't
> too great or tuning problems wouldn't result. Opinions welcomed.
>

Throw away the semi-useless balun which will cause you more trouble
than help, and use a balanced tuner. Or use CAM's variable length
ladderline system. Save you lots of frustration and maybe even rig
trouble when that balun fries. You didn't say what bands you plan to
work, but the balun definitely won't provide a match on some of them,
thus it will give you problems.

Dick

190. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 07:10:34 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8gu9achv1@208.206.142.95>
Source record: 145593
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Joe S." wrote:
>
> Verticals radiate equally poorly in all directions.
>
>

....when they don't have a proper ground plane.

191. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 08:32:25 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204040032.9d9e90f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145594

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<fvcmaus4q0rc0cscv9gk1chf3bkllgb1c5@4ax.com>...
> On 3 Apr 2002 03:35:23 -0800, post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote:
>
> > ... I started trying to model it, and after playing "what if"
> >with most parameters I came to a model that would cover the whole
> >10~20m spectrum. I assume this model is not very reallistic, but this
> >made me want to learn more about cage antennas and their
> >possibilities. I still believe it must be possible to make that dipole
> >to cover 15-17 and maybe also 20, and want to find out how to do it.
>
> Hi Toni,
>
> Take a look at a 5 band monopole at:
> http://home.attbi.com/~kb7qhc/antennas/verticals/Cage/cage.htm
> the 5 bands being 20-17-15-12-10 (could say six bands with 11M and
> all points inbetween 20 and 10).
>
> This design started out as an investigation of a large folded dipole
> only to prove that the shell structure was optimal on its own without
> the accompanying issues of "folding."
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hi Richard,

This is something very similar to the model I had arrived to, only mine was a dipole instead of a ground plane type. It is strange, though, that in your model the gain is only -1.33 dBi @ 14 MHz. What I like is the way the model is, building the cylinder from wires instead of using a thick single wire. Unfortunately, this cannot be modeled with the free version of EZNEC because the number of segments required is way over 20.

I guess I will have to learn to use NEC PC, which, apparently, can handle many segments. I do not like much the idea because there is not much info on it (what are the SOMMERFELD parameters?), OTOH I feel I would learn a lot more by using NEC in a more direct way than by dealing with a friendly user interface that hides the internals.

BTW, as another poster said, the file is rejected by EZNEC. Is it, maybe, from an older version? Anyway, just by looking at the pictures it is quite clear how the model is.

Thanks

Toni

192. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 08:51:02 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204040051.19b04f10@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145595

aa1ll@email.com (Paul Gili) wrote in message
news:<e85be400.0204031010.b305adb@posting.google.com>...
> ....
> > this made me want to learn more about cage antennas and their
> > possibilities. I still believe it must be possible to make that dipole
> > to cover 15-17 and maybe also 20, and want to find out how to do it.
> ....
> >
> > Toni
>
> Hi Toni,
> There is an equation in an old edition of Jasik's Antenna Engineering
> Handbook, 1961, First Edition, on Page 21-16 for cage dipoles:
>
> "...For a multiwire cage type dipole, the effective
> cylinder radius (aeff) may be determined approximately by:
>
> aeff = a * (n * a0 / a)^(1/n)
>
> where
> a0=radius of each wire
> n=number of wires
> a=radius
>
> You can use this equivalent radius to predict reactance by using, for
> example, the equation for characteristic impedance of an antenna:
>
> Zo = 60 * (ln(2H/a) - 1)
>
> where H is the length of the cage, "ln" is the natural logarithm. H
> and a have to be in the same units of course.
>
> Then the base reactance is -Zo/tan(theta) theta being the electrical
> length of the cage at the operating frequency, and less than 180
> degrees.
>
> You might look into the "discage" antenna as described in the Amateur
> Radio Vertical Antenna Handbook by Capt. Paul H. Lee, N6PL. Costs
> $9.95 and an interesting, practical book. He also describes some
> broadband cone shaped HF antennas, all from a hands-on perspective
> that makes you want to go out and build something--especially now that
> the birds are chirping, the mud is flowing, etc.
>
> 73, Paul, AA1LL

> Mason, NH
> http://www.qsl.net/aa1ll

Hi Paul,

Thanks for the info and the equations; I will try to do something with them and see what I get. BTW, the books you mention (both) seem quite interesting; I will mention them to the technical bookshop I usually go to and see if they find them.

Thanks

Toni

193. THX ALL - FEEDBACK AND MORE HELP PLEASE?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 09:31:48 UTC
From: Simon Pearson <simon@REMOVEtechnetics.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3CAC1D84.9020000@REMOVEtechnetics.co.uk>
Source record: 145596
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Simon Pearson wrote:

> Hi,
>
> I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
> G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
>
> My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
> the cake when it comes to contesting!
>
> So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
> perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
> following:
>
> - No traps
> - No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials
>
> I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing
> vertical antenna, would they please let me know?
>
> Many thanks.
>
> 73...
> Simon, M0CLW
>
>
>

Hi folks,

PHEW! Thanks to everyone who replied to me, both personally, and through the newsgroups.

I've had quite a mixed response from people saying that verticals only work best for over the sea, and horizontally polarized antennas work better over land.

But I've had people saying that the GAP works well, on all bands, both on RX and TX for DX only (EU stuff on the 5RV)! Oh and the Force 12 Sigma-V vertical.

I have also been pointed at the 'CobWebb' antenna - which is claimed to have 5 - 7dBi gain on all bands. The ham which pointed me in the direction of this antenna... Take a look at http://www.g3tpw.ukgateway.net/ - although I'm limited for space, I

might just about get away with this.

Looks like I might stick with a horizontally-polarized antenna for now - looks like they may be best for contesting. Has anyone else got any more suggestions?

Thanks in advance,

73

--
- Simon Pearson, M0CLW
- Remove 'REMOVE' from my email address to reply.

194. Re: THX ALL - FEEDBACK AND MORE HELP PLEASE?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 09:39:39 UTC
From: John Hague <John.Hague@philips.com>
Message-ID: <3CAC1F5B.8DFC8821@philips.com>
Source record: 145597
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Simon Pearson wrote:

> Simon Pearson wrote:
>
> > Hi,
> >
> > I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
> > G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
> >
> > My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
> > the cake when it comes to contesting!
> >
> > So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
> > perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
> > following:
> >
> > - No traps
> > - No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials
> >
> > I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing
> > vertical antenna, would they please let me know?
> >
> > Many thanks.
> >
> > 73...
> > Simon, M0CLW
> >
> >
> >
>
> Hi folks,
>
> PHEW! Thanks to everyone who replied to me, both personally, and through
> the newsgroups.
>
> I've had quite a mixed response from people saying that verticals only
> work best for over the sea, and horizontally polarized antennas work
> better over land.
>
> But I've had people saying that the GAP works well, on all bands, both
> on RX and TX for DX only (EU stuff on the 5RV)! Oh and the Force 12
> Sigma-V vertical.
>

> I have also been pointed at the 'CobWebb' antenna - which is claimed to
> have 5 - 7dBi gain on all bands. The ham which pointed me in the
> direction of this antenna... Take a look at
> http://www.g3tpw.ukgateway.net/ - although I'm limited for space, I
> might just about get away with this.
>
> Looks like I might stick with a horizontally-polarized antenna for now -
> looks like they may be best for contesting. Has anyone else got any more
> suggestions?
>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> 73
>
> --
> - Simon Pearson, M0CLW
> - Remove 'REMOVE' from my email address to reply.

Simon

I use a half-wave dipole cut for 40m at about 8m agl (supported under
the eaves
of the house) and fed with twin-feeder into an MFJ-948 tuner. The rig I
use is a
Kenwood TS-450S. The dipole isn't straight by any means - the last
approx 4m
of each leg are bent by about 45 degrees so that they can be supported
by nearby
trees. However, I can operate successfully on all bands between 40m and
10m.

It may not be a world-beater, but I ran in last weekend's WPX contest
(SSB) on
40m through to 10m and managed 500 contacts in 76 DXCC entities - so it
can be
done.

All the best and good luck with the contesting.

Best Regards

John Hague, G4GOY

195. Re: THX ALL - FEEDBACK AND MORE HELP PLEASE?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 10:12:45 UTC
From: brian.g0ukbREMOVETHIS@virgin.net
Message-ID: <Xns91E6727D4B53Abejoneshursleyibmcom@130.133.1.4>
Source record: 145598
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Simon
been out of the country for a couple of weeks but missed the threads
so hopefully this isn't a mere repeat of other folks.

I use G5RVs quite often at temporary stations - they are not my favourite antenna but do allow simple operator as most inbuilt rig ATUs can tune them. I usually find the coax feed length critical if they are to be tuned OK on all bands (normally we have a problem with 15m, sometimes 10m).

For real contesting you will need a directional antenna and, of course, for worldwide contesting, it needs to be steerable. Don't know about you but I have neither money, nor space, nor neighbours for a 3 ele beam on 20m let alone 80m.

IMHO the best simple antenna is a doublet, ie a dipole fed with ribbon line to a balanced ATU. The John Hey book Practical Wire Antennas has details of lengths to avoid. I run 102' doublet fed by commercial 450 ohm ladder line. Ideally this should go to a balanced ATU but because I need to feed it via coax to my XYL's shack as well as mine I terminate the ladder line outside with a commercial (Radio Works) 4:1 balun and use a very short coax run to my Elecraft K2 inbuilt ATU. This seems to work pretty well. My previous antenna was a windom, again with a 4:1 balun, this time at the feedpoint, with coax to the rig. I think the doublet is marginally better (I have it about 8' higher at 35' which also helps) and between them I have 150+ DXCC countries on 10W SSB.

As a comparison I also have a Cushcraft R7 vertical. This tunes up on all bands 40-10m without the need for an ATU and gets reasonable reviews for a vertical - it has the plus point that it doesn't require ground radials. I typically got 1-2 S-points more on the Windom and now 2 S-points more on the doublet. Occassionally the R7 performs as well or possibly mariginally better than the doublet (particularly on 40m) depending on direction and skip.

Hope this is of use.

Brian G0UKB

196. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 10:25:41 UTC
From: Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <op9oau0i61gr2lfq0hdo72k2kmhur86u1s@4ax.com>
Source record: 145599
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On 4 Apr 2002 07:10:34 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:

>"Joe S." wrote:
>>
>> Verticals radiate equally poorly in all directions.
>>
>
>....when they don't have a proper ground plane.

And for that, you are talking about a minimum of 100 buried radials.

73 de G3NYY

--
Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

197. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 11:59:09 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204040359.1ad0f36c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145600
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Simon Pearson" <simon@technetics.co.uk> wrote in message
news:<ZYHq8.10272$51.371726@wards>...
> Hi,
>
> I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
> G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
>
> My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
> the cake when it comes to contesting!

I've felt your pain at a couple of field days. The G5RV didn't do much
for me either...
>
> So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
> perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
> following:
>
> - No traps
> - No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials
>
> I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing
> vertical antenna, would they please let me know?

You are trying to paint a 16 color picture with 1 color. What would be
good will depend on the band you prefer. I get the hunch you want all
of them, but getting "contest buster" performance on all bands with a
single antenna is gonna be tuff. I'm not a great fan of the GAP
designs. They use intentional resistance to get a better match. Also
they claim that elevating the feedpoint cuts the need for radials.
Don't believe it. Myself, using intentional resistance is something I
can't quite stomach. You have enough problems with unintentional
losses to need any extra. Mostly ground losses with a vertical.
Being you don't want radials , I would totally rule out a vertical
unless you use an elevated "1/2" type vertical like the cushcraft R7
or whatever. For 20-10 meters that will give you the best performance
with no radials. The higher, the better. What you probably should do
is improve the wire antenna you have.
Maybe concentrate on fewer bands , so you can use better antennas. A
regular coax fed dipole using no tuner will seem like a miracle worker
compared to the average G5RV with the tuner losses it has , and the
stuff they stick in the feedline. You can use some on more than one
band. A 40 meter coax fed dipole will work 15m pretty well. The SWR
might be a tad high, but you could lower that with a tuner.
At least you know that most of the power that leaves your radio or

tuner will make it to the antenna and radiate. The losses in coax with a low SWR are very low on the HF bands. You have many options for good antennas with some gain, but they tend to be single band unless you use ladder line. Say you like 20m... Try an extended double zepp. Thats good for nearly 3 db broadside. Like 10m? Most 1/2 and 5/8 wave CB antennas work well on 10m. They will outdo most multiband amateur verticals by a sizable amount. A small yagi even better.
If you like 80 or 40 meters, I would stick with coax fed dipoles. Don't use a tuner. You can run both sets on the same feedline if you want." Parallel" Will work much better than the average G5RV. 80m, no contest. Of course, for the low bands, a vertical is usually best for long haul dx, but you need a REALï¿½ vertical with lots of radials under it. I mean like 30-60 for a ground mount. If you can't deal with that, I'd stay with coax fed dipoles. Thats the best you are going to do on a fairly small scale. If you must have an all band antenna, I'd use a 130 ft dipole fed with 450 ladder line the whole way to a good tuner. Or use Cecils no tuner method. Always use the least amount of inductance to tune. Using too much will cost you 20% of your power in many cases. This is why I prefer coax fed and no tuner. Even using the least inductance, I can still tell a difference. You waste very little power with coax. I ran a coax fed dipole at 40 ft for 20m SSTV and I don't think there was a single time anyone couldn't hear me. I worked many dx stations with 40w of video. They didn't receive snow flurry pix either... :) If I'm S7 with the dipole, I'd only be about 1-1.5 S units stronger if I was running a full size 3 el yagi at the same height. Only with very weak signal levels would it be enough to make a real difference.
You'll never be as loud as the big strappers with big tall yagi's and 1500w amps, so get used to waiting in line. You can make it once they get through. MK

198. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 12:47:59 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CAC4CFC.E40A4F8D@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 145602
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Simon Pearson wrote:
>
> Hi,
>
> I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
> G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
>
> My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
> the cake when it comes to contesting!
>
> So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
> perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
> following:
>
> - No traps
> - No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials
>
> I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing
> vertical antenna, would they please let me know?
>
> Many thanks.
>
> 73...
> Simon, M0CLW

Dear Simon,

Your G5RV will be improved by replacing the coax with
more widowed twin line and using a balanced ATU. You
may have a rig with a built in ATU but these don't have
the amount of adjustment needed to tune up all bands.
They are really only useful for matching to a linear
or correcting a slightly off resonance antenna. Have
a look at
http://www.cebik.com/
for the best on-line antenna info.

Other replies have pointed out some of the advantages
and disadvantages of verticals. If you live close to
neighbours you may find that a vertical causes many
more EMC problems than a horizontally polarised antenna
and, as others have stated, will pick up a lot more
local noise.

The G5RV may well radiate from the feed line as it is normally driven unbalanced. A doublet will be more effective if it is driven balanced and it will then only radiate from the antenna and not from the feed line.

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

199. Anyone from CT going to Timonium?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 13:04:30 UTC
From: jonweiner@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020404080430.04370.00002959@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 145603

Anyone from the NE corner of CT, or coming down HWY 395 going to the Timonium Hamfest this weekend?

Jon, K1VVC

200. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 13:09:49 UTC
From: H <H@H.net>
Message-ID: <xgYq8.3366$QC1.326106@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 145604

<n7ws at yahoo.com (Wes Stewart)> wrote in message
news:3cab9a97.70883444@news.triconet.org...
> On Wed, 03 Apr 2002 16:58:16 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote:
>
> Richard,
>
> I tried to download the file and Eznec reports that it is defective.

Wes,

It downloaded and ran fine in EZNEC for me.

Steve

201. Re: Info needed re: Alliance U-100 rotors for antenna elevation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 13:24:09 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CAC53D3.DBE0A61@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 145605
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

hey bill
if you ever run accross those articles please send them this way
i am in the works of doing just that
thanks

Bill Otten wrote:

> Hi,
> I'm looking for information regarding the use of the Alliance U-100/U-110
> rotators for satellite antenna elevation. There were two articles published
> in QST, I don't have access to getting them. The first was an article
> dealing with a modification to the rotator controller entitled "Smoother
> Control with the U-100 rotator" by Dave Guimont, in the July 1991 issue of
> QST on the Hints and Kinks page 47.
>
> The second article was in the Jan 1977 issue of QST on page 45, also the
> Hints and Kinks section so it can't be a big article....it was entitled
> "Using the Alliance U-100 Rotator for Elevating Satellite Antennas" by James
> Kearman. From what I understand it covers some mechanical tweaks to the
> rotator, weatherproofing, etc.
>
> Any help in securing these two articles or information related to this
> rotator in this particular use would be greatly appreciated.
>
> 73
> Bill Otten
> KC9CS
> res0958z@nospam.verizon.net
>
> Remove nospam from the address to email
> --
>
> .

202. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 13:27:08 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8hkbc$63k$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145606

> > Hi Toni,
> > There is an equation in an old edition of Jasik's Antenna Engineering
> > Handbook, 1961, First Edition, on Page 21-16 for cage dipoles:
> >
> > "...For a multiwire cage type dipole, the effective
> > cylinder radius (aeff) may be determined approximately by:
> >
> > aeff = a * (n * a0 / a)^(1/n)
> >
> > where
> > a0=radius of each wire
> > n=number of wires
> > a=radius
> >
> > You can use this equivalent radius to predict reactance by using, for
> > example, the equation for characteristic impedance of an antenna:
> >
> > Zo = 60 * (ln(2H/a) - 1)
> >
> > where H is the length of the cage, "ln" is the natural logarithm. H
> > and a have to be in the same units of course.
> >
> > Then the base reactance is -Zo/tan(theta) theta being the electrical
> > length of the cage at the operating frequency, and less than 180
> > degrees.
==========

Effective diameter and Zo are fine. But where does that get you ?

What people really want to know is antenna Q and the bandwidth. How is THAT calculated ?

And how much use is it when you've found it ?

Reg

203. rg58 coax and n type male connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 13:34:37 UTC
From: Aaron Rogerson <arogerso@bigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <NDYq8.18190$hi7.70271@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 145607

How do I connect the bastard n type male connector to rg58 coax? I have soldered the pin to the inside wire, pushed the pin through the connectors hole but the pin is not tight... It will not mate with a female connector, the pin slides out of the hole...
Thanks,
Aaron.

204. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 13:38:21 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8hl0d$89e$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145608
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Walt Davidson sez -
> And for that, you are talking about a minimum of 100 buried radials.
==========
Walt, nonsense !

With a 1/4-wave vertical, 99 times out of a hundred 8 or 16 or 32 at most
are quite good enough. You've been plagiarising the old wives utterances yet
again. ;o)

205. Re: Hi there! I'm BROWSER SNAKE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 13:46:54 UTC
From: Guy A <ganderso@lctn.com>
Message-ID: <0ploaukdc3h9efotcodic3namlhps7ckj2@4ax.com>
Source record: 145609
Cross-posted to: rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Wed, 03 Apr 2002 23:06:25 GMT, "Ken White" <kwhite@adpsi.com>
wrote:

>Just so everyone knows, there appears to be a virus attached to this
>message. DON'T open the attachment!

>Ken White
>(email address withheld)
>
>"Browser Snake" <Who-Ha@NoSpam.org> wrote in message
>.....offensive materials omitted.....

Ken,

Thanks for the warning about BROWSER SNAKE. But, as you can see, your
email address was not "withheld".

Furthermore, why in heaven's name did you QUOTE the whole offensive
message? It makes no sense to perpetuate such materials in
family-oriented newsgroups! This raises doubts about the credibility
of your warning, as well as your sincerity.

Perhaps you just failed to think it through....

Guy A
Ripley, TN

206. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 13:51:10 UTC
From: "M.J.Powell" <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <XAEXKWAOpFr8Ewil@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 145618

In article <yKMq8.179696$7b.17821234@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>, Lee Murrah <lee@murrah.com> writes
>Back in the late 70's or early 80's, 73 Magazine published an article about
>a dipole antenna in which each wire was cut into short pieces and were
>joined together with capacitors. Claims were made that the antenna could be
>located anywhere, even very near the ground, and still put out a strong
>signal. It sounded too good to be true to me, and I never tried to build
>one for testing.
>
>Does anyone remember that antenna? Did it work as well as claimed?

At TV aerial like that was marketed in UK in the '50s as a fringe aerial, except that it was a long wire (about 50 or 60 ft long) and end fed. We had one at work at Marconi's, about 40 miles out, and it worked very well at 45 Mc/s.

Mike
--
M.J.Powell

207. Re: Antenna for portable sw radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:01:58 UTC
From: wheeler@tns.net
Message-ID: <q1Zq8.3776$j12.455648@news20>
Source record: 145610

Shouldn't need a active antenna. I checked this morning at 6AM west coast and picked up good strong Asia signals. 9652 Mhz 2was blasting in here at 10 over s9 with something that sounded like Chinese langauge. Over there and also Australia/New Zealand are typical at my QTH for that time of day. I have a very poor transmitting location in a metal building near a hill with a fair amount of close-in blockage, but the signals are strong. I use the Miracle Whip as my general coverage receiving antenna because it has a pre-select knob on it and you just peak the noise level. Do a "google" search and hunt up that guy in Canada and look up the magazine article and either buy or make your own.

If you want to receive USA signals early morning you probably have to move several thousand miles away from here.

Hope that helps.

WA7OLO

In article <59a8cbbd.0203120956.1209352d@posting.google.com>, stevedelen@rocketmail.com says...
>
>Greetings,
>I bought the new inexpenssive Grundig mini world 100 sw radio
>(not bad for 29.95)
>portable and want to make it more effective for listening to
>the sw talk shows accross the U.S., is there a few choices
>for antenna boosters etc to help increase the signal catch,
>I have the radio shack sw wire wind up-job that comes on that
>pully, it doesn't do much even hanging near the window,
>thanks for some suggestions. any active antennas etc or something when
>I travel or drive in my car or at home. thanks. even antenna suggestions
>for other better portable sw radios.
>Steve
>stevedelen@rocketmail.com

208. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:04:45 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <j1usPEJ=z1fgWBl7ZNOPa3dPhshU@4ax.com>
Source record: 145611

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:

>David Carrick wrote:
>>
>> Am putting up a 102 foot dipole (all the space between the trees) fed
>> with 450 ohm ladder line. Would it be better to run the ladder line
>> all the way into the shack to a balun (MFJ W9IIN) or put the balun
>> outside on the side of the house and run coax into the shack and
>> tuner? Would be a lot more convenient to run coax if the losses aren't
>> too great or tuning problems wouldn't result. Opinions welcomed.
>
>The basic problem is that the balun is not likely to see its designed-
>for impedance and is therefore likely to be relatively non-functional.
>You will probably find that the antenna works well on some bands and
>hardly at all on other bands.

Cecil, how do you attach the ladder line of your tunerless dipole to your rig's
coax output?

Bob
k5qwg

209. RX on 10M: random length wire or dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:06:42 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cac5b43.51486828@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 145612

Which will give better performance on 10M with my Grundig YachtBoy 400 shortwave radio? The random length wire (actually around 24 ft.) that came with the radio or a lightweight (18 gauge) 10M dipole?

Can I use standard shielded two-conductor audio cable as the feedwire to the dipole? Should I want to? Will single conductor shielded audio cable (assuming there is such a thing) work as the feed line, similar to coax?

The random length wire plugs into the radio with a 1/8" mono phone jack. What is the radio expecting on the aft conductor part of the plug? I assume the wire is connected to the tip conductor.

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

210. Re: Bandwidth matching of equilateral patch antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:08:54 UTC
From: wheeler@tns.net
Message-ID: <W7Zq8.3778$j12.456280@news20>
Source record: 145613

From your answer, it would appear that the "best" approach is to run a bead of solder along the three edges of the patch, shorting them to ground and then putting a square or round patch above it and feeding it the way it is well documented in easily available literature and getting the typical several percent bandwidth that one always gets with those things... ;-)

WA7OLO

In article <QLSl8.15674$mZ3.1133076@news20.bellglobal.com>,
JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca says...
>
>"rafael"
>> Hello People (are you sure ?),
>> Does anyone know how to match a triangular
>> patch antenna <snip>
>
>I have seen your very same question appearing and disappearing on the
>www.eng-tips.com forum twice now. Each time I have responded, and the
>thread has then disappeared. Very very strange. IIRC, on those (temporary)
>threads, you had mentioned that the patch in question was a Sphincter
>Gasket, no that's not the right term..., a Sierpinski Gasket.
>
>Is your triangular patch a fractal antenna ? Does your ~1% bandwidth exist
>only in the computer model, or with a real antenna ? Does your model
>include any loss at all ? Or is it a superconducting idealized fiction ?
>What does the model do if you add a -0.1 dB pad in series with the feed ?
>
>Curiously yours,
>
>J. Harvey, Ottawa
>VE1BLL@rac.ca /VE3
>
>
>

211. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:17:41 UTC
From: w9wi@linux1.localdomain
Message-ID: <slrnaaooa0.924.w9wi@linux1.localdomain>
Source record: 145615
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On Wed, 3 Apr 2002 19:37:01 +0100, Simon Pearson <simon@technetics.co.uk> wrote:
>My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
>the cake when it comes to contesting!
>
>So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
>perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
>following:

I think KB7QHC is right - you are unlikely to be much happier with a
vertical than you are with the G5RV. (and I'm sure the G5RV was much less
expensive!)

One antenna I've had surprisingly good luck with is a Windom. It's a
dipole, but off-center fed. 26.8m on one side, 13.4m on the other. Use a
4:1 balun, either at the feedpoint or connected to the feedpoint through
some length of 300-ohm flat TV antenna feedline. I'm told (but haven't
tried) that you can halve those dimensions if necessary - losing 80 meters
but not affecting the other bands.

That's what I use on my second radio for two-radio contesting. It's no
competition for the tribander, but it's pretty effective. Whether it would
beat a G5RV I don't know.
--
Doug Smith W9WI
Pleasant View (Nashville), TN EM66
http://www.w9wi.com

212. Re: Cell phone antenna booster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:18:15 UTC
From: wheeler@tns.net
Message-ID: <HgZq8.3779$j12.456164@news20>
Source record: 145614

Speaking of bs, I got a junk email awhile back: You put the tin foil on your head and it makes it act more like a ground plane and less like a dummy load.

That one actually makes sense, since half your radiated energy typically goes in your head. Haven't tried it tho... ;-)

WA7OLO

In article <ua4fmso8797146@corp.supernews.com>, solo@totalaccess.net says...
>
>Taking this at all seriously shows a severe lack of elementary physics
>educatiuon.
>At least he took the data and responded to it.
>Stuff like this should set off your BS Detector.
>H.
>WA5IGW
>
>"J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
>news:EL7o8.6451$n82.1278543@news20.bellglobal.com...
>> The Chipster N1IR 'tested' two:
>> > I have tested the two advertised on
>> > television and have not been able to
>> > replicate the claims.
>>
>> Steve VE9SRB bought two:
>> > Although, I must shamefully admit that
>> > I did buy two of them (for research
>> > and demonstration purposes only
>> > of course), so add me to the list of suckers
>> > who merrily handed over $12.99 + S&H (twice).
>>
>> Oh my gawd... you guys !!!
>>
>>
>>
>
>

213. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:26:03 UTC
From: Cathexis@yourhaterols.com
Message-ID: <3cac59b9.230625179@news.erols.com>
Source record: 145617
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 11:25:41 +0100, Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk> wrote:

>On 4 Apr 2002 07:10:34 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:
>
>>"Joe S." wrote:
>>>
>>> Verticals radiate equally poorly in all directions.
>>>
>>
>>....when they don't have a proper ground plane.
>
>And for that, you are talking about a minimum of 100 buried radials.
>
>73 de G3NYY
>
>--
>Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

It's my understanding that the number of radials is
also dependent on the height of the verttical above ground.
That is, the feedpoint. Furthermore, the greater the height,
the lower the take-off angle; a key consideration for any DX
work.

With dipoles it's *horizontal* length that's needed.
I can't tell how you many times I've sighed when I read
someone saying, " First you string 135 ft. of wire."
So easy to type, so impossible for many of us to do.

I use trees for height and support, but they also lock
you onto anchor points that may leave your broadside working
OX and you working the world off your dipole tips. Dog-legging
effectively destroys dipole gain. Using comm'l towers implies
serious money for any real height. Using Beam-type antennas
like Quads and Yagis locks you into fewer bands unless you
have both money *and* real estate. Using homebrew masts can
often mean loss of real height and still may not be practical due to
trees or other obstructions. And let's not forget we loose a chunk
of the yard as we dare not cross the dreaded power line !

In other words, this is the fun-stuff !

Andrew / KG4JBM
Reticulum

Remove "your.hat" when replying via e-mail

214. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:31:32 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <a8ho3s$1b1q@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 145619
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hi all:

Well perhaps I could have "over simplified", but traps and loading coils are still traps and loading coils even if you come up with nice marketing names like "resonactors" or as Alpha Delta calls them "ISO-RES" inductors.
They are still dipoles, they work no better than any dipoles. Don't get me wrong, I have no problem with trapped and loaded dipoles. I made my own for 80/40/30m which looks very much like the W9INN antennas. I am well aware of the trade offs in that type of antenna. With careful construction and design they work so close to a full size dipole that it would be very hard to tell them apart even with a well equipped test range. My dipole is up about 35' and I've worked 87 countries on 80m in the last 5 months.
It still puts most of the power straight up, so I also work states around me well too. It works just like EZNEC predicted it should.
My main point is that dipoles are a simple antenna, and any Ham should be able to build one himself that would be indistinguishable from ANY commercial dipole at his location, and height.

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"CJ" <charley@northlinkcom> wrote in message
news:uanqn4f9la3e73@corp.supernews.com...
> Hello John,
> I think you may be over simplifying a tad on the W9INN multi-band
> resonant dipoles. Bill-W9INN uses resonactors as band selection
> devices.....it is more involved than just 'cutting the wires" and also
> with resonactors the element "coupling" as you call it is eliminated.
> Resonactors are explained on the W9INN Antennas Page of my site which is
> listed below in my sig line
>
> But just for the record John.....can you explain what testing method
> you used and also exactly which W9INN antenna was analyzed so that you
> were able to measure, record, and publish your claims as you have now
> done so here? Just the facts - OK?
>
> --
> Thanks for the nice Usenet message...
>
> Charles Johnston
> AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages

> www.ab7sl.com
>
>
>

215. Re: rg58 coax and n type male connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:55:07 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wa6vse-shack@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cac6955_2@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 145620

Aaron,

Using RG58 coax with type N connectors is sort of like serving
sterno to someone with an appreciation of fine wiskeys :-)

Recommend that you consider using a better grade of cable
if you're using type N connectors.

73,
Carl - wa6vse

"Aaron Rogerson" <arogerso@bigpond.net.au> wrote in message
news:NDYq8.18190$hi7.70271@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
> How do I connect the bastard n type male connector to rg58 coax? I have
> soldered the pin to the inside wire, pushed the pin through the connectors
> hole but the pin is not tight... It will not mate with a female connector,
> the pin slides out of the hole...
> Thanks,
> Aaron.
>
>

216. Re: How about those F-connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:56:33 UTC
From: SAM <xxscottm@xxnetcommander.comxx>
Message-ID: <BQZq8.110050$VJ1.9423587@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145621

Bill is right, and let me expand on his explanation: F connectors are designed for RG59, RG6, or RG11 foil and braid cable, not RG58, RG8X, or RG8. The difference in the diameter of both the outer diameter and the center dielectric diameter, if used on 50 ohm cable, will dramatically alter the connector's performance. Second, F connectors rely on compression for electrical contacts between the connector body and the cable braid. Using these connectors with 50 ohm cable will result in dissimilar metal contact and eventual common mode problems, as well as poor power transfer. Finally, the center conductor mating is very poor, relying on limited surface contact. OK for small signal but will cause BIG problems if any power at all is used. Today's F connectors have been designed for low cost, quick, and reliable installation in low signal 75 ohm coaxial applications with specific cables in mind. I'd steer clear of using them for any TX applications. Good question, though.

Scott M.
KA1MRO

"Mike Rofon" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CAB876A.4897134E@netscape.net...
> JDer8745 wrote:
> >
> > Howdy,
> >
> > Not intending to stir up trouble, but....
> >
> > Quite a while back I remember reading somewhere (a ham magazine?) that
> > F-connectors, though not the best mechanically, were quite good
electrically at
> > HF and 6 and 2 meters.
> >
> > Now then...does anyone have any data on this? In your answer please do
not
> > discuss television applications.
> >
> > Probably I'll be sorry I posted this, but I have been curious about this
for
> > some time.
> >
> > tnx es 73 de Jack, K9CUN
>
> GOOD F-connectors give very good specs right up to 1 Ghz with return
> losses well up into the 20s. CHEAPO ones may be a whole different story
> but even they are certainly good at 6 and 2 meters. They aren't made
> for power handling, tho. The connector is good...the socket is the

> tricky part but the designs used in modern commercial equipment are
> excellent. Modern designs and installation methods are mechanically
> stronger than the cable they are attached to.
> Don't feel so bad for asking.
> -Bill WX4A
>
>

217. Re: RX on 10M: random length wire or dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:56:40 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8hpj8ogc1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145622

> Which will give better performance on 10M with my Grundig YachtBoy 400
> shortwave radio? The random length wire (actually around 24 ft.) that
> came with the radio or a lightweight (18 gauge) 10M dipole?
==========
Try them both. You probably won't notice the slightest difference from one time of the day and another. Possibly be some minor differences, one way or the other, because of slightly different directional properties.

After a few days rotate the dipole and change the direction of the wire. You will probably notice no difference.
==========

> Can I use standard shielded two-conductor audio cable as the feedwire
> to the dipole? Should I want to? Will single conductor shielded
> audio cable (assuming there is such a thing) work as the feed line,
> similar to coax?
==========
Coax is just another name for single conductor shielded cable. The thicker the conductors the lower the loss. But what's in 1/2 dB anyway.
==========
> The random length wire plugs into the radio with a 1/8" mono phone
> jack. What is the radio expecting on the aft conductor part of the
> plug? I assume the wire is connected to the tip conductor.
==========
Check it out and discover the obvious.

218. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 14:59:33 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cac6a26.123522903@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 145624

On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 13:09:49 GMT, "H" <H@H.net> wrote:

|It downloaded and ran fine in EZNEC for me.

Dunno, Toni reports the same problem.

Wes

219. Re: rg58 coax and n type male connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:02:09 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <a8hptc$22gm@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 145623

Hi:
It sound to me that you are using a type N that was designed for RG8 size cable. The pin in many N connectors is not "captive" and is free to move. This not a big problem with the cable it was designed to work with. My suggestion is if you are trying to use a N connector made for RG8 size cable, is to get one made for RG58 size cable.

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"Aaron Rogerson" <arogerso@bigpond.net.au> wrote in message
news:NDYq8.18190$hi7.70271@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
> How do I connect the bastard n type male connector to rg58 coax? I have
> soldered the pin to the inside wire, pushed the pin through the connectors
> hole but the pin is not tight... It will not mate with a female connector,
> the pin slides out of the hole...
> Thanks,
> Aaron.
>
>

220. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:03:00 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cac6afc.123736455@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 145625
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Thu, 4 Apr 2002 09:31:32 -0500, "John Passaneau" <jxp16@psu.edu> wrote:

|Hi all:
|
|Well perhaps I could have "over simplified", but traps and loading coils are
|still traps and loading coils even if you come up with nice marketing names
|like "resonactors" or as Alpha Delta calls them "ISO-RES" inductors.
|They are still dipoles, they work no better than any dipoles. Don't get me
|wrong, I have no problem with trapped and loaded dipoles. I made my own for
|80/40/30m which looks very much like the W9INN antennas. I am well aware of
|the trade offs in that type of antenna. With careful construction and design
|they work so close to a full size dipole that it would be very hard to tell
|them apart even with a well equipped test range. My dipole is up about 35'
|and I've worked 87 countries on 80m in the last 5 months.
|It still puts most of the power straight up, so I also work states around me
|well too. It works just like EZNEC predicted it should.
|My main point is that dipoles are a simple antenna, and any Ham should be
|able to build one himself that would be indistinguishable from ANY
|commercial dipole at his location, and height.
|
|
|--
|John Passaneau

Well said.

221. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:12:00 UTC
From: VE3TMT <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <R4_q8.15404$iU6.2573249@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145626
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

> With dipoles it's *horizontal* length that's needed.
> I can't tell how you many times I've sighed when I read
> someone saying, " First you string 135 ft. of wire."
> So easy to type, so impossible for many of us to do.

I have to agree. I not only haven't got the room to put up a dipole (unless 16' counts!), nor a G5RV, or any tree to hide anything in. I am prohibited from putting up any kind of outdoor antenna whatsoever. So anything I can manage to stick up has to be disquised. You've heard of the antenna that looks like a flagpole, well I have an antenna that looks like a hedge! I have no wire fencing to support anything. I can run a longwire against my brick wall, but we know how well that will do. I would love to try the Isotrons but they are so expensive. I just keep trying different types of hidden antennas until I find one that works. They ALL receive well but don't radiate worth a darn. This is what I love about the hobby.

Anybody got a spare 20m Isotron laying around they want to see put to use?

222. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:24:12 UTC
From: Steve Terry <g4wwk@oinospamtesco.net>
Message-ID: <Xe_q8.5567$8q1.931466@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145628
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"VE3TMT" <ve3tmt@rac.ca> wrote in message
news:R4_q8.15404$iU6.2573249@news20.bellglobal.com...
>
> > With dipoles it's *horizontal* length that's needed.
> > I can't tell how you many times I've sighed when I read
> > someone saying, " First you string 135 ft. of wire."
> > So easy to type, so impossible for many of us to do.
>
> I have to agree. I not only haven't got the room to put up a dipole (unless
> 16' counts!), nor a G5RV, or any tree to hide anything in. I am prohibited
> from putting up any kind of outdoor antenna whatsoever.
<snip>
>
Can you put an inverted V over the house ?
they're pretty inconspicuous

Steve Terry

223. Re: rg58 coax and n type male connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:24:27 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8hr7bspe0@208.207.71.158>
Source record: 145627

Aaron Rogerson wrote:
>
> How do I connect the bastard n type male connector to rg58 coax? I have
> soldered the pin to the inside wire, pushed the pin through the connectors
> hole but the pin is not tight... It will not mate with a female connector,
> the pin slides out of the hole...
> Thanks,
> Aaron.

Seems you may be using RG58 with a stranded center conductor which has no physical strength, and the resistance of the pin moving to the socket is enough to crush the stranded wire, and doesn't force the pin into its receptacle.

Another poster had the best advice- use better coax, but if you must use RG58 for some reason, use the type with a solid center conductor. I doubt it can be made to work correctly otherwise but you might try tinning whatever length of the center conductor that is bared but not inside the pin. It may be folding at that point, and that may help solidify it.
I assume you know that total length of the center conductor and the pin combined is critical to any Type N installation, as is centering. If it's off center or too long or too short, it won't fit together properly, if at all, and if the pin isn't centered exactly, it will probably break off a segment of the pin receptacle, forcing you to replace the entire socket. Not good.

Dick

224. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:28:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAC7120.A492D387@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145629

Bob Miller wrote:
> Cecil, how do you attach the ladder line of your tunerless dipole to your rig's
> coax output?

I have the ability to vary the length of my ladder-line such that
a current maximum point is always located at the coax/ladder-line
junction. I have a 1:1 choke at that junction point. I have proven
by measurements that common-mode currents are minimized by feeding
the antenna system at a differential current maximum point (loop).

For the 102 ft dipole, the coax/ladder-line junction point will
be near a current maximum point on some bands and near a voltage
maximum point on others. Baluns/chokes don't work well near a
voltage maximum point which is sometimes a very high impedance.

Baluns/chokes work best when they see their designed-for
impedance. A balun with 300 ohms impedance to common-mode
currents won't work well looking into 3000 ohms, for instance.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

225. Re: Cell phone antenna booster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:36:44 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <uaosqer355eqf9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145630

There are people wearing Reynolds Wrap on their heads to stop the mind
control satellite rays.
I have seen them. They are in Austin, Texas; Sedona, Arizona; all over
California, etc.
This is a new twist, though. ;^)
H.
NQ5H (was WA5IGW)
"mike wheeler" <wheeler@tns.net> wrote in message
news:HgZq8.3779$j12.456164@news20...
> Speaking of bs, I got a junk email awhile back: You put the tin foil on
your
> head and it makes it act more like a ground plane and less like a dummy
load.
>
> That one actually makes sense, since half your radiated energy typically
goes
> in your head. Haven't tried it tho... ;-)
>
> WA7OLO
>
> In article <ua4fmso8797146@corp.supernews.com>, solo@totalaccess.net
says...
> >
> >Taking this at all seriously shows a severe lack of elementary physics
> >educatiuon.
> >At least he took the data and responded to it.
> >Stuff like this should set off your BS Detector.
> >H.
> >WA5IGW
> >
> >"J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
> >news:EL7o8.6451$n82.1278543@news20.bellglobal.com...
> >> The Chipster N1IR 'tested' two:
> >> > I have tested the two advertised on
> >> > television and have not been able to
> >> > replicate the claims.
> >>
> >> Steve VE9SRB bought two:
> >> > Although, I must shamefully admit that
> >> > I did buy two of them (for research
> >> > and demonstration purposes only
> >> > of course), so add me to the list of suckers
> >> > who merrily handed over $12.99 + S&H (twice).
> >>

> >> Oh my gawd... you guys !!!
> >>
> >>
> >>
> >
> >
>

226. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:42:03 UTC
From: VE3TMT <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <Rx_q8.15503$iU6.2586948@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145631
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Steve Terry" <g4wwk@oinospamtesco.net> wrote in message
news:Xe_q8.5567$8q1.931466@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com...
> "VE3TMT" <ve3tmt@rac.ca> wrote in message
> news:R4_q8.15404$iU6.2573249@news20.bellglobal.com...
> >
> > > With dipoles it's *horizontal* length that's needed.
> > > I can't tell how you many times I've sighed when I read
> > > someone saying, " First you string 135 ft. of wire."
> > > So easy to type, so impossible for many of us to do.
> >
> > I have to agree. I not only haven't got the room to put up a dipole
(unless
> > 16' counts!), nor a G5RV, or any tree to hide anything in. I am
prohibited
> > from putting up any kind of outdoor antenna whatsoever.
> <snip>
> >
> Can you put an inverted V over the house ?
> they're pretty inconspicuous
>
> Steve Terry
>
> I wish. I'm on the ground floor of a multi-level apartment complex.
Apartments above me and on both sides! I could possibly put an Isotron in
one of the upstairs bedrooms. That would get me about 30' off the ground.

227. Re: rg58 coax and n type male connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:52:05 UTC
From: Aaron Rogerson <arogerso@bigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <FE_q8.18383$hi7.71213@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 145632

Thanks for the advice.
Aaron.
"Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
news:a8hr7bspe0@208.207.71.158...
>
>
> Aaron Rogerson wrote:
> >
> > How do I connect the bastard n type male connector to rg58 coax? I have
> > soldered the pin to the inside wire, pushed the pin through the
connectors
> > hole but the pin is not tight... It will not mate with a female
connector,
> > the pin slides out of the hole...
> > Thanks,
> > Aaron.
>
>
> Seems you may be using RG58 with a stranded center conductor which has
> no physical strength, and the resistance of the pin moving to the socket
> is enough to crush the stranded wire, and doesn't force the pin into its
> receptacle.
>
> Another poster had the best advice- use better coax, but if you must
> use RG58 for some reason, use the type with a solid center conductor. I
> doubt it can be made to work correctly otherwise but you might try
> tinning whatever length of the center conductor that is bared but not
> inside the pin. It may be folding at that point, and that may help
> solidify it.
> I assume you know that total length of the center conductor and the pin
> combined is critical to any Type N installation, as is centering. If
> it's off center or too long or too short, it won't fit together
> properly, if at all, and if the pin isn't centered exactly, it will
> probably break off a segment of the pin receptacle, forcing you to
> replace the entire socket. Not good.
>
> Dick

228. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 15:58:20 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8ht6r$ee5$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145633

> Baluns/chokes don't work well near a
> voltage maximum point which is sometimes a very high impedance.
==========
But if there's a very high impedance there's very little current to choke at
that point. So it doesn't matter whether the choke is doing much choking or
not. It is having no effect where none is needed !

Reg.

229. Re: Rotor Controls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 16:04:35 UTC
From: NI4L <ni4l@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CAC7993.E6EC72B7@charter.net>
Source record: 145634

Hi Bill
what do you have, model# etc? Price?
chris NI4L

AO KD5FXT wrote:

> I just picked up a bunch of controls for the rotors... If you need a control,
> email me, I might just have it.
>
> Bill

--

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LEGAL LIMIT ++ CUSTOM MADE CENTER FED DIPOLE
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Custom made to YOUR FREQUENCY of operation
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230. Re: 160 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 16:09:10 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8htr6$6aj$0@208.207.71.158>
Source record: 145635

Michael J Talkington wrote:
>
> Hello,
> I would like to construct a 160 meter vertical.If I cut the vertical
> element to a quarter wave and lay 4 quarter wave wires on the ground
> would this work ok?
> Thanks for any help as this is new to me later and 73's de Mike

Mike I doubt you'll be able to raise a 125 foot vertical element, as few of us would. You might consider a folded unipole, which you can make with a 30 foot slip-up mast and some wire. I don't have a reference at hand but I know there are some projects on the web you can find that describes it in detail.

Dick

231. Re: 160 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 16:27:16 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8hut4$7qn$0@208.207.71.158>
Source record: 145636

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> kc8fwd@hotmail.com (Michael J Talkington) wrote in message
news:<2cc48b2a.0204030608.4874a8ac@posting.google.com>...
> > Hello,
> > I would like to construct a 160 meter vertical.If I cut the vertical
> > element to a quarter wave and lay 4 quarter wave wires on the ground
> > would this work ok?
> > Thanks for any help as this is new to me later and 73's de Mike
>
> I just thought of something that didn't dawn on me earlier... I must
> have had a vapor lock...You would be better off chopping those 4 1/4
> wave radials into about 16 short radials. You want the most wire at
> the base of the antenna. I'd have to put my money on 16 30 ft radials
> outplaying 4 120 ft ones. Heck, 32 15 ft ones might be even better. I
> know you would have double the copper at the base.. MK

Good point, well stated, and any vertical antenna you raise needs this
counterpoise, without fail.

Dick

232. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 16:43:06 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <jh0paughetn14ck6vs68hhg44rq4brdqvu@4ax.com>
Source record: 145637
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Malcolm G4CXT wrote:

> If the G5RV is reasonably symmetrical in the air without too many
> obstructions around it, and it is tuned with a properly balanced
> tuner then it will NOT radiate from the feeder on any bands.

I understood that on some lower bands the feeder was
designed to radiate; I would be grateful for a bit more detail on
this. Should the feeder radiate, then as I said , there will be
noise pickup on this on receive, which will degrade the signal-
to-noise ratio.

> If the G5RV is reasonably symmetrical in the air without too many
> obstructions around it, and it is tuned with a properly balanced
> tuner then it will NOT radiate from the feeder on any bands.

> If any of these conditions are not true, however, then there
> may well be some imbalance in the feeder and radiation will
> result - but not by design.

Well, there's many ifs and buts there! And modern gardens
generally don't have so much clear space. But we don't know
the original poster's situation as far as that is concerned.

> ANY multiband antenna of any construction, shape or design is a
> compromise over a single-band, single purpose antenna!

Of course it is.

> Now, to the original question - I have an 80m dipole with tuned
> open-wire feeder at 35ft and a GAP Titan mounted in a reasonably
> clear spot on flat sandy soil. On all bands from 40m to 10m the
> GAP is at least as good as the dipole, and on some bands for
> certain QSOs is better. DX performance on 40m & 30m is generally
> better on the vertical, but mainly because of reduced european
> signal levels.

I'm sorry to say that the statement that "On all bands from 40m
to 10m the GAP is at least as good as the dipole, and on
some bands for certain QSOs is better" is the sort of
sweeping generality that ignores the fundamentals and as a
consequence gets some antennas a bad name where it isn't
deserved, and some a good name that isn't deserved either.
You are simply comparing apples and oranges here. Your
'dipole' (by which I think you mean a doublet resonant on 80m)
has a variation in radiation pattern as a function of band that

simply doesn't exist in the same form with a vertical. On some bands you could be operating with a major lobe (with gain!) to a target area, and on a different band the same target area could be in a null (with negative gain!). This alone could give rise to the basis for your statement, but it isn't as a comparison of a vertical and doublet on otherwise equal terms - it is as a function of the changing radiation pattern of the doublet!

This is why I said to the original poster to mug up on antenna radiation patterns, decide what he can put up in his own particular location, and operate accordingly using the advantages of the chosen antenna to the maximum, and being mindful of it's disadvantages

> As somebody said before 80m performance is poor
> on the GAP. Its not a mirical antenna, but its at least as good
> as any other multi-bander and has a good bandwidth on all bands
> except 80m. It also costs a lot of money ... a lot more than I
> had when I was 16!

Biut WHY is 80m performance 'poor' for the GAP? Over what ranges? Day or night? Seasons? These are all important factors. What other fundamentals are being ignored here - if any! I'm not familiar with this antenna, so can't really comment apart from raising the obvious questions.

> But it just could be Neither of these antennas will be
> competitive in large contests on any bands .... you need a 3kW
> amplifier and all controls turned to maximum (especially the
> speech processor) to join in! (It also helps if you listen on
> the frequency before transmitting, but that appears to be
> optional!)

LOL! I've got to agree with you there. But I also tried to say to the original poster that with a system designed by him, where its good and bad points are known and explored, he could have a reasonable shot at contesting; but he'll have to bear in mind the points you've just raised. It boils down to station design and operating skill, something one has to learn....usually the hard way, but not necessarily expensively so. And picking the right contests - about which I can't offer any advice.

Thanks for responding, I quite enjoyed this. I hope we haven't left the original poster behind or forgotten his needs. As I said, you can't teach it - or learn it - all in one posting. Antennas can and have formed the basis of lifelong experimentation for some amateurs. It's a topic I personally find fascinating.

--
from
RVMJ

Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

233. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:15:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <sk2pau4nrf1c72lelvgahi1vdgjm85r144@4ax.com>
Source record: 145638

On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 14:59:33 GMT, n7ws at yahoo.com (Wes Stewart)
wrote:

>On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 13:09:49 GMT, "H" <H@H.net> wrote:
>
>|It downloaded and ran fine in EZNEC for me.
>
>Dunno, Toni reports the same problem.
>
>Wes

Hi Wes,

Try again, I monkeyed around with FTP (the download to me failed too)
and got it to work.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

234. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:21:09 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <no2pau87vtant5n80n4c1ts2gpkqc13ta6@4ax.com>
Source record: 145639

On 4 Apr 2002 00:32:25 -0800, post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote:

>Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<fvcmaus4q0rc0cscv9gk1chf3bkllgb1c5@4ax.com>...
>> On 3 Apr 2002 03:35:23 -0800, post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote:
>>
>> > ... I started trying to model it, and after playing "what if"
>> >with most parameters I came to a model that would cover the whole
>> >10~20m spectrum. I assume this model is not very reallistic, but this
>> >made me want to learn more about cage antennas and their
>> >possibilities. I still believe it must be possible to make that dipole
>> >to cover 15-17 and maybe also 20, and want to find out how to do it.
>>
>> Hi Toni,
>>
>> Take a look at a 5 band monopole at:
>> http://home.attbi.com/~kb7qhc/antennas/verticals/Cage/cage.htm
>> the 5 bands being 20-17-15-12-10 (could say six bands with 11M and
>> all points inbetween 20 and 10).
>>
>> This design started out as an investigation of a large folded dipole
>> only to prove that the shell structure was optimal on its own without
>> the accompanying issues of "folding."
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>Hi Richard,
>
>This is something very similar to the model I had arrived to, only
>mine was a dipole instead of a ground plane type. It is strange,
>though, that in your model the gain is only -1.33 dBi @ 14 MHz. What I
>like is the way the model is, building the cylinder from wires instead
>of using a thick single wire. Unfortunately, this cannot be modeled
>with the free version of EZNEC because the number of segments required
>is way over 20.
>
>I guess I will have to learn to use NEC PC, which, apparently, can
>handle many segments. I do not like much the idea because there is not
>much info on it (what are the SOMMERFELD parameters?), OTOH I feel I
>would learn a lot more by using NEC in a more direct way than by
>dealing with a friendly user interface that hides the internals.
>
>BTW, as another poster said, the file is rejected by EZNEC. Is it,

>maybe, from an older version? Anyway, just by looking at the pictures
>it is quite clear how the model is.
>
>Thanks
>
>Toni

Hi Toni,

Try again, I monkeyed around with FTP (the download to me failed too) and got it to work. As for going to a public domain NEC modeler to simply earn your bruises, I would suggest you pony up the big bucks to buy Roy's program and get on with the mission of antenna design. You can still suffer the strain of other methods and compare them to an unambiguous presentation.

As for the low radiation values. I may have slipped a cog, so review and analysis by others is welcome (I may have missed a connection somewhere).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

235. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:29:21 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <v13paukl5ebskatk0b68mm70hcrag6gql9@4ax.com>
Source record: 145640

On Thu, 4 Apr 2002 13:27:08 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>
>> > Hi Toni,
>> > There is an equation in an old edition of Jasik's Antenna Engineering
>> > Handbook, 1961, First Edition, on Page 21-16 for cage dipoles:
>> >
>> > "...For a multiwire cage type dipole, the effective
>> > cylinder radius (aeff) may be determined approximately by:
>> >
>> > aeff = a * (n * a0 / a)^(1/n)
>> >
>> > where
>> > a0=radius of each wire
>> > n=number of wires
>> > a=radius
>> >
>> > You can use this equivalent radius to predict reactance by using, for
>> > example, the equation for characteristic impedance of an antenna:
>> >
>> > Zo = 60 * (ln(2H/a) - 1)
>> >
>> > where H is the length of the cage, "ln" is the natural logarithm. H
>> > and a have to be in the same units of course.
>> >
>> > Then the base reactance is -Zo/tan(theta) theta being the electrical
>> > length of the cage at the operating frequency, and less than 180
>> > degrees.
>==========================
>Effective diameter and Zo are fine. But where does that get you ?
>
>What people really want to know is antenna Q and the bandwidth. How is THAT
>calculated ?
>
>And how much use is it when you've found it ?
>
>---
>Reg
>

Ah Punchinello,

Ever the troglodyte when the obvious is in front of you. The pointed
question of computation is academic in the extreme when the modeler

clearly reveals its merit.

It wouldn't be so bad if you didn't post the antithesis of your attitude elsewhere in whip-saw fashion. How often do you shift between your don's robes and the skirts of the old wife in a day?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

236. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:35:46 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <uo3pau836hka0l8hg9knr62oocvep2mk7n@4ax.com>
Source record: 145641
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 02:23:17 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>
>
>Simon,
> Any antenna will benifit from having a good ground
>under it, the 'Gap' antennas also. While I'm not much
>of a 'G5RV' fan, it will work as well, or better, than
>any of the 'no-radial' vertical antennas on the market.
>As someone has already said, elevation will do more for
>you than anything else will, with the G5RV.
> The 'Gap' antennas may not have the 'classic' style
>of traps, but they do use devices that serve the same
>purpose, and have about the same 'losses'. The 'trapless'
>thing is a sales gimmic, and should be treated as such,
>lump it in the same catagory as their 'gain' figures...
> 'Doc

Hi Doc,

I have operated with a Gap for years and have noted absolutely no loss
whatever. Could you elaborate?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

237. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:37:34 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <2u3pauccmiuqp5ffgc1pr66hdtbt59319s@4ax.com>
Source record: 145642
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On 4 Apr 2002 03:59:09 -0800, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

> I'm not a great fan of the GAP
>designs. They use intentional resistance to get a better match.

Hi Mark,

Having assembled and used a Gap, I must've missed that resistor.
Where does it go?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

238. Re: THX ALL - FEEDBACK AND MORE HELP PLEASE?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:41:13 UTC
From: Cathexis@yourhaterols.com
Message-ID: <3cac857a.241827818@news.erols.com>
Source record: 145643
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Simon,

Well, by now you've probably noticed several things:

1. That you got a lot of educated responses to your query.

2. That most of them were confidently presented as the " last word."

3. That many of them seem at odds with each other, so now what?

Welcome to Ham Radio ! I absolutely promise that any antenna thread,
if it should continue long enough will get increasingly opinionated and
end up in a flame war eventually. The outcome is rarely for the sqeamish.

So what's my two cents worth? Well, I would emphasize what maybe
others have implied without always saying: You and your unique QTH are the
deciding factors. All the design in the world won't squeeze a 200ft. tower in a
townhouse backyard, etc., etc.

I would urge you to do a lot more careful measuring. You need to view
your lot as a series anchor points and elevations bounded by property lines. You
must think in a 3-D fashion. You might even find it real fun- like a puzzle !
Even one tree and one roof offer myriad possiblities. An IMPORTANT consideration
to remember is that while that broad-band dipole might have a pretty figure-8 on
one band it might have annoying minor lobes on the frequency you'll use the
most. Furthermore, while the major lobes at one freq. may be pointed at your DX
target, on another freq. that target may be lost to you because those minor
lobes have killed your ability to reach that DX. What works well to Europe on
one band could end up pointed at Greenland on another using the same antenna.
No kidding.

Your best tools outside will be a tape measure and a compass. You need
both. Don't guess your headings because remember your major lobes will alter as
you move from band to band. Your best tools inside are caculator, PC, internet
and however many books you've time and energy for. The time spent actually
building and hoisting your antenna should be no more than 15-20% of your total
time on the project -- even if you buy a commercial one. The Cobweb doesn't
impress me personally because it looks like the reason it radiates equally well
in all directions is because ot has gain in none of them. Dipoles are the
cheapest and easiest gain-for-money there is; Why throw it away ??

BUT BE WARNED:

Because if you do your homework properly you're going to discover
one of the TERRIBLE TRUTHS of Ham Radio; That, as we gain experieince
and knowledge, ultimately the sum of our talents and abilities will exceed what

our time, our money, our families, our real estate, and our community allow.
And nothing will get you through that wall.

(You said you're 16; If you're sharing this with your Pop he might tell you
there's a lot of other things in life that work just like that. Just ask him.)

73 es Gud DX de KG4JBM / Andrew
Reticulum

Remove "your.hat" when replying via e-mail

239. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:43:19 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8i3bn$k6r$0@208.207.71.158>
Source record: 145644
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

I'd be surprised if you're happy with the performance of an Isotron,
tho it will be better than nothing. Better to make up a short dipole.

A couple years ago there was an article in Worldradio magazine
describing a dipole with sprialwound end loading coils that was only 12
feet long on 40 meters, and could be about half that on 20. If I recall
the total length of the antenna elements plus the spirals equals a
halfwave. I don't have a reference at hand, maybe someone does. It used
aluminum Radio Shack ground wire for the spirals. You might be able to
make up one of those and hang it out an upstairs window when you want to
operate, or just temporarily mount it as high as you can
on the ground and take it down after use. Something you can come up with
will work well enough to get you on the air. Keep trying.

Dick

VE3TMT wrote:
>
> "Steve Terry" <g4wwk@oinospamtesco.net> wrote in message
> news:Xe_q8.5567$8q1.931466@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com...
> > "VE3TMT" <ve3tmt@rac.ca> wrote in message
> > news:R4_q8.15404$iU6.2573249@news20.bellglobal.com...
> > >
> > > > With dipoles it's *horizontal* length that's needed.
> > > > I can't tell how you many times I've sighed when I read
> > > > someone saying, " First you string 135 ft. of wire."
> > > > So easy to type, so impossible for many of us to do.
> > >
> > > I have to agree. I not only haven't got the room to put up a dipole
> (unless
> > > 16' counts!), nor a G5RV, or any tree to hide anything in. I am
> prohibited
> > > from putting up any kind of outdoor antenna whatsoever.
> > <snip>
> > >
> > Can you put an inverted V over the house ?
> > they're pretty inconspicuous
> >
> > Steve Terry
> >
> > I wish. I'm on the ground floor of a multi-level apartment complex.
> Apartments above me and on both sides! I could possibly put an Isotron in
> one of the upstairs bedrooms. That would get me about 30' off the ground.

240. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:45:53 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cac8ef9.2197371@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145645
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On Thu, 4 Apr 2002 12:47:59 GMT, Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
wrote:

>Your G5RV will be improved by replacing the coax with
>more widowed twin line

The married sort is just too much trouble. :-)

241. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:50:39 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rj4pauor1e9eli509abjj75p8c1d8j30r2@4ax.com>
Source record: 145646
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On 4 Apr 2002 07:10:34 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:

>
>
>"Joe S." wrote:
>>
>> Verticals radiate equally poorly in all directions.
>>
>>
>
>
>
>....when they don't have a proper ground plane.

Hi All,

The original comment belies the obvious comparison to the horizontal
on the same basis:
Horizontals radiate uselessly up and down.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

242. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 17:56:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <ku4pau8bcb4nn0l80i156pqmt0v52runbb@4ax.com>
Source record: 145647

On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 02:08:26 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>Lee,
> It's called a "CCD", or Controled Capacitance Distribution
>antenna. It dates from sometime in the late 30's or 40's, and
>if fed with ladder line, works very well on the design frequency
>and above. Usually, at least 1 wave length long, and non-height
>sensitive. A real 'pain' to build, but it 'DO' very nicely. The
>ARRL has a description and computer program for selecting
>capacitors
>and wire section lengths in one of their antenna compendiums.
> One of these days when I have the 'extra' money and time, I'm
>going to make another one.
> 'Doc

Hi Doc,

You seem to be the only one to have hit the design described.
However, I have done a world of work analyzing the claims for this
antenna and find very little to recommend it. I can force the
currents into phase relationships that are the hallmark of the CCD,
but that seems to do very little.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

243. Re: RX on 10M: random length wire or dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 18:02:14 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cac939d.65912281@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 145648

On Thu, 4 Apr 2002 14:56:40 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>> The random length wire plugs into the radio with a 1/8" mono phone
>> jack. What is the radio expecting on the aft conductor part of the
>> plug? I assume the wire is connected to the tip conductor.
>==========
>Check it out and discover the obvious.

Well, I checked it out with an ohmmeter and found an open circuit
between the two parts of the plug. So the answer is, It is connected
to nothing and serves no function with a random wire antenna. I guess
other types of antennas will use that part of the plug to reach the
radio's ground.

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

244. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 18:16:46 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <426pauogvgokk784d6orul1t65r49i3t87@4ax.com>
Source record: 145649
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Reg Edwards wrote:

>With a 1/4-wave vertical, 99 times out of a hundred 8 or 16 or 32 at most
>are quite good enough.

Rubbish. The more the better. One radial per degree (=360) isn't too
many. And it isn't a factor of two either.

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

245. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 18:20:31 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAC996F.8D3EBDAD@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145651

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > Baluns/chokes don't work well near a
> > voltage maximum point which is sometimes a very high impedance.
> ==========================
> But if there's a very high impedance there's very little current to choke at
> that point. So it doesn't matter whether the choke is doing much choking or
> not. It is having no effect where none is needed !

As for it having no effect where none is needed - if that is the only
balun/choke in the circuit then there is no balun/choke function
being performed at the point where it *is* needed. Forcing the current
maximum point to occur at the coax/ladder-line junction allows the balun
to work as designed and solves the problem that needs solving.

If the balun/choke "is having no effect where none is needed", then
common-mode currents are allowed to flow uninhibited throughout the
antenna feed system.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

246. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 18:21:00 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <p86pauo08472ri2q9uep5krdss51amf296@4ax.com>
Source record: 145650
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Reticulum wrote:

>It's my understanding that the number of radials is
>also dependent on the height of the verttical above ground.
>That is, the feedpoint.

That just isn't so. The more radials the better. They look a obtrusive
attached to a mast-mounted vertical.

>Furthermore, the greater the height,
>the lower the take-off angle; a key consideration for any DX
>work.

Right on!

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

247. Re: Satellite Dish Actuator (Locator) Dead or Alive?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 18:38:56 UTC
From: Jim Weir <jim@rst-engr.com>
Message-ID: <uap7d96hnfit48@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145652

I live about five miles from you in Grass Valley.

I've got a complete satellite C-band receiver system (dish, actuator, controller, receiver, LNA, subcarrier receiver, etc...) that you can have if you come over and take the whole thing. Free.

If you want to dig up the control cable (about 150' worth of coax and rotor cable) you can have that, too. Just replace the divots. {;-)

Jim

> Wayne T. Watson (121.015 Deg. W, 39.262 Deg. N, 2,701 feet), Nevada City, CA

248. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 19:27:13 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8i9eh$5hr$1@208.206.142.65>
Source record: 145653

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > Baluns/chokes don't work well near a
> > voltage maximum point which is sometimes a very high impedance.
> ==========================
> But if there's a very high impedance there's very little current to choke at
> that point. So it doesn't matter whether the choke is doing much choking or
> not. It is having no effect where none is needed !

Yep, it just sits there waiting for you to change frequency so it can
try again. Eventually it'll find something to do.

Dick

249. stacking or baying antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 19:28:13 UTC
From: matt <mattobr@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <oP1r8.6537$8q1.1239747@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145654

hi

is it best to stack or bay antennas i have 2 70cms ants i wan to put up and not sure which way round to do them.

cheers matt

250. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 19:47:06 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8iajqknb1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145655
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

RVMJ wrote
> Reticulum wrote:
> >It's my understanding that the number of radials is
> >also dependent on the height of the verttical above ground.
> >That is, the feedpoint.
>
> That just isn't so. The more radials the better.
==========
Dear RVMJ,

Wrong ! When a 1/4-wave vertical is 1/2-wave or more above ground there is nothing to be gained by having more than a single 1/4-wave radial. I know it's difficult for a non-mathematician to take in, but you can't have anything more than 100% efficient.

251. Re: RX on 10M: random length wire or dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 20:19:29 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8icgglmf1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145656

With just a simple end-fed single-wire antenna the outer part of the plug/socket should be connected to ground.

If you have a mains-driven receiver it MAY be grounded via the mains power lead. If the 3rd wire in the mains lead is not used then the receiver may not be grounded. So do as below.

If your receiver is battery-operated and isolated from ground then the outer part of the plug/socket MUST be connected to ground at some point or other. Try your domestic plumbing system.

When an antenna is fed via coax to a centre feedpoint, i.e., both inner and outer conductors are used, a separate ground connection is not essential. But I'd use one anyway. It migh help to keep down locally generated noise.

Reg, G4FGQ

252. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 20:27:49 UTC
From: Malcolm <gee4ceeexxtee@beeteeinternetdot.com>
Message-ID: <TE2r8.11373$OP.458324@stones>
Source record: 145657
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"RVMJ" <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk> wrote in message
news:jh0paughetn14ck6vs68hhg44rq4brdqvu@4ax.com...
> Malcolm G4CXT wrote:
>
> I understood that on some lower bands the feeder was
> designed to radiate; I would be grateful for a bit more detail on
> this. Should the feeder radiate, then as I said , there will be
> noise pickup on this on receive, which will degrade the signal-
> to-noise ratio.

The original design of the G5RV is a 3 half-waves doublet for 20m - on which band it can be outstanding in the favoured directions - it is not a compromise antenna here by any means! On the other bands (exc WARC) the feeder length & impedance has been carefully choosen to present a 'reasonable' match to a valve amplifier - certainly one that can be tuned out.

Modern transceivers will always demand a better match, therefore a tuner should always be used - and preferably a balanced one. (Note, most if not all commercial ATUs are not balanced. Some have a balun at the antenna input which is a pretty dodgy trick on high impedance or highly reactive loads).

Under these conditions there is no *intended* feeder radiation.

Many articles on the G5RV show it being used with the feeders strapped together and tuned against ground on 160m. This of course is ALL feeder radiation, and none off the top, but its not a G5RV anymore, its a top-loaded Marconi vertical!

>
> > If the G5RV is reasonably symmetrical in the air without too many
> > obstructions around it, and it is tuned with a properly balanced
> > tuner then it will NOT radiate from the feeder on any bands.
>
> > If any of these conditions are not true, however, then there
> > may well be some imbalance in the feeder and radiation will
> > result - but not by design.
>
> Well, there's many ifs and buts there! And modern gardens
> generally don't have so much clear space. But we don't know
> the original poster's situation as far as that is concerned.

Absolutely - coupled with the fact that "commercial" G5RV antennas (I really don't know why people pay all that money, but there you go!) have a coax

transformation at the end of the ribbon feeder and if tuned at all will be by an unbalanced tuner - so in reality a good proportion of G5RV antennas will exhibit feeder radiation, and hence behave differently from that predicted.

>
> I'm sorry to say that the statement that "On all bands from 40m
> to 10m the GAP is at least as good as the dipole, and on
> some bands for certain QSOs is better" is the sort of
> sweeping generality that ignores the fundamentals and as a
> consequence gets some antennas a bad name where it isn't
> deserved, and some a good name that isn't deserved either.

I agree completely - as a professional radio engineer! Its simply an operational observation, and as you point out is pretty worthless, other than to verify that both antennas are obviously working!

By way of defence I once had a small vertical antenna with a trap in it - and this performed consistently worse than a horizontal dipole, so subjectively I concluded that the trap was contributing a discernable loss.

By making such a sweeping statement you might at least deduce that you wouldn't be completely wasting your money!

> You are simply comparing apples and oranges here. Your
> 'dipole' (by which I think you mean a doublet resonant on 80m)
> has a variation in radiation pattern as a function of band that
> simply doesn't exist in the same form with a vertical. On some
> bands you could be operating with a major lobe (with gain!) to
> a target area, and on a different band the same target area
> could be in a null (with negative gain!). This alone could give
> rise to the basis for your statement, but it isn't as a comparison
> of a vertical and doublet on otherwise equal terms - it is as a
> function of the changing radiation pattern of the doublet!

Quite right - and also the vertical antenna to boot - which is affected by its surroundings up to about 20 wavelengths away, which in my case includes houses & trees!
>
> This is why I said to the original poster to mug up on antenna
> radiation patterns, decide what he can put up in his own
> particular location, and operate accordingly using the
> advantages of the chosen antenna to the maximum, and being
> mindful of it's disadvantages

Excellent advice - and that is why I have a great circle map on the back of the door with all local obstructions & antenna orientations for my garden marked up on it!
>
>
> Biut WHY is 80m performance 'poor' for the GAP? Over what
> ranges? Day or night? Seasons? These are all important

> factors. What other fundamentals are being ignored here - if
> any! I'm not familiar with this antenna, so can't really comment
> apart from raising the obvious questions.

All good questions - but fundamentally this antenna is too short to be an effective radiator at this frequency - though it does resonate as designed, and is quite effective as a receive antenna as the Eu/DX noise ratios are different (another sweeping generalisation, of course!)
>
> > But it just could be Neither of these antennas will be
> > competitive in large contests on any bands .... you need a 3kW
> > amplifier and all controls turned to maximum (especially the
> > speech processor) to join in! (It also helps if you listen on
> > the frequency before transmitting, but that appears to be
> > optional!)
>
> LOL! I've got to agree with you there. But I also tried to say to
> the original poster that with a system designed by him, where
> its good and bad points are known and explored, he could
> have a reasonable shot at contesting; but he'll have to bear in
> mind the points you've just raised. It boils down to station
> design and operating skill, something one has to
> learn....usually the hard way, but not necessarily expensively
> so. And picking the right contests - about which I can't offer any
> advice.

I agree - I am moderately successful at some HF CW contests - by picking ones which match my limited availability & equipment. eg a short European contest with a 100W section where predominant QSOs are on 80 & 40 - operated with a lowish dipole can give a good placing.

The best contests are those where high power & big antennas do not dominate all the tables .... try ROPOCO this sunday morning on 80m for example.
>
> Thanks for responding, I quite enjoyed this. I hope we haven't
> left the original poster behind or forgotten his needs. As I said,
> you can't teach it - or learn it - all in one posting. Antennas can
> and have formed the basis of lifelong experimentation for
> some amateurs. It's a topic I personally find fascinating.

Yes - I've been playing with antennas since 1973 and still have a lot to learn. Apart from VHF yagis the only antenna I ever paid real money for was the GAP vertical - and that was because I was living in a block of flats at the time in another country and needed something which was fed with a single coax from 5 floors below, worked on all bands and was simple to erect. Most of the time its suck it and see, and its very difficult indeed to be objective about performance. However, one field day some years ago I designed (as in with sums and theory!) a 4 element vertical antenna for 40m, fixed on the USA. Everything checked out on site with a field strength meter, but it wasn't until about 2 am when we had the first call from the US that I really know it was working ... we switched from the standard 40m

antenna (a delta loop) to the beam. The European noise all but disappeared, and the US signal hit the end stop! Now, that was job satisfaction. We didn't win NFD that year though, only came second! (G3RAC/P in case you are wondering).

Thanks for the oportunity for the debate - but why the secrecy?
> --
> from
> RVMJ

Cheers

Malcolm G4CXT

253. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 20:32:09 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CACB849.50D2030@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145658

```
Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> Reg Edwards wrote:
> >
> > > Baluns/chokes don't work well near a
> > > voltage maximum point which is sometimes a very high impedance.
> > ==========================
> > But if there's a very high impedance there's very little current to choke at
> > that point. So it doesn't matter whether the choke is doing much choking or
> > not. It is having no effect where none is needed !
>
> Yep, it just sits there waiting for you to change frequency so it can
> try again. Eventually it'll find something to do.

Or the other way to look at it is: If it's waiting for something to do,
it is not performing its assigned task.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP
```

254. Re: THX ALL - FEEDBACK AND MORE HELP PLEASE?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 20:41:44 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204041241.5b5bd772@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145659
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Simon Pearson <simon@REMOVEtechnetics.co.uk> wrote in message
news:<3CAC1D84.9020000@REMOVEtechnetics.co.uk>...
> Simon Pearson wrote:
>
> > Hi,
> >
> > I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
> > G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
> >
> > My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
> > the cake when it comes to contesting!
> >
> > So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
> > perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
> > following:
> >
> > - No traps
> > - No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials
> >
> > I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing
> > vertical antenna, would they please let me know?
> >
> > Many thanks.
> >
> > 73...
> > Simon, M0CLW
> >
> >
> >
>
> Hi folks,
>
> PHEW! Thanks to everyone who replied to me, both personally, and through
> the newsgroups.
>
> I've had quite a mixed response from people saying that verticals only
> work best for over the sea, and horizontally polarized antennas work
> better over land.

Thats silly. The only type of ground that really matters is whats
under the antenna, and the ground quality in your local area as it
apples to the far field.
What really matters assuming both types are properly installed, is

what band, distance, time of day, etc. I'm on land and I use both at
times. Which I would use will depend on the distance and path. On 40m
I ran a dipole at 36 ft, and also a full size 1/4 wave ground plane at
36 ft. if I were working regional distances out to about 800 miles,
the dipole will almost always be better.
Past 1000 miles the vertical would almost always be better. At 1500
miles at night, the ground plane would be 2 s units stronger than my
dipole. From Texas to VK land, 4 s units. But if I woke up the next
day and decided to work Dallas from Houston, I better get on the
dipole if I want the best signal. As you can see the ground doesn't
mean anything as long as you take it into account when designing the
antenna. If you are on lossy earth, that just means you have to use
more radials to reduce the ground losses to an acceptable level. As
another comparison on 40m, lets compare my 9 ft mobile antenna on my
car to my 36 ft dipole at the house. Everyone knows the dipole is much
more efficient. Thats a given. But that still doesn't stop my mobile
antenna from outdoing my dipole at 800 miles or more at night. Why?
The radiation from the mobile antenna just happens to be strong at the
angles I want when talking that distance. Being the dipole at 36 ft
shoots mostly straight up or at fairly high angles, it loses in that
case. This blows the whole ground vs water, etc theory out of the
water. My mobile was sitting in front of my house in the driveway, not
at the beach. It would perform better at the beach, but it's certainly
not required.
>
> But I've had people saying that the GAP works well, on all bands, both
> on RX and TX for DX only (EU stuff on the 5RV)! Oh and the Force 12
> Sigma-V vertical.

The GAP might seem to work ok if you have nothing better, but believe
me, as antennas go, it's pretty lame. I wouldn't stick one up if
someone gave me one free. I'd sell it and build or buy a real antenna
that has no hidden resistances.
>
> I have also been pointed at the 'CobWebb' antenna - which is claimed to
> have 5 - 7dBi gain on all bands.

Whoever claimed this is on some kind of drugs. Or they use the effects
of ground to "bolster" the antennas performance without mentioning
they are including ground effects. I hate it when people do that.
Really irks me... A cobwebb is a folded back dipole. It has LESS gain
then a normal straight dipole.

The ham which pointed me in the
> direction of this antenna... Take a look at
> http://www.g3tpw.ukgateway.net/ - although I'm limited for space, I
> might just about get away with this.
>
> Looks like I might stick with a horizontally-polarized antenna for now -
> looks like they may be best for contesting. Has anyone else got any more
> suggestions?

Not really. I've already about covered it in my other post. If you stick with wire antennas, coax fed dipoles or a tunerless ladder line system are the best. Ladder line all the way to a good tuner is the next best. It all goes downhill from there. MK

255. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 20:43:15 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <DV2r8.3845$QC1.369867@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 145660
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:a8iajqknb1@paris.btinternet.com...
> RVMJ wrote
> > Reticulum wrote:
> > >It's my understanding that the number of radials is
> > >also dependent on the height of the verttical above ground.
> > >That is, the feedpoint.
> >
> > That just isn't so. The more radials the better.
> ==========
> Dear RVMJ,
>
> Wrong ! When a 1/4-wave vertical is 1/2-wave or more above ground there
is
> nothing to be gained by having more than a single 1/4-wave radial. I know
> it's difficult for a non-mathematician to take in, but you can't have
> anything more than 100% efficient.
>
>

Really Reg! Nothing to be gained?

Reg is correct on one point, you can't get more than 100% efficiency. Unfortunately, there is more to consider than just impedance and efficiency.

Let's first imagine that we point Reg's one 1/4 wave radial directly down. We have a classic 1/2 wave dipole. Works very well, presuming the feed is adequately balanced.

Now let's point Reg's one radial horizontal. We now have a bent or V dipole. We certainly don't have a vertical monopole (in the strictest sense of the definition). We still need to adequately balance the feed, something that is unnecessary if we have a reasonable number of radials. Second, we don't have an omnidirectional radiation pattern. We would if we have a reasonable number of radials. With a 1/4 wave vertical antenna, the radials serve several purposes that the mathematicians obviously overlook.

Steve VE9SRB

256. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 20:46:26 UTC
From: fred krupalla <f.krupalla@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <CY2r8.4378$Rw2.351721@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 145661

Lee Murrah wrote in message ...
>Back in the late 70's or early 80's, 73 Magazine published an article about
>a dipole antenna in which each wire was cut into short pieces and were
>joined together with capacitors. Claims were made that the antenna could
be
>located anywhere, even very near the ground, and still put out a strong
>signal. It sounded too good to be true to me, and I never tried to build
>one for testing.
>
>Does anyone remember that antenna? Did it work as well as claimed?
>
>Lee
>WD5CID
>
>>HI LEE:
I HAVE JUST BUILT A CCD ANTENNA AND IT IS ONE OF THE BEST ANTENNAS I HAVE
EVER USED.I FIRST TRIED THE SO CALLED RASOR.IT WORKED FINE BUT WAS A LITTLE
SHORTER.SEARCH FOR HAMCALC ON GOOGLE OR OTHER SEARCH ENGINES AND DOWNLOAD
IT.ITS ON HECK OF A PROGRAM.SAVE IT TO DISK THEN YOU CAN PUT IT ON
HARDDRIVE.IT'S GOT A OUTSTANDING PROGRAM FOR CCD ANTENNAS.#26 ON THE MENU.I
BELIEVE.I HEARD ABOUT THE ANTENNA FROM W4ANL IN FREDERICKSBURG,TX.HE WROTE A
ARTICLE IN 73 MAGAZINE.THERE IS ALSO A ARTICLE IN ARRL ANTENNA COMPENDIUM
#2.ENTER CCD ANTENNA IN SEARCH ENGINE AND I FOUND 3 ARTICLES.TWO ON RASOR
ANTENNA AND ONE FROM RUSSIA.HOPE THIS HELPS.I WOULD RECOMMEND DOWNLOADING
HAM CALC.IT HAS SO MANY FANTASTIC PROGRAMS.I BUILD MY ANTENNA FROM#14 THN
WIRE FROM HOME DEPOT.THE HARD THING IS FINDING SILVER MICA CAPS.I FOUND A
CHEAP SOURCE.IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN BUILDING THIS ANTENNA.E-MAIL ME AND I
WILL FIND TOLL FREE NUMBER.HOPE THIS HELPS.

73,
FRED WB5TFH

257. Re: Need advice!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 20:52:02 UTC
From: Biljana Skundric <biljat@EUnet.yu>
Message-ID: <a8iefb$rs6$1@news.eunet.yu>
Source record: 145664

Thank you,Cecil.
One more thing:
does optical visibility is the most important factor for good reception of the signals?
I live less than 10 NM from the airport and the transmitter , but I got no optical visibility with the airport and transmitter antenna. I afraid that I'll invest in any kind of the antenna or some amplifier, but I'll not have signal at all. Funny things , many commercial FM station can hear clearly without optical visibility. Can we make any compare with those things?

Best regards,
Zoran Skundric
"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CAA28C8.B6D9AB73@IEEE.org...
> Biljana Skundric wrote:
> >
> > Hi!
> > I would like to build FM radio antenna for the frequency range 118 - 136
> > MHz, AIR BAND Can somebody help me?
>
> Folded dipole centered about 125 MHz - about one foot ten inches long.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

258. Re: stacking or baying antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 21:04:26 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wa6vse-shack@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cacc00a_2@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 145662

"matt" <mattobr@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:oP1r8.6537$8q1.1239747@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com...
> hi
>
> is it best to stack or bay antennas i have 2 70cms ants i wan to put up
and not sure which way round to do them.
>
> cheers matt

1st question ... will they be horizontally or vertically polarized?

Carl - wa6vse

259. atlc - Arbitrary Transmission Line Calculator software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 21:11:49 UTC
From: "Dr. David Kirkby" <drkirkby@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <3CACC195.8900E4BC@ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145713
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.misc,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,sci.electronics.cad

Hi,
If anyone is interested, I have the put latest copy of my software for arbitrary transmission lines to Sourceforge. See

http://atlc.sourceforge.net

This allows one to find the characteristic impedance of any two conductor transmission line of any cross section - with conductors being round, square, elliptical, hexagonal or any other shape. I can not handle hollow waveguides or optical fibres, but apart from that, it will do anything you can throw at it.

One needs to draw the transmission line's cross section in a graphics program, save it as a bitmap and then let the program 'atlc' compute Zo from the bitmap. In addition to computing the characteristic impedance Zo, the programme also computes the inductance per metre, capacitance per metre and produces images of the electric field profile, where the energy is concentrated etc. See

http://atlc.sourceforge.net/fileformat.html
and
http://atlc.sourceforge.net/examples.html

While using 31 different tests, based on 3 different analytical models (normal coax, eccentric coax and a stripline between two infinitely wide conductors), the maximum error found was under 1 % and the RMS error is less than 0.3 %.

The program works with both single dielectrics and multiple dielectrics, although I must admit I've not checked the accuracy with multiple dielectrics. The results seem reasonable, but I know of a few areas in the code that are not 100% accurate when there is a boundary between two dielectrics. Hence I might expect the error to be slightly higher on multiple dielectrics. I will eventually remove those problems and attempt measurements of accuracy, although this is hampered by the lack of any obvious exact analytical models.

The software is distributed as C source code and needs to be compiled on the target system. It should be no problem on any Unix or linux machine. The code, being rather cpu intensive, has been written to support multiple processors. If anyone needs to use the program, but does not have a linux machine, I'm happy to run a few runs for you on my own computer, but this will of course have its drawbacks. atlc has been compiled on a number of unix workstations, including x86 PCs running Linux, a PC running BSD unix, Sun workstations running Solaris , a Sun workstation running Linux, a Dec Alpha, a PowerPC. It can be built on 64-bit machines using 64-bit compilers, although there is nothing to gain by compiling for 64-bit.

Multi-processor support has been tested functional on a Sun workstation a linux PC, but while it compiles okay on a IBM RS6000 with thread support, it did not

run any faster on the IBM. I'd be particularly interested to hear of anyone using it with more than one cpu on any machine.

I've not currently got a working Windows executable, but may look at that. If anyone with a Mac C compiler can produce a Mac executable, I would appreciate one. Someone is keen to use it on a Mac and I have no way to create such a binary.

The program is open-source and free to use by anyone for commercial or amateur purposes, under the conditions of the GNU Public Licence.

--
Dr. David Kirkby PhD,
email: drkirkby@ntlworld.com
web page: http://www.david-kirkby.co.uk
Amateur radio callsign: G8WRB

260. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 21:18:12 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <orgpaugd4tf0cv4ihi4r5j9d5fnlp5crsc@4ax.com>
Source record: 145663

On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 14:32:09 -0600, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>> Yep, it just sits there waiting for you to change frequency so it can
>> try again. Eventually it'll find something to do.
>
>Or the other way to look at it is: If it's waiting for something to do,
>it is not performing its assigned task.
>--
>cheers, CAM, W5DXP

Tsk tsk Cecil,

"They also serve, who stand and wait."

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

261. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 21:44:29 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CACC93D.3208EC38@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145665

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:

> >> Yep, it just sits there waiting for you to change frequency so it can
> >> try again. Eventually it'll find something to do.
> >
> >Or the other way to look at it is: If it's waiting for something to do,
> >it is not performing its assigned task.
>
> Tsk tsk Cecil,
> "They also serve, who stand and wait."

But a balun/choke that is standing and waiting at a voltage maximum
point is standing and waiting in the wrong place. :-)
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

262. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 21:49:23 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8ihp3$8o$0@208.206.142.65>
Source record: 145666
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> RVMJ wrote
> > Reticulum wrote:
> > >It's my understanding that the number of radials is
> > >also dependent on the height of the verttical above ground.
> > >That is, the feedpoint.
> >
> > That just isn't so. The more radials the better.
> ==========
> Dear RVMJ,
>
> Wrong ! When a 1/4-wave vertical is 1/2-wave or more above ground there is
> nothing to be gained by having more than a single 1/4-wave radial.

At that point, a vertically mounted dipole does the job.

I know
> it's difficult for a non-mathematician to take in, but you can't have
> anything more than 100% efficient.

Don't bet on it. :-)

263. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 22:12:57 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8ij58$a7v$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145668
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Yeah, I'll have a guess - a 1/4-wave vertical with a 1/4-wave radial, top or bottom, at 90 degrees has for practical purposes the same radiation pattern as 1/2-wave dipole sloping at an angle of 45 degrees.

Furthermore, its feedpoint impedance will be much nearer to a non-reactive 50 ohms than the ordinary 72-ohm straight dipole.

264. Re: B&W SWL Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 22:29:43 UTC
From: Al <aburzynski@swri.nojunk.edu>
Message-ID: <uapkunrahf5h98@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145669

I purchased one of these and have not received it yet. What do you mean by a resistor at the feed point? I believe this is just a connector (so239) for coax feed. Also, I'm sure you realize, this is for receiving only. If you have any comments on this antenna please post them. Thanks.

Al
KA5JGV

".Bill M" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message news:3CABECA6.917760A7@netscape.net...
> Why does this antenna take such a beating from actual users? (ASW-60)
> http://www.bwantennas.com/eng/specials.eng.htm#asw60
> Is it one of those designs with a big resistor at the feedpoint?
>
> -Bill
>

265. Phasing vertical antennas...how?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 23:01:55 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3caccfd1.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145667

Has anyone had experience phasing a couple of vertical antennas using the WX0B StackMatch or "Two Element Vertical Array Controller"... or Comtek Systems' ACB-4? I would very much like to know the differences. I'll be phasing a pair of Hy-Gain Hy-Towers spaced 1/4-wave on 40 meters. While I realize phasing systems are designed for single-band operation, I still need to use one or both Hy-Towers on the other bands, too.

Thanks for any help... Ed, W5EJ

--

Ed Juge
Ruidoso, New Mexico
Phone: 505-258-1721
==========

266. Re: B&W SWL Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 23:19:09 UTC
From: ".Bill M" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CACDF6D.4F585735@netscape.net>
Source record: 145704

Al wrote:
>
> I purchased one of these and have not received it yet. What do you mean by a
> resistor at the feed point? I believe this is just a connector (so239) for
> coax feed. Also, I'm sure you realize, this is for receiving only. If you
> have any comments on this antenna please post them. Thanks.
>
> Al
> KA5JGV

One of their other wideband designs discussed here recently uses some
loading at the feedpoint to give it a better broadband 'match' at the
expense of radiation efficiency.
I've not heard any good reports on the SWL ant, only bad ones, but at
the price its selling for now I too might be interested in one if its
not a dud.
-Bill
WX4A
>
> ".Bill M" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
> news:3CABECA6.917760A7@netscape.net...
> > Why does this antenna take such a beating from actual users? (ASW-60)
> > http://www.bwantennas.com/eng/specials.eng.htm#asw60
> > Is it one of those designs with a big resistor at the feedpoint?
> >
> > -Bill
> >

267. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 23:29:04 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020404182904.20717.00001803@mb-mw.aol.com>
Source record: 145670

Richard Clark wrote,
>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:
>
>>Lee,
>> It's called a "CCD", or Controled Capacitance Distribution
>>antenna. It dates from sometime in the late 30's or 40's, and
>>if fed with ladder line, works very well on the design frequency
>>and above. Usually, at least 1 wave length long, and non-height
>>sensitive. A real 'pain' to build, but it 'DO' very nicely. The
>>ARRL has a description and computer program for selecting
>>capacitors
>>and wire section lengths in one of their antenna compendiums.
>> One of these days when I have the 'extra' money and time, I'm
>>going to make another one.
>> 'Doc
>
>
>Hi Doc,
>
>You seem to be the only one to have hit the design described.
>However, I have done a world of work analyzing the claims for this
>antenna and find very little to recommend it. I can force the
>currents into phase relationships that are the hallmark of the CCD,
>but that seems to do very little.
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>

Hi, Richard,
The "Controlled Current Distribution Antenna" is the subject of an article in volume 2 of the ARRL Antenna Compendium. The authors are Stanley Kaplan, WB9RQR, and E. Joseph Bauer, W9WQ. A later article by Bill Shanney in volume 3 of the ARRL Antenna Compendium takes issue with the theory expounded in the volume 2 article. He writes, "There is no significant performance difference between the CCD dipole and a wire antenna of the same length. The only advantage of the CCD full-wave antenna is its low input impedance." Shanney bases his conclusions on a mininec analysis. Readers can come to their own conclusions regarding the theories expounded by the various authors, but the mininec results are fairly clear. I would be very interested in your analysis.

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

268. Info wanted for Jaybeam VR3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 23:49:20 UTC
From: Stephen Hodkinson <ste.hodki@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <7ippauchqci6crk0cc5m8knbgrru4d3rbn@4ax.com>
Source record: 145672

[No readable article body recovered]

269. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-04 23:57:41 UTC
From: k4ia@aol.comnojunk
Message-ID: <20020404185741.21834.00002982@mb-ch.aol.com>
Source record: 145673

Your antenna will have a low impeadence on 160-40 and that 4:1 balun in the W9IIN balun box will make the match even worse, not better. I switched to a 1:1 current balun with ladder line to the antenna with a very short run of coax to the tuner and found my 102 foot center fed inverted L acted a lot better. Now it tunes 160-10 with no arcing or sparking. As pointed out, a lot has to do with the length of your feed line because it does act as a transformer.

Try using coiled coax as your balun. It is a lot less likely to overheat and saturate. 12 turns on a 4 1/2 inch plumbing pipe will do the trick on 30/40 meters. 6 turns is all it takes on 20 and above.
Radio K4IA
Craig Buck
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

REAL CHEAP Long Distance 4.9 cents/min and REAL CHEAP International, Toll Free, Callback, Calling Cards, Pagers and more Tune to http://www.ld.net/?bucksavers

270. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 00:26:04 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CACEF00.26321EC8@icok.net>
Source record: 145674

Richard,
Can't say much about your analyzing, I haven't done
any myself. I have built two of the things, and can
speak from experience. They do work well, if not better
than a dipole on the design frequency (and higher). It's
height above ground made no difference that I could tell.
At one point, half of one of the antennas was on the
ground, the other half thrown on top of a hedge around the
yard. It did as well as a dipole about a 1/2 wave high.
It's kinda hard to argue about that.
It isn't a 'cure all' for antenna problems, and it
certainly isn't the easiest thing to make or put up. But
it does work...
'Doc

271. Re: Phasing vertical antennas...how?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 00:49:43 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cace5f9.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145671

I think I answered my own question. The StackMatch is the only option
that'll let me use one or both antennas on any band. The other two are
band-specific ONLY. I ordered one today.

Ed

"Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
news:3caccfd1.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> Has anyone had experience phasing a couple of vertical antennas using the
> WX0B StackMatch or "Two Element Vertical Array Controller"... or Comtek
> Systems' ACB-4? I would very much like to know the differences. I'll be
> phasing a pair of Hy-Gain Hy-Towers spaced 1/4-wave on 40 meters. While I
> realize phasing systems are designed for single-band operation, I still
need
> to use one or both Hy-Towers on the other bands, too.
>
> Thanks for any help... Ed, W5EJ
>
> --
> --
> Ed Juge
> Ruidoso, New Mexico
> Phone: 505-258-1721
> ==
>
>

272. Re: rg58 coax and n type male connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 00:59:21 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cacfcee_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 145675

OK, here's something no one else will tell you. If you don't need the retention of the nut, use a BNC male connector on the coax and snip off the bayonet ring. The dimensions of the mating components of 50 ohm BNC and N are so similar that you need a good bridge to see the minor amount of mismatch. It won't stay in by itself, though, unless you provide some other cable support.

Otherwise, use a UG603A/U, which works just fine with RG-58A and RG-58C/U.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Aaron Rogerson <arogerso@bigpond.net.au> wrote in message
news:NDYq8.18190$hi7.70271@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
> How do I connect the bastard n type male connector to rg58 coax? I have
> soldered the pin to the inside wire, pushed the pin through the connectors
> hole but the pin is not tight... It will not mate with a female connector,
> the pin slides out of the hole...
> Thanks,
> Aaron.
>
>

273. Re: Info needed re: Alliance U-100 rotors for antenna elevation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 01:07:17 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cacfcef_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 145676
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Bill:
There was a lot published about very little, as far as I was concerned.
That vintage rotator used the "click-stop" control, and it was a lot better
to put a switch in there which would stop the rotator exactly where you
wanted it, not at the 10 degree increments of the click-stop mechanism.
Adding an indicator was a little more complicated, unless you got the model
which had the 360 degree resistor built in.

Weatherproofing, on the other hand, amounted to a realization that gravity
causes water to run downhill, the rotator is turned 90 degrees from the
intended mounting orientation, and a cover plus proper rotation of the
housing around its axis to a position where water drains from it instead of
collecting are both necessary.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:_UPq8.1663$dH1.117@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> Hi,
> I'm looking for information regarding the use of the Alliance U-100/U-110
> rotators for satellite antenna elevation. There were two articles
published
> in QST, I don't have access to getting them. The first was an article
> dealing with a modification to the rotator controller entitled "Smoother
> Control with the U-100 rotator" by Dave Guimont, in the July 1991 issue of
> QST on the Hints and Kinks page 47.
>
> The second article was in the Jan 1977 issue of QST on page 45, also the
> Hints and Kinks section so it can't be a big article....it was entitled
> "Using the Alliance U-100 Rotator for Elevating Satellite Antennas" by
James
> Kearman. From what I understand it covers some mechanical tweaks to the
> rotator, weatherproofing, etc.
>
> Any help in securing these two articles or information related to this
> rotator in this particular use would be greatly appreciated.
>
> 73
> Bill Otten
> KC9CS
> res0958z@nospam.verizon.net
>
> Remove nospam from the address to email

> --
>
> .
>
>
>

274. CAN A BALUN TAKE THE STRAIN ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 01:19:11 UTC
From: rong@computer.net
Message-ID: <3cacfa84.2429059@news.computer.net>
Source record: 145677

Hi All,

I just got a Van Gorden PD 80-10 parallel dipole antenna kit. It comes with their HI-Q balun, which is housed in PVC pipe. Does anyone have any experience with these, and can you tell me if the balun can take the strain of 10-20 pounds of sash weights pulling on the loops. I am going to anchor 1 end in a tree, and the other end will go through a clothesline pulley with 10-20 pounds of weight attached to the rope to allow for wind or icing in the winter.

Thanks,
****
Ron Goldstein.....KA2IIA
STAY YOUNG---DRIVE A VINTAGE 427 CORVETTE.
KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE---BECOME AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR.

REMEMBER, THERE ARE NO STRANGERS IN AMATEUR RADIO, ONLY FRIENDS
THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET.
rong@computer.net******ka2iia@arrl.net

275. Re: RX on 10M: random length wire or dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 01:54:10 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cad0135.93968000@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 145678

On Thu, 4 Apr 2002 20:19:29 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>With just a simple end-fed single-wire antenna the outer part of the
>plug/socket should be connected to ground.

The radio has no provision whatsoever for an external ground, either when battery operated or when using the ungrounded, two-wire AC adapter. On batteries, when I connect the aft part of the phone plug of the random-length wire antenna to ground (actually, my house DC ground), I get around a 20% boost in signal. Odd that Grundig doesn't provide for this. When the AC adapter is used, there is less of an improvement when the ground is supplied.

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

276. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 02:38:12 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cad0544.31086525@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 145679
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On Thu, 4 Apr 2002 21:27:49 +0100, "Malcolm"
<gee4ceeexxtee@beeteeinternetdot.com> wrote:

|Many articles on the G5RV show it being used with the feeders strapped
|together and tuned against ground on 160m. This of course is ALL feeder
|radiation, and none off the top, but its not a G5RV anymore, its a
|top-loaded Marconi vertical!

Actually, one of those articles is the original Varney paper.

(http://users.triconet.org/wesandlinda/g5rv.pdf)

So, by the popular criteria that the antenna described by Varney is a "G5RV",
this configuration *is* a "G5RV" too, although Varney described it as you do.

Actually, Varney's claim to fame is the *magic* 102 foot length. As I have
already claimed in a much earlier post, dipoles 102' in length are "G5RV"s,
balanced(?) line, end-fed wires are "Zepps", off-center-fed dipoles are
"Windoms", dipoles with the ends lower than the center are "Inverted-Vee"s and
all other dipoles are "N7WS"s.

Cheerio

Wes Stewart N7WS

277. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 02:40:32 UTC
From: johnb <borregoj@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <3CAD0FF2.8050603@sbcglobal.net>
Source record: 145680
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

love the username.....

lucifer@eternal-flames.gov wrote:

> On Wed, 3 Apr 2002 19:37:01 +0100, "Simon Pearson"
> <simon@technetics.co.uk> wrote:
>
>
>>My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
>>the cake when it comes to contesting!
>>
>
> Have you considered using a knife?
>

278. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 02:44:34 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cad0f85.33711854@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 145681

On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 17:15:48 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote:

|On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 14:59:33 GMT, n7ws at yahoo.com (Wes Stewart)
|wrote:
|
|>On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 13:09:49 GMT, "H" <H@H.net> wrote:
|>
|>|It downloaded and ran fine in EZNEC for me.
|>
|>Dunno, Toni reports the same problem.
|>
|>Wes
|
|Hi Wes,
|
|Try again, I monkeyed around with FTP (the download to me failed too)
|and got it to work.

Nope.

279. Re: Bad swr on a hamstick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 03:05:02 UTC
From: Wayne and Louise <the-irwins@cox.net>
Message-ID: <yv8r8.16769$oN6.217375@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 145682

I used to use hamsticks and until I read the instructions that came with it,
had a similar problem. You need to install a capacitor at the feedpoint.
If my memory serves me correctly about 680pf will make a big difference.
Try different values above say 370 pf and possibly as high as 820 pf. You
might be surprised at the results

73,

Wayne, W1KI

.
" DL7JSK" <dl7jsk@darc.de> wrote in message
news:a6b4p9$f03$07$1@news.t-online.com...
> Hi NG
> I recently got a hamstick for the 80m band.I put it on my car roof and I
was
> surprised about the very bad swr.I don't get it under 2,5.Could it be that
> the roof area is too small ?
>
> 73
> Tom
>
>
>

280. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 03:09:10 UTC
From: aa1ll@email.com
Message-ID: <e85be400.0204041909.4f9c9dbd@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145683

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:<a8hkbc$63k$1@paris.btinternet.com>...
> > > .....
.
.

> ==========
> Effective diameter and Zo are fine. But where does that get you ?
>
> What people really want to know is antenna Q and the bandwidth. How is THAT
> calculated ?
>
> And how much use is it when you've found it ?
>
> ---
> Reg

To determine antenna Q or course you need to know the input
resistance, the sum of radiation plus loss resistance. This depends
more on the physical surroundings of the wire than the reactance,
which in my experience is a much stronger function of the parameters
in the equations. There are equations for radiation resistance of
monopoles, but the loss resistance always seems to dominate and is
unpredictable. At least estimating the reactance lets you start
somewhere with a matching network, or discarding an idea before you
waste time building it. In any case for distributed circuits you need
to know the derivative of reactance vs. frequency--I think it's called
the reactance slope parameter--to get Q, equal to

Q = f * (dXs/df) / Rs

for series resonant circuits. What good is it? Well, do you want to
sit in front of your pc all day or actually get on the air? (and sit
in fron of your rig all day!) Even after 44 years of radio there is
still magic to me in getting a return from a CQ sent with 1/2 watt of
RF into pieces of well-pruned and tuned wire. You can really save a
lot of time and guesswork if you know what to do when it doesn't work.
You can't always have a pc with NEC-2 on it, and knowing how the
equations are derived gains some insight into the phenomenon of
radiation-- well-described but poorly understood....Plus it satisfies
some innate curiosity we hams have...

73, Paul, AA1LL
Mason, NH
http://www.qsl.net/aa1ll

281. Re: Ferrite beads-help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 03:12:14 UTC
From: John Meyer <jomeyer@msn.com>
Message-ID: <3cad1584$0$35512$45beb828@newscene.com>
Source record: 145684

Try Digi-Key for your beads.

John Meyer K8IHY

"Victor Andr&#65533; Moinhos" <raves@clix.pt> wrote in message
news:1017688078.704506@news.iol.pt...
> Hello,
> Where can I get ferrite beads (app 5mm long, 4mm dia) (for frequencies
> around 100MHz, so-called "material 43"),
> for the veronika 5W FM Transimitter, and the MRF237, anyone know a online
> store that has this products
>
> Tanks
>
>
>
>

282. Impressions of the Isotrons?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 03:13:48 UTC
From: VE3TMT <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <FD8r8.7650$hU3.3025650@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145685

May be my only chance. Impressions please. I would like to hear from actual owners only please. No skeptics.

283. Re: Impressions of the Isotrons?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 03:20:44 UTC
From: whagen6@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020404222044.11150.00002161@mb-ca.news.cs.com>
Source record: 145686

which ones are you interested in?
I have the 160M version, and it was better than no antenna.

284. The copper super j-pole question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 03:26:30 UTC
From: whagen6@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020404222630.11150.00002162@mb-ca.news.cs.com>
Source record: 145687

the copper super-jpole, which has the additonal half wave stacked on top of the standard j, is fed with a quarter wave phasing stub. I would like to build the j from copper plumbing, and make the quarterwave phasing section from copper pipe, with an adjustable stub to tune it to the proper phasing. My question is, how would one tune the antenna for proper phasing, ie moving the stub and measuring some sort of value. Any ideas?
Field strength, swr, etc?

285. Re: Impressions of the Isotrons?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 03:30:25 UTC
From: VE3TMT <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <eT8r8.7664$hU3.3038031@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145688

"William F. Hagen" <whagen6@cs.com> wrote in message
news:20020404222044.11150.00002161@mb-ca.news.cs.com...
> which ones are you interested in?
> I have the 160M version, and it was better than no antenna.

Looking at the 20m or 20, 15, 10m version. They look small enough that I
can hide them in the yard.

286. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 03:43:26 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204041943.6d75516b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145689
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<2u3pauccmiuqp5ffgc1pr66hdtbt59319s@4ax.com>...
> On 4 Apr 2002 03:59:09 -0800, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:
>
> > I'm not a great fan of the GAP
> >designs. They use intentional resistance to get a better match.
>
> Hi Mark,
>
> Having assembled and used a Gap, I must've missed that resistor.
> Where does it go?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

it was my understanding it was composed of a lot of thin coax wound
into the lower section of the antenna.
But I may be wrong on that. But it's still an inferior antenna no
matter how they made it. It's been carefully compared to other brands
of verticals and lost out. Assuming each type had the same number of
radials under them, which I'm sure they did, if the GAP loses against
other same size verticals, it must have some excess loss somewhere.
I've never heard of one doing that well on 80m. The butternut did
quite a bit better. I'm pretty sure it was W8JI who did this
comparison. I think others have too. There may be something in deja
google...A friend of mine had one and it was near useless mounted in a
manner that they suggest. Someone gave it to him free for that reason.
The first owner couldn't get decent results out of it either.I think
the friend of mine ended up pawning it off on someone else...:/
Myself, I'm not crazy about any of the multiband verticals compared to
a full size monoband vertical. The butternut HF2V is pretty good for
80/40, but I made my own version for peanuts compared to what they
charge. MK

287. Re: RX on 10M: random length wire or dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 03:47:17 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <979r8.228335$q2.20455@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 145690

This is typical on portables. The only ground connection is the sleeve of
the plug. None other needed actually. The reason the ground makes a bit less
difference when using the AC adapter is that the radio is grounded through
the outlet.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"Ken" <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3cad0135.93968000@news-server.optonline.net...
> On Thu, 4 Apr 2002 20:19:29 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
> <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
> >With just a simple end-fed single-wire antenna the outer part of the
> >plug/socket should be connected to ground.
>
> The radio has no provision whatsoever for an external ground, either
> when battery operated or when using the ungrounded, two-wire AC
> adapter. On batteries, when I connect the aft part of the phone plug
> of the random-length wire antenna to ground (actually, my house DC
> ground), I get around a 20% boost in signal. Odd that Grundig doesn't
> provide for this. When the AC adapter is used, there is less of an
> improvement when the ground is supplied.
>
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

288. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 04:02:22 UTC
From: Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <il9r8.17757$ml2.1363024@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145691
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Check out this great, actual comparison by Mr. Banz. Helped me decide that
with no space for height and no radials, the GAP Titan DX was the way to go.
I still love it.

http://www.qsl.net/aa3rl/titandtl.html

Best 73 de:
Dennis Stahr - W6NYC

http://www.qsl.net/w6nyc/
Take out "the trash" when return emailing

"Mark Keith" <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:25eb70d7.0204041943.6d75516b@posting.google.com...
> Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<2u3pauccmiuqp5ffgc1pr66hdtbt59319s@4ax.com>...
> > On 4 Apr 2002 03:59:09 -0800, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:
> >
> > > I'm not a great fan of the GAP
> > >designs. They use intentional resistance to get a better match.
> >
> > Hi Mark,
> >
> > Having assembled and used a Gap, I must've missed that resistor.
> > Where does it go?
> >
> > 73's
> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> it was my understanding it was composed of a lot of thin coax wound
> into the lower section of the antenna.
> But I may be wrong on that. But it's still an inferior antenna no
> matter how they made it. It's been carefully compared to other brands
> of verticals and lost out. Assuming each type had the same number of
> radials under them, which I'm sure they did, if the GAP loses against
> other same size verticals, it must have some excess loss somewhere.
> I've never heard of one doing that well on 80m. The butternut did
> quite a bit better. I'm pretty sure it was W8JI who did this
> comparison. I think others have too. There may be something in deja
> google...A friend of mine had one and it was near useless mounted in a
> manner that they suggest. Someone gave it to him free for that reason.
> The first owner couldn't get decent results out of it either.I think
> the friend of mine ended up pawning it off on someone else...:/
> Myself, I'm not crazy about any of the multiband verticals compared to

> a full size monoband vertical. The butternut HF2V is pretty good for
> 80/40, but I made my own version for peanuts compared to what they
> charge. MK
>

289. Re: rg58 coax and n type male connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 04:10:08 UTC
From: "Bob M." <xxxxx@yyyy.zzz>
Message-ID: <As9r8.192985$7b.19380865@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145692

There are N male connectors that are sized for RG-58 coax, as I've made a couple of cables of this size myself. I found that I had to pull the center pin into position while assembling the connector until it "clicked" into the detent built into the center pin. Perhaps your connectors need the same type of assistance. This was solid center conductor and was soldered to the center pin. Several companies make this stype of connector here in the US.

Hope this helps.
Bob M.
======
"Aaron Rogerson" <arogerso@bigpond.net.au> wrote in message
news:FE_q8.18383$hi7.71213@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
> Thanks for the advice.
> Aaron.
> "Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
> news:a8hr7bspe0@208.207.71.158...
> >
> >
> > Aaron Rogerson wrote:
> > >
> > > How do I connect the bastard n type male connector to rg58 coax? I
have
> > > soldered the pin to the inside wire, pushed the pin through the
> connectors
> > > hole but the pin is not tight... It will not mate with a female
> connector,
> > > the pin slides out of the hole...
> > > Thanks,
> > > Aaron.
> >
> >
> > Seems you may be using RG58 with a stranded center conductor which has
> > no physical strength, and the resistance of the pin moving to the socket
> > is enough to crush the stranded wire, and doesn't force the pin into its
> > receptacle.
> >
> > Another poster had the best advice- use better coax, but if you must
> > use RG58 for some reason, use the type with a solid center conductor. I
> > doubt it can be made to work correctly otherwise but you might try
> > tinning whatever length of the center conductor that is bared but not
> > inside the pin. It may be folding at that point, and that may help
> > solidify it.
> > I assume you know that total length of the center conductor and the pin
> > combined is critical to any Type N installation, as is centering. If

> > it's off center or too long or too short, it won't fit together
> > properly, if at all, and if the pin isn't centered exactly, it will
> > probably break off a segment of the pin receptacle, forcing you to
> > replace the entire socket. Not good.
> >
> > Dick
>
>
>

290. Re: CAN A BALUN TAKE THE STRAIN ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 04:33:40 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cad2d11_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 145693

You should get lots of replies on that question. IIRC, the strain is applied to both a piece of pipe and an installed cap, and until the UV makes them brittle, that combination of two layers of PVC will easily handle the strain of 20 pounds or more. A good coat of latex paint to lower the UV exposure will lengthen the life, but if you are in the northern half of the US, you probably don't need it anyway. If you want to experiment, go down to the local DIY store and spend a buck or 2 on a couple of 2" PVC fittings, and check them for strength. They will break from impact, but will survive a lot of steady pressure.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Ron Goldstein <rong@computer.net> wrote in message
news:3cacfa84.2429059@news.computer.net...
> Hi All,
>
> I just got a Van Gorden PD 80-10 parallel dipole antenna kit. It comes
> with their HI-Q balun, which is housed in PVC pipe. Does anyone have any
> experience with these, and can you tell me if the balun can take the
strain of
> 10-20 pounds of sash weights pulling on the loops. I am going to anchor 1
end in
> a tree, and the other end will go through a clothesline pulley with 10-20
pounds
> of weight attached to the rope to allow for wind or icing in the winter.
>
>
> Thanks,
> **
> Ron Goldstein.....KA2IIA
> STAY YOUNG---DRIVE A VINTAGE 427 CORVETTE.
> KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE---BECOME AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR.
>
> REMEMBER, THERE ARE NO STRANGERS IN AMATEUR RADIO, ONLY FRIENDS
> THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET.
> rong@computer.net******ka2iia@arrl.net

291. Re: Impressions of the Isotrons?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 04:35:51 UTC
From: jwalkermi@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020404233551.24785.00001771@mb-cf.aol.com>
Source record: 145694

I have a ten meter Isotron and it's better than no antenna, but it was not a very good performer.

I use a 20 gage, surreptitious, 73 foot long wire with an automatic tuner and work the world. It's so invisible sometimes I can't even see it. :-)

Jack
N8NSW

292. Re: RX on 10M: random length wire or dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 04:52:43 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cad2cdc.105143937@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 145695

On Fri, 05 Apr 2002 03:47:17 GMT, "CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
wrote:
>The reason the ground makes a bit less
>difference when using the AC adapter is that the radio is grounded through
>the outlet.

The AC adapter uses a non-polarized double prong plug. Neither prong
is shorted to either DC lead to the radio. My guess is that the radio
uses the power cord as an additional antenna.

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

293. Re: rg58 coax and n type male connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 05:23:07 UTC
From: jcplpsm@aol.communicate
Message-ID: <20020405002307.06898.00001993@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 145697

Andros makes a two piece silver teflon N connector that will install on RG8, RG58 (with a UG175), and RG8X (with a UG176). It installs very easily and you solder both tip and shield for excellent electrical connection.

Scott M.
KA1MRO

294. Re: Impressions of the Isotrons?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 05:23:55 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8jcdb$i1d$0@208.207.71.175>
Source record: 145696

JWalkerMI wrote:

> I use a 20 gage, surreptitious, 73 foot long wire with an automatic tuner and
> work the world. It's so invisible sometimes I can't even see it. :-)

I see that as a prime choice for CCR and antenna - limited locations.
I have an Alinco DX70TH with matching EDX-2 autotuner that tunes a 60 ft
wire hung wherever I can find to hang it when working portable. Works
very well. In a "hidden" setting I would use small guage stainless steel
wire for best invisibility. Lay down or shallow-bury another wire for
the counterpoise. I lay it on the ground.

Dick

295. Re: rg58 coax and n type male connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 06:53:21 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a8jhl1$21d$0@208.206.142.100>
Source record: 145698

Thanks, I didn't know of those.

Dick

SAM wrote:
>
> Andros makes a two piece silver teflon N connector that will install on RG8,
> RG58 (with a UG175), and RG8X (with a UG176). It installs very easily and you
> solder both tip and shield for excellent electrical connection.
>
> Scott M.
> KA1MRO

296. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 07:29:17 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204042329.521c4c75@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145699
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Stahr" <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:<il9r8.17757$ml2.1363024@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>...
> Check out this great, actual comparison by Mr. Banz. Helped me decide that
> with no space for height and no radials, the GAP Titan DX was the way to go.
> I still love it.
>
> http://www.qsl.net/aa3rl/titandtl.html

There are lots of holes in that test though. For one thing, many of
the "reference" antennas are kind of on the strange side. Lets start
with the 40 meter test which means the most of the bands involved. He
uses a 3/8 wave whip elevated at 5 ft off the ground, with two 20 ft
radials. Now, being these radials are not resonant, and they are
elevated, they are next to useless as far as cutting ground losses. So
he's comparing a homemade fairly lame antenna against a storebought
fairly lame antenna. Now, I'm missing his result table for 40m, but he
states a -7.6 db decrease in average reports against the 3/8 wave
antenna. Now being the 3/8 wave at 5 ft with two fairly useless 20 ft
radials is not a barnburner by any means, it's kind of disturbing that
the gap LOST by 7.6 db. Also I have to wonder how he measured the
differences in DB. Step attenuator?, S meter? , etc. He doesn't say. I
have to presume an attenuator being he can specify the loss in DB. So
anyway, for the poor person running the GAP, he would need about 600w
of power amp to equal the ERP of the person running the fairly lame
3/8 wave. From what I can tell, the only band that the GAP didn't get
beat up on was 20m. And it was a tie. All the rest of the bands it
seems to have lost. Against low insufficiently radialed 3/8 wave
verticals. Now, I have no problem with anyone using a GAP if thats
what they want to use, but I'm curious to why you decided this antenna
was for you, when it got beat up on like a lost step child in this
"great actual comparison"? Inquiring minds wanna know... -11 db on
10m??? -7.8 on 15m, etc, etc ??? Good grief...I think they used the
wrong name. They forgot and left the "C" off the front end...I noticed
he didn't include 80m. Does the titan have 80m? Thats the band where
the testing will mean the most. I guess the thought of posting the
-?????? numbers for 80m was too scary to deal with...
Oh well, another day, another two dollars thirty two cents. MK

297. Re: 6 meter antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 08:23:44 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <kadr8.193$Fp2.133629@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 145700
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"Dave Boniface" <g3zxx@twxrg.info> wrote in message
news:7d9cd384.0203260422.372b0669@posting.google.com...
> Hi Mark,
>
> I'm a 6m repeater keeper, GB3WX, in the UK.
>
> We have tried various "White-stick" antennas, as we call them, and
> although quoting significant gains, the polar diagrams left much to be
> desired, in terms of lobes and angle to the horizontal. Gain is not
> everything.
>
> What about the Cushcraft AR6 or ARX6
>
> The AR6 is just a halfwave base fed, and the ARX6 is 2 x halfwave,
> although I'm a bit concerned about the quoted gain. My perceptions is
> that it's just a pair of "close-spaced" halfwaves in phase, and
> therefore the max gain will be about 1.9 dBD at best.
>
> We have been using an AR6, for over a year now, it has withstood gales
> with gusts to 80+ mph and everyone in the group indicated that they
> were getting a stronger signal from the repeater, when we replaced the
> original "white-stick" with the simple half wave.
>
> Hopefully, this will be of some use to you.

Were it me, I might try four folded dipoles made of half inch copper pipe.
Using the standard 90 ohm phasing/matching harness and mounting the antennas
as two pair on each side of the tower to get a pretty symetrical pattern.

One thing to remember is that unless the antenna is on top, the pattern
varies greatly with the spacing between the antenna and tower,.

If I had the fiberglass stick, I'd probably make/build a coaxial antenna and
insert it into the fiberglass stick. Use fiberglass supports, or other good
and strong insulating material as supports to keep the antenna from whipping
around if side mounted. The big top mounted commercial ones are massive and
must weigh close to 100#.

I've used the copper pipe, folded dipoles on 2-meters with good results.
>

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

> Cheers
> Dave, G3ZXX.

298. Re: cable routing in an auto

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 08:31:40 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <Mhdr8.194$Fp2.134458@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 145701

"Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH" <kd5nrh-r.r.a.a@kd5nrh.net> wrote in message
news:3F3EBF1BEE5CA82A.E038B60D44917B9F.C9E7DFEB95281C74@lp.airnews.net...
> On 21 Mar 2002 21:35:44 -0800, dandowell@sprintmail.com (Dan Dowell)
> wrote:
>
> >Drilling holes is out of the question. (new truck)
>
> Rest assured that by driving it off the lot, you've already devalued
> it far more than a carefully drilled, properly sealed hole ever will.
>
There are spare and sealed holes that run through the firewall, into the
fenders, back into the space behind the kick paneling, to the doors, and
into the trunk. Wires in the trunk may run through the firewall and down
and under the door, or completely under the car along the frame and then
into the trunk.

Visit the dealer and talk with a few of the mechanics.
I bought a fairly new SUV (meaning used) with the understanding that "they"
would run all the wires. Took about 10 minutes or less and no extra
charge...I didn't bring up the radio installation until we were ready to
sign and I said "Oh, by the way..."<:-)) No argument at all for that much
money and so little work.

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

>
> Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH
> kd5nrh@kd5nrh.net
> http://www.kd5nrh.net

299. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 08:35:44 UTC
From: DrBoris <c.inowskinoyuckymeat@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <widr8.63$6o2.72847@news11-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 145702
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk> wrote in message
news:p86pauo08472ri2q9uep5krdss51amf296@4ax.com...
> Reticulum wrote:
>
> >It's my understanding that the number of radials is
> >also dependent on the height of the verttical above ground.
> >That is, the feedpoint.
>
> That just isn't so. The more radials the better. They look a obtrusive
> attached to a mast-mounted vertical.
>
If you elevate the feedpoint to at least 15 feet, four radials
will perform just as well or better than a ground mounted
vertical with 120 buried radials. This was the conclusion
of K8CFU who took hundreds of field strength measurements
from both configurations (Radcom, Technical Topics April 89).

> >Furthermore, the greater the height,
> >the lower the take-off angle; a key consideration for any DX
> >work.
>
> Right on!
>
> --
> from
> RVMJ
> Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

300. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 09:42:14 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CAD72F5.E0C48882@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 145703
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

lucifer@eternal-flames.gov wrote:
>
> On Thu, 4 Apr 2002 12:47:59 GMT, Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
> wrote:
>
> >Your G5RV will be improved by replacing the coax with
> >more widowed twin line
>
> The married sort is just too much trouble. :-)

It's called coax ;-)
Sorry for the typo that beat the spell chequer. Ooops ;-)
Andy

301. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 10:51:19 UTC
From: Per Enocson <per.enocson@telia.com>
Message-ID: <Hkfr8.29899$n4.5923793@newsc.telia.net>
Source record: 145705
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Hi Simon,

Congratulations to your licence!

When I came back to ham radio three years ago, I was in a similar situation. I have now tried a couple of verticals and a couple of multiband wire antennas. I first used a (no radials) Cushcraft R5, which performed reasonably well 20-10 m (their R7 and later R8 are similar designs for 40-10) when mounted high and in the clear. Not that well when mounted on the ground.

But the R5 could never beat my 135 ft flat top fed with 450 ohm ladder line and ATU! I have found the latter to be a surprisingly good antenna here, even though ground conditions and surrounding salt water should be good for a vertical.

I then moved to a Butternut HF2V vertical , trapless design for 80/40, using six 33 ft radials and mounted on at 25 ft above the surrounding ground. This antenna works beautfully on 40, where it is almost full size (32 ft hight) and also, surprisingly well, on 17 m!. Performance on 80 m is satisfactory, although the bandwidth is limited. I wholeheartedly recommend this antenna to anyone interested in 40/80 m dx. I now use it as a multiband antenna 80-15m (it gets a bit long for low angle radiation on 12 and 10 m) with an ATU at its bottom and additional radials.

BUT, again, I have recently tried another wire antenna, this time a horizontal loop , first 42 meters long, then 81 meters , fed with 50 ohm coax and with a low SWR on most bands, in need of a tuner on a few of them. This is my current favourite, a surprisingly good antenna not only for Europe but for DX as well. And silent, compared to my verticals, which in a city environment get very noisy, particularly in the summer months.

So, in summing my experience up: verticals are ok, provided you have good ground where you live, mount them high and (preferably) use radials. Good radials take a lot of space! And verticals are expensive and sometimes noisy.

Both the 135 ft ladder line fed flat top and the horizontal loop (called "Loop the Skywire" in the ARRL Handbook/ Antenna Book) are excellent multiband antennas, also for DX, inexpensive, although you need to make a (smaller) investment in a tuner.

I have no experience of the G5RV but from what I hear and read,a flattop with ladder line normally performs better.

Good luck!

73ï¿½s / Per / SM0WRA

"Simon Pearson" <simon@technetics.co.uk> skrev i meddelandet
news:ZYHq8.10272$51.371726@wards...
> Hi,
>
> I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
> G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
>
> My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really
cut
> the cake when it comes to contesting!
>
> So, I'm now looking at vertical antennas. I was wondering how well they
> perform, both on TX and RX, but am looking for a vertical with the
> following:
>
> - No traps
> - No need for long (or any) counterpoises/radials
>
> I have come across the GAP TITAN DX, but if anyone knows a good performing
> vertical antenna, would they please let me know?
>
> Many thanks.
>
> 73...
> Simon, M0CLW
>
>

302. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 11:46:12 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204050346.6b522aa0@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145706

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
> You seem to be the only one to have hit the design described.
> However, I have done a world of work analyzing the claims for this
> antenna and find very little to recommend it. I can force the
> currents into phase relationships that are the hallmark of the CCD,
> but that seems to do very little.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

I came to about the same conclusion. I know at least 3 people who made and used those on 40m, and I worked them regularly to get a feel on how well the antennas worked. Nothing special as far as radiation thats for sure. I'm almost sure they had better signals on their dipoles but we never did any real comparions. Or if we did, I forgot. Most of the ones that ran them were usually slightly weaker than most of the others at the same power. Not a lot, but enough to notice. Like comparing a coax fed dipole to a GR5V on 40m.. To me, seems like a big soldering headache for nothing really...I think the ones they used were coax fed. I'd have to ask them...This was back in the 80's when they were running these. I don't think any of them use them anymore.
MK

303. Re: Phasing vertical antennas...how?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 11:58:33 UTC
From: Ken Ashcroft <ken@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <hpdKrxBpFZr8Ewm1@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 145707

```
The RSGB book " The Antenna File" has several articled on phased arrays
especially for 40m
In article <3caccfd1.0@oracle.zianet.com>, Ed Juge/NM
<ed_juge@zianet.com> writes
>Has anyone had experience phasing a couple of vertical antennas using the
>WX0B StackMatch or "Two Element Vertical Array Controller"... or Comtek
>Systems' ACB-4? I would very much like to know the differences. I'll be
>phasing a pair of Hy-Gain Hy-Towers spaced 1/4-wave on 40 meters. While I
>realize phasing systems are designed for single-band operation, I still need
>to use one or both Hy-Towers on the other bands, too.
>
>Thanks for any help... Ed, W5EJ
>
>--
>-----------------------------------------------------------------
>Ed Juge
>Ruidoso, New Mexico
>Phone: 505-258-1721
>=======================================
>
>

--
Ken Ashcroft
```

304. Re: Impressions of the Isotrons?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 12:43:21 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CAD9BCC.153298B0@icok.net>
Source record: 145708

Like most users, I couldn't say the Isotron was the
'best' antenna you could use. But, it does work, and
if that's as 'good' as you can do, then do it.
'Doc

305. Re: Hi there! I'm BROWSER SNAKE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 13:10:13 UTC
From: ricksundeen@ont.com
Message-ID: <43e60abf.0204050510.387d1913@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145709
Cross-posted to: alt.mag.hustler,rec.nude,rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Ken White" <kwhite@adpsi.com> wrote in message
news:<RVLq8.58$ud6.20264@typhoon.austin.rr.com>...
> Just so everyone knows, there appears to be a virus attached to this
> message. DON'T open the attachment!
>
> Ken
> ---
> Ken White
> (email address withheld)

Just so everyone knows, quoting his bullshit is not polite.

Majin Pink Hat Guy

306. Re: B&W SWL Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 13:41:47 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <eKWtPMqm4WmSnZ3=02jlJEgqmQp7@4ax.com>
Source record: 145710

".Bill M" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:

>Al wrote:
>>
>> I purchased one of these and have not received it yet. What do you mean by a
>> resistor at the feed point? I believe this is just a connector (so239) for
>> coax feed. Also, I'm sure you realize, this is for receiving only. If you
>> have any comments on this antenna please post them. Thanks.
>>
>> Al
>> KA5JGV
>
>One of their other wideband designs discussed here recently uses some
>loading at the feedpoint to give it a better broadband 'match' at the
>expense of radiation efficiency.
>I've not heard any good reports on the SWL ant, only bad ones, but at
>the price its selling for now I too might be interested in one if its
>not a dud.
>-Bill
>WX4A

I don't know if the b&w is good or bad -- it looks okay -- a shortened dipole with a few traps (it has nothing to do with the b&w folded dipole that uses a big resistor to soak up transmitting swr). But you could homebrew a simple dipole for about 8 mhz, quite cheaply, and pick up the international broadcast stations. If you don't like making antennas, look at the Alpha Delta sloper swl antenna, at their website. I've used that, and it works quite nicely.

Or, you could go to Radio Shack. They sell an swl antenna kit for less than $10 that puts up a decent amount of wire. It will probably pick up just as well as a b&w or any other overpriced dipole, out there.

Bob
k5qwg
>>
>> ".Bill M" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
>> news:3CABECA6.917760A7@netscape.net...
>> > Why does this antenna take such a beating from actual users? (ASW-60)
>> > http://www.bwantennas.com/eng/specials.eng.htm#asw60
>> > Is it one of those designs with a big resistor at the feedpoint?
>> >
>> > -Bill
>> >

307. Re: Ferrite beads-help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 13:50:59 UTC
From: kc8fwd@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <2cc48b2a.0204050550.6e9306e3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145711

Hello,
Try this address
www.rfparts.com
later Mike

"Victor Andr?Moinhos" <raves@clix.pt> wrote in message
news:<1017688078.704506@news.iol.pt>...
> Hello,
> Where can I get ferrite beads (app 5mm long, 4mm dia) (for frequencies
> around 100MHz, so-called "material 43"),
> for the veronika 5W FM Transimitter, and the MRF237, anyone know a online
> store that has this products
>
> Tanks

308. Re: B&W SWL Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 14:02:42 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CADAE64.86CF0E3E@icok.net>
Source record: 145712

Bill,
B&W antennas leave a 'bad taste' in my mouth. As
a ~former~ user of two of them (folded dipole, and long wire)
I can honestly say that while they do work, they do not
work well for my puposes (good general coverage). Before I
shelled out the kind of money they're asking for ~any~ of their
antennas, I'd throw a wire over the roof of the house! It'd
probably work as well , if not better, than the B&W's and a
hell of a lot cheaper...
'Doc

309. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 14:59:37 UTC
From: g3cwi@tesco.net
Message-ID: <b8480e86.0204050659.3c15d65e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145714
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Simon Pearson" <simon@technetics.co.uk> wrote in message
news:<ZYHq8.10272$51.371726@wards>...
> Hi,
>
> I'm 16, and have been licensed for just over a year now. I currently have
> G5RV, and am quite disappointed with it.
>
> My main interest within the hobby is contesting - my G5RV doesn't really cut
> the cake when it comes to contesting!

Well Simon, it would depend on which contests you are interested in.
If you are interested in the 80m contests run by the RSGB which rely
on local contacts, a vertical would always be a poor choice. In any
case, there is no such thing as a free lunch and all ground-mounted
verticals need radials to work effectively (contrary to what others
have claimed here). You might consider replacing your G5RV with a
doublet, this will tend to outperform the G5RV.

To do better in contests with a simple antenna system, I would suggest
that you need to concentrate on just one band. Basically, you are most
unlikely to do very well in any contest with such a simple antenna
system unless the other contestants are using similar systems. That
should not stop you having lots of fun however and you can certainly
improve your operating skills.

For more advice on contesting, I would suggest that you join the UK
contest reflector at QTH.Net.

73

Richard
G3CWI
Try Summits onthe Air at http://www.sota.org.uk

310. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 15:19:14 UTC
From: Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Sfjr8.19066$ml2.1448075@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145715
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Mark:

I'm glad you took the time to read the article. After I read it, I emailed Mike Banz with some questions since I am an investment consultant and by no means an antenna engineer. He makes no "bones" about the compromise. In fact, below is a large portion of the text of his return email.

"I believe that the Titan is a reasonable compromise for a multiband vertical antenna where NO ground radials are possible, and no-tune performance on multiple bands is required. From my tests you have observed that it's performance on 20 meters is equal to that of a monobander. On 15 and 40 meters it is slightly compromised. On 10 meters it is poor, and on 80 meters useless.

If you want to work 10 meters, you would want to supplement the Titan with a small home brew monobander. However, putting myself in your shoes, i.e. if I wanted to work 10, 15, and 20 meters, but nothing higher, I would probably erect three simple free standing monobanders with elevated counterpoises. These would out perform ANY commercial antenna, and could probably be constructed for under $75 total. The biggest issue might be that they would be much less visible than the Titan. I had my Titan next to monobanders for 40, 15, and 10 meters, and it stuck out like a sore thumb, whereas the simple monobanders are so thin as to be practically invisible."

Before I left the hobby back in the '80s I had a small beam, then after moving here with CC&Rs, I had to use what I could by "hiding" dipoles that didn't work, and finally by taking a chance with a ground mounted 4-BTV. After returning to the hobby years later, and living in the same location, I knew that only a vertical with no radials was possible. That was a bunch of money, so after all the research I could find, I spent it on the GAP. I found no other reasonably thought out work about any other vertical antenna, and the consensus of the news groups was to move to where I could have an antenna farm. I was willing to do so, but nobody wanted to pitch in and help me afford the move.

For all the compromises, at least I am on the bands again, and can ragchew when I want, and in six months of working, have worked 182 countries on five bands with 100 watts. I guess the key here is that even with CC&Rs, very small space, and all the compromises, I am back on the air, and again enjoying the hobby.

Thanks again for the comments.
--
Best 73 de:
Dennis Stahr - W6NYC

http://www.qsl.net/w6nyc/
Take out "the trash" when return emailing

"Mark Keith" <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:25eb70d7.0204042329.521c4c75@posting.google.com...

> "Stahr" <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:<il9r8.17757$ml2.1363024@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>...
> > Check out this great, actual comparison by Mr. Banz. Helped me decide that
> > with no space for height and no radials, the GAP Titan DX was the way to go.
> > I still love it.
> >
> > http://www.qsl.net/aa3rl/titandtl.html
>
> There are lots of holes in that test though. For one thing, many of
> the "reference" antennas are kind of on the strange side. Lets start
> with the 40 meter test which means the most of the bands involved. He
> uses a 3/8 wave whip elevated at 5 ft off the ground, with two 20 ft
> radials. Now, being these radials are not resonant, and they are
> elevated, they are next to useless as far as cutting ground losses. So
> he's comparing a homemade fairly lame antenna against a storebought
> fairly lame antenna. Now, I'm missing his result table for 40m, but he
> states a -7.6 db decrease in average reports against the 3/8 wave
> antenna. Now being the 3/8 wave at 5 ft with two fairly useless 20 ft
> radials is not a barnburner by any means, it's kind of disturbing that
> the gap LOST by 7.6 db. Also I have to wonder how he measured the
> differences in DB. Step attenuator?, S meter? , etc. He doesn't say. I
> have to presume an attenuator being he can specify the loss in DB. So
> anyway, for the poor person running the GAP, he would need about 600w
> of power amp to equal the ERP of the person running the fairly lame
> 3/8 wave. From what I can tell, the only band that the GAP didn't get
> beat up on was 20m. And it was a tie. All the rest of the bands it
> seems to have lost. Against low insufficiently radialed 3/8 wave
> verticals. Now, I have no problem with anyone using a GAP if thats
> what they want to use, but I'm curious to why you decided this antenna
> was for you, when it got beat up on like a lost step child in this
> "great actual comparison"? Inquiring minds wanna know... -11 db on
> 10m??? -7.8 on 15m, etc, etc ??? Good grief...I think they used the
> wrong name. They forgot and left the "C" off the front end...I noticed
> he didn't include 80m. Does the titan have 80m? Thats the band where
> the testing will mean the most. I guess the thought of posting the
> -?????? numbers for 80m was too scary to deal with...
> Oh well, another day, another two dollars thirty two cents. MK
>

311. Re: atlc - Arbitrary Transmission Line Calculator software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 15:23:26 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8kfhd$op0$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145717
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.misc,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,sci.electronics.cad

Does it compute Zo = Ro + jXo and the propagation characteristics Alpha +
jBeta ?

312. G5RV Plus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 15:23:31 UTC
From: Testweight <testweight@blueyonder.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Tjjr8.825$rg3.52303@news-binary.blueyonder.co.uk>
Source record: 145716

I want to put my G5RV Plus in an inverted V across the top of my house with the centre supported at the chimney. Is it ok to lay the feeder on the slope of the roof or will I have to find a way of getting it clear of the tiles.

313. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 16:50:17 UTC
From: aa1ll@email.com
Message-ID: <e85be400.0204050850.7db5d085@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145718

As a final note there is a paper on cage antennas optimized for bandwidth by the genetic algorithm: S.D. Rogers and C.M. Butler: 'Cage antennas optimised for bandwidth', ELECTRONICS LETTERS, 25th May 2000 Vol. 36, No. 11. They show a 2.5:1 VSWR bandwidth of 6:1!! Not to be sneezed at! The problem is with the pattern which breaks up at the high frequencies. Let me know if you want a copy of the pdf file.

Try this NEC file:

```
CM
CM ********** cage antenna **********
CM
CM ANTENNA
CM approximiate inches --
cm dimensionless units scaled by: gs 0,0,.0254
CM approximately
CE
GW 1, 4, 0,0,0, 0,0,5, .05
GW 2, 4, 2,0,5, -2,0,5, .05
GW 3, 4, 0,2,5, 0,-2,5, .05
GW 4, 8, 0,-2,5, 0,-2,40, .05
GW 5, 8, -2,0,5, -2,0,40, .05
GW 6, 8, 0,2,5, 0,2,40, .05
GW 7, 8, 2,0,5, 2,0,40, .05
GW 8, 4, 0,2,40, 0,-2,40, .05
GW 9, 4, 2,0,40, -2,0,40, .05
gs 0,0,1.9
gs 0,0,.0254
GE 1
GN 1
fr 0, 13, 0, 0, 30, 5
EX 0, 0, 1, 11, 1, 0, 50
XQ
EN
```

73, Paul, AA1LL
Mason, NH
http://www.qsl.net/aa1ll

314. Re: CAN A BALUN TAKE THE STRAIN ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 17:04:14 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <a8klaf$ca3$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 145520

I used a piece of 1/2 inch white pvc for the center insulator on my dipole.
I had an tension spring set to put 18 to 36 pounds of strain on the line.
It was up unpainted for 3 years.
I recently took it down and gave the antenna to another ham who is using it.
No sign of degradation yet.
KA9CAR

Ron Goldstein <rong@computer.net> wrote in message
news:3cacfa84.2429059@news.computer.net...
> Hi All,
>
> I just got a Van Gorden PD 80-10 parallel dipole antenna kit. It comes
> with their HI-Q balun, which is housed in PVC pipe. Does anyone have any
> experience with these, and can you tell me if the balun can take the
strain of
> 10-20 pounds of sash weights pulling on the loops. I am going to anchor 1
end in
> a tree, and the other end will go through a clothesline pulley with 10-20
pounds
> of weight attached to the rope to allow for wind or icing in the winter.
>
>
> Thanks,
> **
> Ron Goldstein.....KA2IIA
> STAY YOUNG---DRIVE A VINTAGE 427 CORVETTE.
> KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE---BECOME AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR.
>
> REMEMBER, THERE ARE NO STRANGERS IN AMATEUR RADIO, ONLY FRIENDS
> THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET.
> rong@computer.net******ka2iia@arrl.net

315. Re: G5RV Plus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 17:07:29 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <a8klgh$cj8$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 145519

I don't know where you live. Burying the line in snow for short distances did not bother my instalation on the roof when it snowed. I have an asphalt shingle roof. Only problem I noticed was that with the wind moving the antenna and line around, the line was eventually abraded through by the shingles, It was obvious something had gone wrong when I keyed up one day. I found the insulation and the one of the conductors worn right through.
KA9CAR

Testweight <testweight@blueyonder.co.uk> wrote in message news:Tjjr8.825$rg3.52303@news-binary.blueyonder.co.uk...
> I want to put my G5RV Plus in an inverted V across the top of my house with
> the centre supported at the chimney. Is it ok to lay the feeder on the slope
> of the roof or will I have to find a way of getting it clear of the tiles.
>
>

316. Re: Ferrite beads-help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 17:13:38 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020405121338.02270.00002901@mb-fc.aol.com>
Source record: 145521

Ferrishield.

73
Chip N1IR

317. Re: Bad swr on a hamstick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 17:20:43 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <L1lr8.578$Sa2.297@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145522

With a decent vehicle ground plane connection at the base of the Hamstick - or similar mobile
antennas - 20 meters on up in frequency usually requires NO additional base matching. BUT, on 40 and
LOWER frequencies. *I* have found that an old TV-type "doorknob" capacitor of 500pf tames the SWR
right down to 1:1 to 1 after whip adjustment for the band portion I want to operate on. Small base
matching inductors work well too - but the relatively indestructible and weatherproof capacitor
approach seems more logical for my operation.

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"

"Wayne and Louise" <the-irwins@cox.net> wrote in message
news:yv8r8.16769$oN6.217375@news1.east.cox.net...
> I used to use hamsticks and until I read the instructions that came with it,
> had a similar problem. You need to install a capacitor at the feedpoint.
> If my memory serves me correctly about 680pf will make a big difference.
> Try different values above say 370 pf and possibly as high as 820 pf. You
> might be surprised at the results
>
> 73,
>
> Wayne, W1KI
>
> .
> " DL7JSK" <dl7jsk@darc.de> wrote in message
> news:a6b4p9$f03$07$1@news.t-online.com...
> > Hi NG
> > I recently got a hamstick for the 80m band.I put it on my car roof and I
> was
> > surprised about the very bad swr.I don't get it under 2,5.Could it be that
> > the roof area is too small ?
> >
> > 73
> > Tom
> >
> >

> >
>
>

318. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 17:28:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <65mrau0nfqrp6ftnon1jionb331at28hee@4ax.com>
Source record: 145523
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

On 4 Apr 2002 19:43:26 -0800, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

>Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<2u3pauccmiuqp5ffgc1pr66hdtbt59319s@4ax.com>...
>> On 4 Apr 2002 03:59:09 -0800, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:
>>
>> > I'm not a great fan of the GAP
>> >designs. They use intentional resistance to get a better match.
>>
>> Hi Mark,
>>
>> Having assembled and used a Gap, I must've missed that resistor.
>> Where does it go?
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>it was my understanding it was composed of a lot of thin coax wound
>into the lower section of the antenna.
>But I may be wrong on that. But it's still an inferior antenna no
>matter how they made it. It's been carefully compared to other brands
>of verticals and lost out. Assuming each type had the same number of
>radials under them, which I'm sure they did, if the GAP loses against
>other same size verticals, it must have some excess loss somewhere.
>I've never heard of one doing that well on 80m. The butternut did
>quite a bit better. I'm pretty sure it was W8JI who did this
>comparison. I think others have too. There may be something in deja
>google...A friend of mine had one and it was near useless mounted in a
>manner that they suggest. Someone gave it to him free for that reason.
>The first owner couldn't get decent results out of it either.I think
>the friend of mine ended up pawning it off on someone else...:/
>Myself, I'm not crazy about any of the multiband verticals compared to
>a full size monoband vertical. The butternut HF2V is pretty good for
>80/40, but I made my own version for peanuts compared to what they
>charge. MK

Hi Mark,

Well, for one, the difference between the oft repeated claim that Gap
>use intentional resistance to get a better match
and the equally, repeatedly expressed
>composed of a lot of thin coax
do not amount to the same thing.

For two, I have (as would many) far more coax going to the antenna than is found within it (which is not "thin" in any sense and not coax either, but then there is the eye of the beholder and such). I can imagine some may want to argue how lossy coax may be, but even at VHF less than 10 feet makes for a poor example and a poorer argument, and VHF is not even in the mix.

For three, you do justifiably point out that if compared to a simpler antenna that outperforms it, that this constitutes loss. Not Ohmic, unless some better data is provided in the place of repeated assertions that are untested. There is a far simpler explanation, a larger radiator, in relation to wavelength, tends to develop lobes of radiation that serve no useful purpose. Hence the complaint observed in another sidethread of poor 10M performance (which does not occur with my Gap).

For four, I have the Gap Eagle. It is not generally discussed here as most interested parties are trying to get onto 80M. I will allow that the low bands of any Gap design are inadequate to the task, but they still offer a match as promised AND if we were to strip away all the gee-gaws and match the traditional way, it would still be a poor performer on those same bands. Hence, if one is limited in choices, then the availability of a more suitable match is a boon (not something that worries me however).

For five, I have followed the modest requirement of elevating the Gap as specified. There is no issue of radials, aside from those elements serving their purpose to some degree and I have compared to many stock designs to find that sometimes they are better and sometimes the Gap is better. At times the only explanation I would offer would be the angle of launch or arrival - this is entirely speculative, but supported by ad-hoc observations and using propagation modelers to distinguish the operational differences.

For six. It has withstood some good windstorms unguyed. It always plays (if better on some bands than others). I have never had to service it, but I have inspected it on occasion and found nothing out of place (except for one cracked bead at the choke, wind damage of the cable slapping against the tube - as this was at the inspection level, a simple tape job resolved that easily).

Would I buy another? I didn't buy the first one, it was a gift of my buddy when he moved up to a tower and Log Periodic. However, to answer the question honestly; no, I wouldn't buy one. A simple pole driven through a tuner does the job too (better/poorer/indifferently).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

319. Re: G5RV Plus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 17:39:10 UTC
From: SAM <xxscottm@xxnetcommander.comxx>
Message-ID: <2jlr8.5$r7.3564@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145524

For optimum performance and best match, the vertical portion of the antenna (coax or ladder line above the isolator) should be run straight down and not touch anything. This is not possible at my house so I ran the vertical portion at an angle off to the side and sloped downward at an angle. It does work, but resonance suffered greatly.

Scott M.
KA1MRO

"Testweight" <testweight@blueyonder.co.uk> wrote in message news:Tjjr8.825$rg3.52303@news-binary.blueyonder.co.uk...
> I want to put my G5RV Plus in an inverted V across the top of my house with
> the centre supported at the chimney. Is it ok to lay the feeder on the slope
> of the roof or will I have to find a way of getting it clear of the tiles.
>
>
>

320. Re: Info on cage antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 17:46:07 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <aporauk2mkq175kcbalgqjcqll4ulehncp@4ax.com>
Source record: 145525

On Fri, 05 Apr 2002 02:44:34 GMT, n7ws at yahoo.com (Wes Stewart)
wrote:

>On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 17:15:48 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote:
>
>|On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 14:59:33 GMT, n7ws at yahoo.com (Wes Stewart)
>|wrote:
>|
>|>On Thu, 04 Apr 2002 13:09:49 GMT, "H" <H@H.net> wrote:
>|>
>|>|It downloaded and ran fine in EZNEC for me.
>|>
>|>Dunno, Toni reports the same problem.
>|>
>|>Wes
>|
>|Hi Wes,
>|
>|Try again, I monkeyed around with FTP (the download to me failed too)
>|and got it to work.
>
>
>Nope.

-sigh-

Looks like a server problem then. I was twice "forbidden" to view my
own page. I have e-mailed the file for your consideration.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

321. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 18:26:09 UTC
From: Simon Pearson <simon@REMOVEtechnetics.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3CADEC41.5080909@REMOVEtechnetics.co.uk>
Source record: 145526
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

> I think KB7QHC is right - you are unlikely to be much happier with a
> vertical than you are with the G5RV. (and I'm sure the G5RV was much less
> expensive!)
>
> One antenna I've had surprisingly good luck with is a Windom. It's a
> dipole, but off-center fed. 26.8m on one side, 13.4m on the other. Use a
> 4:1 balun, either at the feedpoint or connected to the feedpoint through
> some length of 300-ohm flat TV antenna feedline. I'm told (but haven't
> tried) that you can halve those dimensions if necessary - losing 80 meters
> but not affecting the other bands.
>

Excellent stuff, thanks. Interestingly, several people have pointed out
that a doublet may work as well.

I think I'll have a go at making one - thanks for the info. By the way,
your callsign looks very familiar - perhaps we've worked in a contest
already!

Thanks for your response (and thanks to everyone else, keep 'em coming!)

73...

--
- Simon Pearson, M0CLW
- Remove 'REMOVE' from my email address to reply.

322. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 18:31:08 UTC
From: Simon Pearson <simon@REMOVEtechnetics.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3CADED6C.1090003@REMOVEtechnetics.co.uk>
Source record: 145527
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Richard wrote:

>
> Well Simon, it would depend on which contests you are interested in.
>

Richard, I'm mainly interested in the large(r) contests - mainly CQWW and CQ WPX. I like these ones because they either have a 'rookie' category or a 'single element' category or similar!

From the replies I've been receiving, I've learned that verticals tend to work reasonably well on the lower bands, for DX contacts (although they're less reliable than a dipole for making inter-continental contacts).

I think I may have a go at making a doublet or perhaps even an inverted V, as long as I can get permission from parents. :)

Luckily, my dad is a ham (although now inactive, mainly because I've pinched most of his equipment!) - he's licenced as G4CVS, so I think getting permission shouldn't be too tricky.

By the way, the garden is about 40 - 45ft in length, so it's not too bad. But on the other hands, it's quite short too :)

73, thanks for the nice replies folks.

--
- Simon Pearson, M0CLW
- Remove 'REMOVE' from my email address to reply.

323. Re: atlc - Arbitrary Transmission Line Calculator software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 18:31:15 UTC
From: "Dr. David Kirkby" <drkirkby@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <3CADED73.1E6E2E36@ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145528
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.misc,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,sci.electronics.cad

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Does it compute Zo = Ro + jXo and the propagation characteristics Alpha +
> jBeta ?
Hi,
This is really odd, I can see people respond to my posts, but not my posts themselves. I was convinced I was not reaching the newsgroup, I obviously am. Until I resolve what is happening (I assume its a mail filter, but I've turned them all off), I'm unable to see my posts, possibly others. Could you copy any posts as e-mails to me.

The software assumes infinite conductivity of the conductors, so therefore the impedance is assumed to be real and the loss zero. I know that neither are true in practice, but the method assumes that.

It would not be impossible to take care of finite conductivity, but it would certainly not be a trivial modification. A paper describing how a very early version works and the complete source code (only 66 lines of C) may be found at
http://atlc.sourceforge.net/qex-december-1996/atlc.pdf
--
Dr. David Kirkby PhD,
email: drkirkby@ntlworld.com
web page: http://www.david-kirkby.co.uk
Amateur radio callsign: G8WRB

324. Question about MFJ-941D tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 18:53:53 UTC
From: ".Bill M" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CADF2C1.603CB4F6@netscape.net>
Source record: 145529

Is the balun in this unit a 1:1 type? It looks so. I ask because I
notice the 941E model is sporting a 4:1.
Just curious,
Bill WX4A

325. Re: atlc - Arbitrary Transmission Line Calculator software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 19:16:58 UTC
From: aa1ll@email.com
Message-ID: <e85be400.0204051116.42021209@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145530
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.misc,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,sci.electronics.cad

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:<a8kfhd$op0$1@paris.btinternet.com>...
> Does it compute Zo = Ro + jXo and the propagation characteristics Alpha +
> jBeta ?

And how about if you have more than one conductor, as in a coupler
with even and odd mode characteristic impedances?? I haven't looked
at the source code but it seems like the method would be amenable to +
and - excitation of two conductors with respect to the surrounding
shield and/or other conductors within the shield.

73, Paul, AA1LL
Mason, NH
http://www.qsl.net/aa1ll

326. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 19:49:07 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204051149.7faf140a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145531
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Stahr" <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net> wrote in message news:<Sfjr8.19066
>
> For all the compromises, at least I am on the bands again, and can
> ragchew when I want, and in six months of working, have worked 182
> countries on five bands with 100 watts. I guess the key here is that
> even with CC&Rs, very small space, and all the compromises, I am back on
> the air, and again enjoying the hobby.

Thats the bottom line. If you are making qso's, it's better than
nothing.
Again, I have no problem with anyone using one of these. I guess my
gripe is their theory of no radial operation, etc. They shoot
themselves in their own feet by stating that over and over again. If
everyone ran radials with the gaps, they would probably have less
complaints. I guess my main point is, if you are "really" serious
about a high performance vertical, there are better routes to go.
Mostly homebrew. Of course, most high performance vertical systems
don't do multi-band very well. The butternuts are "probably" about the
best as far as a multiband antenna, but they make no bones about
radials being required for good operation. MK

327. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 19:53:29 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204051153.3cc88c54@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145532

"fred krupalla" <f.krupalla@worldnet.att.net> wrote in message news:<CY2r8.4378I HEARD ABOUT THE ANTENNA FROM W4ANL IN FREDERICKSBURG,TX.

Hummm, one of the guys I used to work that was using a CCD was in Fredericksburg also. Not the same one though. I bet they knew each other though..MK

328. Re: G5RV Plus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 19:57:14 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204051157.2be76b49@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145533

"Testweight" <testweight@blueyonder.co.uk> wrote in message
news:<Tjjr8.825$rg3.52303@news-binary.blueyonder.co.uk>...
> I want to put my G5RV Plus in an inverted V across the top of my house with
> the centre supported at the chimney. Is it ok to lay the feeder on the slope
> of the roof or will I have to find a way of getting it clear of the tiles.

It would probably work ok as long as the roof is not wet. When the
roof is wet, you will have problems unless you support it up off the
roof a bit. MK

329. Re: Cobwebb antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 20:13:05 UTC
From: paul <bobbichinTAKEOUT@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <Jmor8.2504$6o2.549274@news11-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 145538

I have recently purchased a 5 band cobwebb and here is what I've found.

But first the antenna site
I have a 45ft tower in my back garden with the cobwebb on top. Fixed to this is a 40 metre diapole sloping south to 20 feet over the house and onto a flag pole in the front garden. I've had numerous antennas on the tower but this is the best configuation I've used. I also have 2/70 colinear + 5/8 for 12 metre on the chimney.

The packaging was small and neat with all the parts counted and correct to specifications. Spare screws, ties, connectors and even self amalgamating tape for the pl joints were included. The antenna went together easy and looks strong enough for all weather up here in windy West Yorkshire.

I'm very pleased with it's performance on all bands and using it has cut down on local interference. There is a twitchy alarm near me and over 5w on 15 metres sets it off but not with the cobwebb - 10w output and all is fine (all I'm allowed).

The 5/8w on 12 beats the cobwebb hands down but I expected this. I've heard stations from all over the world on the other bands but on 15 metres I can compare it to the 40 metre diapole which works on 15 also - for 90% of the time the cobwebb is 2/7 s points better even when the diapole has a stronger signal. Signal to noise ratio is worse: e.g. a VK station was S7 R4 but the noise level was at S6 so his audio was crackerly. Switching to the cobwebb his signal was S6 but when he had finished speaking the background noise was S2, nowhere near his signal strength.

All in all I'm very pleased with this antenna. As mentioned I've had several other multi band antennas, small beams and verticals, but for my location the cobwebb suits me the best so far.

All specifications, swr and band widths published on the website and instructions are very close to the actual measurements of the antenna (measured with mfj antenna analyser).

Hope this helps.

M3GDX/M1DQX PAUL

If there is anything specific you wish to know please feel free to ask.
"Martin" <mab@delete-this.capita.nildram.co.uk> wrote in message
news:uaja2jhpbbug5e@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Yuri Blanarovich" <k3bu@aol.com> wrote in message
> news:20020310222548.05962.00001330@mb-fo.aol.com...
> > >

> > >Is anyone here familiar with the Cobwebb antenna
> > >(http://www.g3tpw.ukgateway.net/) for 10m/12m/15m/17m/20m? The
> > >individual who makes and sells this antenna says that it is a series
> > >of nested 1/2 wavelength dipoles bent into a square. Is this Cobwebb
> > >antenna a series of 1/2 wavelength loop antennas for different bands?
> >
> > Another "miracle" antenna and bunch of CB type crapola like:
> >
> > "The most important design point about the CobWebb is that it is a
> completely
> > horizontally polarised, confined electric field antenna, which provides
> maximum
> > radiation efficiency and the absolute minimum of interference problems.
"
> >
> > Right up there with Freaktennas.
> >
> > Yuri
> >
>
> Hmmmm, that's a bit unfair - there is nothing particularly weird about the
> CobWebb,
> unlike other "miracle" antennas which seem to depend on breaking the laws
of
> physics. It is just a grossly overgrown, multi-band version of the
"squalo"
> antenna which
> many of us used very successfully for VHF mobile operation back in the
'70s.
> Not having
> tried one, I cannot comment on the specific implementation, but there is
> nothing in particular
> wrong with the theory. I have heard of people who claim to get useful
> results out of them -
> as someone else observed, there is plenty of information up on the web
site
> to allow you
> to knock a temporary one together to see how well it works - if it looks
> promising, you
> then have to decide if it is worth the asking price to get a
professionally
> built one which
> will hopefully survive a reasonable length of time in the open air, or can
> you do as well
> in a short time?
>
> Martin (G8FXC & M3ABL)
>
>

330. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 20:44:00 UTC
From: millersg@dmapub.dma.org
Message-ID: <a8l2ageed1@dmapub.dma.org>
Source record: 145536
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net> wrote:

<snip>

>He makes no "bones"
>about the compromise. In fact, below is a large portion of the text of
>his return email.
>
>"I believe that the Titan is a reasonable compromise for a multiband
>vertical antenna where NO ground radials are possible, and no-tune
>performance on multiple bands is required. From my tests you have
>observed that it's performance on 20 meters is equal to that of a
>monobander. On 15 and 40 meters it is slightly compromised. On 10
>meters it is poor, and on 80 meters useless.

<snip>

>Before I left the hobby back in the '80s I had a small beam, then after
>moving here with CC&Rs, I had to use what I could by "hiding" dipoles
>that didn't work, and finally by taking a chance with a ground mounted
>4-BTV. After returning to the hobby years later, and living in the same
>location, I knew that only a vertical with no radials was possible.

Time for a sanity check. Simon's original post was asking for better
contest antennas not hiding antennas or dealing with CC&R's. The GAP
antennas are a lousy choice - contesters joke about them.

Simon, there have been many opinions on this subject but not many from
serious contesters who continually strive to improve their stations/signal.
Here are a few ideas and resources for improving your contest antennas.

First, take the time to study what other contesters use for antennas. They
have spent a lot of time and effort making their stations as competitive as
possible. There is a World HF Contest Station Database that lists station
descriptions at:

http://www.pvrc.org/WCSD/WCSDsearch.htm

several other big contest and DX stations are featured at:

www.qsl.net/dj7ik/bigguns.htm

Some of these stations have HUGE amounts of antenna hardware as well as
a carefully selected location for best HF performance. I'm not trying to
discourage you, but it is important to understand that contesting with a
G5RV or vertical will get frustrating when competing against stations with
stacked Yagis on tall towers running full power. On the bright side, most

top ranking contest operators started off with small stations and simple antennas when they were younger. They made the most out of their smaller setups by learning and practicing good operating skills, learning about propagation, etc. This hard-earned experience really pays off later when joining multi-op teams or when they can afford their own house/station (with much bigger antennas).

If you look through the station descriptions, you will notice verticals (and related antennas) are preferred on 160m, somewhat on 80m and somewhat less on 40m. Antennas for 20m, 15m and 10m, are dominated by horizontal types (mostly Yagis) at least 1/2 wavelength high with 1 wavelength generally being better.

As someone has previously suggested, check out:

http://www.cebik.com/radio.html

W4RNL's site contains a great amount of information on several types of antennas you might consider.

Simple wire dipoles and loops are fair performers but contesters prefer antennas with more gain (Yagis, quads, phased arrays, etc.). Higher gain antennas are usually considered much more costly, but you can build gain antennas at reasonable cost using wire, rope and a few trees or other supports (hopefully aimed in a prefered direction). Other options might include two element Yagis or Moxon rectangles for the 10m or 15m band - they are relatively small and can be homebrewed at relatively small expense.

Try talking to other contesters and DXers in your area. They might know of an old tribander not being used (or a bigger station to operate). When I was 17, a local offered a 3 element tribander at a low price which was quickly placed on a 6 meter high pole and rotated using rope tied to one end of the boom. It really boosted the contest scores!

Here are some of the antennas I would be investigating in your situation - I would try to erect multiple antennas even if they are simple dipoles:

160m: inverted-L
80m: inverted-L (DX) inverted-vee/dipole (local)
40m: wire vertical/inverted-L (DX) inverted-vee/dipole (local)
20m: tribander (used), wire Yagi or dipole
15m: tribander (used) or homebrew 2 element Yagi/Moxon rectangle
10m: tribander (used) or homebrew 2 element Yagi/Moxon rectangle

The MFJ-1792 or Butternut HF-2V are decent 40/80m verticals if you intend to buy. The verticals will require several ground radials for best performance (unless you can elevate the bases a good amount).

Also, for lots of contest information look at http://www.contesting.com

There is information about several mailing lists at this site. I'd suggest the cq-contest, TowerTalk, WWYC (more info below), and 3830 lists for contest and antenna related discussions. There are many

contesters on these mailing lists that would be willing to offer their advice. You can look through the archives at http://lists.contesting.com/ or search the list archives from main page at http://www.contesting.com

Finally, I recommend checking into the World Wide Young Contesters (WWYC) if you haven't already. Their web site is http://wwyc.webbg.com (I get an error running Netscape, but it is OK using IE).

Good luck & 73,

Steve

--
Steve Miller N8SM millersg@dma.org http://www.dma.org/~millersg

331. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 20:44:28 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <88uraug88prjs81v0vssnkst721dfcm0ak@4ax.com>
Source record: 145534
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Reg Edwards wrote:

>RVMJ wrote
>> Reticulum wrote:
>> >It's my understanding that the number of radials is
>> >also dependent on the height of the verttical above ground.
>> >That is, the feedpoint.
>>
>> That just isn't so. The more radials the better.
>==============================
>Dear RVMJ,
>
>Wrong ! When a 1/4-wave vertical is 1/2-wave or more above ground there is
>nothing to be gained by having more than a single 1/4-wave radial. I know
>it's difficult for a non-mathematician to take in, but you can't have
>anything more than 100% efficient.

The antenna you seem to be describing appears to be a dipole with an
included angle of ~90 degrees, which isn't the sane animal as a
vertical monopole working against ground or its equivalent.

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

332. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 20:44:30 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <41vraugrfmtsprbajs1pgsjm5g8gdngjd4@4ax.com>
Source record: 145535
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Malcolm wrote:

<big snip of interesting posting about antennas>

>Thanks for the opportunity for the debate.....

Thanks also for an interesting discussion - it seems that the more one finds out about antennas, the more one realises how much more there is to know!

But you have to start somewhere, and I hope that the original poster, and any other newcomers, have been given some pointers to a fascinating subject, and also some pointers to antenna basics that might spare considerable dissatisfaction with an expensive commercial antenna.

I like your idea of plotting the positions of objects that could affect the radiation pattern on a great-circle map. For a horizontal antenna the same could be done bearing in mind the predicted major lobes, minor lobes, and (perhaps more importantly) where the nulls could be expected - and then trying to confirm this with actual (targetted) contacts.

Your contest advice, is, I suspect, hard-earned and a highly relevant!

> - but why the secrecy?

......but what secrecy?

>Malcolm G4CXT

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

333. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 21:16:33 UTC
From: Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Ruor8.19871$ml2.1492416@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145539
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Steve Miller" <millersg@dmapub.dma.org> wrote in message
> Time for a sanity check. Simon's original post was asking for better
> contest antennas not hiding antennas or dealing with CC&R's. The GAP
> antennas are a lousy choice - contesters joke about them.

It's good that you finally showed up to "save the day"... This tread could
have gotten off the subject, and certainly no other threads do....

If you were interested in answering his question instead of looking for
someone to bitch at, you could have answered earlier or even answered him
directly.

Just in case you don't know how to do that, you would first highlight his
original message, then select, "reply to sender". But since you wanted to
be sure that we could see all your knowledge, you were right to select
"reply to group".

If you paid attention you would have noticed that he did ask for comments
about the GAP.

Dennis Stahr - W6NYC

http://www.qsl.net/w6nyc/
Take out "the trash" when return emailing

"Steve Miller" <millersg@dmapub.dma.org> wrote in message
news:a8l2ageed1@dmapub.dma.org...
> Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net> wrote:
>

334. Re: How about those F-connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 21:21:36 UTC
From: "Leland C. Scott" <no-spam@junk-mail.net>
Message-ID: <a8l2vu$d11$1@news.bignet.net>
Source record: 145540

"SAM" <xxscottm@xxnetcommander.comxx> wrote in message
news:BQZq8.110050$VJ1.9423587@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> Today's F connectors have been designed for low cost, quick,
> and reliable installation in low signal 75 ohm coaxial applications with
> specific cables in mind. I'd steer clear of using them for any TX
> applications.

Interesting comment about not using them for TX applications. M-Squared uses
a short 75 ohm phasing cable, with F-connectors on each, end for their model
"420-50-11" 70cm wide bandwidth beam antenna. They claim the power handling
at 1 KW. I built one of these antennas to use as an AO-40 uplink antenna,
and I can verify that they do use F-connectors.

http://www.m2inc.com/

--
Leland C. Scott
KC8LDO
--
"Winners compare their achievements with
their goals, while losers compare
their achievements with those of
other people."

Nido Qubein

335. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 21:27:23 UTC
From: andy <music@soon.com>
Message-ID: <a8l4u0$3kh$1@news8.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 145541
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

"Stahr" <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:Ruor8.19871$ml2.1492416@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> "Steve Miller" <millersg@dmapub.dma.org> wrote in message

> > Time for a sanity check. Simon's original post was asking for better
> > contest antennas not hiding antennas or dealing with CC&R's. The GAP
> > antennas are a lousy choice - contesters joke about them.
>
> It's good that you finally showed up to "save the day"... This tread could
> have gotten off the subject, and certainly no other threads do....

> If you were interested in answering his question instead of looking for
> someone to bitch at, you could have answered earlier or even answered him
> directly.

> Just in case you don't know how to do that, you would first highlight his
> original message, then select, "reply to sender".

And while we're on the subject of finding someone to bitch at...

336. Re: atlc - Arbitrary Transmission Line Calculator software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 21:39:18 UTC
From: "Dr. David Kirkby" <drkirkby@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <3CAE1986.6572176D@ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145542
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.misc,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,sci.electronics.cad

Paul Gili wrote:

> And how about if you have more than one conductor, as in a coupler
> with even and odd mode characteristic impedances?? I haven't looked
> at the source code but it seems like the method would be amenable to +
> and - excitation of two conductors with respect to the surrounding
> shield and/or other conductors within the shield.

Yes and no. At present the code does not do it, but if you look in the docs you will find that I mention doing that. I will however admit I tried this once before, many years ago on a version of the code that just handled rectangular conductors. I did attempt to compute the Zodd and Zeven, but whilst I got some results that looked very reasonable, they did not agree at all well with some published data on even and odd mode impedance's. Although I can't recall the details, I would have almost certainly verified that data from a couple of sources if possible. I went a year or more with no development at all on the code, although recently it has had a lot of time spent on it. Hopefully if I was constantly going down the wrong avenue before, I would have forgot what one it was!!

The basic strateggy I used, and would use again unless someone can advise me any better, was to first consider to positive (+ 1 V) conductors and a ground (0V). Compute Zeven. The consider one conductor to be -1 V and this time one will compute Zodd. It's possible to derive the coupling factor of a coupler given the coupling length, Zodd, Zeven and the frequency.

Adding coupler support will be the next enhancement. I just want to get the code so that it can be compiled on both Windoze and Unix systems and be 100% stable. The latest release 3.0.6, compiles with no hassle on about 13 different Unix computers, but Windows is still not 100% there yet. However, some Windows binaries will be posted soon. They will not be they GUI windows interface, but a simple command line driven programme.

--
Dr. David Kirkby PhD,
email: drkirkby@ntlworld.com
web page: http://www.david-kirkby.co.uk
Amateur radio callsign: G8WRB

337. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 21:58:10 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204051358.19955f68@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145543
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<65mrau0nfqrp6ftnon1jionb331at28hee@4ax.com>...
>
>
> Hi Mark,
>
> Well, for one, the difference between the oft repeated claim that Gap
> >use intentional resistance to get a better match
> and the equally, repeatedly expressed
> >composed of a lot of thin coax
> do not amount to the same thing.
>
> For two, I have (as would many) far more coax going to the antenna
> than is found within it (which is not "thin" in any sense and not coax
> either, but then there is the eye of the beholder and such). I can
> imagine some may want to argue how lossy coax may be, but even at VHF
> less than 10 feet makes for a poor example and a poorer argument, and
> VHF is not even in the mix.

I've never stripped one apart. I could see the thin coax having a good
bit of loss on the higher bands, but you would think it wouldn't
amount to much on 80/40 meters. I wonder how long this "supposed" coax
section is? And how thin?
>
> For three, you do justifiably point out that if compared to a simpler
> antenna that outperforms it, that this constitutes loss. Not Ohmic,
> unless some better data is provided in the place of repeated
> assertions that are untested. There is a far simpler explanation, a
> larger radiator, in relation to wavelength, tends to develop lobes of
> radiation that serve no useful purpose. Hence the complaint observed
> in another sidethread of poor 10M performance (which does not occur
> with my Gap).

Sure, even the butternut has this problem to a degree on 10m. "3/4
wave". But they did design them to use only a 1/4 section on 15m to
get around this problem a bit. But my comparions apply mainly to the
low bands. 80/40, etc.
To my way of thinking, if two antennas are appx the same height in WL
for a certain band, and both have equal radial screens under them, and
one loses out in a comparion test, how can the loss be anything other
than ohmic? Both antennas are short for the low frequencies.
>
>
At times the only explanation I would offer would be the

> angle of launch or arrival - this is entirely speculative, but
> supported by ad-hoc observations and using propagation modelers to
> distinguish the operational differences.

I could see that happening if the antennas were slightly different
heights, but again on the low bands, I would think the launch angles
would be about the same.
>
> For six. It has withstood some good windstorms unguyed. It always
> plays (if better on some bands than others). I have never had to
> service it, but I have inspected it on occasion and found nothing out
> of place (except for one cracked bead at the choke, wind damage of the
> cable slapping against the tube - as this was at the inspection level,
> a simple tape job resolved that easily).

Well, I guess thats good. But I can say the same thing about all the
antennas I make also. I used a homebrew self supporting 32 ft
vertical. I made it thin and flexible. There were times with strong
winds that the radiator was blowing sideways, but it always propped
back up straight when the storm blew through.
I still have the antenna, but haven't use it in a while. I took it
down because I was paranoid of lightning hits to a 68 ft tall vertical
lightning rod.. That was during a summer of daily lightning storms.
>
A simple pole
> driven through a tuner does the job too (better/poorer/indifferently).

Agreed. But I think using full size mono band verticals the best route
for anyone that wants to get serious about a vertical. For 40-10 use
for someone that can't use radials at all, there is no doubt in my
mind a R-7 or similar antenna elevated about 10-20 feet will smoke
anything else out there with no radials unless it's a full 1/4 wave
over real good ground. I've seen it happen over and over. I've also
used them at field days quite a few times. They are actually pretty
decent antennas and don't have near the TOA problems on the high bands
that a multibander acting as a 3/4 will. When I was running the full
size GP on 40m, another guy here in town used an R-7 at about that
height."15-20 ft" He did quite well for what he had to VK land. He
was a tad down from the full size antenna, but not a whole lot. He
outdid some of the stateside guys running lower dipoles, etc. I do
have to say we were both running a KW...But then again, we were both
loud in the desired target of VK land. Gotta do what you have to
do...I was usually over S9 in VK land with a KW. Didn't want them to
have to strain their ears..:/ On the higher bands, I almost always use
full size 1/2 waves or 5/8's GP's if I use a vertical at all. My 40gp
doubled as a 5/8 on 17m. Depends on the band...I prefer a high dipole
on 20m, but I prefer a good 5/8 GP on 10m. Better local coverage. MK

338. Re: How about those F-connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 22:17:39 UTC
From: SAM <xxscottm@xxnetcommander.comxx>
Message-ID: <7opr8.4231$l7.423534@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145544

Its not the connector itself that I'd be concerned about, its the physical connection between the conductors and the connector, and the center conductor and female mate. The connectors are crimp or compression and the center conductor mates to the female F-81 with only limited surface area and pressure. Kind of like using the crimp on PL-259s that are available at Radio Shack. Additionally, there's the point I made, that you did not snip, about the connectors being designed for 75 ohm foil and braid cables.

Scott M.
KA1MRO

"Leland C. Scott" <no-spam@junk-mail.net> wrote in message
news:a8l2vu$d11$1@news.bignet.net...
>
> "SAM" <xxscottm@xxnetcommander.comxx> wrote in message
> news:BQZq8.110050$VJ1.9423587@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> > Today's F connectors have been designed for low cost, quick,
> > and reliable installation in low signal 75 ohm coaxial applications with
> > specific cables in mind. I'd steer clear of using them for any TX
> > applications.
>
> Interesting comment about not using them for TX applications. M-Squared
uses
> a short 75 ohm phasing cable, with F-connectors on each, end for their
model
> "420-50-11" 70cm wide bandwidth beam antenna. They claim the power
handling
> at 1 KW. I built one of these antennas to use as an AO-40 uplink antenna,
> and I can verify that they do use F-connectors.
>
> http://www.m2inc.com/
>
>
> --
> Leland C. Scott
> KC8LDO
> --
> "Winners compare their achievements with
> their goals, while losers compare
> their achievements with those of
> other people."
>
> Nido Qubein
>
>

>
>

339. Re: Hi there! I'm BROWSER SNAKE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 23:08:35 UTC
From: Ken White <kwhite@adpsi.com>
Message-ID: <T7qr8.7159$ud6.342131@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
Source record: 145545
Cross-posted to: rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Hi Guy,

> Furthermore, why in heaven's name did you QUOTE the whole offensive
> message? It makes no sense to perpetuate such materials in

You're absolutely right... I hit Send, and then realized that I hadn't
trimmed
the quote (and of course, at that point it's too late). My apologies
to all.

Ken

Ken White
kwhite@adpsi.com

340. help on tuning parallel dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 23:18:19 UTC
From: Ku3o <gperk@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <%gqr8.98642$K52.15170958@typhoon.tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 145546

Folks,

I am using an Alpha Delta DX-EE multi-band
dipole. Its simply a parallel dipole for 10-15-20
plus a trap on the 20 meter wires to double for 40 meters

My question is how to tune it properly. I seem to
be getting interaction between the bands...

If I shorten one of the lengths (to increase the
resonant center frequency) it moves allright,
but so do some of the other bands...

Is there a proper "order" to tuning a parallel dipole?

Thanks,
Ku3o

341. Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 23:32:32 UTC
From: HRH <gi4uiv@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <3CAE3410.52482F76@ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145547

Hi folks.

Anyone have any good ideas on how to remove a glass mounted antenna from the rear windscreen of a car, apart from putting a hammer tru the glass.

TIA

Adrian
GI4UIV

342. trap design program??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 23:34:03 UTC
From: antennas@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <e8be44e3.0204051534.1b60c225@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145548

Hello folks. I would like to design my own trap or multiband vertical as you may call it. I have designs for 80M and 40M traps but would like to be able design my own for 18Mhz and 24Mhz for example. I really like the design of traps made out of the inner of RG-58 wound on PVC in two layers. They work well and are easy to make. Just wind them and put 'em up. Can I check the freq of one of these, if I wind my own, with an analyser like the MFJ 269?? Then I could play around and put together an antenna for the bands I want. Thanks for your help.

Andrew VE8AE
Summer is almost here!!!

343. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-05 23:50:40 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <uase4oe6ncj6b2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145549

Razor blade. Once you get a corner up, use a thin, wide chisel and be
gentle; be patient.
Larsen sells a remount kit.
Good luck.
73, H
NQ5H

--
"The dinosaurs did not have a space program.
That's why they died."
Duncan Steel
"HRH" <gi4uiv@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:3CAE3410.52482F76@ntlworld.com...
> Hi folks.
>
> Anyone have any good ideas on how to remove a glass mounted antenna from
> the rear windscreen of a car, apart from putting a hammer tru the glass.
>
> TIA
>
> Adrian
> GI4UIV
>

344. Re: help on tuning parallel dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 00:10:18 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CAE3CCB.AE74B084@icok.net>
Source record: 145550

Ku3o,
Tune from highest to lowest band.
'Doc

345. Re: trap design program??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 00:17:59 UTC
From: k4ia@aol.comnojunk
Message-ID: <20020405191759.00572.00003161@mb-md.aol.com>
Source record: 145551

You need the HAMCALC 53 programs written by VE3ERP. One of the many he has is
for trap design. Costs a whole $7
Radio K4IA
Craig Buck
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

REAL CHEAP Long Distance 4.9 cents/min and REAL CHEAP International, Toll Free,
Callback, Calling Cards, Pagers and more Tune to http://www.ld.net/?bucksavers

346. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 00:55:19 UTC
From: Brad Thompson <brad.thompson@valley.noyunkmail.net>
Message-ID: <3CAE4776.910311D3@valley.noyunkmail.net>
Source record: 145552

Bill Nelson wrote:

> <snip>. It is best to minimize connectors.

hello--
Connector (n.): a source of trouble that joins two other sources of trouble.

73--
Brad AA1IP (and former components engineer)

347. Mobile GMRS Antenna On House - Ground Plane?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 01:13:42 UTC
From: Macgyver <macgyver@gg2k.com>
Message-ID: <uasiu5nq8vs070@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145553

I have a Mobile GMRS (Larsen Antenna NMO450CHW) antenna mounted to a mast attached to my house. I think this antenna needs a ground plane. What is the best way to build a ground plane. And what size do I need to make it.?

348. Re: trap design program??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 01:44:06 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8ljt6sdj1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145554

You might find program TRAPDIP interesting. Download in a few seconds from
following website. Not zipped up. Run immediately.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

349. WHICH ANTENNA IS BETTER ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 01:44:45 UTC
From: rong@computer.net
Message-ID: <3cae514c.1224559@news.computer.net>
Source record: 145555

Hi All,

I have my choice of 2 antennas to erect this spring. One is a 100 foot
80-6 meter G5RV, and the other is a 135 foot 80-10 meter parallel dipole. I know
that the G5RV does not resonate on any ham band, and requires the use of a
tuner. The parallel dipole might resonate where I want it to, and not need the
tuner. I know I can run a kilowatt into a resonant antenna with no problems, but
can I run that KW into a G5RV ??? I know that the tuner will fool my amp into
thinking it is operating into 50 ohms, but what will happen after the tuner at
that high a power level ??? Will I possibly get arcing at the ladder line ???
Have any of you run high power into a G5RV ???

Thanks,
****
Ron Goldstein.....KA2IIA
STAY YOUNG---DRIVE A VINTAGE 427 CORVETTE.
KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE---BECOME AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR.

REMEMBER, THERE ARE NO STRANGERS IN AMATEUR RADIO, ONLY FRIENDS
THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET.
rong@computer.net******ka2iia@arrl.net

350. Re: WHICH ANTENNA IS BETTER ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 02:02:50 UTC
From: CJ <chucky@eastlinkcom>
Message-ID: <uaslqqn2t13f6a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145556

Limiting myself to the 2 choices you gave..the answer IMHO -

the dipole

--
Thanks for the nice Usenet message...

Charles Johnston
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

351. Re: help on tuning parallel dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 02:41:22 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cae644e_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 145557

Doc has it, but to restate it, start with the shortest and move one at a time to the longest. If the changes are very large, you may have to make a second pass to get it "perfect".

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Ku3o <gperk@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
news:%gqr8.98642$K52.15170958@typhoon.tampabay.rr.com...
> Folks,
>
> I am using an Alpha Delta DX-EE multi-band
> dipole. Its simply a parallel dipole for 10-15-20
> plus a trap on the 20 meter wires to double for 40 meters
>
> My question is how to tune it properly. I seem to
> be getting interaction between the bands...
>
> If I shorten one of the lengths (to increase the
> resonant center frequency) it moves allright,
> but so do some of the other bands...
>
> Is there a proper "order" to tuning a parallel dipole?
>
> Thanks,
> Ku3o
>
>
>

352. Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 03:12:38 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <Zxtr8.49104$0T6.13150018@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145558

Hi All

Ham Radio question? I held a novice class ticket back in the mid-1060's. Is there a database maintained by the FCC or ?, or an organization that could send me some form of official verification of my former license status. Many years ago and all documentation, call book, etc. has been lost. Call sign was WN4BBN - unless my brain has also been misplaced. Any help would be appreciated.

Regards
Ed Laughery

353. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 03:33:12 UTC
From: ".Bill M" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CAE6C78.E41952CE@netscape.net>
Source record: 145559

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hi All
>
> Ham Radio question? I held a novice class ticket back in the mid-1060's.
> Is there a database maintained by the FCC or ?, or an organization that
> could send me some form of official verification of my former license
> status. Many years ago and all documentation, call book, etc. has been
> lost. Call sign was WN4BBN - unless my brain has also been misplaced. Any
> help would be appreciated.
>
> Regards
> Ed Laughery

Hi Ed,
I think www.w5yi.org offers some kind of lookup service. I briefly
checked the site but its pretty extensive and that particular thing
didn't jump out at me...you might want to have a look.
-Bill WX4A

354. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham Call Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 03:44:23 UTC
From: ann7how@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020405224423.21798.00003533@mb-ch.aol.com>
Source record: 145560

The Quarter Century Wireless Club has old Call Books and confirms such information for members. I don't know about non-members. In any case, you are eligible for membership, and might want to consider joining. Hal, W9UYA

355. Re: Copper J-Pole conductor sizes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 04:02:17 UTC
From: wq1o@gis.net
Message-ID: <52c69878.0204052002.4e7f79b1@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145561

Hi Rob. That's the kind of info I am looking for as well. I think it
may have to do with the element's diameter vs wavelength. Not sure
about it, but remember seeing it somewhere. I'm sure you would need
the extra spacing for that 1 1/4 inch pipe in any case. I tried one
out of 3/4 inch copper but found the 1/2 formula I was using was not
giving good results. In order to even get the 1/2 inch formula
spacing, I had the tee and elbow virtually flush with a small insert
piece for soldering. I hope we find the math concerning the spacing
and the conductor size. That 1 1/4 stock should make the antenna a
beast as far as looks and strength go. I know some people called the
3/4 inch the "plumbers Delight". Your's might take the title I call
the "Copper Whopper". I was going to make a 1 inch type and call it
that, but you got me beat. I'd be interested in how you make out with
that one.
73s Frank WQ1O
Cape Cod ARES

"KC8SSG" <kc8ssg@qsl.net> wrote in message news:<eXNq8.380$a22.4995@news>...
> Ok since were on J poles. I built one out of 1 1/4" copper(had it laying
> around) and have figured out that my horizonal or the piece going to the
> short stub should be longer, but how much space should I have there?
> Thanks
> Rob KC8SSG
> "Frank Olaughlin" <wq1o@gis.net> wrote in message
> news:52c69878.0204021854.557ee13b@posting.google.com...
> > Hello to all. We at the Cape Cod ARES program have been looking into
> > beam designs, as well as, j-poles for emergency communications. We
> > have also been experimenting with copper j-poles as a rugged short
> > range vhf antenna with maximum survival. We have constructed several
> > of the antenna published in QST and on the web. Most of these have
> > been using 1/2 inch type M copper. I noticed that some of the designs
> > on the web employ "design calculators" for measurements. These seemed
> > to work fine for the 1/2 inch pipe size, but I did not get good
> > results when using the 3/4 size pipe. The larger pipe seemed to throw
> > everything off. We employed an alternate method of feeding seen on
> > K4ABT's web site. It replaces the "elbow" with another tee to which an
> > SO-239 chassis connector can be soldered. The center conductor is run
> > with an insulated wire inside the stub. It is then brought out of a
> > hole and run to the radiator and is soldered there. This method worked
> > extremely well for the 1/ inch stock, but had mixed results on the 3/4
> > inch copper pipe. Is there a general rule for +/- measurements when
> > using different size conductors. Many of the "J-Pole Calculators" do
> > not seem to indicate any special circumstance for increasing conductor
> > diameter (eg. going from 1/2 to 3/4" stock). I wonder about the need

> > to add or subtract length for size change using "metal to metal"
> > measurements. If so, should not the feedpoint height above the bar
> > also vary by a fixed amount. We also tried to build some of the "so
> > called" dual copper j-poles on a single feedline. This seems to work
> > on the idea of some resonance at 440 created by the 19" section. Is
> > this really dual band, or just acts like a dummy load up there(440).
> > Two final questions. Some of the designs I have seen (such as the
> > super J, Arrow aluminum dual, and others) have the center conductor
> > mated to the 19" section and the shield to the longer section. Does
> > this method use the short section as some kind of "exciter" for the
> > longer section? Does it still perform as a half wave end fed dipole? I
> > know from past reading that there are alot of folks on this group who
> > have had tremendous experience with J-Pole construction. Any info you
> > could provide would be appreciated. Thanks.
> > 73s Frank WQ1O
> > Cape Cod ARES

356. Re: WHICH ANTENNA IS BETTER ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 04:14:46 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAE7636.B960CEC@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145562

Ron Goldstein wrote:
> I have my choice of 2 antennas to erect this spring. One is a 100 foot
> 80-6 meter G5RV, and the other is a 135 foot 80-10 meter parallel dipole. I know
> that the G5RV does not resonate on any ham band, and requires the use of a
> tuner. The parallel dipole might resonate where I want it to, and not need the
> tuner. I know I can run a kilowatt into a resonant antenna with no problems, but
> can I run that KW into a G5RV ??? I know that the tuner will fool my amp into
> thinking it is operating into 50 ohms, but what will happen after the tuner at
> that high a power level ??? Will I possibly get arcing at the ladder line ???
> Have any of you run high power into a G5RV ???

There's nothing magic about a G5RV. If you run a KW, you need feedlines and
antenna wire that will handle a KW. Use #14+ wire, RG213, and an antenna
tuner designed to handle a KW. The standard G5RV works well on 80m, 40m,
20m, and 12m. I would avoid 30m and 17m using a standard G5RV at a KW.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

357. Re: Bad swr on a hamstick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 05:02:57 UTC
From: Tony Bogusz <tony_b@ameritech.net>
Message-ID: <5kvr8.3997$d7.1252006@newssrv26.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 145563

I have my hamsticks mounted with a quick disconnect on a ball mount on the rear driver's side of my minivan and need shunt caps on 20 meters and below for proper matching.

The ball mount is connected directly to the fender wall. The ground should be good there, but a cap is still required. 20 meters requires 200pF, 40 meters 400pF and I parallel the 200 and 400pF on the 75 meter and 160 meter hamsticks. The SWR goes right down near 1:1 with the caps simply alligator clipped between the ball and one of the mount's fillister head mounting screws. They stay put very nicely even at highway speeds. It's difficult to get below a 2.5:1 SWR without the shunt C.

Funny thing...while 17, 15, 12 and 10 meters need no shunt C, the 6 meter hamstick needs 30pF to resonate properly.

I've come to accept this as normal. Receive and transmit work well with this arrangement, allowing me to work anything I can reasonably hear, except for the 75 meter antenna. That hamstick is a gloified dummy load. The 160 meter hamstick works better than the 75.

73, tony (W9MT)

Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net> wrote in message
news:L1lr8.578$Sa2.297@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> With a decent vehicle ground plane connection at the base of the
Hamstick - or similar mobile
> antennas - 20 meters on up in frequency usually requires NO additional
base matching. BUT, on 40 and
> LOWER frequencies. *I* have found that an old TV-type "doorknob" capacitor
of 500pf tames the SWR
> right down to 1:1 to 1 after whip adjustment for the band portion I want
to operate on. Small base
> matching inductors work well too - but the relatively indestructible and
weatherproof capacitor
> approach seems more logical for my operation.
>
> --
> Gary - KJ6Q
> **********
> Two things we'll never see:
> 1. Perpetual motion...
> 2. A liberal Democrat complaining
> about "Too much government"
>
> "Wayne and Louise" <the-irwins@cox.net> wrote in message
> news:yv8r8.16769$oN6.217375@news1.east.cox.net...

> > I used to use hamsticks and until I read the instructions that came with
it,
> > had a similar problem. You need to install a capacitor at the
feedpoint.
> > If my memory serves me correctly about 680pf will make a big difference.
> > Try different values above say 370 pf and possibly as high as 820 pf.
You
> > might be surprised at the results
> >
> > 73,
> >
> > Wayne, W1KI
> >
> > .
> > " DL7JSK" <dl7jsk@darc.de> wrote in message
> > news:a6b4p9$f03$07$1@news.t-online.com...
> > > Hi NG
> > > I recently got a hamstick for the 80m band.I put it on my car roof and
I
> > was
> > > surprised about the very bad swr.I don't get it under 2,5.Could it be
that
> > > the roof area is too small ?
> > >
> > > 73
> > > Tom
> > >
> > >
> > >
> >
> >
>

358. Re: Cobwebb antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 05:03:47 UTC
From: paul <bobbichinTAKEOUT@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <Wdor8.2486$6o2.546785@news11-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 145537

I have recently purchased a 5 band cobwebb and here is what I've found.

But first the antenna site
I have a 45ft tower in my back garden with the cobwebb on top. Fixed to this is a 40 metre diapole sloping south to 20 feet over the house and onto a flag pole in the front garden. I've had numerous antennas on the tower but this is the best configuation I've used. I also have 2/70 colinear + 5/8 for 12 metre on the chimney.

The packaging was small and neat with all the parts counted and correct to specifications. Spare screws, ties, connectors and even self amalgamating tape for the pl joints were included. The antenna went together easy and looks strong enough for all weather up here in windy West Yorkshire.

I'm very pleased with it's performance on all bands and using it has cut down on local interference. There is a twitchy alarm near me and over 5w on 15 metres sets it off but not with the cobwebb - 10w output and all is fine (all I'm allowed).

The 5/8w on 12 beats the cobwebb hands down but I expected this. I've heard stations from all over the world on the other bands but on 15 metres I can compare it to the 40 metre diapole which works on 15 also - for 90% of the time the cobwebb is 2/7 s points better even when the diapole has a stronger signal. Signal to noise ratio is worse: e.g. a VK station was S7 R4 but the noise level was at S6 so his audio was crackerly. Switching to the cobwebb his signal was S6 but when he had finished speaking the background noise was S2, nowhere near his signal strength.

All in all I'm very pleased with this antenna. As mentioned I've had several other multi band antennas, small beams and verticals, but for my location the cobwebb suits me the best so far.

All specifications, swr and band widths published on the website and instructions are very close to the actual measurements of the antenna (measured with mfj antenna analyser).

Hope this helps.

M3GDX/M1DQX PAUL

If there is anything specific you wish to know please feel free to ask.
"Martin" <mab@delete-this.capita.nildram.co.uk> wrote in message
news:uaja2jhpbbug5e@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Yuri Blanarovich" <k3bu@aol.com> wrote in message
> news:20020310222548.05962.00001330@mb-fo.aol.com...
> > >

> > >Is anyone here familiar with the Cobwebb antenna
> > >(http://www.g3tpw.ukgateway.net/) for 10m/12m/15m/17m/20m? The
> > >individual who makes and sells this antenna says that it is a series
> > >of nested 1/2 wavelength dipoles bent into a square. Is this Cobwebb
> > >antenna a series of 1/2 wavelength loop antennas for different bands?
> >
> > Another "miracle" antenna and bunch of CB type crapola like:
> >
> > "The most important design point about the CobWebb is that it is a
> completely
> > horizontally polarised, confined electric field antenna, which provides
> maximum
> > radiation efficiency and the absolute minimum of interference problems.
"
> >
> > Right up there with Freaktennas.
> >
> > Yuri
> >
>
> Hmmmm, that's a bit unfair - there is nothing particularly weird about the
> CobWebb,
> unlike other "miracle" antennas which seem to depend on breaking the laws
of
> physics. It is just a grossly overgrown, multi-band version of the
"squalo"
> antenna which
> many of us used very successfully for VHF mobile operation back in the
'70s.
> Not having
> tried one, I cannot comment on the specific implementation, but there is
> nothing in particular
> wrong with the theory. I have heard of people who claim to get useful
> results out of them -
> as someone else observed, there is plenty of information up on the web
site
> to allow you
> to knock a temporary one together to see how well it works - if it looks
> promising, you
> then have to decide if it is worth the asking price to get a
professionally
> built one which
> will hopefully survive a reasonable length of time in the open air, or can
> you do as well
> in a short time?
>
> Martin (G8FXC & M3ABL)
>
>

359. In Need of Antenna help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 05:46:13 UTC
From: Stew <stew116@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <FYvr8.2781$CU.6444@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 145564

I have a Force 12 C4SXL beam and I am experiencing some problems with it recently. Every now and then it will show a short/or the SWR will jump . The bad SWR remains that way until I apply my Amplifier. Then the Antenna returns back to normal. This beam uses no traps, where would be a good place to start tracking the problem?
Thanks
Stew

360. Re: help on tuning parallel dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 06:10:56 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204052210.2214e4fa@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145565

"Crazy George" <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
news:<3cae644e_1@news1.prserv.net>...
> Doc has it, but to restate it, start with the shortest and move one at a
> time to the longest. If the changes are very large, you may have to make a
> second pass to get it "perfect".

Hummmm, I gotta disagree there.. I'd start eith the lowest band and go
up. The reason being as there is very little effect of the lower bands
from what you already have tuned on an upper band. Most of the
coupling effects will be to the next higher bands. So if you start
with the highest and get one set, and then drop to a lower band, you
are changing both and the will have to go back and do the higher one
again. You start to chase your tail after a while. If you start low,
say on 80m, adjusting the 40 legs will have little to no effect on the
longer 80 legs. The 40 legs will have much more effect on the 20 legs.
Now, there may be something special about that antenna I'm not aware
of, but as a rule, I always start low on parallel dipoles. Thats my
usual antenna for everyday use. I have multi legs and change for the
seasons depending on what bands I want. Also if you start low and are
careful, you usually won't have to do it twice except for very minor
tweaks. MK

361. Dual/Tri band Ground plane HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 06:21:12 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <stwr8.176947$Yv2.60914@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 145566

Will it work if I build a ground plane for 6m, 2m, 70cm.
More specifically can I put all three 5/8 wavelength vertical elements on a disk that has a single PL-259 connector on it?
I will put at least 3 or four 1/4 wavelength drooping radials on the antenna for each band.
How do I figure the impedance for such an antenna?
Will the antenna remain omnidirectional even though the three vertical elements will be place on an aluminum disk about less than 6 inches in diameter.
I have seen a 2m/70cm antenna at:
http://hometown.aol.com/Arrow146/index.html PLEASE LOOK AT THIS ANTENNA! DOES IT WORK?
This is exactly the type of antenna I want to design but I would like to have 6m/2m/1.23m/70cm/23cm/13cm vertical elements.
I know this is allot and the would not be enough room for all the radials but how about just 6m/2m/70cm.
Can I make this antenna with 5/8 wavelength vertical elements or should I stick with 1/4 wave and why?
I was told by someone that at the minimum I could use just 2 radials for each band.
I have downloaded several antenna design programs but they seem way to complicated for me. Any easy ones out there?

362. Re: Cobwebb antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 06:29:45 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <tBwr8.180681$af7.90635@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 145567

I WANT TO BUY A COBWEB ANTENNA BUT I HAVE EMAIL THE OWNER OF THE WEBSITE
MANY TIMES WITHOUT A REPLY.
DO THE BRITS ONLY SELL TO BRITS?
I LIVE NEAR CHICAGO. HOW CAN I BUY ONE OF THESE COBWEB ANTENNAS.

"Martin" <mab@delete-this.capita.nildram.co.uk> wrote in message
news:uaja2jhpbbug5e@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Yuri Blanarovich" <k3bu@aol.com> wrote in message
> news:20020310222548.05962.00001330@mb-fo.aol.com...
> > >
> > >Is anyone here familiar with the Cobwebb antenna
> > >(http://www.g3tpw.ukgateway.net/) for 10m/12m/15m/17m/20m? The
> > >individual who makes and sells this antenna says that it is a series
> > >of nested 1/2 wavelength dipoles bent into a square. Is this Cobwebb
> > >antenna a series of 1/2 wavelength loop antennas for different bands?
> >
> > Another "miracle" antenna and bunch of CB type crapola like:
> >
> > "The most important design point about the CobWebb is that it is a
> completely
> > horizontally polarised, confined electric field antenna, which provides
> maximum
> > radiation efficiency and the absolute minimum of interference problems.
"
> >
> > Right up there with Freaktennas.
> >
> > Yuri
> >
>
> Hmmmm, that's a bit unfair - there is nothing particularly weird about the
> CobWebb,
> unlike other "miracle" antennas which seem to depend on breaking the laws
of
> physics. It is just a grossly overgrown, multi-band version of the
"squalo"
> antenna which
> many of us used very successfully for VHF mobile operation back in the
'70s.
> Not having
> tried one, I cannot comment on the specific implementation, but there is
> nothing in particular
> wrong with the theory. I have heard of people who claim to get useful

> results out of them -
> as someone else observed, there is plenty of information up on the web
site
> to allow you
> to knock a temporary one together to see how well it works - if it looks
> promising, you
> then have to decide if it is worth the asking price to get a
professionally
> built one which
> will hopefully survive a reasonable length of time in the open air, or can
> you do as well
> in a short time?
>
> Martin (G8FXC & M3ABL)
>
>

363. Re: WHICH ANTENNA IS BETTER ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 06:33:01 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204052233.7507ec58@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145568

rong@computer.net (Ron Goldstein) wrote in message
news:<3cae514c.1224559@news.computer.net>...
> Hi All,
>
> I have my choice of 2 antennas to erect this spring. One is a 100 foot
> 80-6 meter G5RV, and the other is a 135 foot 80-10 meter parallel dipole. I know
> that the G5RV does not resonate on any ham band, and requires the use of a
> tuner. The parallel dipole might resonate where I want it to, and not need the
> tuner. I know I can run a kilowatt into a resonant antenna with no problems, but
> can I run that KW into a G5RV ??? I know that the tuner will fool my amp into
> thinking it is operating into 50 ohms, but what will happen after the tuner at
> that high a power level ??? Will I possibly get arcing at the ladder line ???
> Have any of you run high power into a G5RV ???

Parallel dipoles would be my choice hands down. Thats my everyday
antenna of choice and has been for years. But I'm a bit confused by
what you mean for a 80-10 parallel dipole. It's sounds like you mean a
single 80m dipole for all band use. In that case you would also need
the tuner, or use a tuned feeder setup like Cecil. When I say parallel
dipoles, I mean using more than one 1/2 dipoles and feeding them with
a single coax in parallel. Some have them close together, but I prefer
them far apart. Right angles is the best. For my uses parallel dipoles
really can't be beat. #1, I lose very little power feedline losses and
no tuner is needed, and no tuner losses. #2 I never have to retune
when I change bands. It's switch and yak. No diddling around. There is
some interaction of the dipoles if they are close together, but I've
never seen it seriously hurt performance. If at right angles, there is
no coupling to speak of. And no worries about power handling. I can
run legal limit and then some no problems.
Performance wise, you'll be hard pressed to beat coax fed dipoles with
any other type of feed. No wx problems either. You can lay coax in
puddles of water with no problems as long as the jacket is water
tight. I use direct burial 213. MK

364. Re: Copper J-Pole conductor sizes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 06:40:49 UTC
From: kf7qz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cae9874.26951597@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 145469

>73s Frank WQ1O
>Cape Cod ARES

I just made the Radio Shack twin lead Jpole (Found on a gazzillion net sites) and its peach on 144 and 440. I heated awire and stuck it through some 1/2" PVC and hung the JPOLE on the wire inside the PVC. I used RG8X for feed. Capped it and stuck it up. Made the 1/2" about 6ft long and it looks nice up there. Great for distant repeaters on both 2m and 70cm

Maybe your group could whip up a bunch of those. Cheap and easy as hell.

Rick KF7QZ

365. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 06:54:20 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204052254.3e3117a3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145470

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message "Reflection loss" refers to a reduction of power
> being dissipated in the load as a result of an impedance mismatch
> between the source and load. If this mismatch can be corrected anywhere
> in the system, the "loss" goes away. If the mismatch is corrected at the
> source, all the reflections are still present except the one at the very
> source, yet they no longer cause "reflection loss".

Maybe this explains why I seem to see little difference whether I match my mobile antenna at the base, or if I do it at the rig with a tuner going to 8 ft of coax to the antenna. When I say I do this, many seem to think I must have lost my mind and surely must be losing a good bit of power, but I seriously have never been able to tell much difference where I do the matching. If there is a performance hit, it's very small. It's much more convenient at the rig, so usually I do it there. I can fine tweak it while operating to correct for antenna lean while moving fast on the highway, etc. Also, I can move off freq a bit, and still keep my rig putting out full power. MK

366. Re: Cobwebb antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 07:10:23 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204052310.5e78fa2d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145471

post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote in message
news:<b6b4e772.0203110556.7bb541c8@posting.google.com>...
> nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote in message
news:<25eb70d7.0203102200.240928f2@posting.google.com>...
> > jason_hsu@my-deja.com (Jason Hsu) wrote in message
news:<f7d9a152.0203101851.170dfe44@posting.google.com>...
> > > Is anyone here familiar with the Cobwebb antenna
> > > (http://www.g3tpw.ukgateway.net/) for 10m/12m/15m/17m/20m? The
> > > individual who makes and sells this antenna says that it is a series
> > > of nested 1/2 wavelength dipoles bent into a square.
> >
> > It's what he says it is. You lose efficiency by having the elements
> > closer together than 90 degrees due to cancellation. It's not quite as
> > good as having all the dipoles spread apart. It should be quite usable
> > though. MK
>
> Hi,
>
> I have just modeled the CobWebb antenna for 10-15-20 on EZNEC and I
> must be wrong or it has quite a good gain in the three bands, problem
> is very limited bandwidth.
>
> Could the reduced bandwidth be due to very low feedpoint impedance (~
> 5ohms)? If so, how could this be improved? Maybe by placing the
> different halos at different heights to reduce mutual coupling?
>
> I include the model file in a post to follow this one.
>
> Toni

I can't do much with that text. Not sure if it can be converted or
not..
If I looked at that antenna correctly the other day, it seemed to be a
set of parallel dipoles bent back. When modeling, how you feed that
will be very important to the accuracy. I've found when modeling
parallel dipoles, it best to test each band one at a time, and you
must change the source to match the band. You can't feed all the
elements at once and get an accurate model. Being the band you want to
test is resonant, you must place the source on that element, and not
have any of the other elements. In the real world the other legs are a
high impedance and pretty much ignored. You want the program to think
the same way. This means that each element must be seperated very
slightly so that none touch each other at the feedpoint. Lets say I
model a 80/40 parallel set of dipoles on one coax at 40 ft. I place

the 80 element at 40 ft. I then place the 40 element at 39.9 ft, or whatever to keep them seperate. When I test 80m, I place the source on the 80 legs. When I test 40, I move the source to the 40 legs. This will give you a pretty accurate model for each band, and wire interaction is still dealt with by the program. But in a more accurate manner I think. You might try this method and see how the results come out. MK

367. Now concentrate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 07:10:36 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uat85kgqfhrff5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145473

Ran across this little jewel while surfing...

www.do-not-zzz.com

made my day ;.)

368. Re: WHICH ANTENNA IS BETTER ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 07:16:00 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uat85l3dlbhhf7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145472

Regularly run full legal power to mine with no problems.

"Ron Goldstein" <rong@computer.net> wrote in message
news:3cae514c.1224559@news.computer.net...
> Hi All,
>
> I have my choice of 2 antennas to erect this spring. One is a 100 foot
> 80-6 meter G5RV, and the other is a 135 foot 80-10 meter parallel dipole.
I know
> that the G5RV does not resonate on any ham band, and requires the use of a
> tuner. The parallel dipole might resonate where I want it to, and not need
the
> tuner. I know I can run a kilowatt into a resonant antenna with no
problems, but
> can I run that KW into a G5RV ??? I know that the tuner will fool my amp
into
> thinking it is operating into 50 ohms, but what will happen after the
tuner at
> that high a power level ??? Will I possibly get arcing at the ladder line
???
> Have any of you run high power into a G5RV ???
>
>
> Thanks,
> **
> Ron Goldstein.....KA2IIA
> STAY YOUNG---DRIVE A VINTAGE 427 CORVETTE.
> KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE---BECOME AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR.
>
> REMEMBER, THERE ARE NO STRANGERS IN AMATEUR RADIO, ONLY FRIENDS
> THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET.
> rong@computer.net******ka2iia@arrl.net

369. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 07:29:41 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a8m855$t6s$2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145474

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote:

> You seem to be the only one to have hit the design described.
> However, I have done a world of work analyzing the claims for this
> antenna and find very little to recommend it. I can force the
> currents into phase relationships that are the hallmark of the CCD,
> but that seems to do very little.

I read a fairly long analysis of the CCD antenna in one of the Amateur publications - don't recall which one.

If I remember correctly, the decision was pretty much what you state, no significant advantage that would justify all the effort required to build the antenna.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

370. Re: In Need of Antenna help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 07:47:22 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CAEA7E7.856EB436@icok.net>
Source record: 145475

Stew,
Sounds like an 'intermitant' to me. Tighten up
all connections, and look for arcing.
'Doc

371. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 10:23:28 UTC
From: DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com>
Message-ID: <mnitauk31gls817ihepm8s0ofkgh8o93s1@4ax.com>
Source record: 145476

On Sat, 06 Apr 2002 00:32:32 +0100, HRH <gi4uiv@ntlworld.com> wrote:

>Hi folks.
>
>Anyone have any good ideas on how to remove a glass mounted antenna from
>the rear windscreen of a car, apart from putting a hammer tru the glass.
>
>TIA
>
>Adrian
>GI4UIV

I just took 2 off with one of those razor-blade sticker-removers.
Broke the razor blade. Also used a putty knife after the razor blade
broke. The 2 sides aren't stuck on there with the brittle, strong
adhesive you probably are imagining. The adhesive is still pliable,
not brittle. It's sticky on the glass after you get the antenna parts
off and you need some sort of solvent. I used alcohol but it didn't
work all that well. WD-40 I've found to be a good solvent for other
things - I'll try that the next time I take one off.

Dave Head
K8DH

372. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 11:23:41 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a8mlrtpkm5@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145477

DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com> wrote:

> I just took 2 off with one of those razor-blade sticker-removers.
> Broke the razor blade. Also used a putty knife after the razor blade
> broke. The 2 sides aren't stuck on there with the brittle, strong
> adhesive you probably are imagining. The adhesive is still pliable,
> not brittle. It's sticky on the glass after you get the antenna parts
> off and you need some sort of solvent. I used alcohol but it didn't
> work all that well. WD-40 I've found to be a good solvent for other
> things - I'll try that the next time I take one off.

It could easily be a type of rubber cement. If so, then acetone would work as a solvent. Careful, it is also likely to damage car paint if you drip any on it.

It could also be a silicone rubber - and I don't think much of anything dissolves that. If it is a tri-polymer, the lacquer thinner (xylene) will do the job - again, it can also eat some car paints.

WD-40 is mostly kerosene - probably listed as petroleum distillates on the label.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

373. tonna 2mtr drive element wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 11:54:09 UTC
From: matt <mattobr@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <LIBr8.30$IT3.17251@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145478

hi all

HI ALL

i am looking for a drive element for a 2mtr tonna antenna as mine has broke , it is off a 9ele beam with a N-type connector .

cheers matt
G7OBR

374. Fiberglass tubing for antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 12:05:40 UTC
From: cobban <cobban@execulink.com>
Message-ID: <uatovsg79mip07@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145479

I have an AP8A Cushcraft antenna which got damaged in a wind/ice storm. The fiberglass in the 10/12 meter trap was broken. A replacement part is not available. Any suggestions as to where I might purchase a piece of fiberglass tubing 18 inches long , 7/8 inches od and 5/8 id. I could probably use a fiberglass rod same od

Laverne Cobban Mount Brydges Ontario Canada (near London south western Ontario)

375. Re: In Need of Antenna help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 12:10:21 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAEE5AD.3B245E4B@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145480

Stew wrote:
>
> I have a Force 12 C4SXL beam and I am experiencing some problems with it
> recently. Every now and then it will show a short/or the SWR will jump . The
> bad SWR remains that way until I apply my Amplifier. Then the Antenna
> returns back to normal. This beam uses no traps, where would be a good place
> to start tracking the problem?

Sounds like an oxidizing connection. The Amp breaks down the oxide.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

376. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 12:18:42 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAEE7A2.62287733@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145481

Mark Keith wrote:
> Maybe this explains why I seem to see little difference whether I
> match my mobile antenna at the base, or if I do it at the rig with a
> tuner going to 8 ft of coax to the antenna. When I say I do this, many
> seem to think I must have lost my mind and surely must be losing a
> good bit of power, but I seriously have never been able to tell much
> difference where I do the matching. If there is a performance hit,
> it's very small. It's much more convenient at the rig, so usually I do
> it there. I can fine tweak it while operating to correct for antenna
> lean while moving fast on the highway, etc. Also, I can move off freq
> a bit, and still keep my rig putting out full power. MK

The feedpoint impedance of an 80m mobile antenna is a ballpark 15 ohms.
That gives an SWR of around 3.3:1 which is not high enough to cause
appreciable losses in ten feet of coax. A tuner will have a ballpark
loss under one dB which is not enough to see an effect on your signal
without accurate measurements. A mobile antenna tuner, under those
conditions, is simply an inconvenience.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

377. Re: Impressions of the Isotrons?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 13:12:48 UTC
From: Joe O <jenjoeo@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3caef493.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145486

When in the UK, I used the 160 M and 75m versions mounted back to back and fed in parallel on a 26 ft mast. Any antenna is better than no antenna. The High Q, extremely narrow bandwidth of the design makes these antennas a single frequency antenna. Due to their small size, the RF field is concentrated, I would not recommend attic installation.

73s Joe O KI5FJ

"VE3TMT" <ve3tmt@rac.ca> wrote in message
news:FD8r8.7650$hU3.3025650@news20.bellglobal.com...
> May be my only chance. Impressions please. I would like to hear from
> actual owners only please. No skeptics.
>
>

378. Re: Fiberglass tubing for antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 13:15:18 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CAEF491.15FC1D67@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 145483

hey there
check with www.max-gain.com
they sell fibweglass tubing and rods of all sizes

cobban wrote:

> I have an AP8A Cushcraft antenna which got damaged in a wind/ice storm. The
> fiberglass in the 10/12 meter trap was broken. A replacement part is not
> available. Any suggestions as to where I might purchase a piece of
> fiberglass tubing 18 inches long , 7/8 inches od and 5/8 id. I could
> probably use a fiberglass rod same od
>
> Laverne Cobban Mount Brydges Ontario Canada (near London south western
> Ontario)

379. Re: G5RV Plus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 13:21:24 UTC
From: WA&#65533;JRD <dw73454@alltel.net>
Message-ID: <nettaukpb8737ghad66bsak11h6cliubat@4ax.com>
Source record: 145482

>I want to put my G5RV Plus in an inverted V across the top of my house with
>the centre supported at the chimney. Is it ok to lay the feeder on the slope
>of the roof or will I have to find a way of getting it clear of the tiles.

Yes...I do it and it works fine......

The only concern is the wind whipping the feeder around. The asphalt
roof tiles will "sandpaper" off the outer jacket of the feeder!

73 de Dan -- WAï¿½JRD ..
Lincoln, Nebraska

380. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 14:20:44 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <a8n07s02nb5@enews2.newsguy.com>
Source record: 145485

most of those glues are a cyanoacrylic(superglue or similar 2 part adhesive)
i believe, the only good solvent would probably be acetone. try your wife's
nail polish remover.

"DPH" <rally2xs@compuserve.com> wrote in message
news:mnitauk31gls817ihepm8s0ofkgh8o93s1@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 06 Apr 2002 00:32:32 +0100, HRH <gi4uiv@ntlworld.com> wrote:
>
> >Hi folks.
> >
> >Anyone have any good ideas on how to remove a glass mounted antenna from
> >the rear windscreen of a car, apart from putting a hammer tru the glass.
> >
> >TIA
> >
> >Adrian
> >GI4UIV
>
> I just took 2 off with one of those razor-blade sticker-removers.
> Broke the razor blade. Also used a putty knife after the razor blade
> broke. The 2 sides aren't stuck on there with the brittle, strong
> adhesive you probably are imagining. The adhesive is still pliable,
> not brittle. It's sticky on the glass after you get the antenna parts
> off and you need some sort of solvent. I used alcohol but it didn't
> work all that well. WD-40 I've found to be a good solvent for other
> things - I'll try that the next time I take one off.
>
> Dave Head
> K8DH

381. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 14:32:33 UTC
From: Scott Haney <heloderma@no.mchsi.spam.com>
Message-ID: <Xns91E856E586EDBhelodermahomecom@204.127.68.17>
Source record: 145484

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in
news:Zxtr8.49104$0T6.13150018@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com:

> Ham Radio question? I held a novice class ticket back in the
> mid-1060's.
>

You were licensed by William the Conqueror? :)

Scott N0GUD (really)

--
B: Pinky, AYPWIP? P: Uh, I think so, Brain, but where will we find a duck
and a hose at this hour?

382. Re: WTB: TH6DX or other large tribander

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 15:13:11 UTC
From: wayne <kj4gy@icx.net>
Message-ID: <3CAF1087.E9E0AF7B@icx.net>
Source record: 145493
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

HI
MY SON HAS A TR-BANDER I THINK HE WANTS TO SELL.IT IS AT MY HOME NOW.I
DON,T KNOW WHAT HE WANTS FOR IT.IT WOULD BE PICKUP ONLY HERE IN
KNOXVILLE,TN.
IF YOUR INTERESETED I,LL TALK TO HIM FOR THE PRICE AND MAKE.
73S
WAYNE/KJ4GY

j wrote:

> Looking for TH6 or similar larger (4-6 element) used
> tribander. Please write to
>
> twoube@yahoo.com
>
> I'll respond promptly! Thanks!
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
> X-No-Archive: Yes

383. Re: ta 33m mosley beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 15:40:11 UTC
From: eaf07@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <436bac24.0204060740.48311da3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145487

eaf07@yahoo.com wrote in message news:<436bac24.0204031914.29516236@posting.google.com>...
> I'm trying to assemble a ta-33-m, which I can't seem to find a manual
> for. I have ordered a manual from Mosley, but it seems that they must
> be in back order because it seems to be taking forever. If someone
> knows where I might be able to get a manual, or if there is a site
> where I might be able to access some of the assembly diagrams, I would
> greatly appreciate it.
> Thanks in advance

The antenna was given to my father from someone who passed on, I
have never put a beam together,so the task is a little harder for a
first timer, all the tubes are together and not marked, I don't have
any measurements on distance to
get me in the ball park, the colors marked I guess have faded. Any
help would be greatly appreciated.
Andy Franco

384. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 16:47:51 UTC
From: DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com>
Message-ID: <th9uau8j50de4h25k3fkvg5l981630k9ao@4ax.com>
Source record: 145488

No, that was my point. They are _not_ the tough-but-brittle sorts of
glues you might be expecting - at least not the ones from Larsen.

Dave Head

On Sat, 6 Apr 2002 14:20:44 -0000, "David Robbins" <k1ttt@arrl.net>
wrote:

>most of those glues are a cyanoacrylic(superglue or similar 2 part adhesive)
>i believe, the only good solvent would probably be acetone. try your wife's
>nail polish remover.
>
>"DPH" <rally2xs@compuserve.com> wrote in message
>news:mnitauk31gls817ihepm8s0ofkgh8o93s1@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 06 Apr 2002 00:32:32 +0100, HRH <gi4uiv@ntlworld.com> wrote:
>>
>> >Hi folks.
>> >
>> >Anyone have any good ideas on how to remove a glass mounted antenna from
>> >the rear windscreen of a car, apart from putting a hammer tru the glass.
>> >
>> >TIA
>> >
>> >Adrian
>> >GI4UIV
>>
>> I just took 2 off with one of those razor-blade sticker-removers.
>> Broke the razor blade. Also used a putty knife after the razor blade
>> broke. The 2 sides aren't stuck on there with the brittle, strong
>> adhesive you probably are imagining. The adhesive is still pliable,
>> not brittle. It's sticky on the glass after you get the antenna parts
>> off and you need some sort of solvent. I used alcohol but it didn't
>> work all that well. WD-40 I've found to be a good solvent for other
>> things - I'll try that the next time I take one off.
>>
>> Dave Head
>> K8DH
>

385. Impedance of trapped dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 17:20:53 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <5ZFr8.1862$VM5.658584@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145489

Hi

Is the impedance of a trapped dipole similiar to that of a random wire?
High Z around 450 - 500 ohms. I have a trapped dipole and was wondering
what was the impedance matching ratio (9:1, 4:1, ?) of the
"balun/unun/match xfrm", that came with it. The ouput is 50 ohm to a SO239.

Thanks for any help that may be offered.

Regards
Ed L

386. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 18:25:55 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3caf3b52.441124902@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 145490

Hi Ed

The Quarter Century Wireless club, forget their exact title, claims to have access to every callsign ever issued.

I was invited to join them by a friend who was a member and could vouch for me, as the callbooks have perpetually messed up my name, callsign, etc. One year I was listed in the callbooks with like three different callsigns all at the same time.

In any case, despite around 25 pieces of evidence, pictures in high school yearbooks and articles written about me doing public service on Ham radio, they refused my application, to the amazement of all who knew me. Even the OT who helped me get my first license talked to them about rejecting me. They go ONLY by their collection of callbooks and by nothing else, period.

I had the same type of problems with the ARRL, giving them the date and serial number from certain certificates I had that were damaged in a flood, requesting replacements. They couldn't find them in their records, thus they refused to replace them. The serial number I gave them was quite valid and in correct order for the certificates date and time of issue, but their record page was apparently missing for 25 certificates in the range mine was in.

There were many more issues with the ARRL prior to and after that incident that forced me to no longer recognize them as a beneficial organization. They are only interested in events that attract the news media or line their pockets. I won't help line their pockets anymore for any reason.

Gary

387. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 19:13:50 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <ZCHr8.2885$VM5.1188810@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145491

Hello

My sincere thanks to all that have replied. I have sent a request to the Quarter Century Wireless organization. I sure hope they can find something out for me.

Again- Thank you all very much.

Regards
Ed Laugehry

"Gary V. Deutschmann, Sr." <raiar@slacc.com.nospam> wrote in message news:3caf3b52.441124902@news.galilei.com...
> Hi Ed
>
> The Quarter Century Wireless club, forget their exact title, claims to
> have access to every callsign ever issued.
>
> I was invited to join them by a friend who was a member and could
> vouch for me, as the callbooks have perpetually messed up my name,
> callsign, etc. One year I was listed in the callbooks with like three
> different callsigns all at the same time.
>
> In any case, despite around 25 pieces of evidence, pictures in high
> school yearbooks and articles written about me doing public service on
> Ham radio, they refused my application, to the amazement of all who
> knew me. Even the OT who helped me get my first license talked to
> them about rejecting me. They go ONLY by their collection of
> callbooks and by nothing else, period.
>
> I had the same type of problems with the ARRL, giving them the date
> and serial number from certain certificates I had that were damaged in
> a flood, requesting replacements. They couldn't find them in their
> records, thus they refused to replace them. The serial number I gave
> them was quite valid and in correct order for the certificates date
> and time of issue, but their record page was apparently missing for 25
> certificates in the range mine was in.
>
> There were many more issues with the ARRL prior to and after that
> incident that forced me to no longer recognize them as a beneficial
> organization. They are only interested in events that attract the
> news media or line their pockets. I won't help line their pockets
> anymore for any reason.
>
> Gary

>

388. Re: Impedance of trapped dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 19:33:35 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CAF4D8F.C9A29766@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 145492

The trapped dipole should have close to the same impedance as a 1/2 wave dipole at the same height. That would be around 70 ohms in space and modified by how near it is to the ground. The purpose of the traps is to isolate everything after the trap at the frequency the trap is resonate at so the antenna will look like a 1/2 wave dipole to the feed point.

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hi
>
> Is the impedance of a trapped dipole similiar to that of a random wire?
> High Z around 450 - 500 ohms. I have a trapped dipole and was wondering
> what was the impedance matching ratio (9:1, 4:1, ?) of the
> "balun/unun/match xfrm", that came with it. The ouput is 50 ohm to a SO239.
>
> Thanks for any help that may be offered.
>
> Regards
> Ed L

389. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 20:45:42 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CAF5D45.B2EC5BC5@gte.net>
Source record: 145494

David Robbins wrote:

> most of those glues are a cyanoacrylic(superglue or similar 2 part adhesive)
> i believe, the only good solvent would probably be acetone. try your wife's
> nail polish remover.

None of the on-glass antennas use cyanoacrylics. They break down with moisture and UV. Bit more importantly, their coefficient of expansion is different than glass and will break the front windshield under temperature extremes.
This was a real consideration when the rear view mirror buttons were first used in cars. The scintered button and the anaerobic cement have coefficients of expansion nearly identical to auto glass.
The first on-glass products- now distributed by Antenna Specialists- use a patented scheme of RTV and double sided tape. I believe others that followed used just double sided tapes.

Dale W4OP

390. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 20:49:29 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204061249.56c8dd4c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145495

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CAEE7A2.62287733@IEEE.org>...
> Mark Keith wrote:
> > Maybe this explains why I seem to see little difference whether I
> > match my mobile antenna at the base, or if I do it at the rig with a
> > tuner going to 8 ft of coax to the antenna. When I say I do this, many
> > seem to think I must have lost my mind and surely must be losing a
> > good bit of power, but I seriously have never been able to tell much
> > difference where I do the matching. If there is a performance hit,
> > it's very small. It's much more convenient at the rig, so usually I do
> > it there. I can fine tweak it while operating to correct for antenna
> > lean while moving fast on the highway, etc. Also, I can move off freq
> > a bit, and still keep my rig putting out full power. MK
>
> The feedpoint impedance of an 80m mobile antenna is a ballpark 15 ohms.
> That gives an SWR of around 3.3:1 which is not high enough to cause
> appreciable losses in ten feet of coax.

That was the basis of why I originally didn't think it would matter
matching at the rig.

A tuner will have a ballpark
> loss under one dB which is not enough to see an effect on your signal
> without accurate measurements. A mobile antenna tuner, under those
> conditions, is simply an inconvenience.

Why would it be an inconvenience? I don't quite get that part. It's
totally necessary if I want to put out any decent power from my rig.
Also my antenna works all bands. The matching needed for each band
varies a bit. But going back to what Roy was saying... If I have these
losses, even if fairly small from a noticable standpoint, and correct
the "system" match from the rig, according to what he said, the losses
cease to exist for all practical purposes. Maybe I'm missing something
here...But when I use "matching" at the rig in that manner , they do
"seem" to vanish. I'll have to do some careful tests using an accurate
FS meter to compare from matching at the rig vs matching at the
antenna base I guess to see what the real difference is. I'd probably
do that on 80m, being it should be the most critical. MK

391. Re: Impedance of trapped dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 21:04:02 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <heJr8.4040$VM5.1370792@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145496

Hi Ralph

Thanks a lot. That is why what I though was a matching xfrm was really just
a case for the SO-239. For SWL can't really notice any difference between
50 ohm and 70 ohm.

Regards
Ed L

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery@dialpoint.net> wrote in message
news:3CAF4D8F.C9A29766@dialpoint.net...
> The trapped dipole should have close to the same impedance as a 1/2 wave
> dipole at the same height. That would be around 70 ohms in space and
> modified by how near it is to the ground. The purpose of the traps is
> to isolate everything after the trap at the frequency the trap is
> resonate at so the antenna will look like a 1/2 wave dipole to the feed
> point.
>
>
> Ed Laughery wrote:
> >
> > Hi
> >
> > Is the impedance of a trapped dipole similiar to that of a random wire?
> > High Z around 450 - 500 ohms. I have a trapped dipole and was wondering
> > what was the impedance matching ratio (9:1, 4:1, ?) of the
> > "balun/unun/match xfrm", that came with it. The ouput is 50 ohm to a
SO239.
> >
> > Thanks for any help that may be offered.
> >
> > Regards
> > Ed L

392. Re: Impedance of trapped dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 21:58:02 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CAF6F6A.DA1D6B99@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 145497

Any center fed dipole will usually have one or two things in the center. ONe is just a way to connect the coax to the antenna wire. Mothing inside the blob of plastic but a so-239 and a piece of wire. Inside some are a balun that is a 1 to 1 device. It can either be made of wire wrapped around a ferite core or if it is long and sticks down several inches from the dipole wire to the coax connector it could be a bunch of ferite beads that are slipped over the coax acting as a RF choke. The usefulness of either balun is debatable. I won't go there, but don't use them myself. YOu can also wind the coax in a coil of about 5 to 10 turns and get a similar effect. I sometimes do that just to be doing it.

For receiving or transmitting using dipoles it makes little differanc if 50 or 70 ohm coax is used. The antenna impedance will not be either in most cases depending on how far above the ground the antenna is mounted. If high enough the dipole antenna is 70 ohms and the transmitter (solid state units) are almost always set for 50 ohms. Beam antennas are usually made for a 50 ohm match.

For just receiving just use any coax impedance you have from 30 to 100 ohms. Just be sure the loss is not too high.

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hi Ralph
>
> Thanks a lot. That is why what I though was a matching xfrm was really just
> a case for the SO-239. For SWL can't really notice any difference between
> 50 ohm and 70 ohm.
>
> Regards
> Ed L
>

393. Re: Bad swr on a hamstick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 23:18:07 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <AfLr8.5278$VM5.1395153@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145498

Tony Bogusz <tony_b@ameritech.net> wrote in message
news:5kvr8.3997$d7.1252006@newssrv26.news.prodigy.com...

<<snip>>

except for
> the 75 meter antenna. That hamstick is a gloified dummy load.
>
> 73, tony (W9MT)

And thus the hamsticks' most apt name: dummy load on a stick!

73

Jerry
K4KWH

>
> Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net> wrote in message
> news:L1lr8.578$Sa2.297@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> > With a decent vehicle ground plane connection at the base of the
> Hamstick - or similar mobile
> > antennas - 20 meters on up in frequency usually requires NO additional
> base matching. BUT, on 40 and
> > LOWER frequencies. *I* have found that an old TV-type "doorknob"
capacitor
> of 500pf tames the SWR
> > right down to 1:1 to 1 after whip adjustment for the band portion I want
> to operate on. Small base
> > matching inductors work well too - but the relatively indestructible and
> weatherproof capacitor
> > approach seems more logical for my operation.
> >
> > --
> > Gary - KJ6Q
> > **********
> > Two things we'll never see:
> > 1. Perpetual motion...
> > 2. A liberal Democrat complaining
> > about "Too much government"
> >
> > "Wayne and Louise" <the-irwins@cox.net> wrote in message
> > news:yv8r8.16769$oN6.217375@news1.east.cox.net...
> > > I used to use hamsticks and until I read the instructions that came
with
> it,

> > > had a similar problem. You need to install a capacitor at the
> feedpoint.
> > > If my memory serves me correctly about 680pf will make a big
difference.
> > > Try different values above say 370 pf and possibly as high as 820 pf.
> You
> > > might be surprised at the results
> > >
> > > 73,
> > >
> > > Wayne, W1KI
> > >
> > > .
> > > " DL7JSK" <dl7jsk@darc.de> wrote in message
> > > news:a6b4p9$f03$07$1@news.t-online.com...
> > > > Hi NG
> > > > I recently got a hamstick for the 80m band.I put it on my car roof
and
> I
> > > was
> > > > surprised about the very bad swr.I don't get it under 2,5.Could it
be
> that
> > > > the roof area is too small ?
> > > >
> > > > 73
> > > > Tom
> > > >
> > > >
> > > >
> > >
> > >
> > >
> >
>
>

394. Re: cable routing in an auto

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 23:22:47 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <YjLr8.5309$VM5.1395719@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145499

Just my own take, but I kind of snicker at people who are so faint of heart
when it comes to drilling holes. I've always told friends that once they
are ready to trade, just spend 10
bucks for a short CB antenna, screw it onto the mount and let it go. Likely
the dealer won't even mention it since CBs are reasonably common. For me, I
keep a car so long that by the time I get rid of it, it won't matter at all.
Hehe! I've got a station wagon I bought
in 1987!

73

Jerry
K4KWH
Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net> wrote in message
news:Mhdr8.194$Fp2.134458@monger.newsread.com...
>
>
> "Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH" <kd5nrh-r.r.a.a@kd5nrh.net> wrote in message
> news:3F3EBF1BEE5CA82A.E038B60D44917B9F.C9E7DFEB95281C74@lp.airnews.net...
> > On 21 Mar 2002 21:35:44 -0800, dandowell@sprintmail.com (Dan Dowell)
> > wrote:
> >
> > >Drilling holes is out of the question. (new truck)
> >
> > Rest assured that by driving it off the lot, you've already devalued
> > it far more than a carefully drilled, properly sealed hole ever will.
> >
> There are spare and sealed holes that run through the firewall, into the
> fenders, back into the space behind the kick paneling, to the doors, and
> into the trunk. Wires in the trunk may run through the firewall and down
> and under the door, or completely under the car along the frame and then
> into the trunk.
>
> Visit the dealer and talk with a few of the mechanics.
> I bought a fairly new SUV (meaning used) with the understanding that
"they"
> would run all the wires. Took about 10 minutes or less and no extra
> charge...I didn't bring up the radio installation until we were ready to
> sign and I said "Oh, by the way..."<:-)) No argument at all for that much
> money and so little work.
>
>
> --
> Roger (K8RI EN73)
> WWW.RogerHalstead.com

> N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2
>
> >
> > Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH
> > kd5nrh@kd5nrh.net
> > http://www.kd5nrh.net
>
>

395. Re: TH6DX or other large tribander

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-06 23:50:15 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <XQLr8.8917$7F1.7493@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145500
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have the later and larger TH7-DX beam for sale - it's down and elements off the boom for easy
transport - won't ship, am in the Vacaville near Sacramento for anyone interested. I have all
documentation = price is $250, picked up from my QTH...

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"
"j" <twoube@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:00vtauc3n7e8ioue38lht5vua4ds66s4do@4ax.com...
> Looking for TH6 or similar larger (4-6 element) used
> tribander. Please write to
>
> twoube@yahoo.com
>
> I'll respond promptly! Thanks!
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
> X-No-Archive: Yes

396. FS - Telrex TB6EM Triband

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 00:56:37 UTC
From: "K.W. Schang" <227186@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <MPG.17196342fcaf489989680@news.mi.comcast.giganews.com>
Source record: 145501

I have 2 Telrex TB6EM Triband antennas for sale. One in fb condx.
Traps on 15 driven element are blown on the second.
Located near Detroit.
Make offer.
73 de Ken, W8LU

397. Monoband HF Beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 01:20:29 UTC
From: kc8fwd@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <2cc48b2a.0204061720.66e26e7a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145502

Hello,
Can anyone tell me the websites of companys that make monoband HF
beams.Thanks for looking Mike kc8fwd

398. Re: Impedance of trapped dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 02:41:39 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAFB1E3.1A562F6A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145503

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hi
>
> Is the impedance of a trapped dipole similiar to that of a random wire?
> High Z around 450 - 500 ohms. I have a trapped dipole and was wondering
> what was the impedance matching ratio (9:1, 4:1, ?) of the
> "balun/unun/match xfrm", that came with it. The ouput is 50 ohm to a SO239.

The traps on a trapped dipole act as imperfect open circuits so the feedpoint
of a trapped dipole is essentially the same as a normal dipole, i.e. between
50 and 100 ohms depending on height. A 1:1 balun/choke is what you need.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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399. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 02:44:15 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAFB27F.23A3D1EF@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145504

Mark Keith wrote:
> A tuner will have a ballpark
> > loss under one dB which is not enough to see an effect on your signal
> > without accurate measurements. A mobile antenna tuner, under those
> > conditions, is simply an inconvenience.
>
> Why would it be an inconvenience? I don't quite get that part.

Driving down the road in traffic at 70mph twisting three knobs
and watching an SWR meter is not an inconvenience?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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400. Re: cable routing in an auto

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 02:46:33 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CAFB309.4DB29DA@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145505

Jerry Oxendine wrote:
> Just my own take, but I kind of snicker at people who are so faint of heart
> when it comes to drilling holes. I've always told friends that once they
> are ready to trade, just spend 10
> bucks for a short CB antenna, screw it onto the mount and let it go.

A cellphone antenna would be even better and might increase the
value of the vehicle.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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401. Re: help rebuilding a DK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 03:51:31 UTC
From: dbagley@mindspring.com
Message-ID: <a8ofo7qau1@slb3.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 145506

IS this a real DK#3 by Don Johnson or a copy???
"Peter Shintani" <shintani@cts.com> wrote in message
news:3CAAA97C.60EAFE22@cts.com...
> Cecil:
> Well, I took the relay board from the DK3 to work, and put it on a
simple
> LCR meter. With the relays out of the circuit, the shunt capacitance of
the caps and
> relay contacts totalled about 22.2 pF stray. When the 40m relay was
closed, I
> measured about 464pF, and when the 75 m cap was closed about 972pF and
> when both relays were energized about 1415 pF. Does that sound about right
> for a shunt cap matching circuit for a screw driver ?
> In your shunt inductor matching network, you mentioned that a 0.6uH
inductor is
> about right. Will that give me a good match over 10 thru 40m with the
screw driver,
> atleast would be a close starting point ?
> Unfortunately, I can't take the network analyser out of the building
and into
> the parking lot, otherwise I could make a smith chart reading of the
antenna !
> I just want to get close for a starting point.
> Any more comments ? I don't yet know how many turns of wire are on the
> coil form of the screw driver. If I get a few minutes at lunch I will try
to
> check the inductance of the screw driver antenna when it is fully
> extended and also contracted.
> Peter
> Peter
>
> CAM wrote:
>
> > Peter Shintani wrote:
> > >
> > > Cecil:
> > > Got another question for you.
> > > When I got the DK3, the outer tube was heavily oxidized.
> > > I thought that the oxidized surface would reduce efficiency as
> > > that is were the current is the highest. I am spending a lot of time
with
> > > the wire wheel and drill to take off the blackish oxide. After
spending an hour
> > > or so, I managed to get half of the tube clean. I then realized that

the tube
> > > was not copper but it seems to be brass or bronze. For some reason I
thought
> > > that most screw driver antennas were made with copper pipe. Would the
> > > additional resistance of bronze/brass vs copper be insignificant ?
> >
> > Sorry, I don't know anything about the DK3. I have an HS-1600 and,
> > although my bottom section is painted, I believe it is aluminum.
> >
> > > I have access to a good network analyser. How much shunt inductance
> > > does the coil that you recommended have ? You mentioned 6 turns of
1.5" dia
> > > coil stock. What is the approximate inductance ?
> >
> > Roughly about 0.6 uH according to the formula in the ARRL Handbook.
> > (1.5^2)*(6^2)/((18*1.5)+(40*1))
> > --
> > cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
> >
> > -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> > http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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>

402. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 03:57:32 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <qiPr8.6764$VM5.1457786@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145507

Hi Scott

Your call sign is a classic. Licensed by "William the Conquerer" of the 1960's - Did I incorrectly spell 1960? I guess its like a large number compared to a larger number - in the end, 1060 and 1960 were a long time ago.

Regards
Ed L

"Scott Haney" <heloderma@no.mchsi.spam.com> wrote in message news:Xns91E856E586EDBhelodermahomecom@204.127.68.17...
> "Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in
> news:Zxtr8.49104$0T6.13150018@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com:
>
> > Ham Radio question? I held a novice class ticket back in the
> > mid-1060's.
> >
>
> You were licensed by William the Conqueror? :)
>
> Scott N0GUD (really)
>
> --
> B: Pinky, AYPWIP? P: Uh, I think so, Brain, but where will we find a duck
> and a hose at this hour?

403. Texscan Spectrum Analyzer info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 04:20:40 UTC
From: "Donald E. Smith" <desmith@innercite.com>
Message-ID: <3CAFC918.DFD6ACF@innercite.com>
Source record: 145508
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,sci.electronics.repair

I am in need of information for a part on my Texscan AL-51 Spectrum Analyzer. The 1 to 2 ghz oscillator is dead and I traced the problem to a stack of four tuning (vericap) diodes with a part number of MDT606. I have not been able to locate the part number or a cross reference to this part. Might anyone out there have information on the defective part; or perhaps an extra part (or even the oscillator module itself)? Gladly pay reasonable costs. Please respond to my email address. Thanks and 73's Don Smith KB6GQA

404. Re: help rebuilding a DK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 05:12:51 UTC
From: Peter Shintani <shintani@cts.com>
Message-ID: <3CAFD553.B8FEB7BC@cts.com>
Source record: 145509

Hi:
I don't know. I am not familar with the DK3.
It looks pretty much home made, ie the machining of the
PVCis pretty rough but it seems like a lot of work for a
person to do in his garage。 I did't see any markings or stickers
or other labels to indicate that it was a commercially made
product. Even the internal relay board, was cut from a thick
chunk of phenolic board, it was not a PC board. ie no copper
traces, just jumper wire.
Peter

dbagley@mindspring.com wrote:

> IS this a real DK#3 by Don Johnson or a copy???
> "Peter Shintani" <shintani@cts.com> wrote in message
> news:3CAAA97C.60EAFE22@cts.com...
> > Cecil:
> > Well, I took the relay board from the DK3 to work, and put it on a
> simple
> > LCR meter. With the relays out of the circuit, the shunt capacitance of
> the caps and
> > relay contacts totalled about 22.2 pF stray. When the 40m relay was
> closed, I
> > measured about 464pF, and when the 75 m cap was closed about 972pF and
> > when both relays were energized about 1415 pF. Does that sound about right
> > for a shunt cap matching circuit for a screw driver ?
> > In your shunt inductor matching network, you mentioned that a 0.6uH
> inductor is
> > about right. Will that give me a good match over 10 thru 40m with the
> screw driver,
> > atleast would be a close starting point ?
> > Unfortunately, I can't take the network analyser out of the building
> and into
> > the parking lot, otherwise I could make a smith chart reading of the
> antenna !
> > I just want to get close for a starting point.
> > Any more comments ? I don't yet know how many turns of wire are on the
> > coil form of the screw driver. If I get a few minutes at lunch I will try
> to
> > check the inductance of the screw driver antenna when it is fully
> > extended and also contracted.
> > Peter
> > Peter
> >

> > CAM wrote:
> >
> > > Peter Shintani wrote:
> > > >
> > > > Cecil:
> > > > Got another question for you.
> > > > When I got the DK3, the outer tube was heavily oxidized.
> > > > I thought that the oxidized surface would reduce efficiency as
> > > > that is were the current is the highest. I am spending a lot of time
> with
> > > > the wire wheel and drill to take off the blackish oxide. After
> spending an hour
> > > > or so, I managed to get half of the tube clean. I then realized that
> the tube
> > > > was not copper but it seems to be brass or bronze. For some reason I
> thought
> > > > that most screw driver antennas were made with copper pipe. Would the
> > > > additional resistance of bronze/brass vs copper be insignificant ?
> > >
> > > Sorry, I don't know anything about the DK3. I have an HS-1600 and,
> > > although my bottom section is painted, I believe it is aluminum.
> > >
> > > > I have access to a good network analyser. How much shunt inductance
> > > > does the coil that you recommended have ? You mentioned 6 turns of
> 1.5" dia
> > > > coil stock. What is the approximate inductance ?
> > >
> > > Roughly about 0.6 uH according to the formula in the ARRL Handbook.
> > > (1.5^2)*(6^2)/((18*1.5)+(40*1))
> > > --
> > > cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
> > >
> > > -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> > > http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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> >

405. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 08:57:13 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204070057.48a8533f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145510

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CAFB27F.23A3D1EF@IEEE.org>...
> Mark Keith wrote:
> > A tuner will have a ballpark
> > > loss under one dB which is not enough to see an effect on your signal
> > > without accurate measurements. A mobile antenna tuner, under those
> > > conditions, is simply an inconvenience.
> >
> > Why would it be an inconvenience? I don't quite get that part.
>
> Driving down the road in traffic at 70mph twisting three knobs
> and watching an SWR meter is not an inconvenience?

Not at all. But it's actually only one knob. "capicitance" I don't
have to bother with the others. Actually I rarely have to touch it
once it's been set as long as I was out in the open away from trees,
etc while setting it the first time. MK

406. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 08:59:40 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204070059.20e46ba8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145511

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CAFB27F.23A3D1EF@IEEE.org>...
> Mark Keith wrote:
> > A tuner will have a ballpark
> > > loss under one dB which is not enough to see an effect on your signal
> > > without accurate measurements. A mobile antenna tuner, under those
> > > conditions, is simply an inconvenience.
> >
> > Why would it be an inconvenience? I don't quite get that part.
>
> Driving down the road in traffic at 70mph twisting three knobs
> and watching an SWR meter is not an inconvenience?

I said.... But it's actually only one knob. "capicitance"
Maybe I should try capacitance.... MK

407. Re: In Need of Antenna help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 10:00:06 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cb015d7$1_4@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 145512

"Stew" <stew116@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:FYvr8.2781$CU.6444@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net...
> I have a Force 12 C4SXL beam and I am experiencing some problems with it
> recently. Every now and then it will show a short/or the SWR will jump .
The
> bad SWR remains that way until I apply my Amplifier. Then the Antenna
> returns back to normal. This beam uses no traps, where would be a good
place
> to start tracking the problem?
> Thanks
> Stew
Hi Stew,

I would clean and check all conections starting with the coax connection.
when your reassemble the beam put a thin layer of antioxident compound on
each joint.. I've have used No-Ox (brand name)(which can befound in most
electrical supply houses.) It has performed well for me over the years..
Hope you find the problem.
73 Dave

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.344 / Virus Database: 191 - Release Date: 4/2/02

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408. Re: Cobwebb antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 10:01:47 UTC
From: david <d.london@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <9QUr8.431$NG3.283509@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145513

"Mark Keith" <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:25eb70d7.0204052310.5e78fa2d@posting.google.com...
> post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote in message
news:<b6b4e772.0203110556.7bb541c8@posting.google.com>...
> > nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote in message
news:<25eb70d7.0203102200.240928f2@posting.google.com>...
> > > jason_hsu@my-deja.com (Jason Hsu) wrote in message
news:<f7d9a152.0203101851.170dfe44@posting.google.com>...
> > > > Is anyone here familiar with the Cobwebb antenna
> > > > (http://www.g3tpw.ukgateway.net/) for 10m/12m/15m/17m/20m? The
> > > > individual who makes and sells this antenna says that it is a series
> > > > of nested 1/2 wavelength dipoles bent into a square.
> > >
> > > It's what he says it is. You lose efficiency by having the elements
> > > closer together than 90 degrees due to cancellation. It's not quite as
> > > good as having all the dipoles spread apart. It should be quite usable
> > > though. MK
> >
> > Hi,
> >
> > I have just modeled the CobWebb antenna for 10-15-20 on EZNEC and I
> > must be wrong or it has quite a good gain in the three bands, problem
> > is very limited bandwidth.
> >
> > Could the reduced bandwidth be due to very low feedpoint impedance (~
> > 5ohms)? If so, how could this be improved? Maybe by placing the
> > different halos at different heights to reduce mutual coupling?
> >
> > I include the model file in a post to follow this one.
> >
> > Toni
>
> I can't do much with that text. Not sure if it can be converted or
> not..
> If I looked at that antenna correctly the other day, it seemed to be a
> set of parallel dipoles bent back. When modeling, how you feed that
> will be very important to the accuracy. I've found when modeling
> parallel dipoles, it best to test each band one at a time, and you
> must change the source to match the band. You can't feed all the
> elements at once and get an accurate model. Being the band you want to
> test is resonant, you must place the source on that element, and not
> have any of the other elements. In the real world the other legs are a
> high impedance and pretty much ignored. You want the program to think
> the same way. This means that each element must be seperated very

> slightly so that none touch each other at the feedpoint. Lets say I
> model a 80/40 parallel set of dipoles on one coax at 40 ft. I place
> the 80 element at 40 ft. I then place the 40 element at 39.9 ft, or
> whatever to keep them seperate. When I test 80m, I place the source on
> the 80 legs. When I test 40, I move the source to the 40 legs. This
> will give you a pretty accurate model for each band, and wire
> interaction is still dealt with by the program. But in a more accurate
> manner I think. You might try this method and see how the results come
> out. MK

I have been using two cobwebbs now for many years as a 2 ele quad ie turned them vertical, spaced 2.5 metres apart, if you have time and patience,(neither of much have I) then it is possible to make them work better than a 3 ele yagi by altering the length of the feeders to obtain a null from the back and sides.
I have now taken them down to replace one of the elements due to wind breakage, like i say they have been up for some time. As i removed them from the mast everything slipped and i broke one of the fibreglass booms. I am now considering adding another dipole to the pack for 40 metres using the broken bits.
Has anyone tried this to save me having to make my own measurements, like I said previously not much time and patience

thanks

david

409. Re: Question about MFJ-941D tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 11:37:47 UTC
From: kk4bh1@aol.comnospam
Message-ID: <20020407073747.24772.00002163@mb-cf.aol.com>
Source record: 145514

>Subject: Question about MFJ-941D tuner
>From: ".Bill M" TheRealExray@netscape.net
>Date: 4/5/02 11:53 AM Pacific Daylight Time
>Message-id: <3CADF2C1.603CB4F6@netscape.net>
>
>Is the balun in this unit a 1:1 type? It looks so. I ask because I
>notice the 941E model is sporting a 4:1.
>Just curious,
>Bill WX4A
>

Bill,
I own a 941D and the owners manual states it has a 4:1 balun.

73
Ken
KK4BH

410. Re: Question about MFJ-941D tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 12:06:05 UTC
From: ".Bill M." <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB0362D.377EC0E3@netscape.net>
Source record: 145515

> Bill,
> I own a 941D and the owners manual states it has a 4:1 balun.
>
> 73
> Ken
> KK4BH

Hmmm, interesting.
-Bill WX4A

411. Re: ta 33m mosley beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 12:27:11 UTC
From: Ken Ashcroft <ken@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ETHjFDBfsDs8EwZ5@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 145416

I can help with documentation if it is a TA33jnr, which I have.
In article <436bac24.0204060740.48311da3@posting.google.com>,
eaf07@yahoo.com writes
>eaf07@yahoo.com wrote in message
>news:<436bac24.0204031914.29516236@posting.google.com>...
>> I'm trying to assemble a ta-33-m, which I can't seem to find a manual
>> for. I have ordered a manual from Mosley, but it seems that they must
>> be in back order because it seems to be taking forever. If someone
>> knows where I might be able to get a manual, or if there is a site
>> where I might be able to access some of the assembly diagrams, I would
>> greatly appreciate it.
>> Thanks in advance
>
> The antenna was given to my father from someone who passed on, I
>have never put a beam together,so the task is a little harder for a
>first timer, all the tubes are together and not marked, I don't have
>any measurements on distance to
>get me in the ball park, the colors marked I guess have faded. Any
>help would be greatly appreciated.
>Andy Franco

--
Ken Ashcroft

412. Heathkit SA-2550 Antenna matcher

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 13:10:05 UTC
From: Albert Garcia <n8nn@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <NyXr8.23734$ml2.1858762@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145516

I'm looking for a Heathkit SA-2550 antenna matcher. Needs to be in operating condition.

Thanks, Bert N8NN

413. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 14:08:46 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <LlKwPOKcgeP2EmoVqZoxQIHMQ404@4ax.com>
Source record: 145517

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:

>Hi All
>
>Ham Radio question? I held a novice class ticket back in the mid-1060's.
>Is there a database maintained by the FCC or ?, or an organization that
>could send me some form of official verification of my former license
>status. Many years ago and all documentation, call book, etc. has been
>lost. Call sign was WN4BBN - unless my brain has also been misplaced. Any
>help would be appreciated.
>
>Regards
>Ed Laughery
>
>
>

Go to http://www.vanityhq.com/ and click on the W3HF Callbook Collection. He has callbooks going back to the 1920s.

Bob
k5qwg

414. ISM Band Designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 14:56:02 UTC
From: osiris@deltaville.net
Message-ID: <e59f93b2.0204070656.5da8180@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145518

Hello

Unless there is an objection, I am going to post links to some of my design work for antennas in the ISM band, from time to time.

I am no longer an Amature, in another life I was WB3JUO/KH6 and enjoyed QRP using my HW-8 from Hawaii.

Anyway, here is the link. http://osiris.urbanna.net/antenna_designs

From time to time I'll add something and I take requests (but don't promise how long it might take me to get the model done).

Enjoy,
--... ...--
-m-

415. Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 14:58:28 UTC
From: Ted <KD4ROXnospam@amsat.org>
Message-ID: <3CB05E94.5CB5C61C@amsat.org>
Source record: 145373
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

In the process of installing new electronics, I've received opposite advice from seemingly knowledgable people as to whether to ground the shield wire (in shielded cable) at one end or both ends. I'll quote the advice below and then solicit NG comment as to advantages/disadvantages of each method.

From an electronics tech who owns a company installing yacht electronics:

>You could add a shield braid or conduit over the coax between the tuner >and radio. Ground it at one end only!

From SEA Div of Datamarine, manufactures of the SEA 235 SSB I have bought:

> Ted, the more shielding and greater separation the better. The shielding > material needs to be grounded at both ends and preferably at any grounded > places along the route. We at SEA have been party to some interesting issues, > as an example, with engine servo control cabling that was shielded but the > shielding was grounded only at the servo ends.

> The engines went into reverse when the HF radio transmitted! > Grounding both ends of the shielding prevented the antenna effect from > occurring.

Another opinion on this subject came from Furuno re grounding the shielding on the NEMA and heading cables coming from the autopilot brain to the radar. Both in the Furuno manual and verbally, I was told to ground shielf only at one end. Verbally, I think the explanation was that it is assumed that the radar and the autopilot would be grounded at different places (e.g., to two different Dynaplate ground shoes). This would potentially set up the undesirable "ground loop"?? My assumption from this was that it would be best to ground both to the same Dynaplate, which is what I did. My further assumption is that since I did this, it makes no difference if I ground shield at one or both ends?

Ted KD4ROX S/V GARDYLOO
To reply direct, please remove "NOSPAM" from e-mail address.

416. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 15:11:57 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB061BD.29A41468@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145369

Bob Miller wrote:
> Go to http://www.vanityhq.com/ and click on the W3HF Callbook Collection. He has
> callbooks going back to the 1920s.

Does anyone have a way to look up the call of an SK by name? I've
forgotten the call of the ham who gave me my first conditional exam.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

417. G5RV on 160M

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 15:35:59 UTC
From: pws <p.grace@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <AJZr8.2973$NG3.587445@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145371

hi all

i've got a homebrew full size G5RV made with 450ohm feeder.

today i have joined the two feeders together and fed the othe direct to an earth stake.

has anyone else tried this or can suggest another way of doing this.

will this affect the performance on the other bands.

i understand now the antenna is a marconi T and not a G5RV.

any thoughta would be a great help

regards
paul MW0DCT

418. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 15:48:40 UTC
From: HRH <gi4uiv@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <3CB06A58.E24D4F9A@ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145372

Hi Guys

Thanks for the advice ......

Razor blade worked well. Inserted it well in at each corner of the base then
a little pressure from a plastic ice scraper under one corner.
As the corner lifted I inserted the razor blade along the side.
Did this at each corner in turn and off it came.
A drop of white spirit removed the gum from the box and the glass though it
also needed a wipe with a drop of metholated spirit to remove a slight scum
left by the white spirit.

Now ... if the brain had been working, I would have remembered to position the
glass mount antenna so as it left enough room for the tailgate wiper to
operate :-(

Cheers n Beers
Adrian GI4UIV

419. MFJ 202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 15:59:28 UTC
From: haywire4@earthlink.net
Message-ID: <3cb06b44.10122450@news.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145374

Hi
I just picked up an older MFJ 202 Noise Bridge.
I'm not sure how to use it.
Can anybody tell me?
Thanks Tom
KB9VHL

420. Re: In Need of Antenna help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 16:20:31 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb06326.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145370

Does that condition change when you rotate the beam? I would be more inclined to suspect the feedline than the antenna. I would worry BIG TIME about keying an amp into a shorted load or one with very high SWR. But then the two tubes in my amp cost +/-$700 to replace. (With care, they should outlast me.)

73... Ed, W5EJ

"Pastor-KC1DI" <elbc@pivot.net> wrote in message
news:3cb015d7$1_4@corp.newsgroups.com...
>
> "Stew" <stew116@attbi.com> wrote in message
> news:FYvr8.2781$CU.6444@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net...
> > I have a Force 12 C4SXL beam and I am experiencing some problems with it
> > recently. Every now and then it will show a short/or the SWR will jump .
> The
> > bad SWR remains that way until I apply my Amplifier. Then the Antenna
> > returns back to normal. This beam uses no traps, where would be a good
> place
> > to start tracking the problem?
> > Thanks
> > Stew
> Hi Stew,
>
> I would clean and check all conections starting with the coax connection.
> when your reassemble the beam put a thin layer of antioxident compound on
> each joint.. I've have used No-Ox (brand name)(which can befound in most
> electrical supply houses.) It has performed well for me over the years..
> Hope you find the problem.
> 73 Dave
>
>
>
> ---
> Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
> Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
> Version: 6.0.344 / Virus Database: 191 - Release Date: 4/2/02
>
>
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

421. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 16:22:49 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <ek_r8.12761$gA5.2135088@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145375

Hi Bob

Thank you very much.

The 1963-64, 1964-1965 is listed in his collection, so maybe he will be able
to help.

Regards
Ed L
"Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:LlKwPOKcgeP2EmoVqZoxQIHMQ404@4ax.com...
> "Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:
>
> >Hi All
> >
> >Ham Radio question? I held a novice class ticket back in the mid-1060's.
> >Is there a database maintained by the FCC or ?, or an organization that
> >could send me some form of official verification of my former license
> >status. Many years ago and all documentation, call book, etc. has been
> >lost. Call sign was WN4BBN - unless my brain has also been misplaced.
Any
> >help would be appreciated.
> >
> >Regards
> >Ed Laughery
> >
> >
> >
>
> Go to http://www.vanityhq.com/ and click on the W3HF Callbook Collection.
He has
> callbooks going back to the 1920s.
>
> Bob
> k5qwg
>

422. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 17:07:21 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CB07CC9.38D6B17@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 145378
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

If it is an antenna it will not really mater in most cases, gound both ends if possiable.

For low level electronic signal circuits, ground it on the end that is nearest the power source. That is the recommemded way from the makers of equipment where I work. It is a large industrial plant that has hundreds of computer controlled processes Using PLCs and other types of instrumentation.

Ted wrote:
>
> In the process of installing new electronics, I've received opposite
> advice from seemingly knowledgable people as to whether to ground the
> shield wire (in shielded cable) at one end or both ends. I'll quote the
> advice below and then solicit NG comment as to advantages/disadvantages
> of each method.

423. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 17:10:30 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CB07D86.9C1AAA64@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 145380

You normally want the electrical halfwavelength. To get this use the
free space formula and multiply it by the velocity factor for the coax.
For regular coax it is around.66 for the foam filled it is around .8 for
open wire it is near .95. YOu will have to look up the exect number
depending on the maker of the coax you are using.

VA3ATD wrote:
>
> To determine a 1/2 wave length of coax, is there any specific formula or
> do I use the standard formula that works with plain wire.
>
> Thanks in advance
> --
> 73, Tony
> VA3ATD
> London, Ontario
> "Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD

424. Re: Blaun needed-Receice Only Dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 17:11:26 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CB07DBE.4604437B@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 145381

For receiving it is overkill and you will probably be beter off without
one.

12kodiak wrote:
>
> Hi,
> I use a vertical dipole for 45-46 MHz scanning. Is a blaun necessary? Plus,
> it is difficult to keep it positioned at a 90 angle from the line. I do
> have a TV blaun/splitter at the back of my scanner too. Overkill or just
> plain useless?
> Im only quasi-tech proficient-so please humble your responses.
>
> Thanks for the help/suggestions
>
> Jason

425. Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 17:16:03 UTC
From: VA3ATD <a.duffy@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CB07ED3.4040801@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 145376

To determine a 1/2 wave length of coax, is there any specific formula or
do I use the standard formula that works with plain wire.

Thanks in advance
--
73, Tony
VA3ATD
London, Ontario
"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD

426. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 17:25:30 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cb0e009_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 145398
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Advice on grounding only one end of a shield comes from people who are incapable of designing common mode tolerant input stages. Grounding one end came about when plants expanded enough to have significant potential differences between different equipment, but the vendors were too cheap to get away from shielded single conductor signal cable. However, a cable with the shield grounded on only one end is a poor and ineffective shield against RF. Try it with coax to the antenna sometime and see how good it works. If the manufacturer will not warranty equipment with cable shields grounded on both ends, run, don't walk to another vendor. Galvanic corrosion issues should be handled in such a way that inter-equipment cabling does not enter the picture.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Ted <KD4ROXnospam@amsat.org> wrote in message
news:3CB05E94.5CB5C61C@amsat.org...
> In the process of installing new electronics, I've received opposite
> advice from seemingly knowledgable people as to whether to ground the
> shield wire (in shielded cable) at one end or both ends. I'll quote the
> advice below and then solicit NG comment as to advantages/disadvantages
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> From an electronics tech who owns a company installing yacht
> electronics:
>
> >You could add a shield braid or conduit over the coax between the tuner
> >and radio. Ground it at one end only!
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> From SEA Div of Datamarine, manufactures of the SEA 235 SSB I have
> bought:
>
> > Ted, the more shielding and greater separation the better. The shielding
> > material needs to be grounded at both ends and preferably at any
grounded
> > places along the route. We at SEA have been party to some interesting
issues, > as an example, with engine servo control cabling that was shielded
but the
> > shielding was grounded only at the servo ends.
>
> > The engines went into reverse when the HF radio transmitted!
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> > occurring.

>
> Another opinion on this subject came from Furuno re grounding the
> shielding on the NEMA and heading cables coming from the autopilot brain
> to the radar. Both in the Furuno manual and verbally, I was told to
> ground shielf only at one end. Verbally, I think the explanation was
> that it is assumed that the radar and the autopilot would be grounded at
> different places (e.g., to two different Dynaplate ground shoes). This
> would potentially set up the undesirable "ground loop"?? My assumption
> from this was that it would be best to ground both to the same
> Dynaplate, which is what I did. My further assumption is that since I
> did this, it makes no difference if I ground shield at one or both ends?
>
> Ted KD4ROX S/V GARDYLOO
> To reply direct, please remove "NOSPAM" from e-mail address.

427. Blaun needed-Receice Only Dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 17:38:41 UTC
From: 12kodiak <SPAM12kodiak@email.msn.com>
Message-ID: <#L$m6ul3BHA.1892@cpimsnntpa03>
Source record: 145377

Hi,
I use a vertical dipole for 45-46 MHz scanning. Is a blaun necessary? Plus, it is difficult to keep it positioned at a 90 angle from the line. I do have a TV blaun/splitter at the back of my scanner too. Overkill or just plain useless?
Im only quasi-tech proficient-so please humble your responses.

Thanks for the help/suggestions

Jason

428. Re: Dual/Tri band Ground plane HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 18:02:09 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020407140209.21482.00002637@mb-fj.aol.com>
Source record: 145379

>Subject: Dual/Tri band Ground plane HELP!
>From: "JEEPMON" JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM
>Date: Sat, Apr 6, 2002 12:21 AM
>Message-id: <stwr8.176947$Yv2.60914@rwcrnsc54>
>
>Will it work if I build a ground plane for 6m, 2m, 70cm.
>More specifically can I put all three 5/8 wavelength vertical elements on
>a
>disk that has a single PL-259 connector on it?
>I will put at least 3 or four 1/4 wavelength drooping radials on the antenna
>for each band.
>How do I figure the impedance for such an antenna?
>Will the antenna remain omnidirectional even though the three vertical
>elements will be place on an aluminum disk about less than 6 inches in
>diameter.
>I have seen a 2m/70cm antenna at:
> <A HREF="http://www.arrowantennas">Arrow Antenna Ground Plane</A> PLEASE LOOK
AT THIS ANTENNA!
>DOES IT WORK?
>This is exactly the type of antenna I want to design but I would like to
>have 6m/2m/1.23m/70cm/23cm/13cm vertical elements.
>I know this is allot and the would not be enough room for all the radials
>but how about just 6m/2m/70cm.
>Can I make this antenna with 5/8 wavelength vertical elements or should
>I
>stick with 1/4 wave and why?

The Arrow Antenna GP146/440 works because it is a 1/4 wave ground plane for 2
meters and a OSJ for 70 cm

73 Al Lowe N0IMW
<A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com/">ArrowAntennas.com</A>

429. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 18:13:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <af11bu00dbq8fn08v696hge4eu5b563459@4ax.com>
Source record: 145382
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sun, 07 Apr 2002 10:58:28 -0400, Ted <KD4ROXnospam@amsat.org>
wrote:

>In the process of installing new electronics, I've received opposite
>advice from seemingly knowledgable people as to whether to ground the
>shield wire (in shielded cable) at one end or both ends. I'll quote the
>advice below and then solicit NG comment as to advantages/disadvantages
>of each method.
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>> Ted, the more shielding and greater separation the better. The shielding
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>
>> The engines went into reverse when the HF radio transmitted!
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>> occurring.
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>ground shielf only at one end. Verbally, I think the explanation was
>that it is assumed that the radar and the autopilot would be grounded at
>different places (e.g., to two different Dynaplate ground shoes). This
>would potentially set up the undesirable "ground loop"?? My assumption
>from this was that it would be best to ground both to the same
>Dynaplate, which is what I did. My further assumption is that since I
>did this, it makes no difference if I ground shield at one or both ends?
>
>Ted KD4ROX S/V GARDYLOO
>To reply direct, please remove "NOSPAM" from e-mail address.

Hi Ted,

Shielding and grounding are not the same pursuit. The first rule of grounding is that you shouldn't be able to break its path. That means that grounding should NOT be performed through connectored lines a la coax shell. Failure to observe this could be fatal - literally. This is the implication when you hear "ground loop." The utterer of this expression is clearly admitting to a major ground problem being ignored.

Where you cannot join separate grounds, and there is a potential difference (almost always and possibly lethal), you encounter shielding problems as you describe above. The solution is NOT simply letting one shield end float. One solution is found in Tri-axial cable where the shields are floated at one, but opposite from the other, end. Other solutions consist of inductive or capacitative coupling (by components that are "ground busted" - telephone isolation transformers are classic examples for AF; opto-couplers for data).

The problems of grounding and shielding are individual to the equipment and site and generalizing is difficult given the world complicates life with a variety of generalized-rule breakers. One of the general solutions I offered above of capacitative coupling has to observe the complexities of the Common and Differential Modes that are established by the geometries of wavelength and haphazard ground points. I note one of your "professional" sources suggests frequent connections to ground (not much of a plan, and more than a hint of superstitious paranoia).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

430. Re: G5RV on 160M

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 18:16:41 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB08D09.DDACFF30@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145383

pws wrote:
>
> hi all
>
> i've got a homebrew full size G5RV made with 450ohm feeder.
>
> today i have joined the two feeders together and fed the othe direct to an
> earth stake.

The other what? The coax braid?

> has anyone else tried this or can suggest another way of doing this.

You have a 27ft vertical with a top hat. That's not going to give you
50 ohms on 160m. You need a matching network at the earth stake. You
also need a better "ground" than just a stake (in most locations).

> will this affect the performance on the other bands.

Of course, it probably will change it drastically. It will certainly
drastically change the impedances seen by the coax.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

431. Re: Blaun needed-Receice Only Dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 18:31:45 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rk31bugesbg7a9ihgsbe2qvuno4tuuhdpi@4ax.com>
Source record: 145384

On Sun, 7 Apr 2002 13:38:41 -0400, "12kodiak"
<SPAM12kodiak@email.msn.com> wrote:

>Hi,
>I use a vertical dipole for 45-46 MHz scanning. Is a blaun necessary? Plus,
>it is difficult to keep it positioned at a 90 angle from the line. I do
>have a TV blaun/splitter at the back of my scanner too. Overkill or just
>plain useless?
>Im only quasi-tech proficient-so please humble your responses.
>
>Thanks for the help/suggestions
>
>Jason
>

Hi Jason,

A 1:1 BalUn at the antenna would be useful for both preserving your
vertical sensitivity (presuming you want to exclude horizontally
polarized signals) and keeping domestic noise out (presuming the
antenna is located up and away from the house, and the line passes
through the house's noisy regions). Try to keep the line at 90ï¿½ for
at least as long as one antenna element's length (mount the antenna on
a yard-arm).

My vertical dipoles are built sleeve style. This allows the
transmission line to drop through the lower arm (a hollow aluminum
tube). I cannot say how much this disturbs balance, tuning, or
pattern, as I was wholly unconcerned with those characteristics.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

432. Re: Now concentrate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 19:07:37 UTC
From: Clive <Clive@india.cov>
Message-ID: <3CB09983.99FB0174@india.cov>
Source record: 145385

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
>
> Ran across this little jewel while surfing...
>
> www.do-not-zzz.com
>
> made my day ;.)

QRZzzzzzzzzzzzzz......

73 de Clive.

433. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham call database????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 19:16:07 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <uL0s8.11245$VM5.3259131@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145386

HI

Happy to report that my licensing information was found in the 1965-66 call book, The page is almost on its way. Thanks to everyone for all the help.

Regards
Ed L

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message news:ek_r8.12761$gA5.2135088@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> Hi Bob
>
> Thank you very much.
>
> The 1963-64, 1964-1965 is listed in his collection, so maybe he will be able
> to help.
>
> Regards
> Ed L
> "Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
> news:LlKwPOKcgeP2EmoVqZoxQIHMQ404@4ax.com...
> > "Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:
> >
> > >Hi All
> > >
> > >Ham Radio question? I held a novice class ticket back in the mid-1060's.
> > >Is there a database maintained by the FCC or ?, or an organization that
> > >could send me some form of official verification of my former license
> > >status. Many years ago and all documentation, call book, etc. has been
> > >lost. Call sign was WN4BBN - unless my brain has also been misplaced.
> Any
> > >help would be appreciated.
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> > >Ed Laughery
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> > >
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> > Go to http://www.vanityhq.com/ and click on the W3HF Callbook Collection.
> He has
> > callbooks going back to the 1920s.

> >
> > Bob
> > k5qwg
> >
>
>
>

434. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 19:44:40 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <a8q7j6rrd1@slb1.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 145387
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Ted:

Shielding and grounding are *NOT* the same thing.

"Shielding" is the use of "screens" or "shields", be they electrostatic or magnetic to protect circuitry and transmission lines from external electromagnetic interference [EMI]. Generically this use of screens for shielding is known as EMI protection.

"Grounding" is the creation of a "common return path" for electrical currents which is necessary to complete the circuit or path from the source of a current back to that source again.

Every electrical circuit must have a complete and continuous path [That's why it's called a circuit.] extending from the potential source and returning back to the source again.

Such a circuit may or may not include a "common part" or "ground" that may be shared with other such circuits.

If a proposed circuit has no other return path then it must be connected to a "ground" or common part which can supply that path. This "ground" has nothing to do with shielding, it is merely for the purpose of providing a return path for the current.

In fact, strange as it seems to the uninitiated, it is sometimes necessary to provide shielding for a ground!

Once a return path has been established, and this may or may not be called "ground", then one can worry about shielding.

Often, in many cases of shielding, it is in fact better to "connect" the shield of a transmission line being protected from EMI at only one end of a cable.

Unfortunately, and this is the way Mother Nature has arranged it, most of the causes of EMI cannot be found on schematic diagrams, parts lists or cabling diagrams. These are all secondary or parasitic effects. Because of this... usually a lot of experience and judgement backed by experience is needed to perform effective shielding.

If you do not have a thorough understanding of such things, you are just working in the dark and many experts advice will sound like "black magic" to you. You are then reduced to trying ad hoc connections and trial and error techniques to reduce the effects of EMI. One can be successful this way, but it often takes a lot of cutting and trying.

If your SOLAS [safety of life at sea] depends upon this... then get the
advice and help of a professional with a track record.

Best,

--Peter K1PO

"Ted" <KD4ROXnospam@amsat.org> wrote in message
news:3CB05E94.5CB5C61C@amsat.org...
> In the process of installing new electronics, I've received opposite
> advice from seemingly knowledgable people as to whether to ground the
> shield wire (in shielded cable) at one end or both ends. I'll quote the
> advice below and then solicit NG comment as to advantages/disadvantages
> of each method.
>
> From an electronics tech who owns a company installing yacht
> electronics:
>
> >You could add a shield braid or conduit over the coax between the tuner
> >and radio. Ground it at one end only!
>
> From SEA Div of Datamarine, manufactures of the SEA 235 SSB I have
> bought:
>
> > Ted, the more shielding and greater separation the better. The shielding
> > material needs to be grounded at both ends and preferably at any
grounded
> > places along the route. We at SEA have been party to some interesting
issues, > as an example, with engine servo control cabling that was shielded
but the
> > shielding was grounded only at the servo ends.
>
> > The engines went into reverse when the HF radio transmitted!
> > Grounding both ends of the shielding prevented the antenna effect from
> > occurring.
>
> Another opinion on this subject came from Furuno re grounding the
> shielding on the NEMA and heading cables coming from the autopilot brain
> to the radar. Both in the Furuno manual and verbally, I was told to
> ground shielf only at one end. Verbally, I think the explanation was
> that it is assumed that the radar and the autopilot would be grounded at
> different places (e.g., to two different Dynaplate ground shoes). This
> would potentially set up the undesirable "ground loop"?? My assumption
> from this was that it would be best to ground both to the same
> Dynaplate, which is what I did. My further assumption is that since I
> did this, it makes no difference if I ground shield at one or both ends?
>
> Ted KD4ROX S/V GARDYLOO
> To reply direct, please remove "NOSPAM" from e-mail address.

435. Re: G5RV on 160M

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 20:39:28 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8qapvbgh1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145388
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Congratulations ! You have just had the same brainwave as Louis Varney G5RV had many years ago. He said strap the two wires in the feedline together and run the thing as a T-antenna on 160 meters.

You will need a fairly good ground like 8 radials or similar and a simple L-network tuner. It will go very well.
--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
pws wrote in message
news:AJZr8.2973$NG3.587445@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com...
> hi all
>
> i've got a homebrew full size G5RV made with 450ohm feeder.
>
> today i have joined the two feeders together and fed the othe direct to an
> earth stake.
>
> has anyone else tried this or can suggest another way of doing this.
>
> will this affect the performance on the other bands.
>
> i understand now the antenna is a marconi T and not a G5RV.
>
> any thoughta would be a great help
>
> regards
> paul MW0DCT
>
>

436. Best FM Antenna-help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 20:40:29 UTC
From: Victor Andr&#65533; Moinhos <raves@clix.pt>
Message-ID: <1018212028.713258@news.iol.pt>
Source record: 145389

Hello,
I am loking for the best antenna (88MHz),to build it myself for a 5W FM
Transmitter.
Any opnions, and any shematics to help me build this antenna.

Tanks

437. Re: Dual/Tri band Ground plane HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 21:01:58 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <at2s8.244098$q2.27201@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 145390

What does OSJ mean?
Also, does that mean you couldn't use 5/8 wave verticles?

"Arrow146" <arrow146@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020407140209.21482.00002637@mb-fj.aol.com...
> >Subject: Dual/Tri band Ground plane HELP!
> >From: "JEEPMON" JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM
> >Date: Sat, Apr 6, 2002 12:21 AM
> >Message-id: <stwr8.176947$Yv2.60914@rwcrnsc54>
> >
> >Will it work if I build a ground plane for 6m, 2m, 70cm.
> >More specifically can I put all three 5/8 wavelength vertical elements on
> >a
> >disk that has a single PL-259 connector on it?
> >I will put at least 3 or four 1/4 wavelength drooping radials on the
antenna
> >for each band.
> >How do I figure the impedance for such an antenna?
> >Will the antenna remain omnidirectional even though the three vertical
> >elements will be place on an aluminum disk about less than 6 inches in
> >diameter.
> >I have seen a 2m/70cm antenna at:
> > <A HREF="http://www.arrowantennas">Arrow Antenna Ground Plane</A> PLEASE
LOOK
> AT THIS ANTENNA!
> >DOES IT WORK?
> >This is exactly the type of antenna I want to design but I would like to
> >have 6m/2m/1.23m/70cm/23cm/13cm vertical elements.
> >I know this is allot and the would not be enough room for all the radials
> >but how about just 6m/2m/70cm.
> >Can I make this antenna with 5/8 wavelength vertical elements or should
> >I
> >stick with 1/4 wave and why?
>
> The Arrow Antenna GP146/440 works because it is a 1/4 wave ground plane
for 2
> meters and a OSJ for 70 cm
>
> 73 Al Lowe N0IMW
> <A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com/">ArrowAntennas.com</A>
>

438. FS: Just some gear

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 21:02:52 UTC
From: aokd5fxt@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020407170252.02374.00000012@mb-fn.news.cs.com>
Source record: 145391

Some antenna stuff here.. if anyone is interested. better stuff on pg 2
http://ourworld.cs.com/AO%20KD5FXT/ITEMS+1-15/1thru15.html

Bill

439. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 21:17:46 UTC
From: VA3ATD <a.duffy@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CB0B77A.4030508@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 145392

Thanks Ralph!

Basically the formula would be (491.8 x VF of coax)/f in mHz for a 1/2
wavelength of coax.

I had a feeling that was it, but I couldn't find a definitive answer in
the books I have. They mentioned the 5% rule for wire dipoles, but that
was all I found using the index etc without reading the whole book.

73, Tony

Ralph Mowery wrote:

> You normally want the electrical halfwavelength. To get this use the
> free space formula and multiply it by the velocity factor for the coax.
> For regular coax it is around.66 for the foam filled it is around .8 for
> open wire it is near .95. YOu will have to look up the exect number
> depending on the maker of the coax you are using.
>
>
> VA3ATD wrote:
>
>>To determine a 1/2 wave length of coax, is there any specific formula or
>>do I use the standard formula that works with plain wire.
>>
>>Thanks in advance
>>--
>>73, Tony
>>VA3ATD
>>London, Ontario
>>"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD
>>

--
73, Tony
VA3ATD
London, Ontario
"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD

440. Re: Best FM Antenna-help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 21:25:02 UTC
From: ".Bill M." <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB0B92E.3F8E38D8@netscape.net>
Source record: 145393

"Victor Andri¿½ Moinhos" wrote:
>
> Hello,
> I am loking for the best antenna (88MHz),to build it myself for a 5W FM
> Transmitter.
> Any opnions, and any shematics to help me build this antenna.
>
> Tanks

Tanks,
A simple quarter-wave ground plane antenna might be easiest. Take any
available data and rescale it for your frequency. If you want
directivity, you can use a small yagi.
GL,

441. Looking for a program...Guy.Exe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 22:43:46 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub1iv4lotbgf96@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145394

Looking for a program called Guy.Exe by K6STI. Don't know if it's shareware, or whatever. Program is supposed to calculate the effects on an antenna with different guy wire lengths supporting a tower.

Reply here or remove the Spam Block from my E-Mail Address.

Tnx,
Mark

--
"Firearms are no more responsible for killing someone, than the spoon is responsible for making Rosie O'Donnell fat."

442. Re: looking for user opinions on Cushcraft A4S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 23:00:02 UTC
From: Neil <DontDoIt@ImNotHere.com>
Message-ID: <kli1bu8mstvigt1c0hue58p5vegii68b5d@4ax.com>
Source record: 145395

The Cushcraft A4S is truly an educational antenna, owning one builds character. You won't to miss out on any of the fun:

1. You'll learn to check your swr every time the rain or snow comes, since the center frequency moves about 150kc down when it's wet. It helps build your skills at reading your SWR. And, if you use a manual antenna tuner, you're sure to enjoy having to re-establish the norms for any particular operating frequency depending on the weather.

2. The traps are guaranteed to fail with regularity. Just think of the glee you'll have raising and lowering your tower and/or antenna every 6 months so that you can disassemble the traps and re-establish good contacts inside.

3. You'll also have the benefit of learning to increase your patience while trying to get help from the company, who will regularly deny that there's any problem with the product. It can be almost a religious experience calling into their tech support line to hear the recording say "We're sorry, no-one's here to take your call now, please call again later".

4. When you finally decide to get rid of the A4S (as many owners do) you get to learn all about how to lie creatively about why you're changing antennas. It's great practice for Ebay. You're sure to try such time-honored classics like "I've moved to a restricted development, they won't let me put up a beam", or "I'm not as active as I was, and I'm doing mostly VHF now", and of course everyone's favorite "It's a super antenna, but my wife says it had to go".

All in all, I highly recommend the A4S, and take it from a person who owns three of them. In fact, I've got a garage full of replacement traps, left over elements, coils, covers and discarded vinyl caps, all of which I've needed to keep just one working A4S in the air. Friends have come to giving me all of their unwanted A4S traps just so that I can complete my collection.

Of course, there's one more advantage: family togetherness. Just this weekend my son came in from out of town and asked what we could do together. Well none of that foolish stuff like going to an amusement park, riding bikes together, or taking a hike on a nearby mountain, no none of that for me. Instead we spent the weekend lowering, removing and fixing my beloved A4S. Boy, was that fun (again).

So, rush out and buy one and join the club. Because you know what they say about A4S owners: "There's one born every minute".

Neil, K1VY
NeilR@innermedia.com

No I'm not kidding.

On Sun, 07 Apr 2002 21:28:06 GMT, j <twoube@yahoo.com> wrote:

>I'm thinking of getting the A4S and wondering if there's anyone there
>would has one who could let me know their opinions of it please.
>Thanks!
>
>twoube@yahoo.com
>=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
>X-No-Archive: Yes

443. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 23:09:02 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8qjie$74n$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145396

Incidentally, the Velocity Factor (VF) for ALL solid polyethelene insulated coaxial cables is 0.665 regardless of the coaxial line impedance Zo.

This should be engraved on everybody's heart. If not, make an entry in your notebooks. Savings in Internet bandwidth (a misnomer) will be enormous !

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Alias Punchinello.
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

444. Re: Best FM Antenna-help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-07 23:13:53 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8qjrg$80o$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145397

.Bill M. <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CB0B92E.3F8E38D8@netscape.net...
> "Victor Andr&#65533; Moinhos" wrote:
> >
> > Hello,
> > I am loking for the best antenna (88MHz),to build it myself for a 5W FM
> > Transmitter.
> > Any opnions, and any shematics to help me build this antenna.
> >
> > Tanks
>
> Tanks,
> A simple quarter-wave ground plane antenna might be easiest. Take any
> available data and rescale it for your frequency. If you want
> directivity, you can use a small yagi.
==========

```
Or, for starters, just erect a coax-fed 1/2-wave dipole.
```

445. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 00:40:48 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <kG5s8.34502$oN6.736537@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 145399

Wouldn't the shunt capacitance of the cable kill most of the signal?

Pete

"Jim Weir" <jim@rst-engr.com> wrote in message
news:uak7jfphmp8j1f@corp.supernews.com...
> I don't believe this is currently true for designs done for the last 20
> years or so. Most modern radios can take plain old 50R coax and work with
> fairly long strings of it. The input is a low-z broadbanded amplifier
that
> could care less about how long the coax is -- it just wants any signal it
> can get. I've got about 20' of RG-174 between a Rat Shack garden variety
> "auto" radio and the coathanger out in the wingtip and have the same, if
not
> better, performance than the same exact model radio in a "standard" auto
> installation with hi-z coax out to the factory antenna. Airplane on the
> ground, not in the air.
>
> Jim
>
>
> "> The input of a AM car radio is more than just high impedance. It is
> > resonated. An important factor is that the AM automotive broadcast whip
> and
> > its feed line is resonated so the capacitance of each is negated.
>
>

446. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 00:43:54 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <eJ5s8.34515$oN6.735979@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 145400

In most early tube car receivers the antenna was part of the input RF stage tuned circuit, like a tuned active antenna. There was a small trimmer to fine tune (actually part of the alignment) the radio to compensate for the coaxial capacitance; which was set for maximum signal at a station at the high end of the dial.

Pete

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message news:a84hau41ul8uujgiv4ibmbta0983r5kv8p@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 01 Apr 2002 16:28:32 GMT, david.j.hill@ntlworld.com (David
> Hill) wrote:
>
> >Hi, what is the impedence of a car broadcast radio Antenna?
> >
> >Thanks in advance
> >
> >David
>
> Hi David,
>
> If by broadcast you mean AM, then on the order of 0.02 - j50000 Ohms.
> For FM it could resonate with a Z near 30 to 40 Ohms.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

447. Force12 newsgroup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 00:44:18 UTC
From: Stew <stew116@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <BJ5s8.245725$q2.27843@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 145401

Does anyone know if Force 12 Antenna's have a newsgroup you can ask
questions ?
Thanks
Stew

448. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 00:46:51 UTC
From: Michael Neverdosky <michaeln@cfl.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CB0E843.8307BD61@cfl.rr.com>
Source record: 145402
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

As technicians we don't have the luxury of designing the circuits.
We have to make the systems work with what we are given.

These single ended signal shields are not on single conductor cables,
they
are on balanced lines. There are two conductors, usually twisted
together
that are the signal and return lines and there is a braided shield.
The Navy has miles of this stuff in most ships for audio lines. On Navy
ships the shields are grounded at a central location, usually in radio
central.
If someone goes out and starts grounding the far ends of the shields you
start getting lots of crosstalk.

What is commonly called the shield on a coax cable is not really a
shield but
is the return conductor. You can look it as the inside of the outer
conductor
is the return and the outside of the outer conductor is the shield but
this
confuses the issue and decreases the effectiveness of the shield because
you
never want signal currents flowing on the shield.

Look at really high speed data lines. You always have matched pairs of
wire for
each signal and return, usually twisted. The entire cable is covered by
a
shield and there is also a *ground conductor. Neither the shield nor the
ground
ever carry signal currents.

The usage of the word ground for a return path, for signal or power is a
mistake that confuses the issue.

We could write an entire book on the subject and not really cover it
all.

michael N6CHV

Crazy George wrote:
>
> Advice on grounding only one end of a shield comes from people who are
> incapable of designing common mode tolerant input stages. Grounding one end
> came about when plants expanded enough to have significant potential

> differences between different equipment, but the vendors were too cheap to
> get away from shielded single conductor signal cable. However, a cable with
> the shield grounded on only one end is a poor and ineffective shield against
> RF. Try it with coax to the antenna sometime and see how good it works. If
> the manufacturer will not warranty equipment with cable shields grounded on
> both ends, run, don't walk to another vendor. Galvanic corrosion issues
> should be handled in such a way that inter-equipment cabling does not enter
> the picture.

449. Re: looking for user opinions on Cushcraft A4S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 01:34:16 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb0e913.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145403

I had one. Nice working beam. However... construction was shoddy. I could insert tube A into tube B, and tighten C-clamp as far as it would go. Then, turn the assembly up on end and tube A would slide right out.

I took every slotted element end and cut an additional slot at 90 degrees to the first so each end had slots forming an "X" looking at the end of the tube. Then they were really tight. I also put some anti-corrosion compound in the joints... stuff Mosley used to make. I believe I put one self-taping metal screw in each joint as well.

Having seen a lot of beams with elements pointing in different directions, when I tightened the elements onto the boom, I added a self-tapping screw to each, to prevent them moving around the boom. The beam was up for eight or ten years before we moved to another state. It survived an ice storm or two and at least one 110mph wind without anything getting out of whack. It was a decent performer.

If I were to put up a new beam today, I think I'd go with a big Force 12 if space and the budget permitted. I hear so many great things about them and the big Mosleys.

Hope this helps...

73, Ed, W5EJ

"j" <twoube@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:loe1bugb24s5k5nhds5nn2lgvote0iudp2@4ax.com...
> I'm thinking of getting the A4S and wondering if there's anyone there
> would has one who could let me know their opinions of it please.
> Thanks!
>
> twoube@yahoo.com
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
> X-No-Archive: Yes

450. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 01:38:32 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CB0F498.9C6ED8D2@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 145408

The 5% rule is for cutting a dipole antenna. As you seem to have a book, I won't go into it but dipole antennas are cut to the same 1/2 wavelength number (492) and the length is then multiplied by a factor that takes the diameter of the wire into it. The number 468 devided by the frequency is usually the starting place mentioned in the books. Then there is a small factor if the wire is insulated. Much too many things to think of for simple antennas. Just cut it a few feet longer than you think you need and see where it has the lowest swr then cut to frequency.

VA3ATD wrote:
>
> Thanks Ralph!
>
> Basically the formula would be (491.8 x VF of coax)/f in mHz for a 1/2
> wavelength of coax.
>
> I had a feeling that was it, but I couldn't find a definitive answer in
> the books I have. They mentioned the 5% rule for wire dipoles, but that
> was all I found using the index etc without reading the whole book.
>
>

451. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 01:42:53 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb0e914.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145404
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Ted...

It would have been helpful to know what exactly you're installing. If you're talking about "coax" as in an antenna feedline, BY ALL MEANS... GROUND IT AT BOTH ENDS!! Leaving one end ungrounded will cause all kinds of problems with your radio and antenna and could easily damage the radio itself.

I always ground shielded cables at both ends. If I have problems... noise pickup, RF on a microphone, etc., THEN I may try ungrounding one end to see if I have a ground loop problem.

Don't worry about problems unless/until you have them.

Ed, W5EJ

"Ted" <KD4ROXnospam@amsat.org> wrote in message news:3CB05E94.5CB5C61C@amsat.org...
> In the process of installing new electronics, I've received opposite
> advice from seemingly knowledgable people as to whether to ground the
> shield wire (in shielded cable) at one end or both ends. I'll quote the
> advice below and then solicit NG comment as to advantages/disadvantages
> of each method.
>
> From an electronics tech who owns a company installing yacht
> electronics:
>
> >You could add a shield braid or conduit over the coax between the tuner
> >and radio. Ground it at one end only!
>
> From SEA Div of Datamarine, manufactures of the SEA 235 SSB I have
> bought:
>
> > Ted, the more shielding and greater separation the better. The shielding
> > material needs to be grounded at both ends and preferably at any grounded
> > places along the route. We at SEA have been party to some interesting issues, > as an example, with engine servo control cabling that was shielded but the
> > shielding was grounded only at the servo ends.
>
> > The engines went into reverse when the HF radio transmitted!
> > Grounding both ends of the shielding prevented the antenna effect from
> > occurring.
>

> Another opinion on this subject came from Furuno re grounding the
> shielding on the NEMA and heading cables coming from the autopilot brain
> to the radar. Both in the Furuno manual and verbally, I was told to
> ground shielf only at one end. Verbally, I think the explanation was
> that it is assumed that the radar and the autopilot would be grounded at
> different places (e.g., to two different Dynaplate ground shoes). This
> would potentially set up the undesirable "ground loop"?? My assumption
> from this was that it would be best to ground both to the same
> Dynaplate, which is what I did. My further assumption is that since I
> did this, it makes no difference if I ground shield at one or both ends?
>
> Ted KD4ROX S/V GARDYLOO
> To reply direct, please remove "NOSPAM" from e-mail address.

452. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 01:43:56 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8qskrlhe1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145405

> Wouldn't the shunt capacitance of the cable kill most of the signal?
==========

No ! Capacitance is a lossless material. If it is not attended to it merely reduces the volts. All that's necessary is to tune out the capacitance and the volts reappear - magnified.

It all reduces to maximising not current nor voltage, but maximising signal POWER into the first transistor. It is the old Z-matching problem.

The problem with modern receiver front-ends is that they do not have the sharply tuned arrangements to cover a whole band of frequencies. It is all a great compromise.

So, what with high-powered MF transmitters, the defficiency is made up with high receiver gain. Rx gain for use with short whips mounted on cars is much higher than the gain needed from commercial and amateur communications receivers used with high 1/2-wave dipoles or full size verticals.

But we get by !

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

453. Re: Force12 newsgroup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 01:57:46 UTC
From: Richard <w7yes@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <uO6s8.15138$Sa2.12820@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145406

Try this page to be added:

http://force12inc.com/F12-NEWS-REFLECTOR.htm

> "Stew" <stew116@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:BJ5s8.245725$q2.27843@sccrnsc01...
> Does anyone know if Force 12 Antenna's have a newsgroup you can ask
> questions ?
> Thanks
> Stew

454. Re: G5RV on 160M

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 02:02:07 UTC
From: rb <rbigg@seii.net>
Message-ID: <a8r0rl$db5$1@news.chatlink.com>
Source record: 145411

Yep, your G5RV isn't a G5RV on 160. It is in fact sort of a top loaded Marconi T worked against ground. You need a good ground for it work very well. However, it will get you out on 160, as you'll have a short vertical with top loading, in effect. I guess all the G5RV variants that are in the 102' length range feed them this way on 160. Have fun.

455. Radiation Pattern 3D Plotting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 02:31:44 UTC
From: Su K Yong <Su.Yong@ee.ed.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CB10110.C5DE9C99@ee.ed.ac.uk>
Source record: 145407

Hi! I am not sure this question is appropriate to ask in this news group. Sorry if this is not the case.

I wanted to plot the radiation pattern of an antenna (Omni-directional & dipoles antenna, antenna array) in 3 dimensional view using matlab. for example on page 163 of Antenna Theory Analysis and Design by C.A Balanis.

I have tried to figure this for quite sometimes but still fail.

I hope someone is able to help me out or give me some tips on this. Thanks very much.

Regards,
Su

456. Radiation Pattern 3D Plotting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 02:38:20 UTC
From: Su K Yong <Su.Yong@ee.ed.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CB1029C.67E12EE5@ee.ed.ac.uk>
Source record: 145409

Hi! I am not sure this question is appropriate to ask in this news group. Sorry if this is not the case.

I wanted to plot the radiation pattern of an antenna (Omni-directional & dipoles antenna, antenna array) in 3 dimensional view using matlab. for example on page 163 of Antenna Theory Analysis and Design by C.A Balanis.

I have tried to figure this for quite sometimes but still fail.

I hope someone is able to help me out or give me some tips on this. Thanks very much.

Regards,
Su

457. Re: Force12 newsgroup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 02:50:10 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8r0h2rbc1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145410

```
> Does anyone know if Force 12 Antenna's have a newsgroup you can ask
> questions ?
==============================

Go no further - stop right here and ask what you like. An "anti old wives
crusade" has already been mounted. You will not be molested by inferior
people unless you ask for it.
---
Reg.
```

458. FS swr meters and ant. switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 04:39:50 UTC
From: KC8SSG <kc8ssg@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <qa9s8.88$Z46.1015@news>
Source record: 145412
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

I have some excess stuff. Make me an offer or a trade.I'm interested in VHF
and UHF stuff.
1) MURA CBM-20 swr/field strength/watt meter 10watts/100watts
small but heavy for it's size
2) Para Dynamics PDC-550 larger and has 3 meters SWR/WATTS/MODULATION
forward and reflected switch
3 power levels 10/100/1000
swr and mod tuning knobs
3)B&W Model 595 - 6 position antenna switch.used but works.
4)MFJ Model 812B VHF SWR/Wattmeter
All items are used but working.

--
KC8SSG

459. WTB 2 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 04:50:29 UTC
From: KC8SSG <kc8ssg@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <pk9s8.89$Z46.1157@news>
Source record: 145413
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

I'm in need of a 2 meter vert. Anybody have one laying around?Please email
me with price and specs.
Thanks
Rob
KC8SSG

460. Re: WTB 2 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 06:21:35 UTC
From: Tony Hwang <dragon40@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CB13736.C9D5909A@shaw.ca>
Source record: 145414
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

Hi,
Why don't you make one?
Very easy. GP, J-pole, 1/4 wave, etc.
Have some fun.
73,
Tony, VE6CGX

KC8SSG wrote:
>
> I'm in need of a 2 meter vert. Anybody have one laying around?Please email
> me with price and specs.
> Thanks
> Rob
> KC8SSG

461. HF Loop with lower leg grounded?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 10:36:04 UTC
From: Karl Juul <karljuul@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ooes8.48087$GF1.8214654@typhoon.nyroc.rr.com>
Source record: 145415

I'm giving some thought to trying a rectangular loop (oriented in the vertical plane) for use on all bands (160-10) and tuned remotely with an SGC-230 tuner.

My only existing supports are the house and a tall tree about 80 feet away (I currently run a random wire to that point now).

My thought is to have the bottom leg of the loop run along the ground, slightly buried, with the tuner feeding it at one lower corner. I'm thinking this would be more efficient than an end-fed wire which needs radials for the return path.

Is this something that has been tried before? My search has produced nothing so far and I would like to benefit from other's mistakes if possible.

thanks-

Karl

462. Re: HF Loop with lower leg grounded?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 12:07:04 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8s158qcf1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145417

Hi Carl,

A large vertical loop with the bottom horizontal wire along the ground, or shallow buried, will behave exactly like an inverted-U with a very lossy ground connection at each end.

The two lossy ground connections result from having only ONE RADIAL wire in contact with the soil. The current round the loop will prefer to flow in the soil and not in the buried wire. The single wire has a high inductive reactance. Very little current will flow in the wire at its centre.

There's very little improvement from laying the wire along the soil surface. Efficiency begins to improve only when the bottom wire is raised 1 or 2 metres above the soil level. This means raising the whole loop higher. If you raise only the bottom wire then the area enclosed by the loop is smaller and efficiency is then lost in that way. You can't win !

Highest efficiency can be achieved only raising the whole antenna at least 1/4-wavelength above ground.

In your case it would be better just to have an inverted-U antenna and NOT complete the loop along the ground. Save the bottom wire.

The principal effect of a ground, good or bad, at the other end of an inverted-U is to completely change the tuner L and C settings at the near end. The fellow at the receiving end will probably notice no difference

But go ahead and try it. See what happens. It will only take a few minutes if you have enough enamelled copper wire lying idle.

Cheers, Reg, G4FGQ

--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Karl Juul <karljuul@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ooes8.48087$GF1.8214654@typhoon.nyroc.rr.com...
> I'm giving some thought to trying a rectangular loop (oriented in the
> vertical plane) for use on all bands (160-10) and tuned remotely with an
> SGC-230 tuner.
>
> My only existing supports are the house and a tall tree about 80 feet away
> (I currently run a random wire to that point now).
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> My thought is to have the bottom leg of the loop run along the ground,
> slightly buried, with the tuner feeding it at one lower corner. I'm
> thinking this would be more efficient than an end-fed wire which needs
> radials for the return path.
>
> Is this something that has been tried before? My search has produced
> nothing so far and I would like to benefit from other's mistakes if
> possible.
>
> thanks-
>
> Karl
>
>
>
>

463. Re: HF Loop with lower leg grounded?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 12:08:11 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB18803.18EF921D@icok.net>
Source record: 145418

Karl,
I've seen the idea described before, but don't
know how well it works. The one using it sounded
happy with it, so it must work to some extent. If
you try it, I'd be interested in how it works for you.
'Doc

464. Cushcraft R-6000 info please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 12:22:05 UTC
From: Clint <rattlehead@computron.net>
Message-ID: <3CB18B6D.2FEDC56C@computron.net>
Source record: 145270

Has anybody out there used the cushcraft R-6000, and if so, was it an antenna that preformed well? I was curious because it covered the bands that I like to run a vertical on (namely 10-15 meters, though it's a 6-20 meter antenna).

Thanks for any info

Clint

--
The more things change,
The more they stay the same...

465. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 12:29:55 UTC
From: Boris Nogoodnik <no@spam.org>
Message-ID: <73gs8.210840$u77.43931663@news02.optonline.net>
Source record: 145269
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I would not agree less. Grounding of the signal wire shield on one end eliminates the possibility of the current flowing through the shield which can cause the interference. It's a common practice used with low level signal applications. Not only the boats - everywhere. And not only low power. Ever wondered why you have separate ground and neutral wires in the house wiring? On the other hand it does not matter much. In order to cause the interference there must be some current between 2 grounding points to create a voltage drop. If you don't have this drop - it does not matter.

"Crazy George" <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message news:3cb0e009_1@news1.prserv.net...
> Advice on grounding only one end of a shield comes from people who are
> incapable of designing common mode tolerant input stages. Grounding one end
> came about when plants expanded enough to have significant potential
> differences between different equipment, but the vendors were too cheap to
> get away from shielded single conductor signal cable. However, a cable with
> the shield grounded on only one end is a poor and ineffective shield against
> RF. Try it with coax to the antenna sometime and see how good it works. If
> the manufacturer will not warranty equipment with cable shields grounded on
> both ends, run, don't walk to another vendor. Galvanic corrosion issues
> should be handled in such a way that inter-equipment cabling does not enter
> the picture.
>
> --
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> Ted <KD4ROXnospam@amsat.org> wrote in message
> news:3CB05E94.5CB5C61C@amsat.org...
> > In the process of installing new electronics, I've received opposite
> > advice from seemingly knowledgable people as to whether to ground the
> > shield wire (in shielded cable) at one end or both ends. I'll quote the
> > advice below and then solicit NG comment as to advantages/disadvantages
> > of each method.
> >
> > From an electronics tech who owns a company installing yacht
> > electronics:
> >
> > >You could add a shield braid or conduit over the coax between the tuner
> > >and radio. Ground it at one end only!
> >
> > From SEA Div of Datamarine, manufactures of the SEA 235 SSB I have
> > bought:
> >

> > > Ted, the more shielding and greater separation the better. The shielding
> > > material needs to be grounded at both ends and preferably at any
> grounded
> > > places along the route. We at SEA have been party to some interesting
> issues, > as an example, with engine servo control cabling that was shielded
> but the
> > > shielding was grounded only at the servo ends.
> >
> > > The engines went into reverse when the HF radio transmitted!
> > > Grounding both ends of the shielding prevented the antenna effect from
> > > occurring.
> >
> > Another opinion on this subject came from Furuno re grounding the
> > shielding on the NEMA and heading cables coming from the autopilot brain
> > to the radar. Both in the Furuno manual and verbally, I was told to
> > ground shielf only at one end. Verbally, I think the explanation was
> > that it is assumed that the radar and the autopilot would be grounded at
> > different places (e.g., to two different Dynaplate ground shoes). This
> > would potentially set up the undesirable "ground loop"?? My assumption
> > from this was that it would be best to ground both to the same
> > Dynaplate, which is what I did. My further assumption is that since I
> > did this, it makes no difference if I ground shield at one or both ends?
> >
> > Ted KD4ROX S/V GARDYLOO
> > To reply direct, please remove "NOSPAM" from e-mail address.
>
>

466. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 12:40:29 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CB18FBD.1EC0CFF0@crosslink.net>
Source record: 145271
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Ted wrote:
>
> In the process of installing new electronics, I've received opposite
> advice from seemingly knowledgable people as to whether to ground the
> shield wire (in shielded cable) at one end or both ends. ...

I see you got a lot more "opposite advice from seemingly knowledgable
people". None of them are really wrong but rather that the subject is
about as predictable as magic.

My advise: ground one end flipping a coin a coin to choose. If that
doesn't work ground the other end too. If that doesn't do it lift the
original grounds. Not sound engineering but it works ... ;o)
73 KA3DWW

467. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 12:54:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27572-3CB192E9-376@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145272

Ted, KD4ROX wrote:
"You could add a shield braid or conduit over the coax between the tuner and the radio. Ground is at one end only!"

Nothing wrong with that advice. It assumes a complete circuit which works without the shield braid or conduit. The added shield is to reduce electrostatic coupling to the coax. Open-wire telephone lines operate satisfactorily with no shield at all, but their balance must be made carefully to eliminate common-mode pickup which becomes differential mode pickup in any line imbalance. Shielded telephone cable pairs are more immune to noise pickup, but these are balanced too. The reason to ground only one end of a shield is to avoid the shield becoming a conductor for large noise currents. Grounding only at one end breaks the circuit for currents which might induce noise into any circuit imbalance.

Ted also wrote:
"Both in the Furuno manual and verbally, I was told to ground shield only at one end."

Nothing wrong with that advice either. It assumes the shield is not part of the signal circuit. You have no conflict. The shield or conduit in most electricl circuits is not used as part of the electrical circuit for the desired signal. This is good practice but not always necessary for good enough signal to noise ratio. Many balanced input amplifiers boast extremely high common-mode signal or noise rejection ratio specifications. The length of the wires may be short in terms of wavelength and not be exposed to high noise fields. The shielded single-wire usually works OK for public address (p-a) for example. Here the shield is the signal return wire and is a part of the signal circuit.

A shield which is not part of the signal circuit offers better noise rejection. Broadcasting demands low-noise signals. Unlike p-a, broadcasters use low-impedance balanced output microphones and balanced microphone cables on which an insulated shield covers both wires in the balanced circuit. Exterior insulation is a good idea for all microphone cables balanced or unbalanced, to avoid casual contact which could cause noise.

The balanced output of the broadcast microphone is insulated from all ground, but its cable shield is connected to the microphone case and to the equipment at the far end. The shield is not part of the signal circuit and is grounded only at the equipment end. This ensures low noise.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

468. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 12:54:52 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23004-3CB1931C-188@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145273

Ted, KD4ROX wrote:
"You could add a shield braid or conduit over the coax between the tuner and the radio. Ground is at one end only!"

Nothing wrong with that advice. It assumes a complete circuit which works without the shield braid or conduit. The added shield is to reduce electrostatic coupling to the coax. Open-wire telephone lines operate satisfactorily with no shield at all, but their balance must be made carefully to eliminate common-mode pickup which becomes differential mode pickup in any line imbalance. Shielded telephone cable pairs are more immune to noise pickup, but these are balanced too. The reason to ground only one end of a shield is to avoid the shield becoming a conductor for large noise currents. Grounding only at one end breaks the circuit for currents which might induce noise into any circuit imbalance.

Ted also wrote:
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A shield which is not part of the signal circuit offers better noise rejection. Broadcasting demands low-noise signals. Unlike p-a, broadcasters use low-impedance balanced output microphones and balanced microphone cables on which an insulated shield covers both wires in the balanced circuit. Exterior insulation is a good idea for all microphone cables balanced or unbalanced, to avoid casual contact which could cause noise.

The balanced output of the broadcast microphone is insulated from all ground, but its cable shield is connected to the microphone case and to the equipment at the far end. The shield is not part of the signal circuit and is grounded only at the equipment end. This ensures low noise.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

469. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 12:56:13 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20520-3CB1936D-355@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145275

Ted, KD4ROX wrote:
"You could add a shield braid or conduit over the coax between the tuner and the radio. Ground is at one end only!"

Nothing wrong with that advice. It assumes a complete circuit which works without the shield braid or conduit. The added shield is to reduce electrostatic coupling to the coax. Open-wire telephone lines operate satisfactorily with no shield at all, but their balance must be made carefully to eliminate common-mode pickup which becomes differential mode pickup in any line imbalance. Shielded telephone cable pairs are more immune to noise pickup, but these are balanced too. The reason to ground only one end of a shield is to avoid the shield becoming a conductor for large noise currents. Grounding only at one end breaks the circuit for currents which might induce noise into any circuit imbalance.

Ted also wrote:
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The balanced output of the broadcast microphone is insulated from all ground, but its cable shield is connected to the microphone case and to the equipment at the far end. The shield is not part of the signal circuit and is grounded only at the equipment end. This ensures low noise.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

470. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 12:57:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9267-3CB193AD-167@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145274

Ted, KD4ROX wrote:
"You could add a shield braid or conduit over the coax between the tuner and the radio. Ground is at one end only!"

Nothing wrong with that advice. It assumes a complete circuit which works without the shield braid or conduit. The added shield is to reduce electrostatic coupling to the coax. Open-wire telephone lines operate satisfactorily with no shield at all, but their balance must be made carefully to eliminate common-mode pickup which becomes differential mode pickup in any line imbalance. Shielded telephone cable pairs are more immune to noise pickup, but these are balanced too. The reason to ground only one end of a shield is to avoid the shield becoming a conductor for large noise currents. Grounding only at one end breaks the circuit for currents which might induce noise into any circuit imbalance.

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The balanced output of the broadcast microphone is insulated from all ground, but its cable shield is connected to the microphone case and to the equipment at the far end. The shield is not part of the signal circuit and is grounded only at the equipment end. This ensures low noise.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

471. Re: HF Loop with lower leg grounded?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 13:36:59 UTC
From: jim.bolinger@lintek.aeroflex.com
Message-ID: <8d5ec8a2.0204080536.71f38573@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145276

This can work if done properly.

I recall an article in one of the ham magazines a couple of years ago
on such an antenna. Sorry, I do not recall which one.

What was described was actually a degenerate form of travelling wave
antenna. A traveling wave antenna is similar to a Beverage except can
be used for transmitting. It is typically a lot higher off the ground
than a beverage and, like beverage, is several wavelengths long. If
made short, like a half wave or full wave, it is comparable to a
dipole. Maximum radiation is off the end.

I think Kraus mentions this in Antennas.

I have also done some simulation experiments with a 'half loop'
antenna, essentially a full wavelength loop half buried in the ground.
Of course, you don't have to actually bury the whole thing. My idea
is similar to what you are thinking about. By adjusting the
dimensions properly you get an interesting broadside pattern. I even
determined that you can use two or more additional such loops as
reflector and director. Haven't had a chance to build it yet, however.

You may also want to look up the inverted V antenna. Not the common
dipole with the ends drooping, but a genuine inverted V. This is
actually similar to a rhombic turned on its side and half burried in
the ground and is fed at one end. The other end is grounded.

Jim
N8EE

"Karl Juul" <karljuul@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:<ooes8.48087$GF1.8214654@typhoon.nyroc.rr.com>...
> I'm giving some thought to trying a rectangular loop (oriented in the
> vertical plane) for use on all bands (160-10) and tuned remotely with an
> SGC-230 tuner.
>
> My only existing supports are the house and a tall tree about 80 feet away
> (I currently run a random wire to that point now).
>
> My thought is to have the bottom leg of the loop run along the ground,
> slightly buried, with the tuner feeding it at one lower corner. I'm
> thinking this would be more efficient than an end-fed wire which needs
> radials for the return path.
>
> Is this something that has been tried before? My search has produced
> nothing so far and I would like to benefit from other's mistakes if

> possible.
>
> thanks-
>
> Karl

472. Re: help on tuning parallel dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 13:41:37 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <a8s6m7$252e@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 145278

Hi all:

With a parallel dipole, start with the lowest to the highest.
With a trap dipole start with the highest to the lowest.

The problem here is that he has both, a trapped dipole and a parallel
dipole, so what I would do is tune the 20m section then the 40m section,
then all the higher bands in the lower to higher order.

The reason is that tuning the 20m section will effect the 40m. So treat that
part as trapped dipole, then treat the rest of the antenna as parallel
dipole.

You will find a good bit of interaction in the form of the tuning for the
higher bands will be touchy, as small changes will make bigger than expected
changes in the tuning of the 15m and above bands.
But they will have little or no effects on the lower bands wires.

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"Mark Keith" <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:25eb70d7.0204052210.2214e4fa@posting.google.com...
> "Crazy George" <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
news:<3cae644e_1@news1.prserv.net>...
> > Doc has it, but to restate it, start with the shortest and move one at a
> > time to the longest. If the changes are very large, you may have to
make a
> > second pass to get it "perfect".
>
> Hummmm, I gotta disagree there.. I'd start eith the lowest band and go
> up. The reason being as there is very little effect of the lower bands
> from what you already have tuned on an upper band. Most of the
> coupling effects will be to the next higher bands. So if you start
> with the highest and get one set, and then drop to a lower band, you
> are changing both and the will have to go back and do the higher one
> again. You start to chase your tail after a while. If you start low,
> say on 80m, adjusting the 40 legs will have little to no effect on the
> longer 80 legs. The 40 legs will have much more effect on the 20 legs.
> Now, there may be something special about that antenna I'm not aware
> of, but as a rule, I always start low on parallel dipoles. Thats my
> usual antenna for everyday use. I have multi legs and change for the
> seasons depending on what bands I want. Also if you start low and are

> careful, you usually won't have to do it twice except for very minor
> tweaks. MK

473. Re: HF Loop with lower leg grounded?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 13:50:07 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB1A00F.7A404084@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145277

Karl Juul wrote:
>
> I'm giving some thought to trying a rectangular loop (oriented in the
> vertical plane) for use on all bands (160-10) and tuned remotely with an
> SGC-230 tuner.
>
> My only existing supports are the house and a tall tree about 80 feet away
> (I currently run a random wire to that point now).
>
> My thought is to have the bottom leg of the loop run along the ground,
> slightly buried, with the tuner feeding it at one lower corner. I'm
> thinking this would be more efficient than an end-fed wire which needs
> radials for the return path.
>
> Is this something that has been tried before? My search has produced
> nothing so far and I would like to benefit from other's mistakes if
> possible.

Hi Karl, the reason that you haven't found anything is that they don't
work worth a darn. Turn it horizontal if you want to work all bands.
Otherwise, most of your radiation on the higher bands will be at
very high angles. A vertical loop is a very good single band antenna
but a full-wave 160m vertical loop is a dog on 20m-10m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

474. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 13:50:48 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20521-3CB1A038-149@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145279

Sorry about the multiple postings. It seems to have resulted from a severe thunderstorm here this morning. The MSN server connection was repeatedly broken.
Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

475. Re: Dual/Tri band Ground plane HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 14:21:10 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020408102110.24199.00002184@mb-mi.aol.com>
Source record: 145280

>Subject: Re: Dual/Tri band Ground plane HELP!
>From: "JEEPMON" JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM
>Date: Sun, Apr 7, 2002 3:01 PM
>Message-id: <at2s8.244098$q2.27201@sccrnsc01>
>
>What does OSJ mean?
>Also, does that mean you couldn't use 5/8 wave verticles?

OSJ = Open Stub J-Pole.

Will not work with 5/8 wave.

73 Al Lowe N0IMW
<A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com/">ArrowAntennas.com</A>

476. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 14:23:49 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ub3a06feg5qn4f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145281

excellent!
73
NQ5H

"HRH" <gi4uiv@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:3CB06A58.E24D4F9A@ntlworld.com...
> Hi Guys
>
> Thanks for the advice ......
>
> Razor blade worked well. Inserted it well in at each corner of the base
then
> a little pressure from a plastic ice scraper under one corner.
> As the corner lifted I inserted the razor blade along the side.
> Did this at each corner in turn and off it came.
> A drop of white spirit removed the gum from the box and the glass though
it
> also needed a wipe with a drop of metholated spirit to remove a slight
scum
> left by the white spirit.
>
> Now ... if the brain had been working, I would have remembered to position
the
> glass mount antenna so as it left enough room for the tailgate wiper to
> operate :-(
>
> Cheers n Beers
> Adrian GI4UIV
>

477. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 15:57:46 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204080757.7fb04cb0@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145282
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Ted <KD4ROXnospam@amsat.org> wrote in message news:<3CB05E94.5CB5C61C@amsat.org>...
> In the process of installing new electronics, I've received opposite
> advice from seemingly knowledgable people as to whether to ground the
> shield wire (in shielded cable) at one end or both ends.

Hi,

(Group: excuse me for stating my opinion in presence of other possibly
/ probably more knowledgeable people, but this area has always turned
my attention)

This is the classic problem where you have to consider two things:

First: SAFETY. I am no expert in this field, but it has been discussed
many times in this newsgroup. Use Google's Groups or whatever to
search for those discussions. Just remember that safety does not only
apply to everyday's use, but also, and specially, to when extreme
conditions occur (lightning being probably the most extreme).

Second: Functionality:

1.- You (might) have a problem: Leakage current flowing through the
signal line. This is the real problem. All other symptoms are only
consequences of it.

2.- The proper solution is to _eliminate_the_cause_ of this current
or, if not possible by design, to _provide_an_alternative_path_ for
it. Eliminating the current by itself will certainly cure the
symptoms, but the problem will remain. This means the 'ground lift' is
a false solution. The proper solution is to eliminate the current
leakage through the signal cable by other methods, be it by proper
grounding if the problem is with 50/60 Hz mains current or whatever
other solution if the problem is with some current upper in frequency.

In any case, the wrong position is to simply ignore the problem and
leave the shield connected without checking that there is no leaking
current. If the equipment is improperly designed (not so rare), the
leaking current will not go directly to the equipment's chassis, but
will go through the connector to the PCB and from there to the
chassis. If this is the case, and aside from malfunction problems, you
risk fusing something in the chain. Note also that the leaking current
does not necessarily originate in the equipment in question; it may
arrive from other improperly grounded equipment connected to it
(usually equipment connected directly to the mains supply, such as,
and especially, the power supply).

When somebody is afraid of the 'ground loop', it really means that he/she does not understand, or care, about leakage currents. With properly grounded equipment (at the frequency of consideration), current loops are never a problem, as the current will always take the 'easiest' way to ground (smallest impedance path).

Therefore, when somebody recommends you to 'lift the ground' he or she is probably being honest in his / her recommendation and the solution will probably work. This is only a half-truth solution. What is being ignored is that this solution may be hiding other potentially superior problems. The current will eventually find another way down to ground, be it through other more sensible equipment connected to it or, worst, the operator's body.

For the examples you give, and considering that the installation is in a vehicle (be it a boat or car or whatever), just take into consideration that the vehicle's chassis is not necessarily a good ground, specially when talking about anything but DC. I will not say more on this because I am not an expert but I think that the vehicle's case is much more complex that it seems at first view.

Toni

478. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 16:42:10 UTC
From: bottomboye <bottomboye@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <_Kjs8.8643$AX.1184960@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145283

you ask a question you have the answer for then debate it ....r you an
oxymoron??
"VA3ATD" <a.duffy@sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:3CB07ED3.4040801@sympatico.ca...
> To determine a 1/2 wave length of coax, is there any specific formula or
> do I use the standard formula that works with plain wire.
>
> Thanks in advance
> --
> 73, Tony
> VA3ATD
> London, Ontario
> "Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD
>

479. Re: Capacitive Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 17:36:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <j7l3bugkd0di2kervat3da9lkj60sv5hpl@4ax.com>
Source record: 145284

On 04 Apr 2002 23:29:04 GMT, tdonaly@aol.com (Tdonaly) wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote,
>>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:
>>
>>>Lee,
>>> It's called a "CCD", or Controled Capacitance Distribution
>>>antenna. It dates from sometime in the late 30's or 40's, and
>>>if fed with ladder line, works very well on the design frequency
>>>and above. Usually, at least 1 wave length long, and non-height
>>>sensitive. A real 'pain' to build, but it 'DO' very nicely. The
>>>ARRL has a description and computer program for selecting
>>>capacitors
>>>and wire section lengths in one of their antenna compendiums.
>>> One of these days when I have the 'extra' money and time, I'm
>>>going to make another one.
>>> 'Doc
>>
>>
>>Hi Doc,
>>
>>You seem to be the only one to have hit the design described.
>>However, I have done a world of work analyzing the claims for this
>>antenna and find very little to recommend it. I can force the
>>currents into phase relationships that are the hallmark of the CCD,
>>but that seems to do very little.
>>
>>73's
>>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>
>>
>
>Hi, Richard,
>The "Controlled Current Distribution Antenna" is the subject of an
>article in volume 2 of the ARRL Antenna Compendium. The authors
>are Stanley Kaplan, WB9RQR, and E. Joseph Bauer, W9WQ. A
>later article by Bill Shanney in volume 3 of the ARRL Antenna
>Compendium takes issue with the theory expounded in the
>volume 2 article. He writes, "There is no significant performance
>difference between the CCD dipole and a wire antenna of the same
>length. The only advantage of the CCD full-wave antenna is its low
>input impedance." Shanney bases his conclusions on a mininec
>analysis. Readers can come to their own conclusions regarding
>the theories expounded by the various authors, but the mininec

>results are fairly clear. I would be very interested in your analysis.
>
>Tom Donaly KA6RUH
>

Hi Tom,

As this work produced no appreciable gain (pun intended) I was not motivated enough to write it up. I still have the models somewhere (easy to lose with several hundred on file); and perhaps it will become part of yet another survey. As it stands, my interests have turned from the exotic to the more mundane when it comes to modeling (mundane in that they could be built without the contortions of a fractalist ;-).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

480. Re: WTB 2 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 18:12:45 UTC
From: holdit@nospam.org
Message-ID: <3cb1dd53.9976564@news.humboldt1.com>
Source record: 145285
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

On Mon, 08 Apr 2002 06:21:35 GMT, Tony Hwang <dragon40@shaw.ca> wrote:

>Hi,
>Why don't you make one?
>Very easy. GP, J-pole, 1/4 wave, etc.

another vote for a Jpole.
a quick project for a small propane torch and copper tubing cutter.

- kc6cff

481. Re: Radiation Pattern 3D Plotting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 18:21:13 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <8rn3bu87p3dpbf0lto4n4rshbas6d2cmof@4ax.com>
Source record: 145286

On Mon, 08 Apr 2002 03:31:44 +0100, Su K Yong <Su.Yong@ee.ed.ac.uk>
wrote:

>Hi! I am not sure this question is appropriate to ask in this news
>group. Sorry if this is not the case.
>
>I wanted to plot the radiation pattern of an antenna (Omni-directional
>& dipoles antenna, antenna array) in 3 dimensional view using matlab.
>for example on page 163 of Antenna Theory Analysis and Design by C.A
>Balanis.
>
>I have tried to figure this for quite sometimes but still fail.
>
>I hope someone is able to help me out or give me some tips on this.
>Thanks very much.
>
>
>Regards,
>Su

Hi Su,

I presume your problem is one of presentation of the math. Look for
techniques of "wire frame" construction, especially those techniques
that can refrain from drawing those portions of the mesh that are
hidden from view.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

482. Re: Copper J-Pole conductor sizes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 19:36:33 UTC
From: wq1o@gis.net
Message-ID: <52c69878.0204081136.149edadf@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145287

Hi Ryan. Yes I agree that the l-mount supported by the vehicle tire is
a nifty way to go. I've been able to hold up small 4 element beams
with it. We used some of that mil spec military masting made of
aluminum. The rest of the bracket was steel for the L. There is
definitely something to be said for using light materials in certain
circumstances. Our ARES group has kept an open mind on potential
designs. We are likely going to settle on 4 or 5 types of J-Poles that
can be used effectively in differing aspects of the operation. A jpole
of light materials would certainly be one of those. This has actiually
inspired an interest in jpole design theory among some of our people.
One of the key questions asked is how do you calculate the spacing
between the stub and the radiator on the shorted stub Jpole? I
understand the length calculations of the radiator using the "K"
factor times 5904/f(Mhz). I've seen some calculators online that use
the formula 22/f(mhz)=length(feet) for the element spacing. I've also
seen the formula 23/f(mhz)=length(feet) for the height of the mounting
feed point above the J. I'm trying to figure out where these fugures
come from and whether they take into account the conductor diameter. I
want to play with some 3/4 pipe versions but the calculators I have
used don't seem to work with the 3/4 pipe as well as the 1/2 inch
size. Most online articles go into a good deal on figuring length, but
little or nothing on how the spacing is achieved between the
conductors.
I must say that I have had super luck with Al Lowe's aluminum dual
j-pole. If you haven't tried one out, please do. I think he gave his
link somewhere in this thread. As I said, we are open to using and
settling on 4 or 5 different type, but we are willing to experiment
with almost anything. Thanks Ryan to you and all the others for
helping us with ideas, projects, and general information. If anyone
else has any ideas, keep em' coming! Thanks all.
73s Frank WQ1O
Cape Cod ARES

"KC8PMX" <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net> wrote in message
news:<a8hh1i11vu1@enews1.newsguy.com>...
> In our ARES group, we are utilizing J-poles and other "relatively" light
> weight antennas that can either be mounted on a mast through creating some
> type of a mount to a trailer/bumper hitch or also making the L-bracket type
> of mount where 1/2 of the L is driven onto by the vehicles tire.
>
>
> --
> Ryan, KC8PMX
> FF/MFR

>
> www.qsl.net/w8kea
>
> REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.
>
>
> "Frank Olaughlin" <wq1o@gis.net> wrote in message
> news:52c69878.0204021854.557ee13b@posting.google.com...
> > Hello to all. We at the Cape Cod ARES program have been looking into
> > beam designs, as well as, j-poles for emergency communications. We
> > have also been experimenting with copper j-poles as a rugged short
> > range vhf antenna with maximum survival. We have constructed several
> > of the antenna published in QST and on the web. Most of these have
> > been using 1/2 inch type M copper. I noticed that some of the designs
> > on the web employ "design calculators" for measurements. These seemed
> > to work fine for the 1/2 inch pipe size, but I did not get good
> > results when using the 3/4 size pipe. The larger pipe seemed to throw
> > everything off. We employed an alternate method of feeding seen on
> > K4ABT's web site. It replaces the "elbow" with another tee to which an
> > SO-239 chassis connector can be soldered. The center conductor is run
> > with an insulated wire inside the stub. It is then brought out of a
> > hole and run to the radiator and is soldered there. This method worked
> > extremely well for the 1/ inch stock, but had mixed results on the 3/4
> > inch copper pipe. Is there a general rule for +/- measurements when
> > using different size conductors. Many of the "J-Pole Calculators" do
> > not seem to indicate any special circumstance for increasing conductor
> > diameter (eg. going from 1/2 to 3/4" stock). I wonder about the need
> > to add or subtract length for size change using "metal to metal"
> > measurements. If so, should not the feedpoint height above the bar
> > also vary by a fixed amount. We also tried to build some of the "so
> > called" dual copper j-poles on a single feedline. This seems to work
> > on the idea of some resonance at 440 created by the 19" section. Is
> > this really dual band, or just acts like a dummy load up there(440).
> > Two final questions. Some of the designs I have seen (such as the
> > super J, Arrow aluminum dual, and others) have the center conductor
> > mated to the 19" section and the shield to the longer section. Does
> > this method use the short section as some kind of "exciter" for the
> > longer section? Does it still perform as a half wave end fed dipole? I
> > know from past reading that there are alot of folks on this group who
> > have had tremendous experience with J-Pole construction. Any info you
> > could provide would be appreciated. Thanks.
> > 73s Frank WQ1O
> > Cape Cod ARES

483. Re: Cushcraft R-6000 info please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 20:37:07 UTC
From: Thomas Krull <df1hx@t-online.de>
Message-ID: <a8sv1j$2cr$1@df1hx.dialin.t-online.de>
Source record: 145288

Clint wrote:

> Has anybody out there used the cushcraft R-6000, and if so, was it an
> antenna that preformed well? I was curious because it covered the bands
> that I like to run a vertical on (namely 10-15 meters, though it's a
> 6-20 meter antenna).

I set it up 2 years ago in the south-west corner of my penthouse-patio,
about 25 meters above ground on a short (2m) mast.

I operate barefoot only, maximim 100 Watts SSB, 50 Watts CW, my preferred
mode.
I set it up with a friend of mine, took about 2 hours including tuning
the antenna for correct SWR.

It has just too many parts and almost everything is held together with
simple hose clamps. I did not guy the antenna.

Performance on 20 to 10 meters was not bad, but after about one year
the SWR skyrocketed on 15 m. I took the antenna down, should be done
with 2 people, took it apart, cleaned anything since i live in town with
rather "dirty" air. No luck, i decided to move to a "classical" groundplane
on the same spot with elevated radials for each band. Works much better
than the R6000 but i am missing the WARC bands the GP (Fritzel GPA50) does
not cover.

YMMV

73s es gl, de thomas [DF1HX]
--
Thomas Krull [DF1HX] PGP: 0xC9E74329 (2.6.3.i)
mailto:df1hx@t-online.de GPG: 0x01EC2546 (GnuPrivacyGuard)

484. Re: Cushcraft R-6000 info please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 20:44:01 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB20111.1CA40C24@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145289

Thomas Krull wrote:
> I operate barefoot only, ...

I've heard of people operating in the nude.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

485. Re: Cushcraft R-6000 info please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 21:26:38 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CB20B0F.AA37EF3F@optonline.net>
Source record: 145290

I was just reading some antenna reviews at www.eham.net. Somebody said
he had replaced his R-6000 by one of the Hustler verticals (5-BTV or the
like) and the Hustler was much better.

But I have no idea what the overall rating of the Cushcraft was.

-=-
Alan

Clint wrote:
>
> Has anybody out there used the cushcraft R-6000, and if so, was it an
> antenna that preformed well? I was curious because it covered the bands
> that I like to run a vertical on (namely 10-15 meters, though it's a
> 6-20 meter antenna).

486. Re: WTB 2 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 21:29:45 UTC
From: radiofun <radiofun@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ub42vf20papd0c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145291
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

I'll second the idea of building one! I use a homebrew 1/4 wave groundplane
here. VERY broad, and works great!

Bill
KC4KMG

--
radiofun@charter.net
Web Site: www.polkcounty.org/radiofun

"KC8SSG" <kc8ssg@qsl.net> wrote in message news:pk9s8.89$Z46.1157@news...
> I'm in need of a 2 meter vert. Anybody have one laying around?Please email
> me with price and specs.
> Thanks
> Rob
> KC8SSG
>
>
>

487. Re: help on tuning parallel dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 21:55:46 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <2BCyPKh=KuCAOKivJxruq78gCeOD@4ax.com>
Source record: 145292

nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

>"Crazy George" <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
news:<3cae644e_1@news1.prserv.net>...
>> Doc has it, but to restate it, start with the shortest and move one at a
>> time to the longest. If the changes are very large, you may have to make a
>> second pass to get it "perfect".
>
>Hummmm, I gotta disagree there.. I'd start eith the lowest band and go
>up. The reason being as there is very little effect of the lower bands
>from what you already have tuned on an upper band. Most of the
>coupling effects will be to the next higher bands. So if you start
>with the highest and get one set, and then drop to a lower band, you
>are changing both and the will have to go back and do the higher one
>again. You start to chase your tail after a while. If you start low,
>say on 80m, adjusting the 40 legs will have little to no effect on the
>longer 80 legs. The 40 legs will have much more effect on the 20 legs.

Well, 40 and 20 are on the same legs, with inductors separating the two band
segments. 15 Has its set of legs. 10 Has its set of legs. There are no 80 legs.

The instructions keep saying use an antenna tuner. That may be an easier way to
go.

Bob
k5qwg

>Now, there may be something special about that antenna I'm not aware
>of, but as a rule, I always start low on parallel dipoles. Thats my
>usual antenna for everyday use. I have multi legs and change for the
>seasons depending on what bands I want. Also if you start low and are
>careful, you usually won't have to do it twice except for very minor
>tweaks. MK

488. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 22:27:31 UTC
From: VA3ATD <a.duffy@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CB21953.1050107@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 145293

Go back and re-read the thread......

489. Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 23:12:19 UTC
From: rons533@dejazzd.com
Message-ID: <3CB22382.6A32@dejazzd.com>
Source record: 145295

I just spent the day trying to install a mobile HF rig and antenna in my van. No matter what I did I could not get the SWR down on the antenna when mounted on my van. I thought this was not going to be too hard of a job. The following is what I am trying to install.

Icom 706MKIIG

17 meter HamStick mounted to a plate under the ball of a trailer hitch on the back of my van. Just want to run a single band.(I know the HamStick is not the best and even some refer to it as a dummy load but it is the best I can do at this time.)

2002 Chrysler Town & Country van. This is why I can't go big time with the antenna. Have to keep the wife (soccer mom) happy.

The antenna works fine if I remove the hitch from the hitch receiver and set it on the ground behind the van. Even works better if I put out 2 radials the length of the antenna. I think this is telling me that I need more of a ground plane or counterpoise from the van.

As you can tell I am in need of much help. Are there any good sites I can go to?
I am eager to learn and desperately want to get this installed.

Anyone else do an install on a Chrysler van?

Thanks

490. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 23:15:16 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CB22484.991EB465@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 145297

Bust guess is that the antenna is very near a lot of metal as it goes up the back of the van for several feet. Can't offer any help other than trade for something where you can maount the antenna in the clear or get somekind of antenna that will mount on the top of the van.

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
>
> I just spent the day trying to install a mobile HF rig and antenna in my
> van. No matter what I did I could not get the SWR down on the antenna
> when mounted on my van. I thought this was not going to be too hard of a
> job. The following is what I am trying to install.
>
> Icom 706MKIIG
>
> 17 meter HamStick mounted to a plate under the ball of a trailer hitch
> on the back of my van. Just want to run a single band.(I know the
>

491. Re: Novice Needs Help With Grounding Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 23:23:58 UTC
From: nospam@nospam.net
Message-ID: <7AFFC.B28B3@news.wanadoo.es>
Source record: 145294

try also the following software
http://www.jocsoft.com/jwf/jwfdown.htm (download is less than 500 k)
enter the words "antenna grounding" in the Search box.

On Mon, 01 Apr 2002 23:09:50 GMT, "Bill Otten" <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote:

>Message-ID: <2N5q8.17789$9d3.6404@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
>Subject: Re: Novice Needs Help With Grounding Question
>From: "Bill Otten" <res0958z@verizon.net>
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
>Date: Mon, 01 Apr 2002 23:09:50 GMT
>
>Steve,
>I suppose it would depend on how you're grounded, and how well. A 'typical'
>antenna ground doesn't make a very effective 'safety' ground. By safety
>ground I'm presuming you mean against lightning or even large static built
>charges. A single ground rod (which is what is 'typical' in use) won't do
>the job for that purpose. To do it properly you need to check out the
>Polyphaser site at http://www.polyphaser.com/ppc_technical.asp and then go
>to http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/2775/gndsys.html for a pretty good
>(not perfect) discussion on Safety Grounds and RF grounds for Amateur radio
>stations. There is a difference.
>
>Finally, check on the recent thread of discussion here on installing a good
>station ground system.
>
>bill
>KC9CS
>Note: also see these sites:
>http://www.harger.com/
>http://webferret.search.com/click?wf,antenna+grounding,,www.gpr-expert.com%2
>Fcell-site2.htm,,hotbot
>http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/ground/ (a very good site)
>and a couple of case studies : http://powerquality.copper.org/nebraska.htm
>and http://powerquality.copper.org/florida.htm
>http://www.k9wk.com/litenin.html
>and finally.......my page on my install :
>http://home1.gte.net/res0958z/index.htm
>
>
>"Steve Crain" <jscrain@tulsa.quik.com> wrote in message
>news:I03q8.505$F_6.4562@newsfeed.intelenet.net...
>> Is the grounding of a receiver being fed by coax (both antenna mast and
> coax
>> lead-in is grounded (Transi-Trap) for the purpose of safety or for antenna

>> function?
>>
>> Steve Crain
>> jscrain@easytel.com
>>
>>

492. Re: WTB 2 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-08 23:49:12 UTC
From: kf7qz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cb22cb3.3244326@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 145296
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

>I'm in need of a 2 meter vert. Anybody have one laying around?Please email
>me with price and specs.
>Thanks
>Rob
>KC8SSG

As they all said, Build one.

60 Inches of 300 ohm twin lead from Radio shack

About 6' of 1/2" PVC and a cap.

Somthing to pin through to hold the twin lead.

Coax to solder to it.

Use these dimentions

http://www.qsl.net/ai4hb/jpole.html

Your all set. I just built one and it performs outstanding on both
2m and 70cm

Rick KF7QZ

493. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 00:17:46 UTC
From: rons533@dejazzd.com
Message-ID: <3CB232D9.4F78@dejazzd.com>
Source record: 145298

But when I pulled the mount from the hitch receiver and placed it on the groung exactly as if it was in the receiver it started to act more like an antenna.

Ralph Mowery wrote:
>
> Bust guess is that the antenna is very near a lot of metal as it goes up
> the back of the van for several feet. Can't offer any help other than
> trade for something where you can maount the antenna in the clear or get
> somekind of antenna that will mount on the top of the van.
>
> rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
> >
> > I just spent the day trying to install a mobile HF rig and antenna in my
> > van. No matter what I did I could not get the SWR down on the antenna
> > when mounted on my van. I thought this was not going to be too hard of a
> > job. The following is what I am trying to install.
> >
> > Icom 706MKIIG
> >
> > 17 meter HamStick mounted to a plate under the ball of a trailer hitch
> > on the back of my van. Just want to run a single band.(I know the
> >

494. Re: WTB 2 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 00:18:23 UTC
From: KC8SSG <kc8ssg@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <jrqs8.111$Z46.1377@news>
Source record: 145299
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

I want to put something outside and the xyl is very strict on what shows. So
I thought a vertical would be the least obtrusive.Thats my thinking
"radiofun" <radiofun@charter.net> wrote in message
news:ub42vf20papd0c@corp.supernews.com...
> I'll second the idea of building one! I use a homebrew 1/4 wave
groundplane
> here. VERY broad, and works great!
>
> Bill
> KC4KMG
>
>
> --
> radiofun@charter.net
> Web Site: www.polkcounty.org/radiofun
>
>
>
> "KC8SSG" <kc8ssg@qsl.net> wrote in message news:pk9s8.89$Z46.1157@news...
> > I'm in need of a 2 meter vert. Anybody have one laying around?Please
email
> > me with price and specs.
> > Thanks
> > Rob
> > KC8SSG
> >
> >
> >
>
>

495. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 00:42:42 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CB23871.71347FBB@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 145300

hey ron
try running a ground wire from the mount to the frame of the van and see if that doesnt help out those reese type hitches dont make a good electrical ground connection if that doesnt help you really will need to get that hamstick away from the metal body
good luck

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:

> But when I pulled the mount from the hitch receiver and placed it on the
> groung exactly as if it was in the receiver it started to act more like
> an antenna.
>
> Ralph Mowery wrote:
> >
> > Bust guess is that the antenna is very near a lot of metal as it goes up
> > the back of the van for several feet. Can't offer any help other than
> > trade for something where you can maount the antenna in the clear or get
> > somekind of antenna that will mount on the top of the van.
> >
> > rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
> > >
> > > I just spent the day trying to install a mobile HF rig and antenna in my
> > > van. No matter what I did I could not get the SWR down on the antenna
> > > when mounted on my van. I thought this was not going to be too hard of a
> > > job. The following is what I am trying to install.
> > >
> > > Icom 706MKIIG
> > >
> > > 17 meter HamStick mounted to a plate under the ball of a trailer hitch
> > > on the back of my van. Just want to run a single band.(I know the
> > >

496. Re: WTB 2 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 00:55:03 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <1TmyPKiIBHAYyG3XOCrNaN+FoY53@4ax.com>
Source record: 145301

"KC8SSG" <kc8ssg@qsl.net> wrote:

>I want to put something outside and the xyl is very strict on what shows. So
>I thought a vertical would be the least obtrusive.Thats my thinking

Get an ARRL Radio Amateur's Handbook, 10 dollars of parts and wire, and build
the ground plane vertical in chapter 20. It's about 20 inches high. Your wife
won't even notice...

Bob
k5qwg

>"radiofun" <radiofun@charter.net> wrote in message
>news:ub42vf20papd0c@corp.supernews.com...
>> I'll second the idea of building one! I use a homebrew 1/4 wave
>groundplane
>> here. VERY broad, and works great!
>>
>> Bill
>> KC4KMG
>>
>>
>> --
>> radiofun@charter.net
>> Web Site: www.polkcounty.org/radiofun
>>
>>
>>
>> "KC8SSG" <kc8ssg@qsl.net> wrote in message news:pk9s8.89$Z46.1157@news...
>> > I'm in need of a 2 meter vert. Anybody have one laying around?Please
>email
>> > me with price and specs.
>> > Thanks
>> > Rob
>> > KC8SSG
>> >
>> >
>> >
>>
>>
>

497. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 01:02:22 UTC
From: rons533@dejazzd.com
Message-ID: <3CB23D4D.3151@dejazzd.com>
Source record: 145302

Dennis
But the antenna works ok if I remove the hitch from the hitch receiver
and set it on the ground behind the van in exactly the same position and
distance.(I set it on a plastic bucket) Even works better if I put out 2
radials the length of the antenna.

Dennis Kaylor wrote:
>
> hey ron
> try running a ground wire from the mount to the frame of the van and see if that
> doesnt help out those reese type hitches dont make a good electrical ground
> connection if that doesnt help you really will need to get that hamstick away
> from the metal body
> good luck
>

498. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 01:05:08 UTC
From: rons533@dejazzd.com
Message-ID: <3CB23DF3.5243@dejazzd.com>
Source record: 145303

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:

Forgot to add that I did add a ground wire from the hitch to the frame.
Do difference.

>
> Dennis
> But the antenna works ok if I remove the hitch from the hitch receiver
> and set it on the ground behind the van in exactly the same position and
> distance.(I set it on a plastic bucket) Even works better if I put out 2
> radials the length of the antenna.
>
> Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> >
> > hey ron
> > try running a ground wire from the mount to the frame of the van and see if that
> > doesnt help out those reese type hitches dont make a good electrical ground
> > connection if that doesnt help you really will need to get that hamstick away
> > from the metal body
> > good luck
> >

499. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 01:37:31 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB245DB.75C89DEA@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145304

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
> I am eager to learn and desperately want to get this installed.

I would guess that you don't have an electrical connection between the hitch and the hitch receiver and the van chassis. Grease is an insulator.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

500. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 01:39:31 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB24653.C484BC8F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145305

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
> Forgot to add that I did add a ground wire from the hitch to the frame.
> Do difference.

Do difference?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

501. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 01:50:08 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <ZEiyPJPxVFyfHu=sN+7SZ3Ve=XrN@4ax.com>
Source record: 145306

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:

>Dennis
>But the antenna works ok if I remove the hitch from the hitch receiver
>and set it on the ground behind the van in exactly the same position and
>distance.(I set it on a plastic bucket

What happens when you place the antenna on top of your van, in the middle of the roof?

Bob
k5qwg

> Even works better if I put out 2
>radials the length of the antenna.
>
>Dennis Kaylor wrote:
>>
>> hey ron
>> try running a ground wire from the mount to the frame of the van and see if that
>> doesnt help out those reese type hitches dont make a good electrical ground
>> connection if that doesnt help you really will need to get that hamstick away
>> from the metal body
>> good luck
>>

502. Re: WTB 2 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 02:45:41 UTC
From: John P Vassel <john@vassel.net>
Message-ID: <3cb255d4$0$80226$2c3e98f8@news.voyager.net>
Source record: 145307
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

"KC8SSG" <kc8ssg@qsl.net> wrote in news:jrqs8.111$Z46.1377@news:

> I want to put something outside and the xyl is very strict on what
> shows. So I thought a vertical would be the least obtrusive.Thats my
> thinking "radiofun" <radiofun@charter.net> wrote in message
> news:ub42vf20papd0c@corp.supernews.com...
>> I'll second the idea of building one! I use a homebrew 1/4 wave
>> groundplane here. VERY broad, and works great!
>>
>> Bill
>> KC4KMG
>>
>>
>> --
>> radiofun@charter.net
>> Web Site: www.polkcounty.org/radiofun
>>
>>
>>
>> "KC8SSG" <kc8ssg@qsl.net> wrote in message
>> news:pk9s8.89$Z46.1157@news...
>> > I'm in need of a 2 meter vert. Anybody have one laying around?Please
>> > email me with price and specs.
>> > Thanks
>> > Rob
>> > KC8SSG
>> >
>> >
>> >
>>
>>
>
>
>

I built a dual band j-pole, painted it black, and it's only noticable
amongst the trees when looking for it.
Total cost, less than 20 bucks. With parts to spare towards a second.

--
John Vassel
KC8SKE
RTFD Volunteer Firefighter

503. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 02:54:51 UTC
From: rons533@dejazzd.com
Message-ID: <3CB257A9.6CA8@dejazzd.com>
Source record: 145308

Sorry
No difference

CAM wrote:

> > Do difference.
>
> Do difference?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>

504. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 03:00:12 UTC
From: rons533@dejazzd.com
Message-ID: <3CB258EB.73BB@dejazzd.com>
Source record: 145309

Bob
Have not tried to mount it in center of roof. Would I need to provide a
ground if I mount it there? I have no way to fasten it except to just
stand it up on the roof.

Ron

Bob Miller wrote:

> What happens when you place the antenna on top of your van, in the middle of the
> roof?
>
> Bob
> k5qwg
>
> > Even works better if I put out 2
> >radials the length of the antenna.
> >
> >Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> >>
> >> hey ron
> >> try running a ground wire from the mount to the frame of the van and see if that
> >> doesnt help out those reese type hitches dont make a good electrical ground
> >> connection if that doesnt help you really will need to get that hamstick away
> >> from the metal body
> >> good luck
> >>

505. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 03:19:51 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB25DD7.27104C00@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145310

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
> Have not tried to mount it in center of roof. Would I need to provide a
> ground if I mount it there? I have no way to fasten it except to just
> stand it up on the roof.

Borrow a mag mount.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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506. MA5V on chimney

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 03:27:30 UTC
From: Pete Goudreau <goudpj@SPAMmac.com>
Message-ID: <Ccts8.1838$3P4.143209@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145311

A question for the group:

I'd like to mount a Cushcraft MA5V to the chimney here. It's a brick chimney with a large metal cap, some decorative coursework, and is about 30" on a side. Getting either a ratchet or "Y" type mount on it will be difficult but appears possible with some work. The design is such that the trick of applying angle iron at the corners to mitigate the shear loading is not possible in this case.

Using Cushcraft's wind area number (with a 1.2 multiplier) and assuming its moment arm is at the midpoint of the antenna, the shear loading on the chimney in a 75mph wind is a bit above 52# at the top mounting point and about 38# in opposition at the bottom mounting point. This translates to a 2500 in-lb moment load on the chimney at the lower mounting point, or about an 84# couple.

This doesn't sound like a big problem for a brick chimney of this size but I'd rather be safe than sorry and am considering building up a braced mast in the attic space that would come out through the roof using one of those no-caulk vent plates. Mounting the MA5V to that instead of the chimney sounds safer but instead of the chimney taking the load, the roof rafter system will instead. It's a hipped roof but it worries me just the same.

Any comments from the experts out there would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,
Pete, AD5HD (ex-WB5RKC)

507. Re: help on tuning parallel dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 03:32:30 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204081932.68b30a31@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145312

Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
>
> Well, 40 and 20 are on the same legs, with inductors separating the two band
> segments. 15 Has its set of legs. 10 Has its set of legs. There are no 80 legs.
>
> The instructions keep saying use an antenna tuner. That may be an easier way to
> go.
>
> Bob
> k5qwg

Probably, but I'd rather have it tuned so one wouldn't be needed. In
the case of yours and Johns description, I'd have to go with his
suggestion. 20-40-15-10. MK

508. Re: HF Loop with lower leg grounded?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 03:37:34 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204081937.458cfcc4@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145313

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message news:<a8s158qcf
>
> In your case it would be better just to have an inverted-U antenna and NOT
> complete the loop along the ground. Save the bottom wire.

I'd go even farther than that. I think a normal dipole or inverted V
would be even better. The antenna currents are higher off the ground
and less losses. The only reason I can see for the U is if you wanted
a better pattern on the higher bands. For the lower bands, I'd just as
soon have all the wire as high as I could get it. MK

509. Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 04:01:48 UTC
From: ggadwa@ruralnetwork.net
Message-ID: <3cb26755.52186750@news.ruralnetwork.net>
Source record: 145314

I have question for any mobile antenna aficinado's.....
1.What advantage or disadvantage does a Center Loaded VHF/UHF whip
have over a Base Loaded version?
2. Is there a difference in Radiation pattern or Take off angle?
3. Is one ot the other more or less broad band than the other?

Any other insights anyone would like to offer???

73,
Gary
W7FSI
ggadwa@ruralnetwork.net

510. 2,4 GHz 6:1 balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 06:19:37 UTC
From: CA <sm6pxj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3cb287f9$1@news.wineasy.se>
Source record: 145316

How do I realize a 300 to 50 Ohm balun for 2,4 GHz?
/sm6pxj

511. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 06:28:12 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <0Svs8.56$S15.41388@newshog.newsread.com>
Source record: 145317

"H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net> wrote in message
news:uase4oe6ncj6b2@corp.supernews.com...

I make no claims for any one else, but I just use a 1" wide "very sharp"
garden variety wood chisel with the flat side down and a hammer. (with
light taps) I start at one corner. I haven't broken any mounts or windows
yet.

When I put it back on I use plain old Silastic RTV on the outside and double
sided tape on the inside.

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

> Razor blade. Once you get a corner up, use a thin, wide chisel and be
> gentle; be patient.
> Larsen sells a remount kit.
> Good luck.
> 73, H
> NQ5H
>
>
>
> --
> "The dinosaurs did not have a space program.
> That's why they died."
> Duncan Steel
> "HRH" <gi4uiv@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
> news:3CAE3410.52482F76@ntlworld.com...
> > Hi folks.
> >
> > Anyone have any good ideas on how to remove a glass mounted antenna from
> > the rear windscreen of a car, apart from putting a hammer tru the glass.
> >
> > TIA
> >
> > Adrian
> > GI4UIV
> >
>
>

512. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 06:29:46 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <uTvs8.57$S15.42132@newshog.newsread.com>
Source record: 145318

"Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:a8mlrtpkm5@quark.scn.rain.com...
> DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com> wrote:
>
> > I just took 2 off with one of those razor-blade sticker-removers.
> > Broke the razor blade. Also used a putty knife after the razor blade
> > broke. The 2 sides aren't stuck on there with the brittle, strong
> > adhesive you probably are imagining. The adhesive is still pliable,
> > not brittle. It's sticky on the glass after you get the antenna parts

It's most likely, Silastic RTV.

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

> > off and you need some sort of solvent. I used alcohol but it didn't
> > work all that well. WD-40 I've found to be a good solvent for other
> > things - I'll try that the next time I take one off.
>
> It could easily be a type of rubber cement. If so, then acetone would
> work as a solvent. Careful, it is also likely to damage car paint if
> you drip any on it.
>
> It could also be a silicone rubber - and I don't think much of anything
> dissolves that. If it is a tri-polymer, the lacquer thinner (xylene) will
> do the job - again, it can also eat some car paints.
>
> WD-40 is mostly kerosene - probably listed as petroleum distillates on
> the label.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

513. Re: Best Way To Remove a Glass Mount Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 06:32:25 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <ZVvs8.58$S15.42190@newshog.newsread.com>
Source record: 145419

"Dale Parfitt" <parinc@gte.net> wrote in message
news:3CAF5D45.B2EC5BC5@gte.net...
>
>
> David Robbins wrote:
>
> > most of those glues are a cyanoacrylic(superglue or similar 2 part
adhesive)
> > i believe, the only good solvent would probably be acetone. try your
wife's
> > nail polish remover.
>
> None of the on-glass antennas use cyanoacrylics. They break down with
moisture
> and UV. Bit more importantly, their coefficient of expansion is different
than
> glass and will break the front windshield under temperature extremes.

Some of the early on the glass mounts tried them and would fall of with
large temperature changes.
Since them most of the ones I've seen use Silastic RTV (TM) and there is no
solvent to take that stuff off once it's cured. If it smells like acetic
acid when you get the antenna off, then it's definately Silastic RTV.

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

> This was a real consideration when the rear view mirror buttons were first
used
> in cars. The scintered button and the anaerobic cement have coefficients
of
> expansion nearly identical to auto glass.
> The first on-glass products- now distributed by Antenna Specialists- use a
> patented scheme of RTV and double sided tape. I believe others that
followed
> used just double sided tapes.
>
> Dale W4OP
>

514. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 06:52:27 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb281cc.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145315

Ron...

Double check your coax cable to be sure it isn't shorted or open. It sounds very much like it may be shorted. When you remove the whole mount from the receiver, you are separating ground at the antenna from the ground attached to the radio. While the antenna wouldn't tune up, it also wouldn't look quite so "shorted."

If you know anyone locally with an MFJ antenna analyzer, you could use that to see what's going on.

Remember... most commercial antennas are resonant quite a ways below the desired frequency or band. You probably will need to cut off some of the little whip on top. As I recall, I had to cut 3 or 4 inches off mine... antenna similar to the Hamstick. They build 'tm this way because some installations may need more capacity above the coil than others. By making that whip longer, they allow for such installations. If your whip is anywhere close to the back of a van, chances are you will need quite a bit LESS than normal.

Good luck... Ed

----- Original Message -----
From: <rons533@dejazzd.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Sent: Monday, April 08, 2002 6:05 PM
Subject: Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

> rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
>
> Forgot to add that I did add a ground wire from the hitch to the frame.
> Do difference.
>
> >
> > Dennis
> > But the antenna works ok if I remove the hitch from the hitch receiver
> > and set it on the ground behind the van in exactly the same position and
> > distance.(I set it on a plastic bucket) Even works better if I put out 2
> > radials the length of the antenna.
> >
> > Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> > >
> > > hey ron
> > > try running a ground wire from the mount to the frame of the van and
see if that
> > > doesnt help out those reese type hitches dont make a good electrical

ground
> > > connection if that doesnt help you really will need to get that
hamstick away
> > > from the metal body
> > > good luck
> > >

515. Re: Cushcraft R-6000 info please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 07:57:11 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <a8usuq01rl2@enews2.newsguy.com>
Source record: 145428

Now that just put a scary image in my mind there Cecil..... Almost makes me wanna hang up on ham radio as it puts an image of people I NEVER wanna even think of being nude..... such as a select few we know in r.r.a.p.

Ryan KC8PMX

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CB20111.1CA40C24@IEEE.org...
> Thomas Krull wrote:
> > I operate barefoot only, ...
>
> I've heard of people operating in the nude.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

516. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 08:08:25 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204090008.634640eb@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145420

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote in message news:<3CB22382.6A32@dejazzd.com>...
> I just spent the day trying to install a mobile HF rig and antenna in my
> van. No matter what I did I could not get the SWR down on the antenna
> when mounted on my van. I thought this was not going to be too hard of a
> job. The following is what I am trying to install.
>
> Icom 706MKIIG
>
> 17 meter HamStick mounted to a plate under the ball of a trailer hitch
> on the back of my van. Just want to run a single band.(I know the
> HamStick is not the best and even some refer to it as a dummy load but
> it is the best I can do at this time.)

If you use a good size stinger, it's not bad at all on 17m.

> The antenna works fine if I remove the hitch from the hitch receiver and
> set it on the ground behind the van. Even works better if I put out 2
> radials the length of the antenna. I think this is telling me that I
> need more of a ground plane or counterpoise from the van.

I think it's telling you that your van is acting as 1/2 of a dipole of
sorts. Now, you say you have tested it with the antenna just as close
to the metal, but not touching, and it was ok. That would seem to
indicate that coupling to metal wasn't the real problem. With SWR
anyway... In fact, usually when you couple to metal, the SWR looks
just fine. You just don't radiate worth a hoot. I think all you need
to do is adjust your matching network, or add one if you aren't using
one. Your antenna is acting as one half of the antenna , and being you
have the antenna on the end of the car, the car is acting as the other
half in a more dipole like fashion than vertical. Probably throwing
the matching device for a loop. "Assuming the matching device is a few
turns of wire at the base of the antenna."
Do you have a small antenna tuner? Try that and see if it will match.
Or use another coil at the base and tap it for best match. Or use a
cap... Not having a good match on a mobile is normal without matching.
The reason it looks good on the ground is because you have much more
loss there. Enough loss and anything will look good. :(MK

517. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 08:16:04 UTC
From: Gerry Butler <gbutler@tcd.ie>
Message-ID: <3CB2A344.3080608@tcd.ie>
Source record: 145425

To determine a half-wave length in coax, first calculate the half wave-length in free space. Then multiply by the 'velocity factor' of the coax. You will need to find out what this is, if you can find the manufacturers spec or locate it on the web. The velocity factor is less than 1, that is the signal travels more slowly in the coax due to the inherent capacity and inductance of the cable. The coax half wave-length will be less than the free space length.

An initial rought estimate shoul be in the region of 0.9. This is a little high but it is better to have to trim the coax shorter than to try to make it longer!.

Hope this helps

Gerry

bottomboye wrote:

>you ask a question you have the answer for then debate it ....r you an
>oxymoron??
>"VA3ATD" <a.duffy@sympatico.ca> wrote in message
>news:3CB07ED3.4040801@sympatico.ca...
>
>>To determine a 1/2 wave length of coax, is there any specific formula or
>>do I use the standard formula that works with plain wire.
>>
>>Thanks in advance
>>--
>>73, Tony
>>VA3ATD
>>London, Ontario
>>"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD
>>
>
>

--
--
Dr. Gerard Butler CEng MIEE, (EI0CH, WEMT)
INFORMATICS2000 Radio Systems and Propagation Group,
Trinity College, Dublin Ireland (Ph +353-1-6081743)
Dublin+Wicklow Mountain Rescue Team

Electronic mail to, from or within College may be the subject of a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

518. Re: cable routing in an auto

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 08:28:13 UTC
From: "Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH" <kd5nrh-r.r.a.a@kd5nrh.net>
Message-ID: <9E854B06EF2E6675.451C89E3917229DF.47168A320A9821F7@lp.airnews.net>
Source record: 145421

On Sat, 06 Apr 2002 20:46:33 -0600, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Jerry Oxendine wrote:
>> Just my own take, but I kind of snicker at people who are so faint of heart
>> when it comes to drilling holes. I've always told friends that once they
>> are ready to trade, just spend 10
>> bucks for a short CB antenna, screw it onto the mount and let it go.
>
>A cellphone antenna would be even better and might increase the
>value of the vehicle.

Just what I was about to say. Pull the PL-259 off the other end, and
put on an appropriate cellphone plug, though.

Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH
kd5nrh@kd5nrh.net
http://www.kd5nrh.net

519. Re: HF Loop with lower leg grounded?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 11:08:16 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cb2c8cf_3@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 145422

"Karl Juul" <karljuul@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ooes8.48087$GF1.8214654@typhoon.nyroc.rr.com...
> I'm giving some thought to trying a rectangular loop (oriented in the
> vertical plane) for use on all bands (160-10) and tuned remotely with an
> SGC-230 tuner.
>
> My only existing supports are the house and a tall tree about 80 feet away
> (I currently run a random wire to that point now).
>
> My thought is to have the bottom leg of the loop run along the ground,
> slightly buried, with the tuner feeding it at one lower corner. I'm
> thinking this would be more efficient than an end-fed wire which needs
> radials for the return path.
>
> Is this something that has been tried before? My search has produced
> nothing so far and I would like to benefit from other's mistakes if
> possible.
>
> thanks-
>
> Karl
>
>

Hi Karl,

Vertical plane loops worked above their 1w fundamental freq. do not work
well at all.. most of the radiation pattern above the fundamental freq. will
be high angle. big Horizontal loops work well on all bands .. I have a 500
footer here.. and it gives good general coverage. Add the fact that one
side of your vertical loop will be in contact with the earth and I think
you'll be disappointed. A look at Cebik's web page at
http://www.cebik.com/radio.html
will also be helpful he has articles on both horizontal and vertically
oriented loops.
73 Good Hamming, Dave Kc1di

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.344 / Virus Database: 191 - Release Date: 4/2/02

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

520. Re: MA5V on chimney

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 11:25:44 UTC
From: Kenneth Wolfe <ken@iwolfe.net>
Message-ID: <ub5jtpd3lbf956@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145423

I had a Cushcraft R-8 mounted on a 5 foot galvanized mast on a ratchet type
chimney mount for 2 years without any problems.
I took it down only when I wanted to install a tower. I have a cinderblock
chimney with a terracotta liner...nothing special.
It survived a pretty hard winter and a couple of nasty thunderstorms/high
wind gusts.

Just my input
Ken K3QV

"Pete Goudreau" <goudpj@SPAMmac.com> wrote in message
news:Ccts8.1838$3P4.143209@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> A question for the group:
>
> I'd like to mount a Cushcraft MA5V to the chimney here. It's a brick
> chimney with a large metal cap, some decorative coursework, and is about
> 30" on a side. Getting either a ratchet or "Y" type mount on it will be
> difficult but appears possible with some work. The design is such that
> the trick of applying angle iron at the corners to mitigate the shear
> loading is not possible in this case.
>
> Using Cushcraft's wind area number (with a 1.2 multiplier) and assuming
> its moment arm is at the midpoint of the antenna, the shear loading on
> the chimney in a 75mph wind is a bit above 52# at the top mounting point
> and about 38# in opposition at the bottom mounting point. This
> translates to a 2500 in-lb moment load on the chimney at the lower
> mounting point, or about an 84# couple.
>
> This doesn't sound like a big problem for a brick chimney of this size
> but I'd rather be safe than sorry and am considering building up a
> braced mast in the attic space that would come out through the roof
> using one of those no-caulk vent plates. Mounting the MA5V to that
> instead of the chimney sounds safer but instead of the chimney taking
> the load, the roof rafter system will instead. It's a hipped roof but
> it worries me just the same.
>
> Any comments from the experts out there would be greatly appreciated.
>
> Thanks,
> Pete, AD5HD (ex-WB5RKC)

521. Re: WTB 2 meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 12:14:48 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CB2DB38.9C273D6E@crosslink.net>
Source record: 145424
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

KC8SSG wrote:
>
> I want to put something outside and the xyl is very strict....

My first wife was like that. Lasted almost two years. Current one is an "Extra" herself; thinks we don't have near enough equipment or antennae.

Besides the J-pole, we make up 1/4 wave antennae using PL259 chassis jacks - the ones with a flange and four holes for mounting screws. Solder a 1/4 wave radial in each of the four holes and a fifth wire the same length where the center conductor of the coax would normally go. Bend the 4 radials down at about 45 degrees and the whole thing will sit on a table while you trim the center one for minimum SWR. You can also make it a bit long and bend a loop in it that allows you to hoist it up into a tree. That'll keep you on the air while you find a more understanding woman.
73 KA3DWW

522. Re: MA5V on chimney

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 14:03:47 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <tvKyPN6qUCgPFqmzfkNHx06ld6is@4ax.com>
Source record: 145426

Pete Goudreau <goudpj@SPAMmac.com> wrote:

>A question for the group:
>
>I'd like to mount a Cushcraft MA5V to the chimney here. It's a brick
>chimney with a large metal cap, some decorative coursework, and is about
>30" on a side. Getting either a ratchet or "Y" type mount on it will be
>difficult but appears possible with some work. The design is such that
>the trick of applying angle iron at the corners to mitigate the shear
>loading is not possible in this case.

Radio Shack sells chimney mounting kits for TV antennas. The kits include metal straps that surround the chimney, and should work for you, unless there is something unusual about your chimney. I would imagine the ma5v isn't much heavier than a TV antenna.

You might look closely at your chimney -- if it is just bricks and morter, it may or may not be strong enough to hold an antenna in high winds.

Otherwise, mounting it on the roof with a sub-structure attached to your roof beams would also work -- the Glen Martin company recommends that for attaching their roof-mount towers. There might be some info at their web site.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Using Cushcraft's wind area number (with a 1.2 multiplier) and assuming
>its moment arm is at the midpoint of the antenna, the shear loading on
>the chimney in a 75mph wind is a bit above 52# at the top mounting point
>and about 38# in opposition at the bottom mounting point. This
>translates to a 2500 in-lb moment load on the chimney at the lower
>mounting point, or about an 84# couple.
>
>This doesn't sound like a big problem for a brick chimney of this size
>but I'd rather be safe than sorry and am considering building up a
>braced mast in the attic space that would come out through the roof
>using one of those no-caulk vent plates. Mounting the MA5V to that
>instead of the chimney sounds safer but instead of the chimney taking
>the load, the roof rafter system will instead. It's a hipped roof but
>it worries me just the same.
>
>Any comments from the experts out there would be greatly appreciated.
>
>Thanks,
>Pete, AD5HD (ex-WB5RKC)

523. Re: 2,4 GHz 6:1 balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 14:09:15 UTC
From: "I.R" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CB2F60B.109A5917@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 145427

Hmm.

Perhaps combine a balun and an impedance transformation, can
be made in stripline technique on a single board
Other solutions are possibe!

Impedance transformation (stub teqnique) 300->50 ohm, compare
http://www.ece.uvic.ca/~whoefer/elec454/Lecture%2005.pdf

then a 1:1 balun (Marchand or similar),
compare http://www.amwireless.com/archives/1993/summer93/pg34.pdf

Vad fanken ska du med den till???

CA wrote:
>
> How do I realize a 300 to 50 Ohm balun for 2,4 GHz?
> /sm6pxj

524. Re: cable routing in an auto

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 14:36:49 UTC
From: luke <luke@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <3CB2FC72.A6632ED@nospam.com>
Source record: 145429

Hi,

The original poster could be leasing the vehicle and could be charged extra
if the vehicle is turned back with non-dealer installed antenna, etc.,
Just another way the lease company can get more money from the customer,
will depend on what the fine print is in the contract. Or a company car, not
his.

I run the power cable along the trunk release cable, already has seal at the
firewall, little latex or silicone and it is sealed. I cut the wires and pull
them out
and no one ever knows I had used that method unless you are another radio buff.

The glass antenna work ok, you can always use a trunk mount that can be
removed anytime or just use a magmount like I do. Easy to swap to family cars.

good luck with your project

Jerry wrote:

> Just my own take, but I kind of snicker at people who are so faint of heart
> when it comes to drilling holes. I've always told friends that once they
> are ready to trade, just spend 10
> bucks for a short CB antenna, screw it onto the mount and let it go. Likely
> the dealer won't even mention it since CBs are reasonably common. For me, I
> keep a car so long that by the time I get rid of it, it won't matter at all.
> Hehe! I've got a station wagon I bought
> in 1987!
>
> 73
>
> Jerry
> K4KWH
> Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net> wrote in message
> news:Mhdr8.194$Fp2.134458@monger.newsread.com...
> >
> >
> > "Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH" <kd5nrh-r.r.a.a@kd5nrh.net> wrote in message
> > news:3F3EBF1BEE5CA82A.E038B60D44917B9F.C9E7DFEB95281C74@lp.airnews.net...
> > > On 21 Mar 2002 21:35:44 -0800, dandowell@sprintmail.com (Dan Dowell)
> > > wrote:
> > >
> > > >Drilling holes is out of the question. (new truck)
> > >
> > > Rest assured that by driving it off the lot, you've already devalued
> > > it far more than a carefully drilled, properly sealed hole ever will.

> > >
> > There are spare and sealed holes that run through the firewall, into the
> > fenders, back into the space behind the kick paneling, to the doors, and
> > into the trunk. Wires in the trunk may run through the firewall and down
> > and under the door, or completely under the car along the frame and then
> > into the trunk.
> >
> > Visit the dealer and talk with a few of the mechanics.
> > I bought a fairly new SUV (meaning used) with the understanding that
> "they"
> > would run all the wires. Took about 10 minutes or less and no extra
> > charge...I didn't bring up the radio installation until we were ready to
> > sign and I said "Oh, by the way..."<:-)) No argument at all for that much
> > money and so little work.
> >
> >
> > --
> > Roger (K8RI EN73)
> > WWW.RogerHalstead.com
> > N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2
> >
> > >
> > > Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH
> > > kd5nrh@kd5nrh.net
> > > http://www.kd5nrh.net
> >
> >

525. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 15:04:39 UTC
From: SAM <xxscottm@xxnetcommander.comxx>
Message-ID: <bqDs8.284196$2q2.26336304@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145430

If its RG8X, the VF is typically between .79 and .82.

"Gerry Butler" <gbutler@tcd.ie> wrote in message
news:3CB2A344.3080608@tcd.ie...
> To determine a half-wave length in coax, first calculate the half
> wave-length in free space. Then multiply by the 'velocity factor' of
> the coax. You will need to find out what this is, if you can find the
> manufacturers spec or locate it on the web. The velocity factor is less
> than 1, that is the signal travels more slowly in the coax due to the
> inherent capacity and inductance of the cable. The coax half
> wave-length will be less than the free space length.
>
> An initial rought estimate shoul be in the region of 0.9. This is a
> little high but it is better to have to trim the coax shorter than to
> try to make it longer!.
>
> Hope this helps
>
> Gerry
>
> bottomboye wrote:
>
> >you ask a question you have the answer for then debate it ....r you an
> >oxymoron??
> >"VA3ATD" <a.duffy@sympatico.ca> wrote in message
> >news:3CB07ED3.4040801@sympatico.ca...
> >
> >>To determine a 1/2 wave length of coax, is there any specific formula or
> >>do I use the standard formula that works with plain wire.
> >>
> >>Thanks in advance
> >>--
> >>73, Tony
> >>VA3ATD
> >>London, Ontario
> >>"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD
> >>
> >
> >
>
> --
> --
> Dr. Gerard Butler CEng MIEE, (EI0CH, WEMT)
> INFORMATICS2000 Radio Systems and Propagation Group,

> Trinity College, Dublin Ireland (Ph +353-1-6081743)
> Dublin+Wicklow Mountain Rescue Team
> ---
> Electronic mail to, from or within College may be the subject of a request
> under the Freedom of Information Act.
>
>
>
>

526. Re: ta 33m mosley beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 15:19:06 UTC
From: krishna kanakasapapathi <kkanakas@cisco.com>
Message-ID: <3CB3066A.E73FA90A@cisco.com>
Source record: 145431

Andy,
I think i have the documentation for a TA-33-D. An old beam.
You can see it atop my short tower from my info on QRZ.com.

I can help you with getting it up. Let me know what you have and we
can put it together.

73's
krish
w4/vu2vku

eaf07@yahoo.com wrote:

> eaf07@yahoo.com wrote in message
news:<436bac24.0204031914.29516236@posting.google.com>...
> > I'm trying to assemble a ta-33-m, which I can't seem to find a manual
> > for. I have ordered a manual from Mosley, but it seems that they must
> > be in back order because it seems to be taking forever. If someone
> > knows where I might be able to get a manual, or if there is a site
> > where I might be able to access some of the assembly diagrams, I would
> > greatly appreciate it.
> > Thanks in advance
>
> The antenna was given to my father from someone who passed on, I
> have never put a beam together,so the task is a little harder for a
> first timer, all the tubes are together and not marked, I don't have
> any measurements on distance to
> get me in the ball park, the colors marked I guess have faded. Any
> help would be greatly appreciated.
> Andy Franco

527. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 15:55:46 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ub63oghb4hk570@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145432

Published velocity factors vary from about .66 to .95, depending on the
coax.
It gets worse, depending on just how accurately you need a half wavelength
of coax;
The published velocity factor and the measured velocity factor don't always
agree too well; it can be a function of frequency.
Did they report the velocity factor at the frequency where you're using the
coax? Who knows?
Is it a compromise? You bet!
If you're building a bazooka, it can be only and inch or so off and you lose
a LOT of bandwidth.

My approach is to measure the coax's actual electrical length; start long
and trim until perfect; accept no substitutes.
The measurement technique is left to the reader. (Apologies to Dirac.)
;^)

H.
NQ5H

"Gerry Butler" <gbutler@tcd.ie> wrote in message
news:3CB2A344.3080608@tcd.ie...
> To determine a half-wave length in coax, first calculate the half
> wave-length in free space. Then multiply by the 'velocity factor' of
> the coax. You will need to find out what this is, if you can find the
> manufacturers spec or locate it on the web. The velocity factor is less
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> inherent capacity and inductance of the cable. The coax half
> wave-length will be less than the free space length.
>
> An initial rought estimate shoul be in the region of 0.9. This is a
> little high but it is better to have to trim the coax shorter than to
> try to make it longer!.
>
> Hope this helps
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> Gerry
>
> bottomboye wrote:
>
> >you ask a question you have the answer for then debate it ....r you an
> >oxymoron??
> >"VA3ATD" <a.duffy@sympatico.ca> wrote in message
> >news:3CB07ED3.4040801@sympatico.ca...
> >

> >>To determine a 1/2 wave length of coax, is there any specific formula or
> >>do I use the standard formula that works with plain wire.
> >>
> >>Thanks in advance
> >>--
> >>73, Tony
> >>VA3ATD
> >>London, Ontario
> >>"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD
> >>
> >
> >
>
> --
> --
> Dr. Gerard Butler CEng MIEE, (EI0CH, WEMT)
> INFORMATICS2000 Radio Systems and Propagation Group,
> Trinity College, Dublin Ireland (Ph +353-1-6081743)
> Dublin+Wicklow Mountain Rescue Team
> ---
> Electronic mail to, from or within College may be the subject of a request
> under the Freedom of Information Act.
>
>
>

528. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 16:02:29 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ub6453f4j99h06@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145433

See my other post.
I have RG8X that measures Vf= 0.735 at 7.15 MHz.
H.
NQ5H

--
"The dinosaurs did not have a space program.
That's why they died."
Duncan Steel

"SAM" <xxscottm@xxnetcommander.comxx> wrote in message
news:bqDs8.284196$2q2.26336304@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> If its RG8X, the VF is typically between .79 and .82.
>
>
> "Gerry Butler" <gbutler@tcd.ie> wrote in message
> news:3CB2A344.3080608@tcd.ie...
> > To determine a half-wave length in coax, first calculate the half
> > wave-length in free space. Then multiply by the 'velocity factor' of
> > the coax. You will need to find out what this is, if you can find the
> > manufacturers spec or locate it on the web. The velocity factor is less
> > than 1, that is the signal travels more slowly in the coax due to the
> > inherent capacity and inductance of the cable. The coax half
> > wave-length will be less than the free space length.
> >
> > An initial rought estimate shoul be in the region of 0.9. This is a
> > little high but it is better to have to trim the coax shorter than to
> > try to make it longer!.
> >
> > Hope this helps
> >
> > Gerry
> >
> > bottomboye wrote:
> >
> > >you ask a question you have the answer for then debate it ....r you an
> > >oxymoron??
> > >"VA3ATD" <a.duffy@sympatico.ca> wrote in message
> > >news:3CB07ED3.4040801@sympatico.ca...
> > >
> > >>To determine a 1/2 wave length of coax, is there any specific formula
or
> > >>do I use the standard formula that works with plain wire.
> > >>
> > >>Thanks in advance

> > >>--
> > >>73, Tony
> > >>VA3ATD
> > >>London, Ontario
> > >>"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD
> > >>
> > >
> > >
> >
> > --
> > --
> > Dr. Gerard Butler CEng MIEE, (EI0CH, WEMT)
> > INFORMATICS2000 Radio Systems and Propagation Group,
> > Trinity College, Dublin Ireland (Ph +353-1-6081743)
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> > ---
> > Electronic mail to, from or within College may be the subject of a
request
> > under the Freedom of Information Act.
> >
> >
> >
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529. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 19:06:33 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204091106.31a3337e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145434

ggadwa@ruralnetwork.net (Gary Gadwa) wrote in message
news:<3cb26755.52186750@news.ruralnetwork.net>...
> I have question for any mobile antenna aficinado's.....
> 1.What advantage or disadvantage does a Center Loaded VHF/UHF whip
> have over a Base Loaded version?

None really assuming it's mounted on the roof or other metal area.
Center loading is more of an improvement on the lower HF bands. On
higher frequencies , it doesn't really matter much.

> 2. Is there a difference in Radiation pattern or Take off angle?

No, Shouldn't be if both are the same length in WL.

> 3. Is one ot the other more or less broad band than the other?

Shouldn't be enough to worry about.
>
> Any other insights anyone would like to offer???

Most center mounted "loading" coils on dual band whips are phasing
coils for UHF. The matching coils will usually be in the base. MK

530. Re: Car broadcast antenna impedence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 20:03:38 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <uOHs8.52601$oN6.1026342@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 145435

Yes, it can, IF it detunes the RFA input stage. In most early tube sets
the antenna is directly across the input coil. Too much shunt capacity and
it becomes impossible to align the receiver tracking at the high end of the
dial. I am more used to dealing with vintage restorations that newer
solid state sets...

Pete

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:a8qskrlhe1@helle.btinternet.com...
> > Wouldn't the shunt capacitance of the cable kill most of the signal?
> ============================
>
> No ! Capacitance is a lossless material. If it is not attended to it
> merely reduces the volts. All that's necessary is to tune out the
> capacitance and the volts reappear - magnified.
>
> It all reduces to maximising not current nor voltage, but maximising
signal
> POWER into the first transistor. It is the old Z-matching problem.
>
> The problem with modern receiver front-ends is that they do not have the
> sharply tuned arrangements to cover a whole band of frequencies. It is all
a
> great compromise.
>
> So, what with high-powered MF transmitters, the defficiency is made up
with
> high receiver gain. Rx gain for use with short whips mounted on cars is
> much higher than the gain needed from commercial and amateur
communications
> receivers used with high 1/2-wave dipoles or full size verticals.
>
> But we get by !
> ---
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ
> Free Radio Modelling Software
> Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
>
>
>

531. Diamond 2000A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 20:58:30 UTC
From: Bill Grimwood <bill@grimwood.net>
Message-ID: <unJs8.39920$To6.10802512@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145439

I have recently purchased a Diamond 2000A for 70 cm, 2M and 6M and the instructions say I need a Triplexer for this antenna. Is the triplexer necessary if I just connect the antenna to one radio and only use one band at a time?

Thanks

BG
KG4NAC

532. Re: looking for user opinions on Cushcraft A4S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 21:26:23 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a8vm0v$cb2@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 145436

I have a Mosley TA-33. I bouth it from a ham that never put it up, had it in the backyard disassembled without a manual. I cleaned it a bit and assembled it based upon the color coded elements. The elements are a nice tight telescoping fit without any slots cut in them. The traps are nicely machined and the insulated driven element is very well constructed copmpared to the hygain. I've had both. The TA-33 is still up after five years and still has the same directivity and swr it did five years ago. The boom to mast and element brackets are nicely done.

Tony WA6LZH

533. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 21:45:35 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB360D0.2A7D0664@icok.net>
Source record: 145437

Gary,

1. Base loaded antennas tend to have a mechanical
advantage.
2. No
3. No

- 'Doc

534. Re: MA5V on chimney

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 21:52:17 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB36262.8A18CA47@icok.net>
Source record: 145438

Pete,
Most chimneys are not constructed to support antennas
or other things. As they age, that ability is even less.
Usually a chimney can support a fairly small vertical with
no trouble, unless the chimney is quite 'old'. You'll have
to evaluate your's...
'Doc

535. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 22:02:16 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB364BA.F93BE5A6@icok.net>
Source record: 145440

Rons,
Actually, a 'Hamstick' is a fairly good antenna
on the 'higher' HF bands. The problem seems to be
where you're mounting it. Any mobile antenna needs
to be as high and as 'in the clear' as possible, meaning
at the center of the roof if possible. From there, you
have to compromise with 'real life', and mount the
antenna where you can. Unfortuantely, your mounting
place is one of the least desirable. Almost, or none
of the antenna is above the roof of the van, it's almost,
or is totally 'shielded' by the van.
There's two things to tuning any antenna, adjusting
it's length for resonance, and matching impedances. If
you do both of these things, and the antenna is mounted in
such a way that it isn't 'shielded' by surrounding objects,
it should work well.
'Doc

536. Linear polarization vs. Ciircular

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 22:03:42 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CB3653E.7FA1@erols.com>
Source record: 145441

I know that the loss from horizontal to vertical polarization at the UHF frequencies can be in the order of 20 dB, but what is the loss associated with linear to circular? I am thinking about a UHF axial helix for the UHF TV channels since I live in the country and they are pretty easy to build.

Dave N3DT

537. Re: Dual/Tri band Ground plane HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 22:21:07 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <5mizPC9ZaxFkxf4p84IYEpHp44WK@4ax.com>
Source record: 145442

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote:

You might look at the Diamond V2000. It's a fixed-station vertical for 6, 2 and 440.

Bob
k5qwg

>Will it work if I build a ground plane for 6m, 2m, 70cm.

538. G-Whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 22:24:31 UTC
From: Alan Gault <alan@gault.freeserve.co.uk>
Message-ID: <a8vpn1sjn1@news8.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 145443

Hi
I'm still looking for a top section with telescopic whip for my G-Whip HF mobile antenna. Can anyone help. Tnx in adv.
Alan

539. Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 22:37:57 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub6ra8e7keuq25@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145444
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Here's the scenario.

We're installing a 140 ft tower and a Force 12 Tri-Band Antenna. Will be using EHS cable for guy wires. Will be following the ARRL Handbook on non-resonant guy wire lengths. What would happen if there were no possible way to get the last leg (ground anchor point) to fall within the suggested lengths? Is this going to mess with the antenna directivity or cause the SWR to fluctuate when the antenna is moved in different directions?

Mark - KB4QLZ

To reply by E-Mail, remove the SPAM BLOCK in my E-Mail address.

--
"Firearms are no more responsible for killing someone, than the spoon is responsible for making Rosie O'Donnell fat."

540. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 22:49:52 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB3700F.74D5B510@icok.net>
Source record: 145445
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Mark,
I wouldn't worry too much about it, it ~might~
affect things, but probably not enough to make any
noticable difference.
By the way, I'd go to a larger size guy than 1/4"
EHS...
'Doc

541. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 23:07:56 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub6t2jmhqdkl35@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145446
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Suggestion???

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CB3700F.74D5B510@icok.net...
> Mark,
> I wouldn't worry too much about it, it ~might~
> affect things, but probably not enough to make any
> noticable difference.
> By the way, I'd go to a larger size guy than 1/4"
> EHS...
> 'Doc

542. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 23:21:23 UTC
From: Chuck O'Neal <coneal@ultranet.com>
Message-ID: <a8vt50mlt1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 145447
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

How can you say that without knowing anything about the tower?
Suppose it's Rohn 25? The required 10% tensioning of ultimate strength
for the next size larger, 5/16", would exceed Rohn's specifications for 25.
Put the tower up according to the manufacturer's specifications. PERIOD.
Chuck...K1KW

'Doc wrote in message <3CB3700F.74D5B510@icok.net>...
>Mark,
> By the way, I'd go to a larger size guy than 1/4"
>EHS...
> 'Doc

543. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 23:32:03 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a8vtlj$3sv$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145448
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

BAN ALL SPOONS !

544. Re: Linear polarization vs. Ciircular

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 23:37:56 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020409193756.23990.00003722@mb-cl.aol.com>
Source record: 145449

...linear to circular...

Figure on about 3 dB.

Rick K1BQT

545. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 23:41:29 UTC
From: "Thomas A. Dwenger" <kd1yq@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB37C36.70106@netscape.net>
Source record: 145450

The best thing to do is get a small dummy load and install it in place
of the antenna. If you have anything but a perfect match the problem is
in the coax. You may just have a bad length of coax. Try adding a jumper
for extra length and see if that helps. I have run a 17 meter hamstick
on my Toyota pickup with an aluminum cap. The mount was on the side of
the bumper and SWR was perfect with no matching. Good luck.

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:

> I just spent the day trying to install a mobile HF rig and antenna in my
> van. No matter what I did I could not get the SWR down on the antenna
> when mounted on my van. I thought this was not going to be too hard of a
> job. The following is what I am trying to install.
>
> Icom 706MKIIG
>
> 17 meter HamStick mounted to a plate under the ball of a trailer hitch
> on the back of my van. Just want to run a single band.(I know the
> HamStick is not the best and even some refer to it as a dummy load but
> it is the best I can do at this time.)
>
> 2002 Chrysler Town & Country van. This is why I can't go big time with
> the antenna. Have to keep the wife (soccer mom) happy.
>
> The antenna works fine if I remove the hitch from the hitch receiver and
> set it on the ground behind the van. Even works better if I put out 2
> radials the length of the antenna. I think this is telling me that I
> need more of a ground plane or counterpoise from the van.
>
> As you can tell I am in need of much help. Are there any good sites I
> can go to?
> I am eager to learn and desperately want to get this installed.
>
> Anyone else do an install on a Chrysler van?
>
> Thanks
>

546. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 23:45:43 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <ub6v978k4m1o65@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145451

What seems to be overlooked here is the capacitive effect from the antenna being mounted near the metal body of the van.
I ran across this with low band mobile antennas many years ago.
It makes the antenna electrically shorter, due to the capacitance from being close to the metal in the body.
It is best to mount the antennas as high as possible, and away, if possible, from metal that is higher than part of the antenna.
I ran into this when I installed a low band antenna on a van, just below the window behind the drivers seat. It was installed there, only because there had already been a ball mount there.
I had to get a loading coil to compensate for the capacity effect.

If one stops and thinks about just what a capacitor is, two bits of metal near each other, capacity diminishing with spacing being increased.
I've seen those bumper mounts, but don't like to use them, especially on a van with a metal body.

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

"Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message news:3cb281cc.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> Ron...
>
> Double check your coax cable to be sure it isn't shorted or open. It sounds
> very much like it may be shorted. When you remove the whole mount from the
> receiver, you are separating ground at the antenna from the ground attached
> to the radio. While the antenna wouldn't tune up, it also wouldn't look
> quite so "shorted."
>
> If you know anyone locally with an MFJ antenna analyzer, you could use that
> to see what's going on.
>
> Remember... most commercial antennas are resonant quite a ways below the
> desired frequency or band. You probably will need to cut off some of the
> little whip on top. As I recall, I had to cut 3 or 4 inches off mine...
> antenna similar to the Hamstick. They build 'tm this way because some
> installations may need more capacity above the coil than others. By making

> that whip longer, they allow for such installations. If your whip is
> anywhere close to the back of a van, chances are you will need quite a bit
> LESS than normal.
>
> Good luck... Ed
>
>
> ----- Original Message -----
> From: <rons533@dejazzd.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
> Sent: Monday, April 08, 2002 6:05 PM
> Subject: Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna
>
>
> > rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
> >
> > Forgot to add that I did add a ground wire from the hitch to the frame.
> > Do difference.
> >
> > >
> > > Dennis
> > > But the antenna works ok if I remove the hitch from the hitch receiver
> > > and set it on the ground behind the van in exactly the same position
and
> > > distance.(I set it on a plastic bucket) Even works better if I put out
2
> > > radials the length of the antenna.
> > >
> > > Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> > > >
> > > > hey ron
> > > > try running a ground wire from the mount to the frame of the van and
> see if that
> > > > doesnt help out those reese type hitches dont make a good electrical
> ground
> > > > connection if that doesnt help you really will need to get that
> hamstick away
> > > > from the metal body
> > > > good luck
> > > >
>
>
>

547. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-09 23:51:22 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CB37DC8.F9E2D0BA@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 145452
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

hey mark
if you are that concerned use the nonmetalic guy wire then you dont have to worry about resonant lenghts
there are a couple of kevlar type guywires out there that would do the job for you and are not much more money

KB4QLZ wrote:

> Here's the scenario.
>
> We're installing a 140 ft tower and a Force 12 Tri-Band Antenna. Will be
> using ï¿½ EHS cable for guy wires. Will be following the ARRL Handbook on
> non-resonant guy wire lengths. What would happen if there were no possible
> way to get the last leg (ground anchor point) to fall within the suggested
> lengths? Is this going to mess with the antenna directivity or cause the
> SWR to fluctuate when the antenna is moved in different directions?
>
> Mark - KB4QLZ
>
> To reply by E-Mail, remove the SPAM BLOCK in my E-Mail address.
>
> --
> "Firearms are no more responsible for killing someone, than the spoon is
> responsible for making Rosie O'Donnell fat."

548. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 00:00:47 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub705ld5j88qdb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145453
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I looked at the Phillystran, would cost about 40% more to use it. That's more than by guying budget will allow.

"Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message news:3CB37DC8.F9E2D0BA@tampabay.rr.com...
> hey mark
> if you are that concerned use the nonmetalic guy wire then you dont have to
> worry about resonant lenghts
> there are a couple of kevlar type guywires out there that would do the job for
> you and are not much more money
>
> KB4QLZ wrote:
>
> > Here's the scenario.
> >
> > We're installing a 140 ft tower and a Force 12 Tri-Band Antenna. Will be
> > using EHS cable for guy wires. Will be following the ARRL Handbook on
> > non-resonant guy wire lengths. What would happen if there were no possible
> > way to get the last leg (ground anchor point) to fall within the suggested
> > lengths? Is this going to mess with the antenna directivity or cause the
> > SWR to fluctuate when the antenna is moved in different directions?
> >
> > Mark - KB4QLZ
> >
> > To reply by E-Mail, remove the SPAM BLOCK in my E-Mail address.
> >
> > --
> > "Firearms are no more responsible for killing someone, than the spoon is
> > responsible for making Rosie O'Donnell fat."
>

549. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 00:09:18 UTC
From: jcplpsm@aol.communicate
Message-ID: <20020409200918.08052.00002544@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 145454

>The required 10% tensioning of ultimate strength
>for the next size larger, 5/16", would exceed Rohn's specifications for 25.

Not to mention the added stress on the tower legs due to the additional weight.

550. IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 00:31:23 UTC
From: rong@computer.net
Message-ID: <3cb3870d.3796700@news.computer.net>
Source record: 145455

Hi All,

Is a balun necessary when feeding a resonant dipole with 50 ohm coax ???
All of the balun manufacturers say it is, but they're looking to make a buck. In actuality, coax to a dipole IS unbalanced to balanced, but is a balun really needed ???

Thanks,
****
Ron Goldstein.....KA2IIA
STAY YOUNG---DRIVE A VINTAGE 427 CORVETTE.
KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE---BECOME AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR.

REMEMBER, THERE ARE NO STRANGERS IN AMATEUR RADIO, ONLY FRIENDS
THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET.
rong@computer.net******ka2iia@arrl.net

551. Re: IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:06:06 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <SY+zPPyGujFbPv4bQ2Zq2=NiHRlH@4ax.com>
Source record: 145456

rong@computer.net (Ron Goldstein) wrote:

>Hi All,
>
> Is a balun necessary when feeding a resonant dipole with 50 ohm coax ???
>All of the balun manufacturers say it is, but they're looking to make a buck. In
>actuality, coax to a dipole IS unbalanced to balanced, but is a balun really
>needed ???

One of the better articles I've see on this is at w2du's homepage,
http://home.iag.net/~w2du/ Read chapter 21, "Some aspects of the balun problem."

Bob
k5qwg

>
> Thanks,
>**
> Ron Goldstein.....KA2IIA
> STAY YOUNG---DRIVE A VINTAGE 427 CORVETTE.
> KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE---BECOME AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR.
>
>REMEMBER, THERE ARE NO STRANGERS IN AMATEUR RADIO, ONLY FRIENDS
> THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET.
> rong@computer.net******ka2iia@arrl.net

552. Re: IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:13:30 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB391B9.9203CC37@icok.net>
Source record: 145457

Ron,
In a 'nut shell', no.
'Doc

553. Satellite Dish and TV Rcvr Question (Another Foray into Radio Astronomy)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:15:13 UTC
From: Wayne Watson <mtnviews@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CB39225.A4AE81D0@earthlink.net>
Source record: 145458

In a foray into radio astronomy, I've acquired some TV equipment for C-band: a 10 foot dish,
actuator, feed horn and a HTS VIII+ (C-band rcvr and actuator controller). There's no manual for
HTS. I found a web site that talks to how to set up the receiver, but gives no details on how one
sets up the actuator. The VIII has no east/west controls, but it certainly has connections for an
actuator. I presume one points the dish south initially and then somehow tells this to the receiver.
Any ideas how one physically sets up the actuator for the HTS, and tells the HTS where it's pointing?

--
Wayne T. Watson (121.015 Deg. W, 39.262 Deg. N, 2,701 feet), Nevada City, CA

"I'm not a complete idiot. Some parts are missing." -- Anon

Web Page: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews
Imaginarium Museum: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews/imaginarium.html

554. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:15:50 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB39244.B95D0800@icok.net>
Source record: 145459
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Chuck,
I can say that because of experience and knowledge.
The tower is 140 feet tall. Read the 'specs' for Rohn
25 again.
'Doc

555. Re: IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:31:46 UTC
From: Robert Haviland <bobh@iag.net>
Message-ID: <6CMs8.3482$CA6.281859@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145460

> Is a balun necessary when feeding a resonant dipole with 50 ohm coax ???

The major reason for a balun with coax is to prevent currents from flowing on the outside of the coax. The two effects of this are introduction of a vertically polarized component to the radiatioon pattern, and a change in pattern, often seen as a skew in one lobe.

Usually, the current and therefore the effect is not too large, but I have had a pattern skew of some 10 degrees, which was corrected by a W2DY balun.

The answer seems to be, not absolutely necessary, but helps in some cases.
bob w4mb

556. Wire antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:37:52 UTC
From: VE3TMT <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <HHMs8.7035$e64.1946469@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145463

Please don't laugh..here goes.....

My current antenna consists of a 30' longwire fed with 50 ohm coax through a tuner. The wire is strung through a hedge that runs along the backyards in my apartment complex. This is a strict "no antenna" site. The braid of the coax is attached to a 6' ground rod which has been hammered in at the feedpoint.

Here's my question.... would I be better off making this antenna into a 20m dipole, roughly 16' per side, thus eliminating the ground rod connection, or would it be a waste of time? I have the room in the opposite direction for the other half of the dipole, but it has to be done at night! Would the results be worth it? i have made contacts all over the US and Hawaii on 20m PSK with the current setup, but am curious if the dipole would perform better. And how would it perform on 40 and 10?

Thanks,

Max

557. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:38:28 UTC
From: LRod-removethispart-@pobox.com
Message-ID: <3cb387f9.158528662@netnews.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 145461
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Tue, 9 Apr 2002 18:37:57 -0400, "KB4QLZ"
<kb4qlz(REMOVETHIS)@kb4qlz.com> wrote:

> Here's the scenario.
>
> We're installing a 140 ft tower and a Force 12 Tri-Band Antenna. Will be
> using EHS cable for guy wires. Will be following the ARRL Handbook on
> non-resonant guy wire lengths. What would happen if there were no possible
> way to get the last leg (ground anchor point) to fall within the suggested
> lengths? Is this going to mess with the antenna directivity or cause the
> SWR to fluctuate when the antenna is moved in different directions?
>
> Mark - KB4QLZ

Don't worry about it.

First of all, at 140' you are sufficiently far away from the antenna
(near field) at the ground anchor point to not be concerned about any
influence by it.

Second of all, there are some notable contesters/DXers who are
convinced that breaking up the guy wires isn't necessary at all and
who run their systems without any breaks. K4VX comes to mind.

Thirdly, I had a TH6DXX at 70' with EHS and a recommendation from
Hy-Gain (in the late 70s) to break up the guy wires 3', 3 times at the
top of the guy wire, and then approximately 17' on down to the ground.
I had no SWR fluctuation with that installation.

4thly, with a half power beamwidth of approximately 70 don't be
concerned about directivity on HF with what you describe.

K4QG

LRod

Master Woodbutcher and seasoned termite

Shamelessly whoring my website since 1999

http://www.woodbutcher.net

558. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:38:34 UTC
From: Robert Haviland <bobh@iag.net>
Message-ID: <uIMs8.3506$CA6.280123@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145462
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

If you don't want to cut the guy to install insulators, install several clamp-in ferrite beads where the insulator would go: fasten them with friction tape covered with silicon rubber. If you are operation belowv about 7 MHZ, ferrite cores from TV sweep and h-oscillators work fine.
bob w4mb

559. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:39:58 UTC
From: ve7poi <"ve7poi<remove>"@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3CB397EE.3EE22E07@arrl.net>
Source record: 145464

```
place a ground from hitch to reciever+frame and/or one from receiver to
frame as well

rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
>
> rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
>
> Forgot to add that I did add a ground wire from the hitch to the frame.
> Do difference.
>
> >
> > Dennis
> > But the antenna works ok if I remove the hitch from the hitch receiver
> > and set it on the ground behind the van in exactly the same position and
> > distance.(I set it on a plastic bucket) Even works better if I put out 2
> > radials the length of the antenna.
> >
> > Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> > >
> > > hey ron
> > > try running a ground wire from the mount to the frame of the van and see if that
> > > doesnt help out those reese type hitches dont make a good electrical ground
> > > connection if that doesnt help you really will need to get that hamstick away
> > > from the metal body
> > > good luck
> > >
```

560. Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 01:59:36 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <ub774hge3vifd4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145465

I'm going to be setting up for HF for the first time since the early 70's, and have limited space.
We live in a 14' X 64' Mobile/manufactured home, in a small park.
I'm limited to what I can string between two corners, and not all that high above the roof.
It will be drooping in the center, for the time being, as I have to get along with my 85 year old dad.
He doesn't want anything put in the roof, where I would make some sort of support in the middle, and screw it through into the roof, with a bit of sealant. I used to install TV antennas back in the 70's, and never had any problems with roofs leaking.
We used either pads, or simply roof cement under the legs of the tripods we installed.
But anyway, I have to try and keep him partway happy for the time.
I figure to start with a 40 meter dipole, no balun for starters, which will also do for 15 meters.
Add a tuner later, when I can find one at a low cost, or can afford a newer/better one.
I was also thinking about making it a folded dipole (should be a bit broader banded?).
The HF rig I'll be using is a Kenwood TS140S, which is, I'm told, a bit fussy about SWR, so I plan to tune the antenna as best as possible.
Looking for any suggestions for the time being...
I see email much faster, remove nospam from the one in my sig...
But please post replies here as well.

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

561. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 02:56:01 UTC
From: Ted <"KD4ROX(nospam)"@amsat.org>
Message-ID: <3CB3A9C1.FE082921@amsat.org>
Source record: 145466
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I'd like to thank the 9 people who responded so thoughtfully to my original post on this subject. I think I understand more on this subject, but also a lot less than I'd like.

Ed, W5EJ, pointed out it would be helpful to know the equipment involved, which is also evident from some of the other answers.

The shielded cables in question are NOT antennas but rather NEMA or similar signal cables. The cable Furuno recommended not be grounded at the "second" end is the heading data cable (connected to the clock/data port at the Simrad Robertson autopilot "brain" at one end and to the radar display at the other to provide heading from the autopilot fluxgate compass). This cable has a molded rubber connector at the radar end with the shield hard wired to the display chassis ground lug. The ground lug, in turn, is connected by a #8 wire to a short copper strip which is connected to a Dynaplate ground. The radar display also has a NEMA (talker) cable coming from Simrad instruments (these instruments receive NEMA data from the GPS and from the autoiolot brain via unshielded cables). The NEMA cable is identical to the heading cable and it's shield is connected to the radar display and ground lug also.

There is no provision for a ground connection at any of the Simrad instrument heads, so the NEMA cable can only be grounded at the radar end. However, there is a provision for grounding all shields which go to the autopilot brain. The brain has a ground bar which is connected to the same Dynaplate as above by a #8 wire.

Other shielded cables connected to the autopilot brain ground bar are the rudder feedback sensor and two autopilot control cables. Neither the NEMA talker or listner cables to/from the instruments are shielded (these are propritary cables). None of the current carrying cables into or out of the autopilot are shielded.

The Dynaplate ground also has ground wires going to it from the GPS, the VHF, and SSB. The AC and DC electrical systems are both grounded to a separate Dynaplate. Last, the SSB tuner is grounded to huge copper strip ground plane (of about 24 sq. ft), which is connected to the sea by two large zincs. Re the latter, I am aware that conventional wisdom says ground the SSB radio and tuner to the same place, but this was the set-up when I bought the boat 12 yrs ago and the old SSB provided a signal in the top 5% of the cruising fleet so I'm not going to mess with success.

Several answers discussed the need for "safety" grounding with respect to stray currents. I think I understand this. The grounding question

I posed has to do with shields which do not carry current but act as RFI or EMI shields. (BTW, I am not clear as to whether when RFI gets "onto" or "into" the shield, it generates a current. If it does, I would think it would be too small to be concerned about safety. On the other hand, troublesome RFI frequently causes a load not connected to the shield (or to the signal wires inside) to become activated (see SEA's example in my original post), so maybe a significant current could be generated!

In any case, I'm starting out with some shields grounded at both ends and some only at one end. Everything works great at the dock and the sea trial is scheduled for next week. The radio will be installed in a month or so (antenna coax grounded at both ends) and we'll see what happens when I transmit -- as many of you advised.

--
Ted S/V GARDYLOO
Please remove "nospam" from e-mail address when replying.

562. Test..Disregard

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 03:04:16 UTC
From: Josuha <jos@jos.net>
Message-ID: <ub7c5tfu25foef@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145467

Test

563. Re: IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 03:36:52 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB3B354.F5D0147@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145468

Ron Goldstein wrote:
> Is a balun necessary when feeding a resonant dipole with 50 ohm coax ???
> All of the balun manufacturers say it is, but they're looking to make a buck. In
> actuality, coax to a dipole IS unbalanced to balanced, but is a balun really
> needed ???

Why not try it without the balun first and see if you have any problems?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

564. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 03:50:23 UTC
From: Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CB3B67E.1AC9D079@attbi.com>
Source record: 145319
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Robert Haviland wrote:

> If you don't want to cut the guy to install insulators, install several
> clamp-in ferrite beads where the insulator would go: fasten them with
> friction tape covered with silicon rubber. If you are operation belowv about
> 7 MHZ, ferrite cores from TV sweep and h-oscillators work fine.
> bob w4mb

??? I never heard about this. What is it supposed to do?

73 ... Zoran WA7AA

565. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 04:37:41 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cb3c197$1_1@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 145320
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I agree wholeheartedly with Chuck ... when installing towers, DON'T
IMPROVISE ... follow the engineering specs TO THE LETTER.

YOUR LIFE (OR THE LIVES OF OTHERS) DEPENDS ON IT.

73,
Carl - wk3c

"Chuck O'Neal" <coneal@ultranet.com> wrote in message
news:a8vt50mlt1@bob.news.rcn.net...
> How can you say that without knowing anything about the tower?
> Suppose it's Rohn 25? The required 10% tensioning of ultimate strength
> for the next size larger, 5/16", would exceed Rohn's specifications for
25.
> Put the tower up according to the manufacturer's specifications. PERIOD.
> Chuck...K1KW
>
> 'Doc wrote in message <3CB3700F.74D5B510@icok.net>...
> >Mark,
> > > By the way, I'd go to a larger size guy than 1/4"
> > >EHS...
> > > 'Doc
>
>

566. Hy-Gain AV-18VS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 05:10:08 UTC
From: kg4pss@arrl.net
Message-ID: <a3866922.0204092110.12cff5f0@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145321

Does anyone have any experience with this vertical?

567. Re: Diamond 2000A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 06:37:55 UTC
From: M1CHM <m1chm@blueyonder.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Y4Rs8.5207$rQ1.292392@news-binary.blueyonder.co.uk>
Source record: 145322

Yes you can connect to one socket at a time. Triplexer or Duplexer is only
nescessary if connecting to multiple input sockets on your radio.

"Bill Grimwood" <bill@grimwood.net> wrote in message
news:unJs8.39920$To6.10802512@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> I have recently purchased a Diamond 2000A for 70 cm, 2M and 6M and the
> instructions say I need a Triplexer for this antenna. Is the triplexer
> necessary if I just connect the antenna to one radio and only use one band
> at a time?
>
> Thanks
>
> BG
> KG4NAC
>
>
>

568. Re: Java script loop - use 'ALT + F4' to exit IE or Outlook

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 06:49:36 UTC
From: John Rogers <john@rogers.ca>
Message-ID: <4gRs8.4654$de1.325531@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 145323
Cross-posted to: alt.mag.playboy,rec.nude,rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Doesn't he realize that God wouldn't let something like Norton Antivirus get in his way? Some master he turned out to be.

john

"KC7ZRU - Tate" <73kc7zru732@arrl.net> wrote in message news:3CABC459.CF8455BB@arrl.net...
> ::Sigh::
>
> Anoter cutsie java toy...

569. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 07:35:44 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a90q0g$4uu$5@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145324
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

In rec.radio.amateur.antenna Ted <"KD4ROX(nospam)"@amsat.org> wrote:
> I'd like to thank the 9 people who responded so thoughtfully to my
> original post on this subject. I think I understand more on this
> subject, but also a lot less than I'd like.

If your shields are meant to carry a signal, then you normally need
them connected at both ends.

In the information you provided, that I deleted, it appears that the
shields in question are not meant to carry current - but are just there
to shield the current carrying wires from interference.

The main reason for only connecting one end of such shields is to
eliminate possible ground loop paths.

I have always found that the most direct solution is to try the system
and see what happens.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

570. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 09:28:03 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204100128.c26ab14@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145325

"Wayne" <wayneleake@wayneleake.net> wrote in message
> We used either pads, or simply roof cement under the legs of the tripods we
> installed.
> But anyway, I have to try and keep him partway happy for the time.

I'd just use a pushup mast, or a mast made from fence rail up against
the house. That way you don't have to put anything on the roof. Safer
as far as lightning too.

> I figure to start with a 40 meter dipole, no balun for starters, which will
> also do for 15 meters.

You can wind a few turns of coax below the feedpoint for a make do
balun.

> Add a tuner later, when I can find one at a low cost, or can afford a
> newer/better one.

You won't really need one with coax fed dipoles.

> I was also thinking about making it a folded dipole (should be a bit
> broader banded?).

I wouldn't bother with that myself..

> The HF rig I'll be using is a Kenwood TS140S, which is, I'm told, a bit
> fussy about SWR, so I plan to tune the antenna as best as possible.

In that case a small tuner could be handy for times when you want to
move a bit off resonance and keep the SWR down. Any small tuner would
do. But you shouldn't need it where it's resonant. MK

571. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 10:14:46 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub845jrgjj1c65@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145326
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

"LRod" <LRod-removethispart-@pobox.com> wrote in message
news:3cb387f9.158528662@netnews.worldnet.att.net...
> On Tue, 9 Apr 2002 18:37:57 -0400, "KB4QLZ"
> <kb4qlz(REMOVETHIS)@kb4qlz.com> wrote:
>
> > Here's the scenario.
> >
> > We're installing a 140 ft tower and a Force 12 Tri-Band Antenna. Will be
> > using EHS cable for guy wires. Will be following the ARRL Handbook on
> > non-resonant guy wire lengths. What would happen if there were no
possible
> > way to get the last leg (ground anchor point) to fall within the
suggested
> > lengths? Is this going to mess with the antenna directivity or cause
the
> > SWR to fluctuate when the antenna is moved in different directions?
> >
> > Mark - KB4QLZ
>
> Don't worry about it.
>
> First of all, at 140' you are sufficiently far away from the antenna
> (near field) at the ground anchor point to not be concerned about any
> influence by it.
>
> Second of all, there are some notable contesters/DXers who are
> convinced that breaking up the guy wires isn't necessary at all and
> who run their systems without any breaks. K4VX comes to mind.
>
> Thirdly, I had a TH6DXX at 70' with EHS and a recommendation from
> Hy-Gain (in the late 70s) to break up the guy wires 3', 3 times at the
> top of the guy wire, and then approximately 17' on down to the ground.
> I had no SWR fluctuation with that installation.
>
> 4thly, with a half power beamwidth of approximately 70 don't be
> concerned about directivity on HF with what you describe.
>
> K4QG
>
> LRod
>
> Master Woodbutcher and seasoned termite

>
> Shamelessly whoring my website since 1999
>
> http://www.woodbutcher.net
>

572. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 10:16:42 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub848nt7g2fp8f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145327
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

"LRod" <LRod-removethispart-@pobox.com> wrote in message
news:3cb387f9.158528662@netnews.worldnet.att.net...
> On Tue, 9 Apr 2002 18:37:57 -0400, "KB4QLZ"

>
> Don't worry about it.
>
> First of all, at 140' you are sufficiently far away from the antenna
> (near field) at the ground anchor point to not be concerned about any
> influence by it.
>

Tnx.

573. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 10:24:38 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub84ngdiose16a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145328
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Very interesting. I'll check this out.

"Zoran Brlecic" <WA7AA@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:3CB3B67E.1AC9D079@attbi.com...
> Robert Haviland wrote:
>
> > If you don't want to cut the guy to install insulators, install several
> > clamp-in ferrite beads where the insulator would go: fasten them with
> > friction tape covered with silicon rubber. If you are operation belowv
about
> > 7 MHZ, ferrite cores from TV sweep and h-oscillators work fine.
> > bob w4mb
>
> ??? I never heard about this. What is it supposed to do?
>
>
> 73 ... Zoran WA7AA
>
>

574. balun question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 10:55:42 UTC
From: Zacharioudakis Lefteris <compusci@cytanet.com.cy>
Message-ID: <a915n1$hj1$1@aristotelis.cytanet.com.cy>
Source record: 145367

i need to construct a 1:1balun for my dipole, i have done the "choke-balun"
but i have some toroidal which i would like to use, any sugestions on how to
wound the toroidal (how many turns, what king of cable etc)

thanks in advance

73's de 5B4AGL

575. Re: G5RV on 160M

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 11:26:31 UTC
From: kg4fet@aol.comNOspam
Message-ID: <20020410072631.28424.00001621@mb-fu.aol.com>
Source record: 145329

>hi all
>
>i've got a homebrew full size G5RV made with 450ohm feeder.
>
>today i have joined the two feeders together and fed the othe direct to an
>earth stake.
>
>has anyone else tried this or can suggest another way of doing this.
>
>will this affect the performance on the other bands.
>
>i understand now the antenna is a marconi T and not a G5RV.
>
>any thoughta would be a great help
>
>regards
>paul MW0DCT
>
>
>
Paul,
Assuming that you are using it with a tuner in the shack, and also assuming you have that grounded well, take and short the PL 259 and feed it to the random wire feed on your tuner. This works for me here using an alligator clip to short the PL 259 using 100 watts for local and short contact(< 500 mile). However I have been able to work some fairly long distaces on 160 using QRP wattage with PSK 31 and the like in this configuration.
73
Sandor

576. Re: 102 foot dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 11:42:55 UTC
From: kg4fet@aol.comNOspam
Message-ID: <20020410074255.28424.00001622@mb-fu.aol.com>
Source record: 145330

K8MAM,
Try feeding the Ladderline to the tuner (if you have one). To do this and keep RF out of the shack paralell a pair of pieces of coax connecting the center conductors to your LL and the other end to your tuner and the sheilds to ground on both ends. This works great in the situation you are speaking of.
73 and all the best
Sandor KG4FET

577. Re: Rotor Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 11:48:38 UTC
From: kg4fet@aol.comNOspam
Message-ID: <20020410074838.28424.00001623@mb-fu.aol.com>
Source record: 145331

I am using an Alliance U-110 rotor here to tur a 2 mtr 3 el mono and a 4 el 6 mtr mono beam on a 35 ft mast with 10 foot of mast through the U110. Works great here in FL. Alliance rotors would be perfect for what both of you (the gent with the 13B2 and the 20 TR rotable dipole gent) in this case.
They can be found for 30-50 bucks at hamfests or search the older neighborhoods in your area and the odds are you will find quite a few in disuse on house that would be free or cheap for the taking. My lastest one was free , just had to take it down is all.
73 and all the best
Sandor KG4FET

578. Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 12:07:52 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub8b681jegtf55@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145333
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Phillystran is too expensive. Would cost over $1300.00 for the Phillystran alone. EHS is more cost effective, but would require more than 30 strain relief insulators to break the wires up in non-resonance lengths.

It has been suggested to me to use ferrite beads on the guys to create non-resonance lengths of wires. This sounds safer than having many guy grips or cable clamps per guy wire.

Has anyone used this method on their guy wires? If so, what were the results??

Mark - KB4QLZ

579. QRP BALUN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 12:12:57 UTC
From: g7tok@freeuk.com
Message-ID: <4799e935.0204100412.71847f0c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145332

I believe it should be possible to make a 4:1 balun for use with 5W or
less from a single ferrite bar.
To speed the process up, has anybody tried this or have any
construction details/tips ?
Regards, Gary - G7TOK

580. Re: QRP BALUN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 12:43:28 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB43370.12D0E81A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145334

Gary wrote:
>
> I believe it should be possible to make a 4:1 balun for use with 5W or
> less from a single ferrite bar.
> To speed the process up, has anybody tried this or have any
> construction details/tips ? Regards, Gary - G7TOK

The 4:1 baluns in Jerry Sevick's book, "Transmission Line
Transformers", use two ferrite bars.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

581. Re: Wire antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 12:58:16 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB436E1.6DCE6F8D@icok.net>
Source record: 145335

Max,
I think it certainly wouldn't hurt to try it. There
will be some difference from what you're using now, and
I would think that it would probably be 'better'. Trying
it is the only sure way of finding out though...
'Doc

582. Re: QRP BALUN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 14:19:05 UTC
From: Walter <walter@accessus.net>
Message-ID: <tRXs8.84837$w7.7204063@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145336

Gary, try looking in "HF Antennas For All Locations",
by L.A. Moxon, G6XN. Pages 53 and 54 describe
exactly what you are talking about.

73, Walter, AG5P

"Gary" <g7tok@freeuk.com> wrote in message
news:4799e935.0204100412.71847f0c@posting.google.com...
> I believe it should be possible to make a 4:1 balun for use with 5W
or
> less from a single ferrite bar.
> To speed the process up, has anybody tried this or have any
> construction details/tips ?
> Regards, Gary - G7TOK
>

583. Re: Wire antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 14:38:23 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a91iov$569$0@208.206.142.90>
Source record: 145337

'Doc wrote:
>
> Max,
> I think it certainly wouldn't hurt to try it. There
> will be some difference from what you're using now, and
> I would think that it would probably be 'better'. Trying
> it is the only sure way of finding out though...
> 'Doc

Having used similar installations under similar circumstances, I agree. The 20 meter dipole will likely work better on 20, and (probably very) poorly on all lower bands. If there's room you can parallel 33 feet of wire on each side to add a 40 meter dipole you can instantly switch to, or make up two more 16 ft wires with alligator clips that you can clip onto the ends of the 20 meter dipole elements to make it a 40 meter unit when desired. I've done both and they work equally well. You don't have to run them straight, you can work them into the brush however you can, and it will still work. You could even install it as a 20/40 meter trap dipole by making up a pair of unobtrusive traps. Don't expect it to either work right or load well in wet weather.

Dick

584. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 14:57:48 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a91jtc$8s2$0@208.206.142.90>
Source record: 145338

The most important thing you can do is get the dipole feedpoint as high as you can, since this is where the largest part of the radiation from a dipole takes place, and it is far more important for the center to be high than the ends.
I was faced with a similar situation last winter and used 24 inch long, 1 in diameter swaged aluminum tent poles to make up a 15 ft mast which I lashed to a concrete block fence directly behind my mobile home to get the feedpoint as high as practical. The dipole ends drooped to attach to the top of the 6ft fence. The dipole was 20meter length (all the linear distance I had available) but I added two 16 ft wires with alligator clips and folded the wires back across the top of the fence, allowing them to droop due to the distance limitations. When I wanted to work 40 I just clipped the added wires on. The rig I used was a Kenwood 570D with an internal autotuner, and it was happy. The antenna performed very acceptably on both bands. I didn't try to load it elsewhere.
You will probably want to keep the power turned back most of the time to avoid RFI issues with all the close neighbors. Your utilities will probably be underground which definitely helps here, but the presence of off-air TV antennas spell possible trouble. You can make plenty of contacts on 25-30 watts, depending of course on the mode used. I got a lot of digital and CW contacts in.

Dick W0EX

Wayne wrote:
>
> I'm going to be setting up for HF for the first time since the early 70's,
> and have limited space.
> We live in a 14' X 64' Mobile/manufactured home, in a small park.
> I'm limited to what I can string between two corners, and not all that high
> above the roof.
> It will be drooping in the center, for the time being, as I have to get
> along with my 85 year old dad.
> He doesn't want anything put in the roof, where I would make some sort of
> support in the middle, and screw it through into the roof, with a bit of
> sealant. I used to install TV antennas back in the 70's, and never had any
> problems with roofs leaking.
> We used either pads, or simply roof cement under the legs of the tripods we
> installed.
> But anyway, I have to try and keep him partway happy for the time.
> I figure to start with a 40 meter dipole, no balun for starters, which will
> also do for 15 meters.
> Add a tuner later, when I can find one at a low cost, or can afford a
> newer/better one.
> I was also thinking about making it a folded dipole (should be a bit

> broader banded?).
> The HF rig I'll be using is a Kenwood TS140S, which is, I'm told, a bit
> fussy about SWR, so I plan to tune the antenna as best as possible.
> Looking for any suggestions for the time being...
> I see email much faster, remove nospam from the one in my sig...
> But please post replies here as well.
>
> --
> Wayne. <|:^)>
> KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
> http://www.wayneleake.net

585. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 15:09:26 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb44bc0.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145355

But... Wayne... a "loading coil" would have the exact opposite effect of what he wants. The capacity makes the antenna look longer to the radio. A loading coil further lengthens it. Perhaps you used a coil as a matching transformer... across the bottom of the antenna to ground. This is very common but NORMALLY shouldn't be required above 40 meters. That's why I suspect a problem with the cable.

Cheers... Ed, W5EJ

"Wayne" <wayneleake@wayneleake.net> wrote in message
news:ub6v978k4m1o65@corp.supernews.com...
> What seems to be overlooked here is the capacitive effect from the antenna
> being mounted near the metal body of the van.
> I ran across this with low band mobile antennas many years ago.
> It makes the antenna electrically shorter, due to the capacitance from
> being close to the metal in the body.
> It is best to mount the antennas as high as possible, and away, if
> possible, from metal that is higher than part of the antenna.
> I ran into this when I installed a low band antenna on a van, just below
> the window behind the drivers seat. It was installed there, only because
> there had already been a ball mount there.
> I had to get a loading coil to compensate for the capacity effect.
>
> If one stops and thinks about just what a capacitor is, two bits of metal
> near each other, capacity diminishing with spacing being increased.
> I've seen those bumper mounts, but don't like to use them, especially on
a
> van with a metal body.
>
> --
> Wayne. <|:^)>
> KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
> http://www.wayneleake.net
>
> "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
> news:3cb281cc.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> > Ron...
> >
> > Double check your coax cable to be sure it isn't shorted or open. It
> sounds
> > very much like it may be shorted. When you remove the whole mount from
> the
> > receiver, you are separating ground at the antenna from the ground
> attached
> > to the radio. While the antenna wouldn't tune up, it also wouldn't look

> > quite so "shorted."
> >
> > If you know anyone locally with an MFJ antenna analyzer, you could use
> that
> > to see what's going on.
> >
> > Remember... most commercial antennas are resonant quite a ways below the
> > desired frequency or band. You probably will need to cut off some of
the
> > little whip on top. As I recall, I had to cut 3 or 4 inches off mine...
> > antenna similar to the Hamstick. They build 'tm this way because some
> > installations may need more capacity above the coil than others. By
> making
> > that whip longer, they allow for such installations. If your whip is
> > anywhere close to the back of a van, chances are you will need quite a
bit
> > LESS than normal.
> >
> > Good luck... Ed
> >
> >
> > ----- Original Message -----
> > From: <rons533@dejazzd.com>
> > Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
> > Sent: Monday, April 08, 2002 6:05 PM
> > Subject: Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna
> >
> >
> > > rons533@dejazzd.com wrote:
> > >
> > > Forgot to add that I did add a ground wire from the hitch to the
frame.
> > > Do difference.
> > >
> > > >
> > > > Dennis
> > > > But the antenna works ok if I remove the hitch from the hitch
receiver
> > > > and set it on the ground behind the van in exactly the same position
> and
> > > > distance.(I set it on a plastic bucket) Even works better if I put
out
> 2
> > > > radials the length of the antenna.
> > > >
> > > > Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> > > > >
> > > > > hey ron
> > > > > try running a ground wire from the mount to the frame of the van
and

> > see if that
> > > > > doesnt help out those reese type hitches dont make a good
electrical
> > ground
> > > > > connection if that doesnt help you really will need to get that
> > hamstick away
> > > > > from the metal body
> > > > > good luck
> > > > > >
> >
> >
> >
>
>

586. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 15:10:29 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a91kl5$b95$0@208.206.142.90>
Source record: 145339
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

KB4QLZ wrote:
>
> Phillystran is too expensive. Would cost over $1300.00 for the Phillystran
> alone. EHS is more cost effective, but would require more than 30 strain
> relief insulators to break the wires up in non-resonance lengths.
>
> It has been suggested to me to use ferrite beads on the guys to create
> non-resonance lengths of wires. This sounds safer than having many guy grips
> or cable clamps per guy wire.
>
> Has anyone used this method on their guy wires? If so, what were the
> results??
>

If K4MB says it works, it works.

587. Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 15:27:16 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CB459D3.B7BC0876@optonline.net>
Source record: 145340

I am thinking of getting a Hustler 5-BTV or 6-BTV multiband vertical.
What does the manufacturer recommend for a ground system? Our backyard
is only about 35ft. square, and the ground is terrible according to the
map (Long Island, NY).

Is this enough space to bury some radials in the ground and get
acceptable performance?

-=-
Alan
(Zero to Extra in one night; waiting for callsign [long-ago VK4AFE])

588. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 15:53:42 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub8odrti736c9a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145341
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Sound good. I have located his E-Mail at QRZ.Com.

"Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
news:a91kl5$b95$0@208.206.142.90...
>
>
> KB4QLZ wrote:
> >
> > Phillystran is too expensive. Would cost over $1300.00 for the
Phillystran
> > alone. EHS is more cost effective, but would require more than 30 strain
> > relief insulators to break the wires up in non-resonance lengths.
> >
> > It has been suggested to me to use ferrite beads on the guys to create
> > non-resonance lengths of wires. This sounds safer than having many guy
grips
> > or cable clamps per guy wire.
> >
> > Has anyone used this method on their guy wires? If so, what were the
> > results??
> >
>
>
>
> If K4MB says it works, it works.

589. Re: IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 16:06:26 UTC
From: Chester Alderman <calderman@cox.rr.com>
Message-ID: <6qZs8.32951$2J2.8512013@typhoon.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 145342

In your case, absolutely not necessary. Without a balanced-to-unbalanced matching device, a dipole will have a slight skew to the figure-8 pattern shown in antenna books. You will also suffer from about 0.5 to 1.5dB power loss if you use a balun as none of them are lossless. A balun should be used in a yagi or a multi-element array to preserve pattern symmetry.
It took me 45 years to learn that the very best wire antenna feed is open wire line.

Tom/W4BQF

91 Bright Red Vette

"Ron Goldstein" <rong@computer.net> wrote in message news:3cb3870d.3796700@news.computer.net...
> Hi All,
>
> Is a balun necessary when feeding a resonant dipole with 50 ohm coax ???
> All of the balun manufacturers say it is, but they're looking to make a buck. In
> actuality, coax to a dipole IS unbalanced to balanced, but is a balun really
> needed ???
>
> Thanks,
> **********
> Ron Goldstein.....KA2IIA
> STAY YOUNG---DRIVE A VINTAGE 427 CORVETTE.
> KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE---BECOME AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR.
>
> REMEMBER, THERE ARE NO STRANGERS IN AMATEUR RADIO, ONLY FRIENDS
> THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET.
> rong@computer.net******ka2iia@arrl.net

590. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 16:39:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <jcq8busm6fo48npt2v0hgs17m4b4f4mca1@4ax.com>
Source record: 145343
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Wed, 10 Apr 2002 03:50:23 GMT, Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
wrote:

>Robert Haviland wrote:
>
>> If you don't want to cut the guy to install insulators, install several
>> clamp-in ferrite beads where the insulator would go: fasten them with
>> friction tape covered with silicon rubber. If you are operation belowv about
>> 7 MHZ, ferrite cores from TV sweep and h-oscillators work fine.
>> bob w4mb
>
>??? I never heard about this. What is it supposed to do?
>
>
>73 ... Zoran WA7AA
>

Hi Zoran,

What Bob has suggested is to break up the guys electrically rather
than physically. By adding the beads to the guy, they present an
series impedance to induced currents. I use ferrites strung along the
length of one of my test cables (about one bead per foot for thirty
feet) for the same reason. Each of the beads, at 20MHz presents about
25-30 Ohms resistance to the flow of currents at that point in the
coax's outer surface. Not exactly an open circuit, but sufficient.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

591. Re: Bad swr on a hamstick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 17:13:09 UTC
From: DL7JSK <truckdrivingman@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <a91rrfovg01$1@news.t-online.com>
Source record: 145344

"Wayne and Louise" <the-irwins@cox.net> schrieb im Newsbeitrag
news:yv8r8.16769$oN6.217375@news1.east.cox.net...
> I used to use hamsticks and until I read the instructions that came with
it,
> had a similar problem. You need to install a capacitor at the feedpoint.
> If my memory serves me correctly about 680pf will make a big difference.
> Try different values above say 370 pf and possibly as high as 820 pf. You
> might be surprised at the results
Do you think,a large radial net will also do the job ?

73
Tom

592. Re: QRP BALUN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 17:16:16 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a91s0v$qg5$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145345

...
> I believe it should be possible to make a 4:1 balun for use with 5W or
> less from a single ferrite bar.
==========
A 4:1 balun is just a 2:1 turns ratio transformer, wound with a relatively few turns of plastic insulated wire on a ferrite core. The two identical windings are wound alongside each other to obtain very close coupling and an accurate turns ratio.

Actual number of turns is non-critical. Inductive reactance of the high impedance winding should be 1200 ohms or more.

A ferrite rod is much preferred to a flat bar. The total length of wire is less for the same number of turns. Shorter length = lower loss.

Obtain some twin, stranded, figure-of-eight speaker cable. 24 or 26 gauge or thereabouts for 5 watts. Or similar small twin cable.

Or you can use a pair of separate thin plastic-insulated stranded wires preferably of different distinguishing colours. Don't twist this pair of wires together. Wind them closely alongside each other as if they were twinned together. Don't use enamelled wires because the insulation is too fragile.

Obtain a ferrite rod from a scrap AM radio, 4" long, preferably longer. Ideally 40 turns or more are needed if 160m is to be the lowest band.

Almost fill the rod with the cable (or pair of single wires)leaving just enough at the ends to secure the cable. Secure the wire ends with thin string or something and a dab of superglue.

Place a single wire alongside the rod+winding from one wire at one end of the rod to the other wire at the other end of the rod. The two wires of the pair are now connected in series-aiding with each other.

Earth the centre-tap. Connect the coax line across one half of the winding. Connect the balanced-pair line across the whole of the winding. You then have a 4-to-1 impedance-ratio, balanced-to-unbalanced transformer from 160m upwards.

But if space-saving is in mind then an even neater job can be done around a ferrite ring about 1.25" diameter. Fewer turns will be needed. Try 15. Choose wire gauge to suit. A ring will allow better performance at the high end of the frequency range.

The whole is very non-critical. You won't need a book on the subject - not that there's much chance of ever finding one!

Reg, G4FGQ

593. Re: IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 17:43:47 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB479D3.4468349B@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145346

Chester Alderman wrote:
> You will also suffer from about 0.5 to 1.5dB power
> loss if you use a balun as none of them are lossless.

Under matched conditions, why would ten turns of coax
wrapped around a toroid cause half a dB of loss?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

594. Micro FM X-mitter Safety Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 17:44:17 UTC
From: Dave <chet_morton@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CB479F1.252D05A@hotmail.com>
Source record: 145347

Hi. I'm not a ham, but have been into sw and mw for a while. I'm contemplating setting up a small broadcast band FM transmitter (Ramsey FM25, 25 mW) to re-broadcast music/shows from my computer around the house.

Is there any danger to me if I locate this unit within 5-10 feet of where I sit at my computer? I plan on placing it on a shelf, about 2-3 feet above my head, and maybe 2-3 feet off to one side of where I sit.

Thanks,
Dave.

595. Re: Micro FM X-mitter Safety Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 18:59:46 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ub92t3vhjg4e6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145348

None what so ever at the power levels you anticipate using.
"Dave" <chet_morton@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:3CB479F1.252D05A@hotmail.com...
> Hi. I'm not a ham, but have been into sw and mw for a while. I'm
> contemplating setting up a small broadcast band FM transmitter (Ramsey
> FM25, 25 mW) to re-broadcast music/shows from my computer around the
> house.
>
> Is there any danger to me if I locate this unit within 5-10 feet of
> where I sit at my computer? I plan on placing it on a shelf, about 2-3
> feet above my head, and maybe 2-3 feet off to one side of where I sit.
>
> Thanks,
> Dave.
>

596. Re: Rotor Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 19:24:39 UTC
From: Robert Haviland <bobh@iag.net>
Message-ID: <Xj0t8.5456$3P4.471774@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145349

One of the "secrets" of long rotator life is to get some form of shock absorber between the antenna and the rotator. This takes shock load off the gears, which can be very heavy in gusty wind areas.
There are several complex designs using rubber in shear, springs and shock cord described in the ham literature. But the simplest I have found is a length of thin wall tube. Install the rotator near the bottom of the tower, or at the bottom of the top section in a crank-up. Connect the rotator the the antenna support vertical by the tubing. A 21 foot length of chain-link fence works well for 3 element quads or 4 element Yagis. I have had no problem in several Florida storms. But remember that a #5 hurricane will probably take everything. Aw well, that's Florida.
bob w4mb

597. balun question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 19:51:33 UTC
From: Zacharioudakis Lefteris <compusci@cytanet.com.cy>
Message-ID: <3CB497C5.1020200@cytanet.com.cy>
Source record: 145368
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur

i need to construct a 1:1balun for my dipole, i have done the "choke-balun"
but i have some toroidal which i would like to use, any sugestions on how to
wound the toroidal (how many turns, what king of cable etc)

thanks in advance

73's de 5B4AGL

598. Question re:Baluns and Unbals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 20:05:04 UTC
From: G4IRN <mycall@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <q81t8.3201$tZ1.760431@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145351

Can I feed an unbalanced antenna (e.g. a ground mounted vertical with buried radials) with balanced feeder through an ATU, or will I get unwanted currents on one side of the transmission line (in the same way that I might expect this when using coax with a balanced antenna e.g. dipole.)

Should I be using a Un-Bal i.e. Bal-un the other way round?

Thanks.
John, G4IRN.
mycallsign@qsl.net

599. Re: Micro FM X-mitter Safety Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 20:13:07 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ub9794i2ia2e4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145350

25mw?
I think not.
sheesh
YOU are a microwave SOURCE!!! (Unless you're very, very cold)
Radiation is everywhere!! You cannot hide!! Radiation from a few Hz to Gamma rays hits you all the time.
The Sun is powered by NUCLEAR FUSION!! Photons are flying at the speed of light!!
A cosmic gamma ray photon just left a trail of ions right through your brain!!!
Neutrinos go THROUGH THE EARTH!!!
Quick PROTEST NUCLEAR POWER!!!

If your transmitter is insignificant compared to the natural background, well then, it's insignificant.

People work around 100+KW broadcast transmitters for entire careers with ZERO ill effects!
(Well, there's electrocution, but that's another issue) =8^P
Hams sit next to kilowatt amps for a lifetime, and with the number living into their 90's, well you get the picture.....
Nothing personal, mind you,
I've just seen too many unbelievably stupid TV news reports about cell towers lately.....
H
NQ5H,
who is fed up with all the fabricated pseudo-scientific bullshit from all the chicken little idiots out there

whew!! I feel better!
RANT OFF

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:ub92t3vhjg4e6@corp.supernews.com...
> None what so ever at the power levels you anticipate using.
> "Dave" <chet_morton@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:3CB479F1.252D05A@hotmail.com...
> > Hi. I'm not a ham, but have been into sw and mw for a while. I'm
> > contemplating setting up a small broadcast band FM transmitter (Ramsey
> > FM25, 25 mW) to re-broadcast music/shows from my computer around the
> > house.
> >
> > Is there any danger to me if I locate this unit within 5-10 feet of
> > where I sit at my computer? I plan on placing it on a shelf, about 2-3
> > feet above my head, and maybe 2-3 feet off to one side of where I sit.

> >
> > Thanks,
> > Dave.
> >
>
>

600. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 20:40:14 UTC
From: Bernie <drogers22@aol.com>
Message-ID: <Oq1t8.5538$3P4.482459@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145352
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The other alternative is a free-standing tower
or use ordinary length of heavy-gauge pipe
on the chimney with two or more sets of
strap-mount assy's. I've been using the
latter to support an old TH3-MK3 Beam
fo close to 20 years with no problems.
Beam is 10 feat above the peak of the roofline
on two 8' sections of steel mast with a rotor
in the middle. No guys needed and it's survived
several thunderstorms and one near-pass hurricane

"KB4QLZ" <kb4qlz(REMOVE THIS)@kb4qlz.com> wrote in message
news:ub8odrti736c9a@corp.supernews.com...
> Sound good. I have located his E-Mail at QRZ.Com.
>
>
> "Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
> news:a91kl5$b95$0@208.206.142.90...
> >
> >
> > KB4QLZ wrote:
> > >
> > > Phillystran is too expensive. Would cost over $1300.00 for the
> Phillystran
> > > alone. EHS is more cost effective, but would require more than 30 strain
> > > relief insulators to break the wires up in non-resonance lengths.
> > >
> > > It has been suggested to me to use ferrite beads on the guys to create
> > > non-resonance lengths of wires. This sounds safer than having many guy
> grips
> > > or cable clamps per guy wire.
> > >
> > > Has anyone used this method on their guy wires? If so, what were the
> > > results??
> > >
> >
> >
> >
> > If K4MB says it works, it works.
>
>
>

601. Re: Linear polarization vs. Ciircular

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 20:45:23 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CB4A463.6FB2@erols.com>
Source record: 145353

Rick Littlefield wrote:
>
> ...linear to circular...
>
> Figure on about 3 dB.
>
> Rick K1BQT
Yes, that what I pretty much thought. But I have never seen it in the literature anywhere. Can you phase 2 helix to make linear polarization like you can phase 90 degree yagi's to make circular??

Dave N3DT

602. Re: Micro FM X-mitter Safety Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 21:23:31 UTC
From: Dave <chet_morton@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CB4AD53.A2075DF0@hotmail.com>
Source record: 145354

Like I said, I'm not a ham, but I was approaching this from a rational pespective, and not out of fear drummed up by some talkshow/morningshow type of ill-informed hype. The unit I'm looking at is an all-in-one type, so the antenna is connected to the transmitter. It seems like I've heard of RF burn from somewhere in the ham word, and I remember reading somewhere that it's not a good idea to be sitting right next to your antenna. Granted, 25mW sounds really low power, even to me. But I wanted to get some opinions from some hams.

Judging by the vigor of your "rant", I'm completely safe. No offence taken.
Dave.

"H. Adam Stevens" wrote:

> 25mw?
> I think not.
> sheesh
> YOU are a microwave SOURCE!!! (Unless you're very, very cold)
> Radiation is everywhere!! You cannot hide!! Radiation from a few Hz to Gamma
> rays hits you all the time.
> The Sun is powered by NUCLEAR FUSION!! Photons are flying at the speed of
> light!!
> A cosmic gamma ray photon just left a trail of ions right through your
> brain!!!
> Neutrinos go THROUGH THE EARTH!!!
> Quick PROTEST NUCLEAR POWER!!!
>
> If your transmitter is insignificant compared to the natural background,
> well then, it's insignificant.
>
> People work around 100+KW broadcast transmitters for entire careers with
> ZERO ill effects!
> (Well, there's electrocution, but that's another issue) =8^P
> Hams sit next to kilowatt amps for a lifetime, and with the number living
> into their 90's, well you get the picture.......
> Nothing personal, mind you,
> I've just seen too many unbelievably stupid TV news reports about cell
> towers lately.......
> H
> NQ5H,
> who is fed up with all the fabricated pseudo-scientific bullshit from all
> the chicken little idiots out there
>
> whew!! I feel better!
> RANT OFF
>

603. Re: Question re:Baluns and Unbals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 22:33:19 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a92ejf$p67$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145356

Hi John,

There's nothing to prevent you,

But why convert from unbal to bal at the base of a vertical fed against ground when you have to convert back to unbal at the transmitter output ?

Furthermore you would have to raise the balanced line several inches above ground level to maintain low loss.

The loss in the unbalanced line is likely to be only marginally less than the coax. The reduced balanced line loss could well be overtaken by the loss in a pair of baluns. You may end up with a higher overall loss using balanced line than with coax.

In any case, in such circumstances your SWR is likely to be different to what you expect by assuming perfection in all components unless you install the tuner at the antenna end.

If you are hell-bent on saving a few fractions of a dB then use coax all the way and select 1/2" diameter coax instead of the usual 1/4" diameter. That would immediately halve the number of dBs along the feedline.

It's a minor problem which depends on line loss in dB per 100-feet and, in its turn, that depends on frequency.

But unless you can save a couple of dB neither you nor the fellow at the other end will notice any difference. Slightly heavier speech processing would be more beneficial.

Sorry to be so depressing.
--
Yours, Reg, G4FGQ
http://www.g4fgq.com

==========

G4IRN wrote
> Can I feed an unbalanced antenna (e.g. a ground mounted vertical with buried
> radials) with balanced feeder through an ATU, or will I get unwanted
> currents on one side of the transmission line (in the same way that I might
> expect this when using coax with a balanced antenna e.g. dipole.)
>
> Should I be using a Un-Bal i.e. Bal-un the other way round?
>
>

> Thanks.
> John, G4IRN.
> mycallsign@qsl.net
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>

604. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 22:35:09 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <a92emu01pmt@enews4.newsguy.com>
Source record: 145357
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

does the 40% more include all the insulators, guy grips or clamps, and time to assemble it all. all that extra hardware also makes the guys MUCH heavier and i think harder to properly tension. on all the towers i have put up i have never broken up guy wires and everything seems to work just fine, spending all that time and money just because it may affect a tribander seems like big overkill.

"KB4QLZ" <kb4qlz(REMOVETHIS)@kb4qlz.com> wrote in message
news:ub705ld5j88qdb@corp.supernews.com...
> I looked at the Phillystran, would cost about 40% more to use it. That's
> more than by guying budget will allow.
>
>
>
> "Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
> news:3CB37DC8.F9E2D0BA@tampabay.rr.com...
> > hey mark
> > if you are that concerned use the nonmetalic guy wire then you dont have
> to
> > worry about resonant lenghts
> > there are a couple of kevlar type guywires out there that would do the
job
> for
> > you and are not much more money
> >
> > KB4QLZ wrote:
> >
> > > Here's the scenario.
> > >
> > > We're installing a 140 ft tower and a Force 12 Tri-Band Antenna. Will
be
> > > using EHS cable for guy wires. Will be following the ARRL Handbook
on
> > > non-resonant guy wire lengths. What would happen if there were no
> possible
> > > way to get the last leg (ground anchor point) to fall within the
> suggested
> > > lengths? Is this going to mess with the antenna directivity or cause
> the
> > > SWR to fluctuate when the antenna is moved in different directions?
> > >
> > > Mark - KB4QLZ
> > >

> > > To reply by E-Mail, remove the SPAM BLOCK in my E-Mail address.
> > >
> > > --
> > > "Firearms are no more responsible for killing someone, than the spoon
is
> > > responsible for making Rosie O'Donnell fat."
> >
>
>

605. 15m hamstick problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 23:37:19 UTC
From: ik7565@erols.com
Message-ID: <3CB4CCAF.6F8B3807@erols.com>
Source record: 145358

I use hamsticks on my balcony rail with a LDG AT-11MP autotuner and an Icom 706mk2G. Every band but 15m is no problem - the AT-11MP finds a match on 75/40/20/10 in 1-2 seconds. But I can't load the 15m hamstick anywhere on 15m. I use a 1/4w counterpoise cut for the bottom of each band. 65' of RG-213 or 25' of RG-8X - no difference. Hamstick is electrically isolated from the balcony rail. 2' RG-213 jumper between the tuner and rig. I've tried a second 15m hamstick with same results so I think the hamstick is ok. But no problem getting on 17m with the 15m hamstick - loads on 17m just fine!! Any ideas? I'm missing lots of juicy DX on 15m.

73 de Ian
N8IK

606. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-10 23:53:26 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB4D076.1D4C8F48@eznec.com>
Source record: 145359

You shouldn't see any measurable difference in loss when you change the place where you match your antenna. The loss in 8 ft of coax at HF running with 3:1 or even considerably higher SWR isn't significantly higher than one with 1:1 SWR. You will have to adjust your tuner somewhat differently for the two cases, and its loss might be greater for one than the other. But this has nothing to do with mismatch or reflection "loss".

Let me give a numerical example of mismatch loss.

Suppose a signal generator is set up to deliver 10 volts RMS to a 50 ohm load. A signal generator can be accurately modeled as a Thevenin source -- an ideal (zero impedance) voltage source in series with a resistor. Often, a generator actually contains a physical resistor to provide the 50 ohm source impedance. This isn't true for transmitters, and the Thevenin model isn't a good model for tranmitters. But back to the signal generator. When set for 10 volts RMS output into a 50 ohm load, the voltage source is producing 20 volts RMS. This is what we'd measure when the generator output is open-circuited. If we connect the generator to a 50 ohm resistive load, the voltage at the load is 10 volts RMS. The power dissipated in the load resistor is 10^2/50 = 2.0 watts, and the power dissipated in the internal 50 ohm resistor is 2.0 watts. If we consider the power in the load to be useful power and the power in the internal resistor to be wasted power, or loss, 2.0 watts is being dissipated as loss, and the efficiency is 50%. Now let's connect the generator to a 10 ohm load. The voltage at the load = 20 * (10 / 60) = 3.33, and the load power is 3.33^2/10 = 1.11 watts. The load power has decreased from 2 to 1.11 watts, so the "mismatch loss" or "reflection loss" is said to be 2.56 dB. But how much power is being lost in the internal resistor? The source is still producing 20 volts, and the source resistor now has 20 - 3.33 = 16.67 volts across it, for a source resistor loss of 5.56 watts, an increase of 4.4 dB. So the useful power has dropped by 2.56 dB and the loss has increased by 4.4 dB. The generator is producing 20^2/60 = 6.67 watts, with 1.11 ending up in the load, so the efficiency is 17%. Taking this process to the extreme case of a short circuited load, the loss in the internal resistor is 20^2/50 = 8 watts, or 6 dB greater than with a 50 ohm load, the efficiency is zero, and the mismatch loss is infinite.

Now for the fun part. Use a 250 ohm resistor for the load. The voltage at the load is 20 * (250 / 300) = 16.67. The power in the load resistor is 16.67^2/250 = 1.11 watts, just as it was for the 10 ohm resistor. So again the mismatch loss is 2.56 dB. But nothing else is the same. The generator is producing 20^2/300 = 1.33 watts, less than for either the 10 or 50 ohm load. The loss in the source resistor, 3.33^2/50 = 0.22

watts, is less than when either of the other load resistors is used. The efficiency is 1.11/1.33 = 83%, which is greater than even for the 50 ohm load. So in spite of the 2.56 dB mismatch "loss", the actual loss (power dissipated in the internal source resistor) is less, and the efficiency greater, than when the generator is connected to a 50 ohm load. Taking this to the extreme of a very large load resistance, the efficiency will approach 100% and the internal resistor loss will approach zero. Unfortunately, though, the power produced by the source and the power delivered to the load will also approach zero.

With either the 10 or 250 ohm load, a matching network could be put between the generator and the load. When the network is adjusted properly, the source would produce 4.0 watts, and 2.0 watts would be dissipated in both the source resistor and the load resistor. The efficiency would be 50%, and the mismatch loss would be zero.

The important point here is that mismatch or reflection "loss" isn't a measure of power lost by means of dissipation, and it isn't a measure of efficiency. It's simply a way of describing the reduction in power delivered to a load when the load is being driven from a fixed impedance source. In fact, when the load resistor is greater than the generator resistance, the "loss" is really primarily a result of the fact that the generator is producing less power. Mismatch or reflection "loss" seldom applies to typical amateur transmitter/antenna systems, and using these terms can be very misleading.

So please be very careful in using the term "mismatch loss" or "reflection loss" unless you're completely clear about just what it means and when its use is appropriate.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message "Reflection loss" refers to a reduction of power
> > being dissipated in the load as a result of an impedance mismatch
> > between the source and load. If this mismatch can be corrected anywhere
> > in the system, the "loss" goes away. If the mismatch is corrected at the
> > source, all the reflections are still present except the one at the very
> > source, yet they no longer cause "reflection loss".
>
> Maybe this explains why I seem to see little difference whether I
> match my mobile antenna at the base, or if I do it at the rig with a
> tuner going to 8 ft of coax to the antenna. When I say I do this, many
> seem to think I must have lost my mind and surely must be losing a
> good bit of power, but I seriously have never been able to tell much
> difference where I do the matching. If there is a performance hit,
> it's very small. It's much more convenient at the rig, so usually I do
> it there. I can fine tweak it while operating to correct for antenna
> lean while moving fast on the highway, etc. Also, I can move off freq
> a bit, and still keep my rig putting out full power. MK

607. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 00:05:30 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub9kqe7icc7051@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145360
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The 40% includes everything you mentioned, except my time.

"David Robbins" <k1ttt@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:a92emu01pmt@enews4.newsguy.com...
> does the 40% more include all the insulators, guy grips or clamps, and
time
> to assemble it all. all that extra hardware also makes the guys MUCH
> heavier and i think harder to properly tension. on all the towers i have
> put up i have never broken up guy wires and everything seems to work just
> fine, spending all that time and money just because it may affect a
> tribander seems like big overkill.
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> "KB4QLZ" <kb4qlz(REMOVETHIS)@kb4qlz.com> wrote in message
> news:ub705ld5j88qdb@corp.supernews.com...
> > I looked at the Phillystran, would cost about 40% more to use it.
That's
> > more than by guying budget will allow.
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> >
> > "Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
> > news:3CB37DC8.F9E2D0BA@tampabay.rr.com...
> > > hey mark
> > > if you are that concerned use the nonmetalic guy wire then you dont
have
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> > > there are a couple of kevlar type guywires out there that would do the
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> > >
> > > KB4QLZ wrote:
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> > > > Here's the scenario.
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Will
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> > > > non-resonant guy wire lengths. What would happen if there were no
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> > > > way to get the last leg (ground anchor point) to fall within the
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> > > > Mark - KB4QLZ
> > > >
> > > > To reply by E-Mail, remove the SPAM BLOCK in my E-Mail address.
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> > > > "Firearms are no more responsible for killing someone, than the
spoon
> is
> > > > responsible for making Rosie O'Donnell fat."
> > >
> > >
> > >
> >
> >

608. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 00:07:36 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ub9l523t05r572@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145362
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The key here is too kept cost down, but do it safely. How much would a 140 ft Free Standing cost??? Tnx for the input...

Mark

"Bernie" <drogers22@aol.com> wrote in message news:Oq1t8.5538$3P4.482459@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> The other alternative is a free-standing tower
> or use ordinary length of heavy-gauge pipe
> on the chimney with two or more sets of
> strap-mount assy's. I've been using the
> latter to support an old TH3-MK3 Beam
> fo close to 20 years with no problems.
> Beam is 10 feat above the peak of the roofline
> on two 8' sections of steel mast with a rotor
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>
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> "KB4QLZ" <kb4qlz(REMOVE THIS)@kb4qlz.com> wrote in message
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> > Sound good. I have located his E-Mail at QRZ.Com.
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> > "Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
> > news:a91kl5$b95$0@208.206.142.90...
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> > > KB4QLZ wrote:
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> > > > Phillystran is too expensive. Would cost over $1300.00 for the
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> > > > relief insulators to break the wires up in non-resonance lengths.
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> > > > It has been suggested to me to use ferrite beads on the guys to create
> > > > non-resonance lengths of wires. This sounds safer than having many guy
> > grips
> > > > or cable clamps per guy wire.
> > > >

> > > > Has anyone used this method on their guy wires? If so, what were the
> > > > results??
> > > >
> > >
> > >
> > >
> > > If K4MB says it works, it works.
> >
> >
> >
>

609. Re: 15m hamstick problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 00:11:18 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB4D4A4.B2D79DD8@icok.net>
Source record: 145363

Ian,
Tune the antenna, not the feed line. Sounds like
the 15 meter hamstick isn't anywhere close to 15 meters,
more like 17m...
'Doc

610. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 00:12:30 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB4D4EE.B4C03267@eznec.com>
Source record: 145361
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

You've gotten mostly good responses, but let me add a little food for thought.

The purpose of a connecting coaxial cable is to conduct current from one point to another. If you transfer current in one direction, an equal and opposite current has to return. If you properly connect both ends of a coax shield, the return current (above audio frequencies) flows on the inside of the shield. The field from this current cancels the field from the center conductor current, which prevents the coax from radiating and from being sensitive to external signals. If you connect only one end, the return current is forced to take some other path. Don't worry -- there will still be a return current. You just won't have any control over where it goes. Because it's now separated from the center conductor current, the signal will be susceptible to outside interference and crosstalk, and it can cause interference and crosstalk.

I mentioned that you have to "properly connect" the ends of the coax. If you connect the ends via pigtails or other inductive or high impedance connections, the path along the outside of the coax becomes attractive, so current can flow along the outside of the coax as well as the inside. This current has to be matched by a return current, and causes the same problems you get with a coax grounded at only one end.

At audio frequencies and below, the coax shield becomes ineffective for the magnetic field, and there are occasions where grounding one end is beneficial, since the shield can still be a shield for the electric field. I don't have much experience in this domain, so will defer to others who do. Bear in mind, though, that an awful lot of equipment these days is subject to interference from RF sources, and if this is the case, a single-end-grounded coax is an invitation to RFI because induced return currents will flow wherever they find a path.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

611. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 00:17:09 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB4D605.41FD24C5@eznec.com>
Source record: 145364

VHF/UHF antennas are so short they seldom need any loading at all. I'd use one that isn't loaded.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Gary Gadwa wrote:
>
> I have question for any mobile antenna aficinado's.....
> 1.What advantage or disadvantage does a Center Loaded VHF/UHF whip
> have over a Base Loaded version?
> 2. Is there a difference in Radiation pattern or Take off angle?
> 3. Is one ot the other more or less broad band than the other?
>
> Any other insights anyone would like to offer???
>
> 73,
> Gary
> W7FSI
> ggadwa@ruralnetwork.net

612. Re: IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 00:20:09 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB4D6B9.B3ED47FB@eznec.com>
Source record: 145365

None of the baluns I make are anywhere near that lossy.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Chester Alderman wrote:
>
> In your case, absolutely not necessary. Without a balanced-to-unbalanced
> matching device, a dipole will have a slight skew to the figure-8 pattern
> shown in antenna books. You will also suffer from about 0.5 to 1.5dB power
> loss if you use a balun as none of them are lossless. A balun should be used
> in a yagi or a multi-element array to preserve pattern symmetry.
> It took me 45 years to learn that the very best wire antenna feed is open
> wire line.
>
> Tom/W4BQF

613. Re: Micro FM X-mitter Safety Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 00:37:12 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <Rdm0PCbUNi4AdfGjOvAa2nwmHUw3@4ax.com>
Source record: 145366

Dave <chet_morton@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Like I said, I'm not a ham, but I was approaching this from a rational
>pespective, and not out of fear drummed up by some talkshow/morningshow type of
>ill-informed hype. The unit I'm looking at is an all-in-one type, so the
>antenna is connected to the transmitter. It seems like I've heard of RF burn
>from somewhere in the ham word, and I remember reading somewhere that it's not a
>good idea to be sitting right next to your antenna. Granted, 25mW sounds really
>low power, even to me. But I wanted to get some opinions from some hams.

It takes one thousand milliwatts to equal one single watt.

25 milliwatts is the same as 25-thousandths of one watt.

My Nokia cell phone transmits at 700 milliwatts, or, about 7/10ths of one watt.

A CB radio transmits at 5 watts.

I'd say you're safe :-)

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Judging by the vigor of your "rant", I'm completely safe. No offence taken.
>Dave.
>
>"H. Adam Stevens" wrote:
>
>> 25mw?
>> I think not.
>> sheesh
>> YOU are a microwave SOURCE!!! (Unless you're very, very cold)
>> Radiation is everywhere!! You cannot hide!! Radiation from a few Hz to Gamma
>> rays hits you all the time.
>> The Sun is powered by NUCLEAR FUSION!! Photons are flying at the speed of
>> light!!
>> A cosmic gamma ray photon just left a trail of ions right through your
>> brain!!!
>> Neutrinos go THROUGH THE EARTH!!!
>> Quick PROTEST NUCLEAR POWER!!!
>>
>> If your transmitter is insignificant compared to the natural background,
>> well then, it's insignificant.
>>
>> People work around 100+KW broadcast transmitters for entire careers with
>> ZERO ill effects!

>> (Well, there's electrocution, but that's another issue) =8^P
>> Hams sit next to kilowatt amps for a lifetime, and with the number living
>> into their 90's, well you get the picture.......
>> Nothing personal, mind you,
>> I've just seen too many unbelievably stupid TV news reports about cell
>> towers lately.......
>> H
>> NQ5H,
>> who is fed up with all the fabricated pseudo-scientific bullshit from all
>> the chicken little idiots out there
>>
>> whew!! I feel better!
>> RANT OFF
>>

614. Re: Micro FM X-mitter Safety Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 00:55:03 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ub9nnrt5g0uk33@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145219

good
none meant
this device is the least of your worries
RF burn is in my experience just like getting shocked in that you need close proximity to a wire and some power available.
The tissue damage is a bit nastier, especially at 400 MHz or so (My UHF TV days).
25mw is like a watch battery or something
have fun
H.
NQ5H

"Dave" <chet_morton@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:3CB4AD53.A2075DF0@hotmail.com...
> Like I said, I'm not a ham, but I was approaching this from a rational
> pespective, and not out of fear drummed up by some talkshow/morningshow type of
> ill-informed hype. The unit I'm looking at is an all-in-one type, so the
> antenna is connected to the transmitter. It seems like I've heard of RF burn
> from somewhere in the ham word, and I remember reading somewhere that it's not a
> good idea to be sitting right next to your antenna. Granted, 25mW sounds really
> low power, even to me. But I wanted to get some opinions from some hams.
>
> Judging by the vigor of your "rant", I'm completely safe. No offence taken.
> Dave.
>
> "H. Adam Stevens" wrote:
>
> > 25mw?
> > I think not.
> > sheesh
> > YOU are a microwave SOURCE!!! (Unless you're very, very cold)
> > Radiation is everywhere!! You cannot hide!! Radiation from a few Hz to Gamma
> > rays hits you all the time.
> > The Sun is powered by NUCLEAR FUSION!! Photons are flying at the speed of
> > light!!
> > A cosmic gamma ray photon just left a trail of ions right through your
> > brain!!!

> > Neutrinos go THROUGH THE EARTH!!!
> > Quick PROTEST NUCLEAR POWER!!!
> >
> > If your transmitter is insignificant compared to the natural background,
> > well then, it's insignificant.
> >
> > People work around 100+KW broadcast transmitters for entire careers with
> > ZERO ill effects!
> > (Well, there's electrocution, but that's another issue) =8^P
> > Hams sit next to kilowatt amps for a lifetime, and with the number
living
> > into their 90's, well you get the picture.......
> > Nothing personal, mind you,
> > I've just seen too many unbelievably stupid TV news reports about cell
> > towers lately.......
> > H
> > NQ5H,
> > who is fed up with all the fabricated pseudo-scientific bullshit from
all
> > the chicken little idiots out there
> >
> > whew!! I feel better!
> > RANT OFF
> >
>

615. 400 ohm transmitting twinlead questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 01:08:32 UTC
From: Doc Johnson <bluescreennospamplease@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <MPG.171eac28bae6ad1998968b@news.mi.comcast.giganews.com>
Source record: 145220

How far do you need to keep twinlead away from metal objects like facia boards? Do trees have an affect on twinlead also? I have just installed a 1000' loop and the feedline runs down the trunk of the tree before it enters the shack. Could someone point me in the direction of some reading material. What prompted this question it I am seeing a 10-30 db in rx improvement over my double bazooka on 75m but a barely noticeable tx improvement.

616. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 01:26:14 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <ddp9bu4g4ihudh2vkq9f0mmu0id4u0nk6s@4ax.com>
Source record: 145222

If i were you I would really consider putting that sucker on the roof
with elevated radial system. The upgrade in performance is will be
substantial.

Danny, K6MHE

On Wed, 10 Apr 2002 15:27:16 GMT, Alan Beagley
<abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

>I am thinking of getting a Hustler 5-BTV or 6-BTV multiband vertical.
>What does the manufacturer recommend for a ground system? Our backyard
>is only about 35ft. square, and the ground is terrible according to the
>map (Long Island, NY).
>
>Is this enough space to bury some radials in the ground and get
>acceptable performance?
>
>-=-
>Alan
>(Zero to Extra in one night; waiting for callsign [long-ago VK4AFE])

617. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 02:04:00 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <ka6t8.30424$7F1.10780@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145221
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

GEE bernie - you didn't bother to actually READ the beginning post in this thread at ALL, did you!

Or do ya simply have a comprehension problem?

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"

"Bernie" <drogers22@aol.com> wrote in message
news:Oq1t8.5538$3P4.482459@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> The other alternative is a free-standing tower
> or use ordinary length of heavy-gauge pipe
> on the chimney with two or more sets of
> strap-mount assy's. I've been using the
> latter to support an old TH3-MK3 Beam
> fo close to 20 years with no problems.
> Beam is 10 feat above the peak of the roofline
> on two 8' sections of steel mast with a rotor
> in the middle. No guys needed and it's survived
> several thunderstorms and one near-pass hurricane
>
>
>
> "KB4QLZ" <kb4qlz(REMOVE THIS)@kb4qlz.com> wrote in message
> news:ub8odrti736c9a@corp.supernews.com...
> > Sound good. I have located his E-Mail at QRZ.Com.
> >
> >
> > "Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
> > news:a91kl5$b95$0@208.206.142.90...
> > >
> > >
> > > KB4QLZ wrote:
> > > >
> > > > Phillystran is too expensive. Would cost over $1300.00 for the
> > Phillystran
> > > > alone. EHS is more cost effective, but would require more than 30 strain
> > > > relief insulators to break the wires up in non-resonance lengths.
> > > >

> > > > It has been suggested to me to use ferrite beads on the guys to create
> > > > non-resonance lengths of wires. This sounds safer than having many guy
> > grips
> > > > or cable clamps per guy wire.
> > > >
> > > > Has anyone used this method on their guy wires? If so, what were the
> > > > results??
> > > >
> > >
> > >
> > >
> > > If K4MB says it works, it works.
> >
> >
> >
>

618. Re: 400 ohm transmitting twinlead questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 02:26:13 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a92s84$3ro$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145223

Keep twin-lead at least three times wire spacing away from all materials
except over very short distances of a few inches.

619. Re: 400 ohm transmitting twinlead questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 02:36:27 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <eft9bu4d9ailh45ad2enb5ijuqandasa85@4ax.com>
Source record: 145227

The rule of thumb is 2ï¿½ to 3 times the center to center distance of
the parallel conductors.

In other words 400-Omh line has spacing of 0.8" between the conductors
therefore the minimum distance would be about 2ï¿½ to 3"

Danny, K6MHE

On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 01:08:32 GMT, Doc Johnson
<bluescreen"nospamplease"@comcast.net> wrote:

>How far do you need to keep twinlead away from metal objects like facia
>boards? Do trees have an affect on twinlead also? I have just installed a
>1000' loop and the feedline runs down the trunk of the tree before it
>enters the shack. Could someone point me in the direction of some reading
>material. What prompted this question it I am seeing a 10-30 db in rx
>improvement over my double bazooka on 75m but a barely noticeable tx
>improvement.

620. Re: MA5V on chimney

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 02:37:06 UTC
From: Pete Goudreau <goudpj@SPAMmac.com>
Message-ID: <mF6t8.34130$CA6.428829@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145224

In article <ub5jtpd3lbf956@corp.supernews.com>, "Kenneth Wolfe"
<ken@iwolfe.net> wrote:

> I had a Cushcraft R-8 mounted on a 5 foot galvanized mast on a ratchet
> type chimney mount for 2 years without any problems. I took it down
> only when I wanted to install a tower. I have a cinderblock chimney
> with a terracotta liner...nothing special. It survived a pretty hard
> winter and a couple of nasty thunderstorms/high wind gusts.

<snip>

Thanks for that. I know this chimney isn't a cinderblock design, likely
just a brick veneer over a wooden structure but the bricks go all the
way down to the slab and it gets very much larger in outside dimensions
up in the attic and again down in the living room. Guess I'm going to
have to call out a roofer or a chimney sweep to evaluate the
construction.

Thanks,
Pete, AD5HD

621. Re: MA5V on chimney

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 02:40:33 UTC
From: Pete Goudreau <goudpj@SPAMmac.com>
Message-ID: <BI6t8.34142$CA6.428829@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145225

In article <tvKyPN6qUCgPFqmzfkNHx06ld6is@4ax.com>, Bob Miller
<bamiller@texas.net> wrote:

> Pete Goudreau <goudpj@SPAMmac.com> wrote:

>> A question for the group:

>> I'd like to mount a Cushcraft MA5V to the chimney here. It's a brick
>> chimney with a large metal cap, some decorative coursework, and is
>> about 30" on a side. Getting either a ratchet or "Y" type mount on it
>> will be difficult but appears possible with some work. The design is
>> such that the trick of applying angle iron at the corners to mitigate
>> the shear loading is not possible in this case.

> Radio Shack sells chimney mounting kits for TV antennas. The kits
> include metal straps that surround the chimney, and should work for
> you, unless there is something unusual about your chimney. I would
> imagine the ma5v isn't much heavier than a TV antenna.

I bought one of their ratchet mounts. Might not fit under the straps
holding the metal cap on, haven't climbed up to check the fit.
Alternative is to put the strap around two courses down but that would
be on the course at the largest perimeter from the body of the chimney,
no way to know from my perspective, exactly what's behind that course
though.

> You might look closely at your chimney -- if it is just bricks and
> morter, it may or may not be strong enough to hold an antenna in high
> winds.

That's what concerns me, tough call.

> Otherwise, mounting it on the roof with a sub-structure attached to
> your roof beams would also work -- the Glen Martin company recommends
> that for attaching their roof-mount towers. There might be some info
> at their web site.

Thanks, I took a look at that. Not something I'd want to do but will if
there's no other choice.

Thanks again,
Pete, AD5HD

622. Re: MA5V on chimney

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 02:42:06 UTC
From: Pete Goudreau <goudpj@SPAMmac.com>
Message-ID: <2K6t8.34146$CA6.428829@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145226

In article <3CB36262.8A18CA47@icok.net>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> Pete, Most chimneys are not constructed to support antennas or other
> things. As they age, that ability is even less. Usually a chimney can
> support a fairly small vertical with no trouble, unless the chimney is
> quite 'old'. You'll have to evaluate your's.

Thought so, sure is difficult to tell. Pity builders don't provide a
drawing set with a house...

Looks like there's no way out of calling in an expert to make an
assessment of the chimney's construction method.

Thanks,
Pete, AD5HD

623. Re: 400 ohm transmitting twinlead questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 03:36:46 UTC
From: rb <rbigg@seii.net>
Message-ID: <a9300p$n2t$1@news.chatlink.com>
Source record: 145228

Also, make as few sharp bends as possible. Best is to make your bends large radius.

624. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 03:46:35 UTC
From: Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CB50718.DA0C1CB3@attbi.com>
Source record: 145229
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Richard Clark wrote:

> >Robert Haviland wrote:
> >
> >> If you don't want to cut the guy to install insulators, install several
> >> clamp-in ferrite beads where the insulator would go: fasten them with
> >> friction tape covered with silicon rubber. If you are operation belowv about
> >> 7 MHZ, ferrite cores from TV sweep and h-oscillators work fine.
> >> bob w4mb
> >
> >??? I never heard about this. What is it supposed to do?
>
> What Bob has suggested is to break up the guys electrically rather
> than physically. By adding the beads to the guy, they present an
> series impedance to induced currents. I use ferrites strung along the
> length of one of my test cables (about one bead per foot for thirty
> feet) for the same reason. Each of the beads, at 20MHz presents about
> 25-30 Ohms resistance to the flow of currents at that point in the
> coax's outer surface. Not exactly an open circuit, but sufficient.

Richard, I understand the common mode choke and the balun principle, but I have trouble accepting that this setup, as described, would work in the high intensity field scenario such as guy wires directly beneath the antennas. Even for a simple bead type balun, one needs to add something like fifty or so very specific ferrite beads in order for the balun to be effective, yet here the suggestion is to use "several clamp-in beads". The purpose of breaking up the guys is to make them non-resonant on the ham frequencies, but the ferrite bead principle would just slightly reduce the current flow in the guy wires, and even that is questionable. The resonant guy wire would still resonate on its own resonant frequency and would continue to disrupt the antenna patterns.
For this to work at all, one would have to insert toroid chokes with many turns in the place of insulators (or use hundreds of beads per guy) and that would pretty much defeat the original goal of not having to break up the guys.

Am I wrong in this reasoning and is this why "I never heard about this"? Seems to me that there are no magic solutions. Has it been tested and measured?

73 ..... Zoran WA7AA

625. Re: balun question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 03:48:29 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB5078D.FBBAA46C@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145230
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur

Zacharioudakis Lefteris wrote:
>
> i need to construct a 1:1balun for my dipole, i have done the "choke-balun"
> but i have some toroidal which i would like to use, any sugestions on how to
> wound the toroidal (how many turns, what king of cable etc)

I use ten turns of RG-400 (teflon) on an FT-240-61 core. Works very well.
I use RG-400 because it is small with a large breakdown voltage.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

626. Re: 15m hamstick problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 03:50:52 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB5081C.16E7F838@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145231

ik7565@erols.com wrote:
> But no problem getting on 17m with the
> 15m hamstick - loads on 17m just fine!! Any ideas? I'm missing lots of
> juicy DX on 15m.

How about getting on 15m with a 12m Hamstick?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

627. Re: balun question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 04:49:56 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB515F4.99A7854A@eznec.com>
Source record: 145232

Do you know what material the toroid is made from? Is it powdered iron
or ferrite? Do you know what type of ferrite or powdered iron?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Zacharioudakis Lefteris wrote:
>
> i need to construct a 1:1balun for my dipole, i have done the "choke-balun"
> but i have some toroidal which i would like to use, any sugestions on how to
> wound the toroidal (how many turns, what king of cable etc)
>
> thanks in advance
>
> 73's de 5B4AGL

628. noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 06:27:24 UTC
From: AB Brown <abbrown@nospammail.com>
Message-ID: <a93aas$68n$1@slb1.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 145233
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Currently, I am using two amateur radios for communicating: one is the Icom 718 and the other, strictly for 10 meters, is an older Realistic HTX-100. I have used the HTX-100 for about 5 years now and I just obtained the Icom less than 6 months ago. I am puzzled by something though that I was wondering if anyone could address- the noise blanker on the HTX is FAR superior to the one on the Icom. I am wondering why? The Icom was a lot more expensive and I just figured it would have a better blanker. It has AF DSP option, which I tried, and was disappointed. In every case on 10 meters, the HTX receives better due to blanked noise effectiveness.

I doubt I could internally modify the Icom's blanker for better performance so I am wondering if I could add an external, synchronous (or other ?) type noise blanker at the antenna input. I have read a few things about this type of blanker and, apparently by using noise generators, you can match the phase of incoming noise and cancel it out. Any suggestions for a blanker, either internal or external? I understand the synchronous type is better at lower Mhz, but will it work for 10/15 meters?

I believe the main sources of noise at my QTH are computer (of course) and pole transformer noise. The computer noise is easily solved (by turning off my monitor) but I have experienced the transformer noise for many years, and the HTX blanker always nullified it.

Appreciate any suggestions from the groups.

Thanks,
AB

629. How does a Cassegrain antenna work ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 12:22:19 UTC
From: Tom <truckdrivingman@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <a93v65$e64$06$1@news.t-online.com>
Source record: 145234

Hi OMs
Can anybody answer me that question ?

73
Tom

630. Re: IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 12:35:13 UTC
From: k3ph@dxis.monroe.pa.us
Message-ID: <GuEL46.3Ds@dxis.monroe.pa.us>
Source record: 145235

Indeed! That balun with 1.5 dB loss should heat up very nicely
if he puts any kind of power at all into it!

Bob, K3PH

In article <3CB4D6B9.B3ED47FB@eznec.com>, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
>None of the baluns I make are anywhere near that lossy.
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>Chester Alderman wrote:
>>
>> In your case, absolutely not necessary. Without a balanced-to-unbalanced
>> matching device, a dipole will have a slight skew to the figure-8 pattern
>> shown in antenna books. You will also suffer from about 0.5 to 1.5dB power
>> loss if you use a balun as none of them are lossless. A balun should be used
>> in a yagi or a multi-element array to preserve pattern symmetry.
>> It took me 45 years to learn that the very best wire antenna feed is open
>> wire line.
>>
>> Tom/W4BQF

--
+------------------- \-\-\-\ ----------------------------+
| Bob Schreibmaier K3PH | E-mail: k3ph@dxis.monroe.pa.us |
| Kresgeville, PA 18333 | http://www.qsl.net/k3ph |
+---+

631. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 12:47:49 UTC
From: doug dotson <ddotson@digidata.com>
Message-ID: <VBft8.15936$A%3.130738@ord-read.news.verio.net>
Source record: 145236
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I don;t think that coax is the medium under consideration here.
It is more along the lines of a shielded twisted pair carrying
low level signals. The shield is normally grounded at one
end and is acting as a Faraday shield to help keep interference
out of the twisted pair. The twisted pair itself tends to cancel
noise as well. The situation with coax carrying RF signals is
a different animal.

doug

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CB4D4EE.B4C03267@eznec.com...
> You've gotten mostly good responses, but let me add a little food for
> thought.
>
> The purpose of a connecting coaxial cable is to conduct current from one
> point to another. If you transfer current in one direction, an equal and
> opposite current has to return. If you properly connect both ends of a
> coax shield, the return current (above audio frequencies) flows on the
> inside of the shield. The field from this current cancels the field from
> the center conductor current, which prevents the coax from radiating and
> from being sensitive to external signals. If you connect only one end,
> the return current is forced to take some other path. Don't worry --
> there will still be a return current. You just won't have any control
> over where it goes. Because it's now separated from the center conductor
> current, the signal will be susceptible to outside interference and
> crosstalk, and it can cause interference and crosstalk.
>
> I mentioned that you have to "properly connect" the ends of the coax. If
> you connect the ends via pigtails or other inductive or high impedance
> connections, the path along the outside of the coax becomes attractive,
> so current can flow along the outside of the coax as well as the inside.
> This current has to be matched by a return current, and causes the same
> problems you get with a coax grounded at only one end.
>
> At audio frequencies and below, the coax shield becomes ineffective for
> the magnetic field, and there are occasions where grounding one end is
> beneficial, since the shield can still be a shield for the electric
> field. I don't have much experience in this domain, so will defer to
> others who do. Bear in mind, though, that an awful lot of equipment
> these days is subject to interference from RF sources, and if this is
> the case, a single-end-grounded coax is an invitation to RFI because
> induced return currents will flow wherever they find a path.
>

> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

632. Re: How does a Cassegrain antenna work ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 13:23:08 UTC
From: SAM <xxscottm@xxnetcommander.comxx>
Message-ID: <07gt8.312793$2q2.28587226@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145237

A cassegrain feed uses a sub reflector (located at the focal point in front of the antenna) to focus the energy from the antenna and redirect it down the throat of the feed where it can be amplified and decoupled to transmission cable. In this manner the LNAs are at the back of the antenna. refocusing the signal with the sub reflector ads some gain but decreases side lobe suppression if I remember correctly. The feed itself generally has harmonic suppression rings to increase coarse selectivity.

Scott M.
KA1MRO
"Tom" <truckdrivingman@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:a93v65$e64$06$1@news.t-online.com...
> Hi OMs
> Can anybody answer me that question ?
>
> 73
> Tom
>
>
>
>

633. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 13:33:07 UTC
From: Alan Price <AJP@topechelon.com>
Message-ID: <3CB5910E.51A344BE@topechelon.com>
Source record: 145238
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have to ask, did you purchase the noise blanker for the ICOM? It is not standard.

Alan
W1HYV

AB Brown wrote:

> Currently, I am using two amateur radios for communicating: one is the Icom
> 718 and the other, strictly for 10 meters, is an older Realistic HTX-100. I
> have used the HTX-100 for about 5 years now and I just obtained the Icom
> less than 6 months ago. I am puzzled by something though that I was
> wondering if anyone could address- the noise blanker on the HTX is FAR
> superior to the one on the Icom. I am wondering why? The Icom was a lot
> more expensive and I just figured it would have a better blanker. It has AF
> DSP option, which I tried, and was disappointed. In every case on 10
> meters, the HTX receives better due to blanked noise effectiveness.
>
> I doubt I could internally modify the Icom's blanker for better performance
> so I am wondering if I could add an external, synchronous (or other ?) type
> noise blanker at the antenna input. I have read a few things about this
> type of blanker and, apparently by using noise generators, you can match the
> phase of incoming noise and cancel it out. Any suggestions for a blanker,
> either internal or external? I understand the synchronous type is better at
> lower Mhz, but will it work for 10/15 meters?
>
> I believe the main sources of noise at my QTH are computer (of course) and
> pole transformer noise. The computer noise is easily solved (by turning off
> my monitor) but I have experienced the transformer noise for many years, and
> the HTX blanker always nullified it.
>
> Appreciate any suggestions from the groups.
>
> Thanks,
> AB

634. Re: How does a Cassegrain antenna work ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 13:57:51 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020411095751.07836.00005246@mb-mv.aol.com>
Source record: 145239

>n this manner the LNAs are at the back of the antenna.
>refocusing the signal with the sub reflector ads some gain but decreases
>side lobe suppression if I remember correctly.

Doesn't add gain; reduces gain. The aperture efficiency of a cassegrain is
always lower than a prime focus feed with full illumination of the aperture :-)

Basically it shortens the support structure and places the LNA at a convenient
place. Mechanics and cost drive the use of cassegrain systems.

73,
Chip N1IR

635. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 14:24:24 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15493-3CB59C98-149@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145240

Gary, W7FSI wrote:
"1. What advantage or disadvantages does a Center Loaded VHF/UHF antenna have over a Base Loaded version?"

Please refer to the 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book, page 16-4 for the details of answers to the questions you`ve asked. This section was aimed at HF mobile whip users, but antennas are scalable.

Full-length straight antennas work best. Were it not so, antennas would often be only short coils with no whip at all so as to conveniently fit into small spaces.

Coils have more useless loss than straight wires when used as antennas. The difference in placement of the loading coil needed to offset the high capacitive reactance of the short antenna is not terribly important. Just look around at the various mobile CB antennas. Many are base-loaded and many are center-loaded. If the difference in performance were really significant, you would see a predominance of one or the other.

Center-loaded must be slightly better electrically, because mechanically, base-loaded is better. But, the base coil may be more affected by its surroundings because its placement is closer to something affecting its tuning.

2. Differences in Radiation pattern and Take-off angle are likely not significantly different as a function of loading coil placement, but the full-length antenna will produce the lowest take-off angle. 5/8-wavelength will produce an even lower take-off angle and more field strength towards the horizon.

3. Bandwidth is an inverse function of "Q". A whip antenna is part of a resonant circuit when tuned for maximum power transfer. A coil-loaded antenna is offsetting a capacitive reactance in a too-short antenna when a loading coil is properly used. How high is the Q of your loading coil?

A high-Q coil is more efficient because it has less resistance than a similar low-Q coil. But, efficiency depends on the ratio between radiation resistance and loss resistance. The full-length antenna has higher radiation resistance than the short antenna and it needs no coil to contribute a loss resistance. A wide bandwidth based on coil loss is self-defeating.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

636. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 15:36:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1588-3CB5AD8D-40@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145241

Mark, KB4QLZ wrote:
"Is this going to mess with the antenna directivity----?"

If the tower itself is not the radiator, you should have no problem.

You may have re-radiation from a grounded guy wire if it is near 1/4-wavelength and it in an r-f field. Similarly, an ungrounded 1/2-wavelength guy section can cause trouble. Resonant guy sections can become parasitic antenna elements, but they must be in the r-f path to be excited, and they must be near resonant lengths for substantial excitation.

A way to defeat the parasitic action is to detune the resonant guy section any way you can. One way is to add a second wire of some kind close by and in parallel with the parasitic guy wire. The added wire is connected at both ends of the guy in one technique. The added wire is also broken at some point and a coil and capacitor are connected across the break to detune the guy and minimize the current it carries. The guy and its parallel wire become a detuned loop.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

637. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 16:01:28 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cb5b24c.5498078@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 145242

What you may be seeing on UHF and VHF mobile antennas are not loading coils. At VHF
there two standard types of antennas used. The quarter wave whip and the 5/8 wave whip. The
quarter wave whip is about 19" long and is fed directly with coax. The 5/8 whip is in the area of
50" long. It can not be fed directly with coax. It needs to have a small matching coil. This is
usually done at the base of the antenna. There is a small coil of a couple of turns and sometimes
a small capacitor as well to make the matching circuit. The 5/8 wave antenna has around 3 db
of gain over the quarter wave.

On UHF the standard antennas are the quarter wave, which operate just like the VHF antennas
but are about 1/3 the length of the VHF antenna. The other type of UHF is stacked or colinear
antenna. It usually consist of a 5/8 wave antenna and a 1/2 wave antenna stacked on top of one
another. This varies with different types, sometimes it is a quarter wave and a 5/8 wave or some
other combination. The coil that you see in the middle of the antenna is not a loading coil but a
phase reversing coil that acts as a matching network to properly feed the top part of the
antenna. These antennas generally have around 5 db gain over a quarter wave whip.

At HF mobile antennas are generally shorter than a quarter wave because of height restrictions.
In this case any coil used in the antenna either at the base, in the middle or near the top of the
antenna is a loading coil to make the antenna look like it is longer to the transmitter. On the HF
antenna the nearer to the top of the antenna the coil is the more efficient the antenna will be.
Currents are very high at the bottom of a short antenna and losses are much greater the lower
the coil is on the antenna.

73
Gary K4FMX

On Tue, 09 Apr 2002 04:01:48 GMT, ggadwa@ruralnetwork.net (Gary Gadwa)
wrote:

>I have question for any mobile antenna aficinado's.....
>1.What advantage or disadvantage does a Center Loaded VHF/UHF whip
>have over a Base Loaded version?
>2. Is there a difference in Radiation pattern or Take off angle?
>3. Is one ot the other more or less broad band than the other?
>
>Any other insights anyone would like to offer???
>
>73,
>Gary
>W7FSI
>ggadwa@ruralnetwork.net

638. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 16:22:27 UTC
From: n5kzw@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3cb5b4f0.823594591@news.ev1.net>
Source record: 145244

On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 09:24:24 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Gary, W7FSI wrote:
>"1. What advantage or disadvantages does a Center Loaded VHF/UHF antenna
>have over a Base Loaded version?"
>
>Please refer to the 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book, page 16-4 for
>the details of answers to the questions you`ve asked. This section was
>aimed at HF mobile whip users, but antennas are scalable.
>
>Full-length straight antennas work best. Were it not so, antennas would
>often be only short coils with no whip at all so as to conveniently fit
>into small spaces.
>
>Coils have more useless loss than straight wires when used as antennas.
>The difference in placement of the loading coil needed to offset the
>high capacitive reactance of the short antenna is not terribly
>important. Just look around at the various mobile CB antennas. Many are
>base-loaded and many are center-loaded. If the difference in performance
>were really significant, you would see a predominance of one or the
>other.

From my 4-month experience as a Radio Shack clerk, most CB operators base their purchasing decisions on how "manly" the antenna looks. I don't recall anyone looking for the gain specifications.

>
>Center-loaded must be slightly better electrically, because
>mechanically, base-loaded is better. But, the base coil may be more
>affected by its surroundings because its placement is closer to
>something affecting its tuning.
>
>2. Differences in Radiation pattern and Take-off angle are likely not
>significantly different as a function of loading coil placement, but the
>full-length antenna will produce the lowest take-off angle.
>5/8-wavelength will produce an even lower take-off angle and more field
>strength towards the horizon.

I have heard that most statements regarding the performance of a 5/8-wavelength antenna are valid only when the antenna is operating over a very good ground plane that extends several wavelengths out from the base of the antenna. Is the takeoff angle still low if the antenna has a fractional-wavelength ground plane?

Regards, Ed - N5KZW

>
>3. Bandwidth is an inverse function of "Q". A whip antenna is part of a
>resonant circuit when tuned for maximum power transfer. A coil-loaded
>antenna is offsetting a capacitive reactance in a too-short antenna when
>a loading coil is properly used. How high is the Q of your loading coil?
>
>A high-Q coil is more efficient because it has less resistance than a
>similar low-Q coil. But, efficiency depends on the ratio between
>radiation resistance and loss resistance. The full-length antenna has
>higher radiation resistance than the short antenna and it needs no coil
>to contribute a loss resistance. A wide bandwidth based on coil loss is
>self-defeating.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

639. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 16:31:02 UTC
From: AB brown <abbrown@nospammail.com>
Message-ID: <a94dmmpjf1@nntp9.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 145243
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

"Alan Price" <AJP@topechelon.com> wrote in message
news:3CB5910E.51A344BE@topechelon.com...
> I have to ask, did you purchase the noise blanker for the ICOM? It is not
> standard.
>
> Alan
> W1HYV

Alan,

Although I purchased the Icom used, it did already have the noise blanker,
which hardly makes any difference in noise level when activated (unlike the
HTX). The AF DSP was purchased and added later, but to me it is no better
than the already present blanker.

AB

640. Re: MA5V on chimney

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 16:46:21 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CB5BDC7.3977AEED@shaw.ca>
Source record: 145245

'Doc wrote:
>
> Pete,
> Most chimneys are not constructed to support antennas
> or other things. As they age, that ability is even less.
> Usually a chimney can support a fairly small vertical with
> no trouble, unless the chimney is quite 'old'. You'll have
> to evaluate your's...
> 'Doc

Many cities have codes forbidding chimney mount devices
precisely
because of the problem of aging or ill-constructed chimneys.
You
might want to check it out first.
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

641. Re: Ok..Time for help installing HF mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 17:00:04 UTC
From: aa1ll@email.com
Message-ID: <e85be400.0204110900.6fe85a29@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145246

> > 17 meter HamStick mounted to a plate under the ball of a trailer hitch
> > on the back of my van. Just want to run a single band.
> > I am eager to learn and desperately want to get this installed.
> >
> >
> > Thanks

Put an antenna tuner on the '706. After you determine whether the impedance the '706 is driving is above or below resonance and if it is higher or lower than 50 ohms, build a simple single section LC network to match it at that point. The short length of coax between the antenna and the tuner will not cause more than a dB of loss. When portable I use an MFJ204B antenna bridge for this type measurement ($80 not including battery). The hardest part will be finding a variable capacitor for the tuner. The point is, there is nothing wrong with having high vswr on the cable since it is really short. (It is really short, right? I mean compared to what you would find at a home installation, like 50 feet or so.)

73, Paul, AA1LL
Mason, NH
http://www.qsl.net/aa1ll

642. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 17:35:00 UTC
From: ehsjr@bellatlantic.net
Message-ID: <3CB5C9B1.71A2B1FB@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 145247
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

AB Brown wrote:

> Currently, I am using two amateur radios for communicating: one is the Icom
> 718 and the other, strictly for 10 meters, is an older Realistic HTX-100. I
> have used the HTX-100 for about 5 years now and I just obtained the Icom
> less than 6 months ago. I am puzzled by something though that I was
> wondering if anyone could address- the noise blanker on the HTX is FAR
> superior to the one on the Icom. I am wondering why? The Icom was a lot
> more expensive and I just figured it would have a better blanker. It has AF
> DSP option, which I tried, and was disappointed. In every case on 10
> meters, the HTX receives better due to blanked noise effectiveness.
>
> I doubt I could internally modify the Icom's blanker for better performance
> so I am wondering if I could add an external, synchronous (or other ?) type
> noise blanker at the antenna input. I have read a few things about this
> type of blanker and, apparently by using noise generators, you can match the
> phase of incoming noise and cancel it out. Any suggestions for a blanker,
> either internal or external? I understand the synchronous type is better at
> lower Mhz, but will it work for 10/15 meters?
>
> I believe the main sources of noise at my QTH are computer (of course) and
> pole transformer noise. The computer noise is easily solved (by turning off
> my monitor) but I have experienced the transformer noise for many years, and
> the HTX blanker always nullified it.
>
> Appreciate any suggestions from the groups.
>
> Thanks,
> AB

It very well may be that your ICOM "hears better" than the
HTX-100. If it "hears better" it will "hear" noise at a level
below what the HTX can "hear". End result: the HTX
sounds better - but it misses the weak ones that the ICOM
"hears".

On a quiet band, the pre-amps in my 746 are great - but if
the band is noisy, I find that turning them off makes the radio
sound much better. Bottom line - there may be more noise to
blank due to greater sensitivity in the ICOM then in the HTX.
I have neither of the rigs you mention, so I'm only pointing
out a possibility. For all I know, the HTX may "hear" better
than the ICOM.

643. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 17:57:16 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <sidbbus3cav6o1shn3nkptpv4763kvac60@4ax.com>
Source record: 145248
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 03:46:35 GMT, Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
wrote:

>> What Bob has suggested is to break up the guys electrically rather
>> than physically. By adding the beads to the guy, they present an
>> series impedance to induced currents. I use ferrites strung along the
>> length of one of my test cables (about one bead per foot for thirty
>> feet) for the same reason. Each of the beads, at 20MHz presents about
>> 25-30 Ohms resistance to the flow of currents at that point in the
>> coax's outer surface. Not exactly an open circuit, but sufficient.
>
>Richard, I understand the common mode choke and the balun principle, but I have
>trouble accepting that this setup, as described, would work in the high intensity
>field scenario such as guy wires directly beneath the antennas. Even for a simple
>bead type balun, one needs to add something like fifty or so very specific ferrite
>beads in order for the balun to be effective, yet here the suggestion is to use
>"several clamp-in beads". The purpose of breaking up the guys is to make them
>non-resonant on the ham frequencies, but the ferrite bead principle would just
>slightly reduce the current flow in the guy wires, and even that is questionable.
>The resonant guy wire would still resonate on its own resonant frequency and would
>continue to disrupt the antenna patterns.
>For this to work at all, one would have to insert toroid chokes with many turns in
>the place of insulators (or use hundreds of beads per guy) and that would pretty
>much defeat the original goal of not having to break up the guys.
>
>Am I wrong in this reasoning and is this why "I never heard about this"? Seems to
>me that there are no magic solutions. Has it been tested and measured?
>
>73 .... Zoran WA7AA
>

Hi Zoran,

I have forced such beads to sustain at least one watt of heat, and as
such, for an argument to admit of destructive forces, requires at
least this much heat burden in the bead.

Taking the NBS model supplied by Roy for EZNEC, and forcing more than
1000 Watts as source finds the current density varies due to SWR along
the guys. This is for the beam one quarterwave above earth with 45ï¿½
guys (3 with the backstay pretty much immune from induced currents).
All guys are insulated from each other and ground (making them all
common does add to the problem).

I sprinkled in several beads per leg (5 each) and found that by adjusting the resistance that the current characteristics were very difficult to tailor by this means alone (unless I got carried away with more than 50 beads per leg or the accumulation of 1250 Ohms per leg). Even then, there was too much power delivered to the beads near ground. Worst case found that some beads were forced to load 2.5W of heat burden (perhaps not destructive - until the first raindrop hits with a hiss and a crack) while most of the rest were quite warm. As I do not run amplified, I consider my situation adequate (but again, not an open circuit).

When push comes to shove, I did note that the necessary guys do introduce shifts in the feed and launch characteristics, but the launch characteristic shift was marginal, while the feedpoint may have been significantly perturbed (but certainly tuneable in-situ for good operation).

As such, the advice of snap on beads (presumably tolerant of a higher heat burden) does little to aid in the perceived shift of characteristics (the feedpoint shift being more meaningful in my mind). On the other hand, experimentation along this line does not add any hazard to an otherwise physically robust implementation.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

644. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 18:28:14 UTC
From: aa6lk <aa6lk@cwnet.com.NOSPAM>
Message-ID: <3CB5D5BE.1256@cwnet.com.NOSPAM>
Source record: 145249
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> ....
>
> I sprinkled in several beads per leg (5 each) and found that by
> adjusting the resistance that the current characteristics were very
> difficult to tailor by this means alone (unless I got carried away
> with more than 50 beads per leg or the accumulation of 1250 Ohms per
> leg). Even then, there was too much power delivered to the beads near
> ground. Worst case found that some beads were forced to load 2.5W of
> heat burden (perhaps not destructive - until the first raindrop hits
> with a hiss and a crack) while most of the rest were quite warm. As I
> do not run amplified, I consider my situation adequate (but again, not
> an open circuit).
>
> .....

Seems to me if you're pumping that much power into the ferrite that it might get driven into it's saturation region, become nonlinear. That would make all your so-equipped guy wires act like intentional harmonic radiators.

Can you do a spectrum scan while all this is going on?

> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

later,
Lyle, AA6LK

645. Feeding a 2x5/8 wave vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 19:41:19 UTC
From: Guy <bs245517@skynet.be>
Message-ID: <3cb5e7b3$0$6944$ba620e4c@news.skynet.be>
Source record: 145250

Hello and many thanks to read me.

Using the MMANA software, I made a simulation for a 2 x 5/8 wave vertical antenna resonating on 144.500 Mhz.
Here are the results : for a radiating element measuring 3.62 m of length, 4 radials (horizontal shape) each of 0.55 m, the calculated impedance is : 67.43-j6.02 giving a calculated SWR of 1.37
Here is my question : Can I feed this antenna directly with a 50 ohms coaxial cable ? All the literature about 5/8 wave antenna talk about matching network to meet correct impedance and cancelling reactance. But in the calculated exemple, impedance is very close to 50 ohms and the reactance component is very weak ! What is your advice ?
Many thanks beforehand for any comment. Guy (on4klg).

646. Re: Antennas for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:06:37 UTC
From: wdizney@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <c44869b7.0204111206.3587c25f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145251
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.equipment,misc.industry.electronics.marketplace,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

All antennas are still available, now with free shipping.

Mike

647. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:25:16 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB5F12C.EAAD78A1@eznec.com>
Source record: 145252
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Actually, twisted pair works in very much the same way as coax. In the case of twisted pair, it's desirable to have equal and opposite currents flow in the two conductors. That is, the return current for one conductor should flow in the other. When this happens, the fields cancel and the pair doesn't radiate significantly and isn't sensitive to outside fields. But if one conductor is broken, the return current chooses another path over which you seldom have good control. This opens the way to crosstalk and RFI sensitivity.

As I mentioned in my earlier posting, though, a conductor is sometimes left open when dealing with audio signals. However, this can make the circuit very susceptible to RFI.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

doug dotson wrote:
>
> I don;t think that coax is the medium under consideration here.
> It is more along the lines of a shielded twisted pair carrying
> low level signals. The shield is normally grounded at one
> end and is acting as a Faraday shield to help keep interference
> out of the twisted pair. The twisted pair itself tends to cancel
> noise as well. The situation with coax carrying RF signals is
> a different animal.
>
> doug

648. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:27:45 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB5F1C1.709CF398@eznec.com>
Source record: 145253

Ed Bailen wrote:

> . . .

> From my 4-month experience as a Radio Shack clerk, most CB operators
> base their purchasing decisions on how "manly" the antenna looks. I
> don't recall anyone looking for the gain specifications.
> . . .

That's just as well, since the gain specifications are just about pure fiction. Manliness is just as valid a performance criterion as published gain figures for CB and often amateur antennas.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

649. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:31:16 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB5F294.4FF1D5FC@eznec.com>
Source record: 145254
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Most ferrites commonly used for this purpose will go up in flames at
flux densities well below saturation.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

aa6lk wrote:
>
> Seems to me if you're pumping that much power into the ferrite that it
> might get driven into it's saturation region, become nonlinear. That
> would make all your so-equipped guy wires act like intentional harmonic
> radiators.
>
> Can you do a spectrum scan while all this is going on?
>
> > 73's
> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> later,
> Lyle, AA6LK

650. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:38:27 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <42tbbuks37nksfcb0d18gud7outanu8vio@4ax.com>
Source record: 145256
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 11:28:14 -0700, aa6lk <aa6lk@cwnet.com.NOSPAM>
wrote:

>
>Seems to me if you're pumping that much power into the ferrite that it
>might get driven into it's saturation region, become nonlinear. That
>would make all your so-equipped guy wires act like intentional harmonic
>radiators.
>
>Can you do a spectrum scan while all this is going on?
>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>later,
>Lyle, AA6LK

Hi Lyle,

Hardly necessary given that the resistance of the bead remained
relatively unchanged under the extremes I put it to (and no
concomitant change of X neither).

73 's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

651. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:38:34 UTC
From: doug dotson <ddotson@digidata.com>
Message-ID: <evmt8.16005$A%3.131484@ord-read.news.verio.net>
Source record: 145255
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Right, but these are all failure scenarios. What the original question asked was is it correct to ground the shield at one end or both ends when connecting transducer signal cables. I've been doing alot of work in this area lately and have spent quite a bit of time getting up to speed. Grounding one end is definitely the correct answer. Which end to ground seems to vary from one reference to another. The equipment on my boat that uses this nature of transducer wiring has the shield grounded at the transducer end although several of the references I have show it grounded at the instrument end. I don't think it much matters. But both ends is definitely not as good because it can create ground loops. Analog Devices Application Note AN-273 gives a pretty clear explaination on page 3.

doug

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CB5F12C.EAAD78A1@eznec.com...
> Actually, twisted pair works in very much the same way as coax. In the
> case of twisted pair, it's desirable to have equal and opposite currents
> flow in the two conductors. That is, the return current for one
> conductor should flow in the other. When this happens, the fields cancel
> and the pair doesn't radiate significantly and isn't sensitive to
> outside fields. But if one conductor is broken, the return current
> chooses another path over which you seldom have good control. This opens
> the way to crosstalk and RFI sensitivity.
>
> As I mentioned in my earlier posting, though, a conductor is sometimes
> left open when dealing with audio signals. However, this can make the
> circuit very susceptible to RFI.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> doug dotson wrote:
> >
> > I don;t think that coax is the medium under consideration here.
> > It is more along the lines of a shielded twisted pair carrying
> > low level signals. The shield is normally grounded at one
> > end and is acting as a Faraday shield to help keep interference
> > out of the twisted pair. The twisted pair itself tends to cancel
> > noise as well. The situation with coax carrying RF signals is
> > a different animal.
> >
> > doug

652. SLOOP ANTENNA Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:38:46 UTC
From: ardujenski@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020411163846.00409.00003047@mb-mj.aol.com>
Source record: 145257

The April 2002 had the SLOOP antenna featured. For those not familiar it was a 40m loop supported in 1 corner by a 30-40 ft mast and slopes down on a plane to a 7ft post--such the name sloping loop--SLOOP. My questions from reading the article are:
(1) Would there be any significant advantage by having the 40m loop horizontal over the sloping loop?
(2) The author feeds with coax. Should a W2DU type current balun be employed?
(3) Are the losses such that ladderline would be better choice in this installation?

Without having a complete EZNEC analysis available there is only supposition on my part but may some of you more experienced in antenna analysis and design could shed some light? Thanks in advance for your help--Alan KB7MBI

653. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:45:35 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <kb4qlz@kb4qlz.com>
Message-ID: <ubbth0s4esl113@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145258
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I've decided to stick with the traditional way by breaking up the guys with insulators, after talking to many antenna experts. Seems they're still isn't any magic cost effective solution!

Tnx for all of the input...

Mark - KB4QLZ

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message news:42tbbuks37nksfcb0d18gud7outanu8vio@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 11:28:14 -0700, aa6lk <aa6lk@cwnet.com.NOSPAM>
> wrote:
>
> >
> >Seems to me if you're pumping that much power into the ferrite that it
> >might get driven into it's saturation region, become nonlinear. That
> >would make all your so-equipped guy wires act like intentional harmonic
> >radiators.
> >
> >Can you do a spectrum scan while all this is going on?
> >
> >> 73's
> >> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
> >
> >later,
> >Lyle, AA6LK
>
> Hi Lyle,
>
> Hardly necessary given that the resistance of the bead remained
> relatively unchanged under the extremes I put it to (and no
> concomitant change of X neither).
>
> 73 's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

654. Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:50:17 UTC
From: ON5ZO <on5zo@pandora.be>
Message-ID: <dGmt8.12841$Ze.3096@afrodite.telenet-ops.be>
Source record: 145259

Folks, I remember having read somewhere that you should not directly join aluminium and copper. Is this correct and if so, why?
All input appreciated!
- Franki ON5ZO

655. Re: Feeding a 2x5/8 wave vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:58:52 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a94teb$o8g$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145260

Use program BOTLOAD to demonstrate in a few seconds that by varying height slightly up and down around 5/8ths-wave, and slightly changing value of bottom loading coil, you can cause the input impedance to EXACTLY match ANY cable impedance between 50 and 80 ohms. Ro + jZero.

Download BOTLOAD in a few seconds from website below. One small file only. Not zipped up. Run immediately.
--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

656. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 20:59:28 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204111259.55073593@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145261

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3CB4D076.1D4C8F48@eznec.com>...
> You shouldn't see any measurable difference in loss when you change the
> place where you match your antenna. The loss in 8 ft of coax at HF
> running with 3:1 or even considerably higher SWR isn't significantly
> higher than one with 1:1 SWR. You will have to adjust your tuner
> somewhat differently for the two cases, and its loss might be greater
> for one than the other. But this has nothing to do with mismatch or
> reflection "loss".
>
> Let me give a numerical example of mismatch loss.
>
> Suppose a signal generator is set up to deliver 10 volts RMS to a 50 ohm
> load. A signal generator can be accurately modeled as a Thevenin source
> -- an ideal (zero impedance) voltage source in series with a resistor.
> Often, a generator actually contains a physical resistor to provide the
> 50 ohm source impedance. This isn't true for transmitters, and the
> Thevenin model isn't a good model for tranmitters. But back to the
> signal generator. When set for 10 volts RMS output into a 50 ohm load,
> the voltage source is producing 20 volts RMS. This is what we'd measure
> when the generator output is open-circuited. If we connect the generator
> to a 50 ohm resistive load, the voltage at the load is 10 volts RMS. The
> power dissipated in the load resistor is 10^2/50 = 2.0 watts, and the
> power dissipated in the internal 50 ohm resistor is 2.0 watts. If we
> consider the power in the load to be useful power and the power in the
> internal resistor to be wasted power, or loss, 2.0 watts is being
> dissipated as loss, and the efficiency is 50%. Now let's connect the
> generator to a 10 ohm load. The voltage at the load = 20 * (10 / 60) =
> 3.33, and the load power is 3.33^2/10 = 1.11 watts. The load power has
> decreased from 2 to 1.11 watts, so the "mismatch loss" or "reflection
> loss" is said to be 2.56 dB. But how much power is being lost in the
> internal resistor? The source is still producing 20 volts, and the
> source resistor now has 20 - 3.33 = 16.67 volts across it, for a source
> resistor loss of 5.56 watts, an increase of 4.4 dB. So the useful power
> has dropped by 2.56 dB and the loss has increased by 4.4 dB. The
> generator is producing 20^2/60 = 6.67 watts, with 1.11 ending up in the
> load, so the efficiency is 17%. Taking this process to the extreme case
> of a short circuited load, the loss in the internal resistor is 20^2/50
> = 8 watts, or 6 dB greater than with a 50 ohm load, the efficiency is
> zero, and the mismatch loss is infinite.
>
> Now for the fun part. Use a 250 ohm resistor for the load. The voltage
> at the load is 20 * (250 / 300) = 16.67. The power in the load resistor
> is 16.67^2/250 = 1.11 watts, just as it was for the 10 ohm resistor. So
> again the mismatch loss is 2.56 dB. But nothing else is the same. The

> generator is producing 20^2/300 = 1.33 watts, less than for either the
> 10 or 50 ohm load. The loss in the source resistor, 3.33^2/50 = 0.22
> watts, is less than when either of the other load resistors is used. The
> efficiency is 1.11/1.33 = 83%, which is greater than even for the 50 ohm
> load. So in spite of the 2.56 dB mismatch "loss", the actual loss (power
> dissipated in the internal source resistor) is less, and the efficiency
> greater, than when the generator is connected to a 50 ohm load. Taking
> this to the extreme of a very large load resistance, the efficiency will
> approach 100% and the internal resistor loss will approach zero.
> Unfortunately, though, the power produced by the source and the power
> delivered to the load will also approach zero.
>
> With either the 10 or 250 ohm load, a matching network could be put
> between the generator and the load. When the network is adjusted
> properly, the source would produce 4.0 watts, and 2.0 watts would be
> dissipated in both the source resistor and the load resistor. The
> efficiency would be 50%, and the mismatch loss would be zero.
>
> The important point here is that mismatch or reflection "loss" isn't a
> measure of power lost by means of dissipation, and it isn't a measure of
> efficiency. It's simply a way of describing the reduction in power
> delivered to a load when the load is being driven from a fixed impedance
> source. In fact, when the load resistor is greater than the generator
> resistance, the "loss" is really primarily a result of the fact that the
> generator is producing less power. Mismatch or reflection "loss" seldom
> applies to typical amateur transmitter/antenna systems, and using these
> terms can be very misleading.
>
> So please be very careful in using the term "mismatch loss" or
> "reflection loss" unless you're completely clear about just what it
> means and when its use is appropriate.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Thanks for the explanation. I guess I'm not losing too much as long as I keep the coax short. From the way I understand this, if the coax were too long, then the loss could still be a problem. IE: If I tuned a system in this manner with a long lossy coax, I will still see the coax loss, but not the reflection loss to any extent. Hopefully that sounds right anyway...?? Of course in my cars, I'm usually about 8-10 ft or so. I'd prefer to use a remote tunable matching device at the base of the antenna, but more work involved, and it seems that it wouldn't help a whole lot to do that compared to tuning from the rig. When using a longer coax such as feeding my mobile antenna from a long coax say from a picnic table out camping, I do keep the tuner at the antenna in that case. I'll usually stick a remote SWR meter at the car and then go over to the radio and key up a few watts and then go back to the antenna matcher/tuner and adjust it. My coax is usually 50 ft or so in that case. MK

657. Re: SLOOP ANTENNA Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 21:08:29 UTC
From: Walter <walter@accessus.net>
Message-ID: <hXmt8.2565$%8.307244@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145262

Alan, that style of loop has been around for a while. It is in the
ARRL
Antenna Compend. I. Also there is a portable sloping loop that has
been on quite a few qrp contest, the St. Louis Loop. You can go to
this webpage for the description. http://geocities.com/ag5p/Loops.html

Trying to answer your questions,
1) You are not mentioning the operatiing freqs, so have to guess your
using the sloop for a multiband. My findings are unless you are more
than a 30 degree tilt then the sloop performs pretty much like a
horizontal loop and is an excellent multibander. When you approach
45 degree tilt then the behavior is very close to a vertical loop and
the multiband characteristic is withering and it is more of a mono-
bander, ie the radiation on all but the design freq. will tend to
be from the sides instead of the plane of the loop..
2) I have fed loops with coax but in a multiband use, the loss is
just not worth it. I run qrp so feeding is accomplished with twinlead
or 450 ohm ladderline. There are huge changes in the impedance
of the loop in multiband use. If you have to feed the loop with
coax then I sure would not waste the loss of power in the balun
and it better be a well built balun or it will not take the high swr
and will arc internally.
3) You are not mentioning the feedline length, but if your goal
is to get max watts to the antenna, I would sure make twinlead
or ladderline the first choice.

Build a sloop and let us know your findings!

73 Walter, AG5P

"ARDUJENSKI" <ardujenski@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020411163846.00409.00003047@mb-mj.aol.com...
> The April 2002 had the SLOOP antenna featured. For those not
familiar it was a
> 40m loop supported in 1 corner by a 30-40 ft mast and slopes down on
a plane to
> a 7ft post--such the name sloping loop--SLOOP. My questions from
reading the
> article are:
> (1) Would there be any significant advantage by having the 40m loop
horizontal
> over the sloping loop?
> (2) The author feeds with coax. Should a W2DU type current balun be
employed?
> (3) Are the losses such that ladderline would be better choice in

this
> installation?
>
> Without having a complete EZNEC analysis available there is only
supposition on
> my part but may some of you more experienced in antenna analysis and
design
> could shed some light? Thanks in advance for your help--Alan KB7MBI
>

658. Re: 15m hamstick problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 21:09:59 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204111309.ea72cea@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145264

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CB5081C.16E7F838@IEEE.org>...
> ik7565@erols.com wrote:
> > But no problem getting on 17m with the
> > 15m hamstick - loads on 17m just fine!! Any ideas? I'm missing lots of
> > juicy DX on 15m.
>
> How about getting on 15m with a 12m Hamstick?

That would be better than using the 15m stick on 15m. You would need
to add a bit longer stinger, but the antenna would be more efficient.
My "all band" antenna which is built on a 10m 5 ft stick uses longer
stingers for each band. My performance on 20m using the 10m stick and
2 ft of stinger is much better than using a 20m stick with it's
usually short stubby stinger. I have a 20m stick, "6ft" but it only
gets used on 40m with a 4 ft stinger. You would be surprised at how
well it works. I can hardly tell any difference from it and my large
coil "plastic bugcatcher" on 40m. Properly set up hamsticks with long
stingers are not near as bad as many would think. It's the improperly
designed ones with short stubby stingers that give them a bad name.
MK

659. Question AM antenna..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 21:12:06 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <a94u2v$1ea$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 145263

" Traductor hatch "
Hello,
I have several questions to rest(pose) you. Of apres you for emettre on 1485Khz (local radio station AM 01Kw) the best filaire antenna is: the antenna Dipole or Doubles zepp (Levy) or marconi?
With the double zepp antenna (Levy) in 0,5 lamda and echelle 600 ohms (cut on this frequence) can just one put a balum 6:1 without limps all right to connect feeders with the feeder 50 ohms of the emetteur? (Height of the antenna 20m above the ground).
With a dipole tuned on this frequence in 0,5 Lamda then I to feed him(it) with 75 ohms by cable bifilaire asymetrique of some length and to put a balum 1,5 to connect him(it) with the coax 50 ohms of the emetteur, because I not ais not of limp all right?
Thank you for the information, A +
CH .TORRE : French radio (parlez vous fran&#65533;ais?)
action.radio@wanadoo.fr

"traductor machine"
Bonjour,
J'ai plusieurs questions &#65533; vous poser :
D'apres vous pour emettre sur 1485Khz (station radio locale AM 01Kw) la meilleure antenne filaire est : l'antenne Dipole ou Double zepp (Levy) ou marconi ?
Avec l'antenne double zepp (Levy) en 0,5 lamda et echelle 600 ohms (taill&#65533;e sur cette frequence) peut on juste mettre un balum 6:1 sans boite d'accord pour relier le feeders au coaxial 50 ohms de l'emetteur ? (hauteur de l'antenne 20m au dessus du sol).
Avec un dipole accord&#65533; sur cette frequence en demi Lamda puis je l'alimenter en 75 ohms par cable bifilaire asymetrique de longueur quelconque et mettre un balum 1,5 pour le relier au coax 50 ohms de l'emetteur, car je n'ais pas de boite d'accord ?
Merci des informations, A+
--
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr

660. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 21:18:26 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB5FDA2.4C9520CA@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145265

ON5ZO wrote:
> Folks, I remember having read somewhere that you should not directly join
> aluminium and copper. Is this correct and if so, why?

They are dissimilar metals and therefore have a natural
potential existing between them that can cause corrosion.
Sometimes you have no choice except to join them. My
rotatable dipole is aluminum and my feedline is copper.
I presently have lost one of those connections no doubt
to the dissimilar metal problem. An anti-oxidation compound
helps but doesn't completely solve the problem.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

661. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 21:22:26 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204111322.6c1a156a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145266

Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:<ddp9bu4g4ihudh2vkq9f0mmu0id4u0nk6s@4ax.com>...
> If i were you I would really consider putting that sucker on the roof
> with elevated radial system. The upgrade in performance is will be
> substantial.
>
> Danny, K6MHE

Thats no joke. A ground mounted hustler will need a lot of radials to be efficient. I'm not overly crazy about them. I once compared my 1/4 wave to the hustler as a quick test on receive just to gauge the overall efficiency. The hustler was like a dummy load compared to my 32 ft whip on 40m. Both were on the ground for that test. Quite a bit of loss in the traps I suppose. I think I'd prefer a butternut vertical if I had to actually buy one. I got my hustler free, and have since given it away to someone else... MK

662. transmatch AM 1485Khz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 21:27:59 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <a94v0q$s0h$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 145267

HELLO,
Or could I find one (Limp with coupling) limp with agreements of antenna for
1,485Mhz AM, 01Kw? Or sh&#65533;mas to build her(it)..
Thanks to all

--
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr

663. antenna am 1485khz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 21:31:46 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <a94v7m$f5h$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 145268

" Traductor hatch "
Hello,
I have several questions to rest(pose) you. Of apres you for emettre on 1485Khz (local radio station AM 01Kw) the best filaire antenna is: the antenna Dipole or Doubles zepp (Levy) or marconi?
With the double zepp antenna (Levy) in 0,5 lamda and echelle 600 ohms (cut on this frequence) can just one put a balum 6:1 without limps all right to connect feeders with the feeder 50 ohms of the emetteur? (Height of the antenna 20m above the ground).
With a dipole tuned on this frequence in 0,5 Lamda then I to feed him(it) with 75 ohms by cable bifilaire asymetrique of some length and to put a balum 1,5 to connect him(it) with the coax 50 ohms of the emetteur, because I not ais not of limp all right?
Thank you for the information, A +
CH .TORRE : French radio (parlez vous fran&#65533;ais?)
action.radio@wanadoo.fr

"traductor machine"
Bonjour,
J'ai plusieurs questions &#65533; vous poser :
D'apres vous pour emettre sur 1485Khz (station radio locale AM 01Kw) la meilleure antenne filaire est : l'antenne Dipole ou Double zepp (Levy) ou marconi ?
Avec l'antenne double zepp (Levy) en 0,5 lamda et echelle 600 ohms (taill&#65533;e sur cette frequence) peut on juste mettre un balum 6:1 sans boite d'accord pour relier le feeders au coaxial 50 ohms de l'emetteur ? (hauteur de l'antenne 20m au dessus du sol).
Avec un dipole accord&#65533; sur cette frequence en demi Lamda puis je l'alimenter en 75 ohms par cable bifilaire asymetrique de longueur quelconque et mettre un balum 1,5 pour le relier au coax 50 ohms de l'emetteur, car je n'ais pas de boite d'accord ?
Merci des informations, A+

--
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr

664. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 22:17:56 UTC
From: ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <a9522k$810$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 145119

CAM (Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org) writes:
> ON5ZO wrote:
>> Folks, I remember having read somewhere that you should not directly join
>> aluminium and copper. Is this correct and if so, why?
>
> They are dissimilar metals and therefore have a natural
> potential existing between them that can cause corrosion.
> Sometimes you have no choice except to join them. My

On T-matches, a 3rd metal is sometimes used to connect copper
to aluminum. I think tin falls somewhere in between Al and Cu, the
latter being cathodic, if I recall correctly.

ymmv
--
73 de va3rr/aa8lu
http://www.qsl.net/va3rr

665. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 22:38:10 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9538i$av3$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145120
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Roy Lewallen
> Most ferrites commonly used for this purpose will go up in flames at
> flux densities well below saturation.
==========

Just a minor correction. Ferrites have a similar composition to un-annealed glass. Sudden heating causes them to explode with vicious cracks like miniature hand grenades. Tiny razor-sharp fragments fly at high velocity in all directions. There's no smoke.

15 years back I once tried to lump-load a shortish length of wire with 2-inch long ferrite tubes at 2-feet intervals expecting it to behave like a 1/4-wave vertical on 160 meters.

It didn't !

So I reverted back from a string of Chinese fire-crackers to helical windings wound on plastic drain pipes. It's ugly but safe !

PS. A similar effect would most likely occur with ferrites on guy wires.

Reg, G4FGQ

666. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 23:00:45 UTC
From: Tom Currie <N4AOF@iglou.com>
Message-ID: <3CB6159D.E36407C@iglou.com>
Source record: 145121

ON5ZO wrote:
>
> Folks, I remember having read somewhere that you should not directly join
> aluminium and copper. Is this correct and if so, why?
> All input appreciated!
> - Franki ON5ZO

It is true in household wiring. It may be true in other applications.

The problem in household wiring deals with joining copper and aluminum wire by twisting them together (with or without "wire nuts"). The problem arises because the two metals have very different coefficients of expansion. When the wires heat up (as all electrical joints always do when carrying current) the expand unevenly; as the joint cools the wires contract unevenly. The result has been shown to be significant loosening of the joint, which causes a lossy joint, which causes more heating and more loosening - eventually resulting in the joint overheating dangerously.

667. Re: Tower Guy Wire Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 23:16:12 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB6193C.1085ACF8@eznec.com>
Source record: 145122
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

You're absolutely right -- I stand corrected. Change "go up in flames"
to "explode like miniature hand grenades".

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen
> > Most ferrites commonly used for this purpose will go up in flames at
> > flux densities well below saturation.
> ==========
>
> Just a minor correction. Ferrites have a similar composition to un-annealed
> glass. Sudden heating causes them to explode with vicious cracks like
> miniature hand grenades. Tiny razor-sharp fragments fly at high velocity in
> all directions. There's no smoke.
>
> 15 years back I once tried to lump-load a shortish length of wire with
> 2-inch long ferrite tubes at 2-feet intervals expecting it to behave like a
> 1/4-wave vertical on 160 meters.
>
> It didn't !
>
> So I reverted back from a string of Chinese fire-crackers to helical
> windings wound on plastic drain pipes. It's ugly but safe !
>
> PS. A similar effect would most likely occur with ferrites on guy wires.
> ----
> Reg, G4FGQ

668. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 23:26:03 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9562a$l6l$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145123

If the Cu / Al joint can be kept dry is there THEN any adverse reaction ?

I understand there are a number of Cu / Al / X alloys which have very desirable physical/mechanical construction properties even when used outdoors. Easily formed and machined.

Pure aluminium is never used except for electrical conductors. Phone cables for example. So there must be millions of happy copper-to-aluminium joints around.

669. Re: SLOOP ANTENNA Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 23:35:58 UTC
From: ardujenski@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020411193558.00425.00003173@mb-mj.aol.com>
Source record: 145124

Walter thanks for confirming my suspicions and I too had planned to use this QRP for QRPTTF(QRP to the Field) and Field Day along with my portable Inverted-L. This is a 40m loop for 40-10m and the angle will be less than 30 degrees. It sounds like a good candidate for field ops provided balanced line fed. Thanks--Alan KB7MBI

670. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 23:45:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <go4cbug9c614k7um18kpqisvg6ulcnpq9v@4ax.com>
Source record: 145125
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 20:38:34 GMT, "doug dotson" <ddotson@digidata.com>
wrote:

>Right, but these are all failure scenarios. What the original question
>asked was is it correct to ground the shield at one end or both ends
>when connecting transducer signal cables. I've been doing alot of
>work in this area lately and have spent quite a bit of time getting up
>to speed. Grounding one end is definitely the correct answer. Which
>end to ground seems to vary from one reference to another. The
>equipment on my boat that uses this nature of transducer wiring has
>the shield grounded at the transducer end although several of the
>references I have show it grounded at the instrument end. I don't
>think it much matters. But both ends is definitely not as good
>because it can create ground loops. Analog Devices Application
>Note AN-273 gives a pretty clear explaination on page 3.
>
>doug

Hi doug,

You quote a pretty good resource in Analog Devices; however, for
signal transducers the "best" connection of the floating shield is NOT
ground at all (in fact this could be the worst thing you do). Rather
(and this is limited to lengths less than say 1/10 to 1/20th
wavelength) a "driven" shield is the correct answer, and sometimes the
only answer.

Grounding and shielding are NOT the same thing. This, or other Analog
Devices reference should encompass this discussion of driven shields
(as part of discussion of isolation amplifiers or for the front end of
precision amps).

When you DO ground at one end, it does make every matter in the world.
The first principle of shielding is to ground the shield at the zero
reference point of the circuit. In many situations this is at the
load, not the source (or transducer). However, there is no way you
can observe the correct point by simply looking at schematics. The
mechanics of grounding often violate the electronic rules of shielding
and what appears to be a proper application of ground to a transducer
could be the principle entry point of noise. As Roy pointed out
elsewhere, pig-tail leads are frequently the culprit, not the cure.

Many transducers come with integral shielding and grounding in the
same package. This is all well and good provided both the source and
load share the same ground (accomplished by many means). If they do

not, then considerable care must be given to attending the difference in potentials (accomplished by many means). Falling back on the lazy solution of grounding anywhere/everywhere without fixing the problem simply casts the effects of that problem into other parts of the system ("Funny, I fixed the servos, but the transmitter has this awful hum now!"). Like Sisyphus, you can play that game for ever.

Ground and shield control from a manufacturer's recommendation is not often good advice. If they discuss it at all, it is frequently to serve safety considerations and you are left to sort out the hash.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

671. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 23:45:55 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CB62033.BD5F155B@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 145129

There are also millions of unhappy cu/al connections around. In the US in the middle 1960's or so many houses had aluminum wiring. Not too much later many of the same houses cought on fire. The AL wire and the connectors under them would expand at differant rates and after years of use would creat a loose joint and hot spot. That ended the AL wiring in houses.

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> If the Cu / Al joint can be kept dry is there THEN any adverse reaction ?
>
> I understand there are a number of Cu / Al / X alloys which have very
> desirable physical/mechanical construction properties even when used
> outdoors. Easily formed and machined.
>
> Pure aluminium is never used except for electrical conductors. Phone cables
> for example. So there must be millions of happy copper-to-aluminium joints
> around.

672. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-11 23:53:47 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <7e8cbugd1dl3gk9trcjptfmlifret0lhir@4ax.com>
Source record: 145126

On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 16:18:26 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>ON5ZO wrote:
>> Folks, I remember having read somewhere that you should not directly join
>> aluminium and copper. Is this correct and if so, why?
>
>They are dissimilar metals and therefore have a natural
>potential existing between them that can cause corrosion.
>Sometimes you have no choice except to join them. My
>rotatable dipole is aluminum and my feedline is copper.
>I presently have lost one of those connections no doubt
>to the dissimilar metal problem. An anti-oxidation compound
>helps but doesn't completely solve the problem.

Hi Cecil,

If you had tinned your copper, there would have been less a problem
(less cathodic potential between solder and aluminum).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

673. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 00:00:19 UTC
From: Jerry <jerryaa@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <nspt8.197$%v2.8709227@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 145127

In a vertical "you get what you pay for." You are paying too much for a vertical that does not provide for 1/4 wave ground planes [for an elevated antenna]or many ground radials going out from the base of the antenna [if ground based]. Most of the claims of the vertical antennas that do not require ground planes or ground radials are unfounded.

If you are using a grounded vertical get ready to get your hands dirty and put down 20 to 120 vertical wires at least a 1/4 wave long if you use only 20 ground radials. Look at a Butternut HF 6 or HF 9

674. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 00:22:16 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CB628B6.48249677@optonline.net>
Source record: 145128

Putting an antenna on the roof has the advantage of sending the
radiation over the neighbors' heads rather than into their faces, but I
don't have much room to run radials for a roof-mounted antenna either. I
am not committed to the Hustler, so let's think about other options:
what about the various "no radials required" antennas, such as the
various GAP and MFJ models, or the Hy-Gain Patriot AV-640?

-=-
Alan

Dan Richardson wrote:
>
> If i were you I would really consider putting that sucker on the roof
> with elevated radial system. The upgrade in performance is will be
> substantial.

675. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 00:51:53 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cb62ea2.37332781@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 145130

There are two problems with aluminum. One is that it does not compress and expand like
copper does. When it is used for electrical wiring attention has to be paid to re tightening from
time to time. When copper is compressed in a connector it springs back and keeps tension on
the connection. When you compress aluminum it does not spring back.

When joining copper and aluminum connections in electrical circuits there are special connectors
with an alloy that is compatible with both copper and aluminum as far as corrosion goes. There
are also some liquid compounds made for copper to aluminum connections. One is called
Penatrox. Available at electrical supply houses.

It is never a good idea to join an aluminum and copper wire with just a wire nut connection. In
the US aluminum is no longer allowed in house wiring. The only place it is used is for main
feeders where it is terminated by clamps of the proper alloy.

Joining copper wire to aluminum antennas should be done with a tined lug or stainless clamp so
that the copper does not come in direct contact with the aluminum. If it must use a compound
like Penatrox on the joint.

Also never join copper and galvanized material (tower). The copper will remove the galvanized
surface. Even a copper wire where rain water may run off the copper and on to the galvanized
surface will wash the galvanized material away. Use a stainless clamp to isolate the copper
contact with the galvanized surface.

73
Gary K4FMX

On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 20:50:17 GMT, "ON5ZO" <on5zo@pandora.be> wrote:

>Folks, I remember having read somewhere that you should not directly join
>aluminium and copper. Is this correct and if so, why?
>All input appreciated!
>- Franki ON5ZO
>

>

676. Re: antenna am 1485khz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 01:34:50 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <658-3CB639BA-172@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145131

Christophe Torre wrote:
"The best wire antenna is: The dipole, the double Zepp, or Marconi?"

The 1/2-wave vertical dipole is the best choice, I think. It has almost as much gain as the extended double Zepp, and it is resonant without much in the way of added reactance.

With the bottom of the dipole just clearing the terrain, alimentation impedance is about 100 ohms.

Wavelength at 1485 KHz is 202 m. Solid dielectric coax mostly has a velocity factor of 0.67. A quarter-wavelength in 75-ohm coax, to be used as a matching section between 100-ohms and 50-ohms should be about 33.8m. A lot of this 75-ohm coax should be coiled around a plastic drain tube or similar form to act as a choke balun so the coax can be directly connected to the dipole`s central alimentation point. The 75-ohm coax should travel away perpendicularly from the dipole for a good distance to avoid interaction with the dipole.

One end of the 75-ohm coax feeds the dipole directly. The other end of the 75-ohm coax connects with the 50-ohn coax from the transmitter. This "Q" section should give a good match.

The 1/4-wave Marconi has less gain than the 1/2-wave dipole and needs a better ground system. The Marconi has an alimentation impedance around 30 ohms, so it doesn`t directly match 50 ohms either.

See page 8-18 of John Devoldere, ON4UN`s "Low-Band DXing". published by the ARRL, for more details.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

677. Re: antenna am 1485khz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 01:37:31 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <18829-3CB63A5B-198@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145132

Christophe Torre wrote:
"The best wire antenna is: The dipole, the double Zepp, or Marconi?"

The 1/2-wave vertical dipole is the best choice, I think. It has almost as much gain as the extended double Zepp, and it is resonant without much in the way of added reactance.

With the bottom of the dipole just clearing the terrain, alimentation impedance is about 100 ohms.

Wavelength at 1485 KHz is 202 m. Solid dielectric coax mostly has a velocity factor of 0.67. A quarter-wavelength in 75-ohm coax, to be used as a matching section between 100-ohms and 50-ohms should be about 33.8m. A lot of this 75-ohm coax should be coiled around a plastic drain tube or similar form to act as a choke balun so the coax can be directly connected to the dipole`s central alimentation point. The 75-ohm coax should travel away perpendicularly from the dipole for a good distance to avoid interaction with the dipole.

One end of the 75-ohm coax feeds the dipole directly. The other end of the 75-ohm coax connects with the 50-ohn coax from the transmitter. This "Q" section should give a good match.

The 1/4-wave Marconi has less gain than the 1/2-wave dipole and needs a better ground system. The Marconi has an alimentation impedance around 30 ohms, so it doesn`t directly match 50 ohms either.

See page 8-18 of John Devoldere, ON4UN`s "Low-Band DXing". published by the ARRL, for more details.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

678. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 01:58:41 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a95f0g$jc1$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145133

Jerry wrote
>
> If you are using a grounded vertical get ready to get your hands dirty
and
> put down 20 to 120 vertical wires at least a 1/4 wave long if you use only
> 20 ground radials.
==========

I respectfully suggest you have never got your hands dirty and laid down the Marzipan magic number of 120 radials. It's an old wives' plagiarising tale which has been read in a magazine somewhere or on a newsgroup. An easy, sounding-good number to remember ! Divisible by 2,3,4,5,6,8,10,12,15,20, 24,30,40 and 60.

In nearly all soils with any moisture in them, 8 or 16 radials of no greater length than antenna height are good enough. Increasing to 32 radials is very unlikely to produce an improvement detectable by the fellow at the receiving end.

Anyone laying radials automatically makes regular checks. Can be done very conveniently in receiving mode. When there's no further improvement by increasing the number of radials by 50% he stops digging.

But I agree with your sentiments that antenna salesmen's claims (from those I have seen) are untrustworthy. But it is not easy for inexperienced prospective purchasers to avoid becoming 'one of those born every minute'.

Reg, G4FGQ.

679. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 02:14:51 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB6431B.E384CC8D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145134

Richard Clark wrote:
> If you had tinned your copper, there would have been less a problem
> (less cathodic potential between solder and aluminum).

Somewhat hard to do. The copper is 3/8" copper bolts. Maybe if
I tin one side of the copper nuts?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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680. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 02:16:02 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB64362.8550818@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145135

Alan Beagley wrote:
> what about the various "no radials required" antennas, such as the
> various GAP and MFJ models, or the Hy-Gain Patriot AV-640?

What about the "no radials required" horizontal dipole?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

681. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 03:16:51 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CB651A1.3ECEAB36@optonline.net>
Source record: 145136

And how much horizontal dipole am I going to fit in a space 35ft.
square? I know that, other things being equal, a dipole (and, if not
rotatable, a *set* of dipoles) will be better than a short vertical
antenna. But not everybody has the space to erect sufficiently high
dipoles for the bands of interest. Or other environmental considerations
may make a dipole undesirable; e.g, the only dipole I could erect would
run from roof height or above to the roof of the garage, so will slope
down from W to E at a rather severe angle, with a maximum length of
approx. 50ft., including any insulated supporting sections. So the
length is limited, and the effective radiation is primarily in one
direction: straight into the neighbor's yard.

-=-
Alan

CAM wrote:
>
> Alan Beagley wrote:
> > what about the various "no radials required" antennas, such as the
> > various GAP and MFJ models, or the Hy-Gain Patriot AV-640?
>
> What about the "no radials required" horizontal dipole?

682. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 04:01:05 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB65C01.2E96E48D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145137

Alan Beagley wrote:
> ... e.g, the only dipole I could erect would
> run from roof height or above to the roof of the garage, so will slope
> down from W to E at a rather severe angle, ...

Just remember that the slope of the dipole won't be as severe as the
slope of a vertical. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

683. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 04:24:53 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CB66193.886FCD59@att.net>
Source record: 145138

And the field strength will decay 22 dB in the first wavelength as far as
the neighbors are concerned.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

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CAM wrote:
>
> Alan Beagley wrote:
> > ... e.g, the only dipole I could erect would
> > run from roof height or above to the roof of the garage, so will slope
> > down from W to E at a rather severe angle, ...
>
> Just remember that the slope of the dipole won't be as severe as the
> slope of a vertical. :-)

684. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 04:26:22 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CB661EC.754B9F4E@optonline.net>
Source record: 145139

True, but a sloping dipole has a substantially unidirectional radiation pattern, no longer even bidirectional (IIRC), whereas a vertical has an omnidirectional (give or take the surrounding obstructions) pattern.

-=-
Alan

CAM wrote:
>
> Alan Beagley wrote:
> > ... e.g, the only dipole I could erect would
> > run from roof height or above to the roof of the garage, so will slope
> > down from W to E at a rather severe angle, ...
>
> Just remember that the slope of the dipole won't be as severe as the
> slope of a vertical. :-)

685. Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 05:53:07 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ubcticf5l5h709@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145140

No radial vertical antennas can best be summed up as "step right up ladies
and gentlemen and get your miracle snake oil"

Will they match your transmitter, yes!, but so does a dummy load and it will
radiate nearly as well.

From: "Alan Beagley" <abeagley@optonline.net>
Subject: Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground
Date: Thursday, April 11, 2002 8:22 PM

Putting an antenna on the roof has the advantage of sending the
radiation over the neighbors' heads rather than into their faces, but I
don't have much room to run radials for a roof-mounted antenna either. I
am not committed to the Hustler, so let's think about other options:
what about the various "no radials required" antennas, such as the
various GAP and MFJ models, or the Hy-Gain Patriot AV-640?

-=-
Alan

Dan Richardson wrote:
>
> If i were you I would really consider putting that sucker on the roof
> with elevated radial system. The upgrade in performance is will be
> substantial.

686. Vs: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 05:58:14 UTC
From: Matti Ponkamo <mattipo@luukku.com>
Message-ID: <a95t0k$1ah$1@news1.song.fi>
Source record: 145141

ON5ZO <on5zo@pandora.be> kirjoitti
viestiss&#65533;:dGmt8.12841$Ze.3096@afrodite.telenet-ops.be...
> Folks, I remember having read somewhere that you should not directly join
> aluminium and copper. Is this correct and if so, why?
> All input appreciated!
> - Franki ON5ZO

You should not. My sister-in-law had an aluminium boat, and she had dropped a copper coin in it. After two years, a beautiful round hole of the size of the coin had appeared... Salt water combined with chemical reaction between "higher" and "lower" metals did the trick, copper "ate" the aluminium.

Matti Ponkamo, Naantali, Finland

687. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 06:20:17 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CB67C9A.3BB6D13C@optonline.net>
Source record: 145142

Nobody disputes that all these multiband verticals are compromise
antennas, but the user reports on www.eham.net suggest that, when
assembled and tuned correctly (and there were certainly cases where some
users were unable to get some antennas tuned correctly), most of them
were far better than a dummy load and sometimes even better than a
dipole cut for the band in question.

What antenna would *you* use for multiband operation in my situation?
35ft. square yard, no possibility of using radials with an elevated
vertical antenna, and not enough space to put up a decent dipole.

-=-
Alan

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
>
> No radial vertical antennas can best be summed up as "step right up ladies
> and gentlemen and get your miracle snake oil"
>
> Will they match your transmitter, yes!, but so does a dummy load and it will
> radiate nearly as well.

688. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 07:28:10 UTC
From: ".Bill M." <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB68C8A.1DDABDF3@netscape.net>
Source record: 145143

Alan Beagley wrote:
>
> > What antenna would *you* use for multiband operation in my situation?
> 35ft. square yard, no possibility of using radials with an elevated
> vertical antenna, and not enough space to put up a decent dipole.
>
> -=-
> Alan

I'm missing your original post and maybe thats where you explain where
ground-planing radials on an elevated quarter-wave (or trap) vertical is
not an option. Thats what I would use.
I think you're wanting to see somebody speak favorably of the
'no-radial' schemes and that might be the most difficult.
-Bill WX4A

689. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 08:03:30 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB694D2.BC0A0CCA@eznec.com>
Source record: 145144

I'll keep trying. For a while, anyway. . .

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> Thanks for the explanation. I guess I'm not losing too much as long as
> I keep the coax short. From the way I understand this, if the coax
> were too long, then the loss could still be a problem. IE: If I tuned
> a system in this manner with a long lossy coax, I will still see the
> coax loss, but not the reflection loss to any extent. Hopefully that
> sounds right anyway...??

No. Forget about the "reflection loss" altogether. Because you're matching the rig to the antenna system -- anywhere in the system -- "reflection loss" or "mismatch loss" doesn't apply. At all.

When a transmission line has standing waves, its loss is greater than when it doesn't. But if the loss with no standing waves is low, then even a pretty high standing wave ratio won't increase its loss very much. And if the SWR on the line isn't too high, then the increase in loss won't be much even if the matched loss is high. But this has nothing at all to do with "mismatch loss" or "reflection loss". When you're using a short coax at HF with moderate or even fairly high SWR, the loss will be very nearly the same as it would be if the line's SWR was 1:1 -- low.

Of course in my cars, I'm usually about 8-10
> ft or so. I'd prefer to use a remote tunable matching device at the
> base of the antenna, but more work involved, and it seems that it
> wouldn't help a whole lot to do that compared to tuning from the rig.
> When using a longer coax such as feeding my mobile antenna from a long
> coax say from a picnic table out camping, I do keep the tuner at the
> antenna in that case. I'll usually stick a remote SWR meter at the car
> and then go over to the radio and key up a few watts and then go back
> to the antenna matcher/tuner and adjust it. My coax is usually 50 ft
> or so in that case. MK

Let's take an example. Suppose you're using RG-58 at 10 MHz, and at 10 MHz your mobile antenna presents a mismatch representing a 3:1 SWR. (For example, 16.7 ohms resistive). According to the ARRL Antenna Book, the matched loss for 50 feet is about 0.7 dB. If you connect the feedline directly to the antenna, the SWR on the line is 3:1. Using the equation in the transmission line chapter, the total loss with this SWR would be 1.3 dB. So putting the tuner at the transmitter (resulting in a line SWR of 3:1) instead of the antenna (which would make the line SWR 1:1) would cost you only 0.6 dB, an insignificant amount. It is, however, likely to make your tuning more narrowbanded. At higher frequencies, the line loss

will be greater, so a 3:1 mismatch will increase the loss more. But on higher frequencies, the SWR is likely to be lower because the antenna is closer to a quarter wavelength long. Conversely, the SWR is likely to be worse at lower frequencies, but the matched loss will be less. And, of course, if you're using RG-8 size cable, the loss at both 1:1 and 3:1 will be even less. If you know your antenna's impedance or the SWR its mismatch represents, it only takes a couple of minutes with a scientific calculator and the ARRL Antenna Book to find out about how much extra loss an increased SWR will cost you.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

690. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 08:21:45 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a965eo$es5$16@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145145

Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

> What antenna would *you* use for multiband operation in my situation?
> 35ft. square yard, no possibility of using radials with an elevated
> vertical antenna, and not enough space to put up a decent dipole.

For even 40 meters, 35 feet is sufficient. Just keep the center section
as high and level as possible. You can drop or fold the ends as needed.

True, it will not give maximal performance, but should outdo any
vertical.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

691. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 08:55:47 UTC
From: "I.R.Baboon" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CB6A113.6B0BC234@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 145146

I would use a GAP Cushcraft R8000 or similar antenna, that
is a shortened vertical dipole (roof mounted). You'd loose
efficenecy, but putting a 1/4 wavelength GP on a lossy
ground without (or with very few/to short) radials REALLY
SUCKS.

The truth is, that I'm using this arrangement myself. It's
a compromise compared to the GP, sure, but what to do if
radial space is way to small? And, it works as one can
expect. As good as it gets, given the small space available.

BUT! I find it unacceptable that the manufacturers of these
antennas do NOT tell the customers that there IS a
efficiency loss in using shortened vertical dipoles, compared
to (at least most) "radial GP" antennas! "Buternut and radials"
have MUCH higher efficiency (provided they are CORRECTLY
installed).

http://www.bencher.com/pdfs/00363ZZV.pdf
(rather "fundametalistic" adverisment for Butternut, read it for
what it is. ALL do NOT have the space)

I.R.

Alan Beagley wrote:
>
> Nobody disputes that all these multiband verticals are compromise
> antennas, but the user reports on www.eham.net suggest that, when
> assembled and tuned correctly (and there were certainly cases where some
> users were unable to get some antennas tuned correctly), most of them
> were far better than a dummy load and sometimes even better than a
> dipole cut for the band in question.
>
> What antenna would *you* use for multiband operation in my situation?
> 35ft. square yard, no possibility of using radials with an elevated
> vertical antenna, and not enough space to put up a decent dipole.
>
> -=-
> Alan
>
> Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> >
> > No radial vertical antennas can best be summed up as "step right up ladies
> > and gentlemen and get your miracle snake oil"
> >
> > Will they match your transmitter, yes!, but so does a dummy load and it will

> > radiate nearly as well.

692. Re: IS A BALUN REALLY NECESSARY ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 09:12:27 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <a968j3$4h7$1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 145147

Tom:

You are an order of magnitude off in your dB loss estimates for common
garden variety baluns, 0.05dB to 0.15dB loss is more likely.

--Peter K1PO

"Chester Alderman" <calderman@cox.rr.com> wrote in message
news:6qZs8.32951$2J2.8512013@typhoon.southeast.rr.com...
> In your case, absolutely not necessary. Without a balanced-to-unbalanced
> matching device, a dipole will have a slight skew to the figure-8 pattern
> shown in antenna books. You will also suffer from about 0.5 to 1.5dB power
> loss if you use a balun as none of them are lossless. A balun should be
used
> in a yagi or a multi-element array to preserve pattern symmetry.
> It took me 45 years to learn that the very best wire antenna feed is open
> wire line.
>
> Tom/W4BQF
>
> 91 Bright Red Vette
>
>
> "Ron Goldstein" <rong@computer.net> wrote in message
> news:3cb3870d.3796700@news.computer.net...
> > Hi All,
> >
> > Is a balun necessary when feeding a resonant dipole with 50 ohm coax ???
> > All of the balun manufacturers say it is, but they're looking to make a
> buck. In
> > actuality, coax to a dipole IS unbalanced to balanced, but is a balun
> really
> > needed ???
> >
> > Thanks,
> > **
> > Ron Goldstein.....KA2IIA
> > STAY YOUNG---DRIVE A VINTAGE 427 CORVETTE.
> > KEEP YOUR MIND ACTIVE---BECOME AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR.
> >
> > REMEMBER, THERE ARE NO STRANGERS IN AMATEUR RADIO, ONLY FRIENDS
> > THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET.
> > rong@computer.net******ka2iia@arrl.net
>
>

693. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 10:00:14 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <660-3CB6BE3E-85@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145149

Franki, ON5ZO wrote:
"I remember having read somewhere that you should not directly join aluminium and copper."

One problem is difference in their expansions when warmed, as another poster has already mentioned. A joint fastened with screws, bolts, etc. is likely to loosen from heat cycles.

Nicopress makes compression sleeves designed to join aluminum with copper in power transmission lines. No doubt, compression sleeves are available for smaller conductors, too.

A worse problem comes from moisture in a joint. Contamination from an acid, base, or salt makes an electrolyte. The more distance between the two metals in the electromotive series activity table, the better the battery, and the faster the less noble metal is sacrificed to the electrolytic solution. Aluminum is sacrificed more rapidly than zinc which is commonly paired with steel (galvanizing) as a sacrificial anode to protect the steel. Only magnesium, of the common metals, makes a higher voltage battery when paired with copper in a solution, than does aluminum. Copper is the positive (+) terminal of the battery.

Pair copper with aluminum in a solution and the aluminum is soon eaten away.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

694. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 10:13:13 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <ubdd86g6mto0de@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145148

The center will be about 15' or so off the ground, as it will be above the
roof.
But I cannot support the center, only the ends, at about 18' or so (have
not measured it exactly).
I may put a center support of PVC pipe later on.
Unfortunately, my best directions will be mainly north and south.
I'm thinking about adding a pair of wires for ten later on, and have them
more set so they'll face east and west, with some added droop there.
I'll have to see, eventually, what the owner of the park says, if anything.
I'll most likely do mainly SSB, with some FM...

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

"Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
news:a91jtc$8s2$0@208.206.142.90...
> The most important thing you can do is get the dipole feedpoint as high
> as you can, since this is where the largest part of the radiation from a
> dipole takes place, and it is far more important for the center to be
> high than the ends.
> I was faced with a similar situation last winter and used 24 inch
> long, 1 in diameter swaged aluminum tent poles to make up a 15 ft mast
> which I lashed to a concrete block fence directly behind my mobile home
> to get the feedpoint as high as practical. The dipole ends drooped to
> attach to the top of the 6ft fence. The dipole was 20meter length (all
> the linear distance I had available) but I added two 16 ft wires with
> alligator clips and folded the wires back across the top of the fence,
> allowing them to droop due to the distance limitations. When I wanted to
> work 40 I just clipped the added wires on. The rig I used was a Kenwood
> 570D with an internal autotuner, and it was happy. The antenna performed
> very acceptably on both bands. I didn't try to load it elsewhere.
> You will probably want to keep the power turned back most of the time
> to avoid RFI issues with all the close neighbors. Your utilities will
> probably be underground which definitely helps here, but the presence of
> off-air TV antennas spell possible trouble. You can make plenty of
> contacts on 25-30 watts, depending of course on the mode used. I got a
> lot of digital and CW contacts in.
>
> Dick W0EX
>
> Wayne wrote:
> >
> > I'm going to be setting up for HF for the first time since the early

70's,
> > and have limited space.
> > We live in a 14' X 64' Mobile/manufactured home, in a small park.
> > I'm limited to what I can string between two corners, and not all that
high
> > above the roof.
> > It will be drooping in the center, for the time being, as I have to get
> > along with my 85 year old dad.
> > He doesn't want anything put in the roof, where I would make some sort
of
> > support in the middle, and screw it through into the roof, with a bit of
> > sealant. I used to install TV antennas back in the 70's, and never had
any
> > problems with roofs leaking.
> > We used either pads, or simply roof cement under the legs of the
tripods we
> > installed.
> > But anyway, I have to try and keep him partway happy for the time.
> > I figure to start with a 40 meter dipole, no balun for starters, which
will
> > also do for 15 meters.
> > Add a tuner later, when I can find one at a low cost, or can afford a
> > newer/better one.
> > I was also thinking about making it a folded dipole (should be a bit
> > broader banded?).
> > The HF rig I'll be using is a Kenwood TS140S, which is, I'm told, a bit
> > fussy about SWR, so I plan to tune the antenna as best as possible.
> > Looking for any suggestions for the time being...
> > I see email much faster, remove nospam from the one in my sig...
> > But please post replies here as well.
> >
> > --
> > Wayne. <|:^)>
> > KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
> > http://www.wayneleake.net

695. Roof vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 11:40:46 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204120340.490abb39@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145150

Hi,

Some months ago, I asked for recommendations about antennas on this ng. Time has passed and now I have my diploma, a rig, and want to finally put up the antenna.

I want to put up a multiband antenna of some kind but I have the following limitations:

- I can _only_ put it on the roof of a five floors building.
- Law allows me to put anything on the roof as long as the support (not counting the antenna) is smaller than 7m (23 ft) or I have a plan made by an architect (lots of money).
- The roof is tiled. The only part of it that is not tiled is the elevator's engine room vertical wall protruding 1m (3 ft.) up in the roof.
- The neighbors association says, "Put up anything that will not cause damage to the roof or allow water to get in".

Several alternatives where proposed, but the biggest limitation is that:

- I can only guy it to the elevators room's walls, not to the roof. This means that the guy bases will be relatively close to the base of the mast (about 2m = 6ft).
- I can have radials only if they are self-supported. No possibility of tying radials (or wire dipoles, etc) to the roof.

In this situation, the only reasonable antenna type that is left is the vertical GAP, Hy-Gain, Cushcraft and similar "no radial" antennas, or the Diamond CP6 (http://www.rfparts.com/diamond/), the Italian ECO HF6 (http://www.ecoantenne.com/) and similar multiband groundplanes with short loaded radials. I think this late kind is more of a radiating dummy load, but when it is your only alternative, is better than nothing.

What I am considering right now is a homebrew wire cage vertical dipole, 7 meter (23 ft) high and about 60 cm (2 ft) diameter with a remote auto-tuner right at the feedpoint. Direct connection of antenna to tuner; no transmission line between. I know this is not a perfect solution, as the tuner is going to have a rough time with the lower bands, but I think this should do well enough for all 20 up to 10 meters bands and, maybe, not so bad on 40m.

What do you think of it? Would it be better for general work than one of the small verticals (GAP Eagle, AV-640ï¿½)?

Would you suggest a different kind of antenna?

Thanks for answers.

Toni

696. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 11:53:54 UTC
From: alex@localhost.localdomain
Message-ID: <slrnabdj90.dj5.alex@homer.linux1.lan>
Source record: 145151

> antenna. But not everybody has the space to erect sufficiently high
> dipoles for the bands of interest. Or other environmental considerations
> may make a dipole undesirable; e.g, the only dipole I could erect would
> run from roof height or above to the roof of the garage, so will slope
> down from W to E at a rather severe angle, with a maximum length of
> approx. 50ft., including any insulated supporting sections. So the

Have you coonsidered a shortened g5rv, mounted in an inverted v
configuration? I think that it might fit in what you described above.

697. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 12:00:33 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a96i90$p1b$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145152

> > The most important thing you can do is get the dipole feedpoint as high
> > as you can, since this is where the largest part of the radiation from a
> > dipole takes place.
==========
Who told you that old wives' tale ?

698. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 12:45:11 UTC
From: doug dotson <ddotson@digidata.com>
Message-ID: <rFAt8.16019$A%3.133174@ord-read.news.verio.net>
Source record: 145153
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:go4cbug9c614k7um18kpqisvg6ulcnpq9v@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 20:38:34 GMT, "doug dotson" <ddotson@digidata.com>
> wrote:
>
> >Right, but these are all failure scenarios. What the original question
> >asked was is it correct to ground the shield at one end or both ends
> >when connecting transducer signal cables. I've been doing alot of
> >work in this area lately and have spent quite a bit of time getting up
> >to speed. Grounding one end is definitely the correct answer. Which
> >end to ground seems to vary from one reference to another. The
> >equipment on my boat that uses this nature of transducer wiring has
> >the shield grounded at the transducer end although several of the
> >references I have show it grounded at the instrument end. I don't
> >think it much matters. But both ends is definitely not as good
> >because it can create ground loops. Analog Devices Application
> >Note AN-273 gives a pretty clear explaination on page 3.
> >
> >doug
>
> Hi doug,
>
> You quote a pretty good resource in Analog Devices; however, for
> signal transducers the "best" connection of the floating shield is NOT
> ground at all (in fact this could be the worst thing you do). Rather
> (and this is limited to lengths less than say 1/10 to 1/20th
> wavelength) a "driven" shield is the correct answer, and sometimes the
> only answer.

The transducers I was thinking of are DC.

> Grounding and shielding are NOT the same thing. This, or other Analog
> Devices reference should encompass this discussion of driven shields
> (as part of discussion of isolation amplifiers or for the front end of
> precision amps).

They do in references where driven shields are appropriate. There is another
app note that goes into much more depth of a wide variety of scenarios. My
current activities are entirely with sensing very low level DC voltages and
currents.

> When you DO ground at one end, it does make every matter in the world.
> The first principle of shielding is to ground the shield at the zero
> reference point of the circuit. In many situations this is at the

> load, not the source (or transducer). However, there is no way you
> can observe the correct point by simply looking at schematics. The
> mechanics of grounding often violate the electronic rules of shielding
> and what appears to be a proper application of ground to a transducer
> could be the principle entry point of noise. As Roy pointed out
> elsewhere, pig-tail leads are frequently the culprit, not the cure.

Agreed.

> Many transducers come with integral shielding and grounding in the
> same package. This is all well and good provided both the source and
> load share the same ground (accomplished by many means). If they do
> not, then considerable care must be given to attending the difference
> in potentials (accomplished by many means). Falling back on the lazy
> solution of grounding anywhere/everywhere without fixing the problem
> simply casts the effects of that problem into other parts of the
> system ("Funny, I fixed the servos, but the transmitter has this awful
> hum now!"). Like Sisyphus, you can play that game for ever.

Agreed.

> Ground and shield control from a manufacturer's recommendation is not
> often good advice. If they discuss it at all, it is frequently to
> serve safety considerations and you are left to sort out the hash.

For sure.

> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

699. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 12:54:08 UTC
From: szekeres@pitt.edu
Message-ID: <a96ld1$i1s$1@usenet01.srv.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 145154
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

In article <evmt8.16005$A%3.131484@ord-read.news.verio.net>, "doug dotson"
<ddotson@digidata.com> wrote:
>Right, but these are all failure scenarios. What the original question
>asked was is it correct to ground the shield at one end or both ends
>when connecting transducer signal cables. I've been doing alot of
>work in this area lately and have spent quite a bit of time getting up
>to speed. Grounding one end is definitely the correct answer. Which
>end to ground seems to vary from one reference to another. The

The end to ground, is the one with the least amount of noise from signal
to earth.

greg

700. Re: Roof vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 13:08:49 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <eNq2PBlLGO2kmVXbwB4n1YT1=Omx@4ax.com>
Source record: 145155

post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote:

>Hi,
>
>
>What do you think of it? Would it be better for general work than one
>of the small verticals (GAP Eagle, AV-640…)?
>
>Would you suggest a different kind of antenna?

It's a little hard to give you advice, because you've boxed yourself in, in regard to what you cannot do. But if it were me, I'd seek permission to erect a 6 or 8 foot pole at one corner of the building, and a similar pole at the opposite corner. Then string a dipole between the two poles. Feed it with coax for one-band use, or with twinlead and a tuner for multi-band operation. You could also put up a trapped dipole for multibands, and feed that with coax. (See w9inn's ad in the back of qst.)

The dipole will outdo most any Gap, cage or whatever. Also, a balanced antenna, such as a dipole, will help you avoid grounding problems in what, I assume, is an elevated station location.

Good luck
>
>Thanks for answers.
>
>Toni

701. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 13:57:10 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb6e3ff.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145156
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In reading a lot on the Icom reflector, I have found consistent comments indicating the problem is Icom's engineers simply do NOT know how to build a really effective noise blanker! I currently own a 756PRO and it can't hold a candle to the blankers in other radios I've owned including a Kenwood 940, Ten Tec Titan and Yaesu FT-1000D. It's probably the worst HF NB I've used. I have not used the Icom 718 but doubt there is any reason to believe it would be the one exception in their line.

I have seen some incredibly good blankers in RS products.

73... Ed, W5EJ

"AB Brown" <abbrown@nospammail.com> wrote in message
news:a93aas$68n$1@slb1.atl.mindspring.net...
> Currently, I am using two amateur radios for communicating: one is the
Icom
> 718 and the other, strictly for 10 meters, is an older Realistic HTX-100.
I
> have used the HTX-100 for about 5 years now and I just obtained the Icom
> less than 6 months ago. I am puzzled by something though that I was
> wondering if anyone could address- the noise blanker on the HTX is FAR
> superior to the one on the Icom. I am wondering why? The Icom was a lot
> more expensive and I just figured it would have a better blanker. It has
AF
> DSP option, which I tried, and was disappointed. In every case on 10
> meters, the HTX receives better due to blanked noise effectiveness.
>
> I doubt I could internally modify the Icom's blanker for better
performance
> so I am wondering if I could add an external, synchronous (or other ?)
type
> noise blanker at the antenna input. I have read a few things about this
> type of blanker and, apparently by using noise generators, you can match
the
> phase of incoming noise and cancel it out. Any suggestions for a blanker,
> either internal or external? I understand the synchronous type is better
at
> lower Mhz, but will it work for 10/15 meters?
>
> I believe the main sources of noise at my QTH are computer (of course) and
> pole transformer noise. The computer noise is easily solved (by turning
off
> my monitor) but I have experienced the transformer noise for many years,
and

> the HTX blanker always nullified it.
>
> Appreciate any suggestions from the groups.
>
> Thanks,
> AB
>
>

702. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 14:19:18 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB6ECE6.369E04F8@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145157

Alan Beagley wrote:
> What antenna would *you* use for multiband operation in my situation?
> 35ft. square yard, no possibility of using radials with an elevated
> vertical antenna, and not enough space to put up a decent dipole.

I operated portable from a trailer park with those limitations.
I put up an inverted-L antenna fed with an SGC-230 autotuner
against a counterpoise system of chicken wire. Worked pretty
well 40m-17m. A loading coil would probably have worked for 75m.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

703. TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 14:48:43 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020412104843.28321.00003673@mb-ms.aol.com>
Source record: 145158

I was wondering if anyone could tell me if they think that a TV antenna rotator would be able to turn a 10m 3 element yagi without causing problems for the rotator. The boom is about 11.5' and the longest element is around 19'. Also on the same mast would be a 3 element 6m yagi (6' boom) and a 4 element 2m wire quad.

Any opinions would be greatly appretiated! Thanks!
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Toms River, NJ USA! Grid FM29ww
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

704. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 15:00:00 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB6F670.E881D9F3@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145159

Reg Edwards wrote:
> > > The most important thing you can do is get the dipole feedpoint as high
> > > as you can, since this is where the largest part of the radiation from a
> > > dipole takes place.
> ================================
> Who told you that old wives' tale ?

Looking at my mobile screwdriver antenna, I have six feet
of bottom section below the coil, the coil, and a one foot
top section between the coil and the horizontal top hat.
The whole antenna is 8-9 feet long and the top hat is
designed not to radiate.

If I replace the top hat with a six foot stinger to obtain
a 13 foot long antenna, my measured 75m far-field signal
strength decreases. The stinger is radiating and the
current in the bottom section has decreased right along
with the decrease in measured signal strength.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

705. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 15:34:27 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <68vdbu82a9mpacoss344m2kavsat9vu8ca@4ax.com>
Source record: 145160

On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 09:24:24 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>The difference in placement of the loading coil....is not terribly >important.

I have to disagree with the above statement. On a car, placing the loading coil at the base will cause eddy currents to flow in the nearby sheet metal, causing loss. Unless you're willing to accept those losses, place the loading coil well up the antenna, away from the car's body.

An exception would be an antenna mounted on a fiberglass camper shell or something similar. Doing this introduces another problem - the effect of the ground wire running to the car body - but that's another discussion.

Bill, W7TI

706. Re: Roof vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 15:37:39 UTC
From: Martin Hibbs <mhibbs@ipeg.com>
Message-ID: <3CB6FF43.60052D6B@ipeg.com>
Source record: 145161

Bob Miller wrote:
>
> post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote:
>
> >Hi,
> >
> >
> >What do you think of it? Would it be better for general work than one
> >of the small verticals (GAP Eagle, AV-640â☐¦)?
> >
> >Would you suggest a different kind of antenna?
>
> It's a little hard to give you advice, because you've boxed yourself in, in
> regard to what you cannot do. But if it were me, I'd seek permission to erect a
> 6 or 8 foot pole at one corner of the building, and a similar pole at the
> opposite corner. Then string a dipole between the two poles. Feed it with coax
> for one-band use, or with twinlead and a tuner for multi-band operation. You
> could also put up a trapped dipole for multibands, and feed that with coax. (See
> w9inn's ad in the back of qst.)

No holes in the roof? What about a couple of poles set in containers of
(concrete, rocks, whatever heavy) and using an appropriate dipole strung
between them. Even a vertical set in a washtub of concrete with radials
held down with weights (bricks, sandbags, whatever) would work. From
what you say, the association and building owners should have no problem
with either of the above.

Marty...
N7MX

>
> The dipole will outdo most any Gap, cage or whatever. Also, a balanced antenna,
> such as a dipole, will help you avoid grounding problems in what, I assume, is
> an elevated station location.
>
> Good luck
> >
> >Thanks for answers.
> >
> >Toni

707. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:01:41 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <stvdbu477t63r0s42h6h97hcsuaeljvknq@4ax.com>
Source record: 145162
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 06:57:10 -0700, "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com>
wrote:

>In reading a lot on the Icom reflector, I have found consistent comments
>indicating the problem is Icom's engineers simply do NOT know how to build a
>really effective noise blanker!

True for Kenwood too. I have an old Uniden 10 meter rig which has the
finest noise blanker I've ever seen for ignition noise. I've compared
it against a half dozen Icom and Kenwood rigs and it beats them all by
far.

Designing noise blankers must be part science, part art and part magic.

Bill, W7TI

708. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:03:58 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a970hdjog1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145163

Cam sez -
> Looking at my mobile screwdriver antenna, I have six feet
> of bottom section below the coil, the coil, and a one foot
> top section between the coil and the horizontal top hat.
> The whole antenna is 8-9 feet long and the top hat is
> designed not to radiate.
>
> If I replace the top hat with a six foot stinger to obtain
> a 13 foot long antenna, my measured 75m far-field signal
> strength decreases. The stinger is radiating and the
> current in the bottom section has decreased right along
> with the decrease in measured signal strength.
==========

Cec, you argument is falsly circular. You cannot say the top hat is designed not to radiate (because there's no current flowing in it) in order to prove there's no (less) radiation from where no (less) current is flowing.

But appart from the foregoing - if the output power from the transmitter remains constant, could you tell me where you think the power missing from the far field has disappeared to ?

Regards Reg.

709. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:17:31 UTC
From: ".Bill M." <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB7089B.620F7A40@netscape.net>
Source record: 145164

VHFRadioBuff wrote:
>
> I was wondering if anyone could tell me if they think that a TV antenna rotator
> would be able to turn a 10m 3 element yagi without causing problems for the
> rotator. The boom is about 11.5' and the longest element is around 19'. Also on
> the same mast would be a 3 element 6m yagi (6' boom) and a 4 element 2m wire
> quad.

I've used a TV rotor (a larger one) with an A-3 without problems. I
think if its a good hefty rotator you should be ok.

-Bill WX4A

710. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:25:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <1a1ebu05mumm2flhv157f7sfe2nvrv58d6@4ax.com>
Source record: 145165

On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 06:20:17 GMT, Alan Beagley
<abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

>
>What antenna would *you* use for multiband operation in my situation?
>35ft. square yard, no possibility of using radials with an elevated
>vertical antenna, and not enough space to put up a decent dipole.
>
>-=-
>Alan

Hi Alan,

What you describe is a self-fulfilling prophecy. You have already given up and it appears that there is no solution. Not so. All antennas will work for you, it is simply a matter of degree.

That matter of the degree lies in the proximity of earth. The simple solution is the cheapest and also the most effective once you accommodate the necessary implications of nearby earth. Put up a simple dipole and tune it with a tuner. Put up a simple vertical radiator and tune it with a tuner. If you do your best, then there's an end to it. If you pine about doing better, put some money into the game and put up a tower (nearly EVERY improvement will require additional height). If a tower is out of the question, asking for other answers will bring you nothing but snake-oil pitches and/or more expense for far less return (which then demands why couldn't you do it right in the first place).

A 50 foot run is more than enough to do a lot. There are any number of designs that will shoe-horn into that dimension - and none will show any major (or minor for that matter) improvement over the others. Worried about the slope of the dipole or the neighbors being slow-cooked (do you have thicker hide)? Wrong things to worry about entirely - neither are very real problems in the first place.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

711. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:29:15 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB70B55.A0ED1A6F@icok.net>
Source record: 145166

Cecil,
I think you may want to 're-think' the part
about a 'top hat' not radiating, 'cuz it does...
'Doc

712. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:31:09 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020412123109.05623.00003111@mb-cd.aol.com>
Source record: 145167

>I've used a TV rotor (a larger one) with an A-3 without problems. I
>think if its a good hefty rotator you should be ok.
>
>-Bill WX4A

Thanks for the reply, Bill. The TV antenna rotator is from Radio Shack, seems
well made...
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Toms River, NJ USA! Grid FM29ww
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

713. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:36:06 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB70CF0.338F798D@icok.net>
Source record: 145168

Andy,
Short and simple. No, it won't do a very good job
of it. The 10 meter antenna by it's self? Maybe, but
when you add the other two antennas in to the equation,
I think you will exceed the abilities of almost all the
usual TV rotors. If you can find one of the old CD-73's,
it might do okay but you would be better off with one of
the smaller 'ham' rotors.
'Doc

PS - It isn't the weight, it's the wind loading that gets you.

714. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:36:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <s53ebu0j47phtplbi27iuervd28tb8b23u@4ax.com>
Source record: 145169

On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 21:14:51 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> If you had tinned your copper, there would have been less a problem
>> (less cathodic potential between solder and aluminum).
>
>Somewhat hard to do. The copper is 3/8" copper bolts. Maybe if
>I tin one side of the copper nuts?

Hi Cecil,

Sounds reasonable. That or a tinned washer.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

715. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:49:02 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <5s3ebu4s56o06ketjcn5tpmn0d57smk280@4ax.com>
Source record: 145170

On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 16:03:58 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>Cec, you argument is falsly circular.

snip

>could you tell me where you think the power missing from
>the far field has disappeared to ?

the circle will be unbroken. Trying for the Mutt'n'Jeff award?

;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

716. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:49:07 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ube404d8aif6c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145171

I guess I will have to disagree with your disagreement :>)

All things being equal, moving the coil up reduces the signal strength in respect to a full size virtical. A quick analysis shows that given an 8 foot antenna at 3.8 Mhz moving the coil from the base (-6.3dB) to the center (-13.8 dB) reference to the aforementioned virtical.

If your interested, I can get more precise as the numbers above were not carried out to any precision but rather used to get a feel for the basic question.

Fred W4JLE

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:68vdbu82a9mpacoss344m2kavsat9vu8ca@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 09:24:24 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
> (Richard Harrison) wrote:
>
> >The difference in placement of the loading coil....is not terribly
> >important.
> --
>
> I have to disagree with the above statement. On a car, placing the
> loading coil at the base will cause eddy currents to flow in the nearby
> sheet metal, causing loss. Unless you're willing to accept those
> losses, place the loading coil well up the antenna, away from the car's
> body.
>
> An exception would be an antenna mounted on a fiberglass camper shell or
> something similar. Doing this introduces another problem - the effect
> of the ground wire running to the car body - but that's another
> discussion.
>
> Bill, W7TI

717. Re: Roof vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 16:51:14 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB7107C.2B48F225@icok.net>
Source record: 145172

Toni,
Along with the other advice given, here's something
else you might want to think about. Most mechanical
buildings (elevator housings) are very good sources for
electrical noise, and vertical antennas 'love' noise.
If a vertical is the 'best' you can do, then I'd certainly
give it a shot (one of the no-radial verts). What would
be the chances of laying radials on the roof? Glue them
down maybe? Wouldn't necessarily have to be in a classic
symetrical pattern. If you can do the radials, one of the
screwdriver type adjustable antennas might also be a viable
option too. Let us know how you work it out...
'Doc

718. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 17:12:08 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB71568.A13D7880@eznec.com>
Source record: 145173

I'd be interested in seeing the analysis.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
>
> I guess I will have to disagree with your disagreement :>)
>
> All things being equal, moving the coil up reduces the signal strength in
> respect to a full size virtical. A quick analysis shows that given an 8 foot
> antenna at 3.8 Mhz moving the coil from the base (-6.3dB) to the center
> (-13.8 dB) reference to the aforementioned virtical.
>
> If your interested, I can get more precise as the numbers above were not
> carried out to any precision but rather used to get a feel for the basic
> question.
>
> Fred W4JLE

719. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 17:22:25 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB717D1.41085653@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145174

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Cam sez -
> > Looking at my mobile screwdriver antenna, I have six feet
> > of bottom section below the coil, the coil, and a one foot
> > top section between the coil and the horizontal top hat.
> > The whole antenna is 8-9 feet long and the top hat is
> > designed not to radiate.
> >
> > If I replace the top hat with a six foot stinger to obtain
> > a 13 foot long antenna, my measured 75m far-field signal
> > strength decreases. The stinger is radiating and the
> > current in the bottom section has decreased right along
> > with the decrease in measured signal strength.
> ==========
>
> Cec, you argument is falsly circular. You cannot say the top hat is designed
> not to radiate (because there's no current flowing in it) in order to prove
> there's no (less) radiation from where no (less) current is flowing.

What I meant by that statement is that the top hat has symmetrical
components. Each spoke has a matching spoke 180 degrees away from
it so the fields in the top hat are balanced and tend to cancel
rather than radiate. There's current in the top hat but it's not
primarily current that contributes to radiation.

> But appart from the foregoing - if the output power from the transmitter
> remains constant, could you tell me where you think the power missing from
> the far field has disappeared to ?

The resonant feedpoint impedance of the antenna increases when the
top hat is replaced by a stinger. Assuming the radiation resistance
has not changed appreciably, that means more losses in the antenna.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

720. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 17:31:56 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB71A0C.16792ED1@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145175

'Doc wrote:
>
> Cecil,
> I think you may want to 're-think' the part
> about a 'top hat' not radiating, 'cuz it does...
> 'Doc

I didn't mean to imply that it doesn't radiate at
all, Doc, but consider a vertical antenna with a
single wire top hat connected in the middle. In
fixed font ASCII:

```
----------X----------
|
|
|
|
FP
```

In theory, any current flowing into and out of the junction
point at 'X' will divide equally between the two wires and
be 180 degrees out of phase traveling in opposite directions.
The far fields from such a current flow tend to cancel. My
mobile tophat is symmetrically designed to tend to cancel
any fields generated by the tophat. It's the same laws of
physics that tends to keep symmetrical radials from
radiating when they are far enough removed from the ground.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

721. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 17:42:02 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB71C6A.9D907DCD@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145176

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> >Somewhat hard to do. The copper is 3/8" copper bolts. Maybe if
> >I tin one side of the copper nuts?
>
> Sounds reasonable. That or a tinned washer.

How does one determine if a washer has been tinned?
How about a tinned lug crimped to the copper wire?
Are "silver" lugs tinned?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

722. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 17:46:13 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB71D65.E222B4E7@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145177

'Doc wrote:
> If you can find one of the old CD-73's,
> it might do okay but you would be better off with one of
> the smaller 'ham' rotors. 'Doc
> PS - It isn't the weight, it's the wind loading that gets you.

I've got a 33ft rotatable dipole with one inch to 3/8 inch
aluminum - maybe 3 sq.ft. of wind loading. What rotor would
you recommend?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

723. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 17:53:18 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB71F0E.CFFE9C94@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145178

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> I guess I will have to disagree with your disagreement :>)
> All things being equal, moving the coil up reduces the signal strength in
> respect to a full size vertical.

But we are not comparing full size verticals. For the 75m
mobile shootouts, the base-loaded antennas were far down
from the center-loaded antennas. My figures are at home and
I'm at work but if my memory serves me correctly, it could
be as much as 2-4dB.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

724. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 17:55:18 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CB71F85.4377A5CE@optonline.net>
Source record: 145179

So you are saying that spending $200 to $400 on an antenna tuner and a simple antenna will get me more than spending that amount of money on a "fancy" vertical? (That is assuming that one of these "fancy" antennas would indeed perform tolerably well without a tuner.)

And of course I am worried about slow-cooking myself and my family. But the FCC does permit higher levels of radiation in the "controlled" environment (the premises where the equipment is installed) than in the "uncontrolled" environment (e.g., the neighbors' living room). This is why, although my initial question was about a ground-mounted antenna, I then started asking about elevated antennas

-=-
Alan
(still waiting for that call sign to show up in the FCC database)

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 06:20:17 GMT, Alan Beagley
> <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:
>
> >
> > >What antenna would *you* use for multiband operation in my situation?
> > >35ft. square yard, no possibility of using radials with an elevated
> > >vertical antenna, and not enough space to put up a decent dipole.
> > >
> > >-=-
> > >Alan
>
> Hi Alan,
>
> What you describe is a self-fulfilling prophecy. You have already
> given up and it appears that there is no solution. Not so. All
> antennas will work for you, it is simply a matter of degree.
>
> That matter of the degree lies in the proximity of earth. The simple
> solution is the cheapest and also the most effective once you
> accommodate the necessary implications of nearby earth. Put up a
> simple dipole and tune it with a tuner. Put up a simple vertical
> radiator and tune it with a tuner. If you do your best, then there's
> an end to it. If you pine about doing better, put some money into the
> game and put up a tower (nearly EVERY improvement will require
> additional height). If a tower is out of the question, asking for
> other answers will bring you nothing but snake-oil pitches and/or more
> expense for far less return (which then demands why couldn't you do it

> right in the first place).
>
> A 50 foot run is more than enough to do a lot. There are any number
> of designs that will shoe-horn into that dimension - and none will
> show any major (or minor for that matter) improvement over the others.
> Worried about the slope of the dipole or the neighbors being
> slow-cooked (do you have thicker hide)? Wrong things to worry about
> entirely - neither are very real problems in the first place.

725. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 18:15:29 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ube925lkdgc2b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145180

Roy, I have been revisiting the problem, I did the first analisis over 0 ground. It seems that as the ground gets worse the opposite is true. I guess I need to put either the pencil or the keyboard away until I have checked all cases. ;>}

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:3CB71568.A13D7880@eznec.com...
> I'd be interested in seeing the analysis.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> >
> > I guess I will have to disagree with your disagreement :>)
> >
> > All things being equal, moving the coil up reduces the signal strength in
> > respect to a full size virtical. A quick analysis shows that given an 8 foot
> > antenna at 3.8 Mhz moving the coil from the base (-6.3dB) to the center
> > (-13.8 dB) reference to the aforementioned virtical.
> >
> > If your interested, I can get more precise as the numbers above were not
> > carried out to any precision but rather used to get a feel for the basic
> > question.
> >
> > Fred W4JLE

726. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 18:21:44 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ube9dudojnlf4c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145181

Agree! As I stated to Roy, my first analysis was in comparison to a full size vertical with both over perfect ground. One of the problems with us old slide rule types is that we don't analyze ALL situations. Mea Culpa Mea Culpa... I need to get up to date and learn to use Roy's program.

Fred W4JLE

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:3CB71F0E.CFFE9C94@IEEE.org...
> Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> > I guess I will have to disagree with your disagreement :)
> > All things being equal, moving the coil up reduces the signal strength in
> > respect to a full size vertical.
>
> But we are not comparing full size verticals. For the 75m
> mobile shootouts, the base-loaded antennas were far down
> from the center-loaded antennas. My figures are at home and
> I'm at work but if my memory serves me correctly, it could
> be as much as 2-4dB.
> --
> cheers, CAM, W5DXP

727. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 18:26:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1587-3CB726EB-229@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145184

Bill, W7TI wrote:
"---placing the loading coil at the base will cause eddy currents in the nearby sheet metal."

The Questioner asked about VHF/UHF mobile antennas (above 30 MHz).

Skin depth in a good conductor is small and decreases as frequency increases. At 27 MHz, not really VHF by today`s standards, the K-40 base-loaded antenna is advertised as "The world`s best CB antenna". That doesn`t make it so, but it isn`t the world`s worst CB antenna either.

A number of accessories are advertised for use with the basic K-40. The list doesn`t include a non-ferrous sheet to shield the car body from eddy currents. If a steel car body causes serious loss, the K-40 people are ignoring a golden opportunity. If eddy currents in the car body are seriously deleterious, I`d like to know about it.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

728. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 18:38:21 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <jSi3PNL4rKJoM3SjC13C8u1oUg+r@4ax.com>
Source record: 145182

Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

>e.g, the only dipole I could erect would
>run from roof height or above to the roof of the garage, so will slope
>down from W to E at a rather severe angle, with a maximum length of
>approx. 50ft., including any insulated supporting sections. So the
>length is limited, and the effective radiation is primarily in one
>direction: straight into the neighbor's yard.

Hang a 33-foot dipole there, in the upper part of the 50-foot run, and it will be resonant on 20 meters. With twinlead and a tuner, you can also use it up through 10 meters.

Bob
k5qwg

729. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 18:40:25 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3cb727b3.104844815@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 145183
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hi Ed

I hate to admit it, but I have to agree with you as well.
I have an HTX-100 and will use it rather than a Kenwood HF rig, unless the band really gets rough.

I have inline with the HTX100 a very old HyGain Receiver Preamp from the hayday of the CB boom as well. I have found that by keeping the Receiver Gain on the HTX100 turned down to about 1/2 and using the external pre-amp I can pull in stations that fly right by the Kenwood. The HTX100 hears them without the pre-amp with the gain cranked up, but the pre-amp seems to keep the noise to a minimum and brings up only the signal itself, in most cases, needless to say, there are exceptions. I also have a DSP from RS, it's great on CW but almost useless on sideband.

When I take the HTX100 on the road, the NB filters out every speck of ignition noise, including that from other vehicles and trucks around you.

The only NB filter I have found that works better than the ones used in the RS ham gear, was the 'crystal lattice filter' that was found in many Lafayette R&E Chicken Band rigs.

TTUL
Gary

730. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 18:47:38 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1587-3CB72BCA-231@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145188

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"---the base-loaded antennas were far down from the center-loaded antennas."

I expect electrical superiority in center-loading because it is used in spite of mechanical superiority in base-loading. But, I expect the VHF and CB difference is small because base-loaded antennas continue widespread. Yes, everything that is, not necessarily is right. It was Voltaire`s Candide who learned that long ago, If memory serves.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

731. Re: Vs: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 18:49:47 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3cb72add.105654755@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 145185

Hi Matti

Funny you should bring up the incident with the boat.

My uncle built up the transom (I think that's what it's called) on the back of his John Boat so it could handle the motor mounts better. In any case, he used long copper rivets. The same as in your case, the copper ate the aluminum in only a matter of two seasons and it leaked like a sieve until he replaced each of the copper rivets with large head nickel plated and stainless steel rivets.

TTUL
Gary

732. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 18:55:58 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <p99ebuo09su6a89nhthmte4j08e77m051g@4ax.com>
Source record: 145186

On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 17:55:18 GMT, Alan Beagley
<abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

>So you are saying that spending $200 to $400 on an antenna tuner and a
>simple antenna will get me more than spending that amount of money on a
>"fancy" vertical? (That is assuming that one of these "fancy" antennas
>would indeed perform tolerably well without a tuner.)
>
You can spend as much as you want; myself, I could build the tuner
for less than $20 (mostly for a switch, the capacitor, the gozinta and
comesoutta). Or go to the store and buy a simple equivalent for less
than $100 (and still have to solder the connections good and tighten
the screws - presuming the store to be Radio Shack or MFJ).

I am also not against your spending that much on an antenna, I have a
Gap Eagle (easily qualifies in all respects to your other postings).
And it does match on every band, and has since I put it up some 7 or 8
years ago. However, it does no better than ad-hoc verticals nearby
that are built of scrap aluminum tubing and a modest ground field (it
doesn't do any worse either). As I said earlier, there is very little
difference between designs at the limited scale you anticipate for low
bands.

>And of course I am worried about slow-cooking myself and my family. But
>the FCC does permit higher levels of radiation in the "controlled"
>environment (the premises where the equipment is installed) than in the
>"uncontrolled" environment (e.g., the neighbors' living room). This is
>why, although my initial question was about a ground-mounted antenna, I
>then started asking about elevated antennas
>
>-=-
>Alan
>(still waiting for that call sign to show up in the FCC database)
>

Hi Alan,

The only insurance against slow-cooking is distance, living in a
Faraday cage, or turning down the power. Being "above" the neighbors
counts for nothing (except to add distance, but that is not always
significant). Any antenna in line of sight (or even obscured by a
house) would cook as easily, nor is it beneath its dignity to radiate
directly down (guaranteed with a horizontal dipole in fact). You have
to consider when the wavelength is in excess of the largest dimension
of an obstruction, the obstruction is negligible. A 10M wide house in
the illumination of an 80M source is no shade at all for the house

behind it. [feel free to substitute fence, trees, sheds, cars, etc. (or the agglomeration of all) for house in the previous statement.]

Even with the same 10M house, a 2M source will penetrate it quite easily as most houses are very thin non-conductive shells encompassing mostly air and a few odds and ends. I live in the woods (Seattle) and I cannot look more than 10M without seeing green or brown; and yet I can work most bands quite well up to 450 MHz (where the trees become significant absorbers - but then they are far denser than a house and considerably more numerous).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

733. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 19:07:56 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <a97ba7$20j4@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 145189

Hi:

I think that this is true, only when the wires in the top hat are a large fraction of a wave length long.

Radials on a vertical are a large fraction of a wave length, but most top hats on mobile antennas are a very small fraction of a wave length.

Of course if your top hat are helicopter rotor blades, maybe they don't radiate.

--
John Passaneau, W3JXP

Physics Dept. Electronics Shop

Penn State University

104 Davey Lab, University Park , Pa. 16802

814.863.4297, jxp16@psu.edu

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CB71A0C.16792ED1@IEEE.org...
> 'Doc wrote:
> >
> > Cecil,
> > I think you may want to 're-think' the part
> > about a 'top hat' not radiating, 'cuz it does...
> > 'Doc
>
> I didn't mean to imply that it doesn't radiate at
> all, Doc, but consider a vertical antenna with a
> single wire top hat connected in the middle. In
> fixed font ASCII:
>
> ----------X----------
> |
> |
> |
> |
> FP
>
> In theory, any current flowing into and out of the junction
> point at 'X' will divide equally between the two wires and
> be 180 degrees out of phase traveling in opposite directions.
> The far fields from such a current flow tend to cancel. My

> mobile tophat is symmetrically designed to tend to cancel
> any fields generated by the tophat. It's the same laws of
> physics that tends to keep symmetrical radials from
> radiating when they are far enough removed from the ground.
> --
> cheers, CAM, W5DXP

734. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 19:09:27 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <mgbebu86br1curn3m0svint885tqk2nlah@4ax.com>
Source record: 145187

On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 12:42:02 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>>
>> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
>> >Somewhat hard to do. The copper is 3/8" copper bolts. Maybe if
>> >I tin one side of the copper nuts?
>>
>> Sounds reasonable. That or a tinned washer.
>
>How does one determine if a washer has been tinned?
>How about a tinned lug crimped to the copper wire?
>Are "silver" lugs tinned?

Sheesh Cecil,

When you put your iron to it, make sure the roll of solder says
lead-tin solder! Certainly if you can find copper bolts, the same
source offers copper washers? [offers less thermal mass than the
bolt.] Or go for stainless steel (active) or nickel (active) washers
(if available). Stay away from silver (or silver solder or passive
stainless or passive nickel), it presents a worse oxidizing potential.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

735. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 19:22:13 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3432-3CB733E5-283@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145192

Bill, W7TI wrote:
"I have an old Uniden 10 meter rig which has the finest noise blanker
I`ve ever seen for ignition noise."

Ever compared it with Motorola`s "Extender"?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

736. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 19:27:42 UTC
From: AB brown <abbrown@nospammail.com>
Message-ID: <a97cdv$lm2$1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 145190
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> True for Kenwood too. I have an old Uniden 10 meter rig which has the
> finest noise blanker I've ever seen for ignition noise. I've compared
> it against a half dozen Icom and Kenwood rigs and it beats them all by
> far.

Exactly my point, Bill. I can't figure out why the regular HF manufacturers like Icom and Yaesu don't design adequate noise blankers. This 718 for example was over $500 while the HTX was obtained used for under $100. The HTX has a far superior blanker. I've tried AF DSP, but the blanker is still better. IF DSP I think would be a different story though, but I think excessive cost would be an issue.

I'm now checking out a synchronous noise blanker design on the web. Looks promising, but according to the info. I've read, works best only on the lower bands, especially at 160 meters and lower. I'm also checking into a phaser that samples noise and deletes it by inverting and cancelling. Both of these designs attack the noise before it enters the rig and, at least to me, show promise.

AB

> Designing noise blankers must be part science, part art and part magic.
>
> Bill, W7TI

737. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 19:37:14 UTC
From: temporary61@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020412153714.02934.00004396@mb-ba.aol.com>
Source record: 145191

>What antenna would *you* use for multiband operation in my situation?
>35ft. square yard, no possibility of using radials with an elevated
>vertical antenna, and not enough space to put up a decent dipole.
>
>-=-
>Alan
>
>
Alan--
Well, my antenna problems are probably worse than yours. My solution is a Butternut vertical, with five 5 foot long insulated radials terminated in ground rods. Bottom line: better than a dummy load, and not too bad on 20 and above.

--Wayne
W5GIE

738. Re: Bad swr on a hamstick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 20:18:19 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <nbHt8.65601$VM5.24737124@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145193

DL7JSK <truckdrivingman@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:a91rrfovg01$1@news.t-online.com...
> "Wayne and Louise" <the-irwins@cox.net> schrieb im Newsbeitrag
> news:yv8r8.16769$oN6.217375@news1.east.cox.net...
> > I used to use hamsticks and until I read the instructions that came with
> it,
> > had a similar problem. You need to install a capacitor at the
feedpoint.
> > If my memory serves me correctly about 680pf will make a big difference.
> > Try different values above say 370 pf and possibly as high as 820 pf.
You
> > might be surprised at the results
> Do you think,a large radial net will also do the job ?
>
> 73
> Tom

In truth, I don't think there's much that can help a hamstick at all. It is
a lossy, sloppy radiator, and here's why. The first thing you will notice
is that it *can* be tuned to resonance without any feedpoint matching in
most cases. The reason is that it is using
the resistance in the coil itself to "shore" up the total resistances in the
system. The LAST
thing you want is resistance up in the antenna itself. Look at it this way:
There are 3 resistances an RF signal must overcome as it makes its journey
thru your antenna system.
They are feedpoint resistance (impedance), coil resistance, and radiation
resistance. We can't do much about radiation resistance, but we can do
something with the other 2. The
hamstick consists of very small diameter wire wound around a very small
form. At 75 meters. most HF antennas have a feed point impedance of 12-20
ohms, depending on their
efficiency (measured in "Q"). So, to simplify things, let's say your
hamstick has a feedpoint
impedance of 15 ohms, that skinny coil's is about 30 ohms, and the radiation
resistance is
about 5 ohms. If you add it up, you've got a total of 50 ohms. The radio
doesn't care where the 50 ohms comes from. A 50 ohm RESISTOR, or a "tuner"
will present a 50 ohm match--ya ain't got a whole helluva lot of signal, but
it will load. Trouble is, the "equation" is upside down in the hamstick!
That 30 ohms of coil resistance needs to be
down at the feedpoint, and the way you do that is get rid of the damn
hamstick and put
a less resistive loading coil on--like with the bugcatcher or a screwdriver.

For those who are new, look at it this way: in the hamstick, those little RF electrons are "driving" on a narrow "road" that winds round and round and around in tight circles. They have to drive
more slowly, they get in an electronic "traffic jam", their tires are screeching (heat), and their tempers are flaring (electronic road rage). Now, like in our daily travels, if you widen
the road into a super highway, lessen the radius of the curves, those little RF electons have a quicker, more pleasant drive up the antenna to the "airport" where they take off on their
collective flight! That is an extremely grammar school way of putting it, but I have used that illustration many times to show that hamsticks (on 75 and 40 meters) lose signal as heat and are sloppy, ineffective radiators. Thus, you see serious mobile HF operators with those big bugcatcher coils and even 3" screwdrivers at times. Yes, they are "ugly" to some
people, but, to the operators using them, they are beautiful because theirs is the signals that
are getting thru. Now, if your spouse threatens to leave you if you put something more substantial on the car, then, by all means, use the hamstick--indeed, they will do OK above
40 meters. But on 75, they SUCK big time!

73

Jerry
K4KWH

739. Re: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 20:22:36 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <nfHt8.65607$VM5.24738765@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145194

Russ Renaud <ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA> wrote in message news:a9522k$810
>
> On T-matches, a 3rd metal is sometimes used to connect copper
> to aluminum. I think tin falls somewhere in between Al and Cu, the
> latter being cathodic, if I recall correctly.
>
> --
> 73 de va3rr/aa8lu

If it is "cathodic, I wonder if it attends "mass" regularly. <<SNICKER>>

Sorry, I couldn't resist.....

73

Jerry
K4KWH
www.qsl.net/k4kwh

740. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 20:45:01 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a97h0d$1fb$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145195

> The resonant feedpoint impedance of the antenna increases when the
> top hat is replaced by a stinger. Assuming the radiation resistance
> has not changed appreciably, that means more losses in the antenna.
==========

The reason the feedpoint resistance increases is precisely because the
radiation resistance HAS increased due to the extra height of the stinger.
It will shift quite a lot but no more loss resistances are introduced.

There is only one possible explanation for the apparent loss in distant
field strength - measuring errors - either in the two measurements of
Tx power output or in the two field strength measurements. Probably all
four.

Regards, Reg.

741. Re: antenna am 1485khz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 21:09:32 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <a97ia4$9nb$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 145196

Hello and thank you for the information,
In what height is it necessary to put the dipole to have an impedance of 100 ohms ? I understood your sentence on my machine translator : > With the bottom of the dipole just clearing the terrain, alimentation
> impedance is about 100 ohms.
>
thank you
A+
--
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr
Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net> a crit dans le message :
18829-3CB63A5B-198@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Christophe Torre wrote:
> "The best wire antenna is: The dipole, the double Zepp, or Marconi?"
>
> The 1/2-wave vertical dipole is the best choice, I think. It has almost
> as much gain as the extended double Zepp, and it is resonant without
> much in the way of added reactance.
>
> With the bottom of the dipole just clearing the terrain, alimentation
> impedance is about 100 ohms.
>
> Wavelength at 1485 KHz is 202 m. Solid dielectric coax mostly has a
> velocity factor of 0.67. A quarter-wavelength in 75-ohm coax, to be used
> as a matching section between 100-ohms and 50-ohms should be about
> 33.8m. A lot of this 75-ohm coax should be coiled around a plastic drain
> tube or similar form to act as a choke balun so the coax can be directly
> connected to the dipole`s central alimentation point. The 75-ohm coax
> should travel away perpendicularly from the dipole for a good distance
> to avoid interaction with the dipole.
>
> One end of the 75-ohm coax feeds the dipole directly. The other end of
> the 75-ohm coax connects with the 50-ohn coax from the transmitter. This
> "Q" section should give a good match.
>
> The 1/4-wave Marconi has less gain than the 1/2-wave dipole and needs a
> better ground system. The Marconi has an alimentation impedance around
> 30 ohms, so it doesn`t directly match 50 ohms either.
>
> See page 8-18 of John Devoldere, ON4UN`s "Low-Band DXing". published by
> the ARRL, for more details.

>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

742. Icom antenna tuners: what's the difference?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 21:10:23 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CB74D3E.8F982743@optonline.net>
Source record: 145197

I see two current models of Icom antenna tuner -- the AH-4 and the AT-180 -- but I can't figure out why one would choose one rather than the other. The AH-4 does seem to be intended for use with a wire or whip, but I have read reports of people using it with a balanced antenna. I can't find any criteria for the AT-180.

Info. please.

-=-
Alan

743. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 21:28:38 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB75186.455D5989@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145198

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > The resonant feedpoint impedance of the antenna increases when the
> > top hat is replaced by a stinger. Assuming the radiation resistance
> > has not changed appreciably, that means more losses in the antenna.
> ==========
>
> The reason the feedpoint resistance increases is precisely because the
> radiation resistance HAS increased due to the extra height of the stinger.
> It will shift quite a lot but no more loss resistances are introduced.

It is a characteristic of 75m mobile antennas - the lower the feedpoint
resistance, the better. If it were possible to get a 75m mobile antenna
to have a raw feedpoint resistance of one ohm, you would have the most
efficient 75m mobile antenna ever. Unfortunately, about 10 ohms of the
feedpoint resistance is ground loss.

> There is only one possible explanation for the apparent loss in distant
> field strength - measuring errors - either in the two measurements of
> Tx power output or in the two field strength measurements. Probably all
> four.

No way, Reg. The results have been consistent over any number of 75m
shootouts over many years. A shorter tophat'ed 75m mobile antenna will
always outperform the same antenna with the tophat removed and a
taller stinger installed. That is a fact! Tophats rule the shootouts.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

744. question antenna AM...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 21:32:51 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <a97jlnbof1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 145199

"Traductor machine"
Good evening,
It Is true that an antenna dipole V inverted 120 ° half wave in an impedance close to 50 ohms in metres 12 of the ground? (Frequency AM 1485khz) while a dipole half wave horizontal in an impedance close to 73 ohms always in metres 12 of the ground?
The antenna Loop curls entiere in an impedance of 100 ohms in this meme height?
What of these antennae is the best adapted for emettre on 1485Khz power 01Kw AM knowing that I not ais not of limp with coupling and that it is necessary that I grant(tune) the emetteur, ampli, feedders or coax + balun and antenna???
Thank you for your help(assistant)
A+,
CH. TORRE
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr
TRADUCTOR MACHINE
Bonsoir,
Est-il vrai qu'une antenne dipole en V invers° 120° demi onde ° une impedance proche de 50 ohms ° 12 metres du sol ? (fr°quence AM 1485khz) alors qu'un dipole demi onde horizontal ° une impedance proche de 73 ohms toujours ° 12 metres du sol ?
L'antenne Loop boucle entiere ° une impedance de 100 ohms ° cette meme hauteur ?
Laquelle de ces antennes est la mieux adapt°e pour emettre sur 1485Khz puissance 01Kw AM sachant que je n'ais pas de boite de couplage et qu'il faut que j'accorde l'emetteur, ampli, feedders ou coax + balun et antenne ???
Merci de votre aide
A+

745. Hygain 6 Meter Beam - need info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 21:53:42 UTC
From: Juan Pablo <jsps999@subdimension.com>
Message-ID: <v8jebu4g7lt6u9ucv939cotq5tqtiqrbbh@4ax.com>
Source record: 145200

HYGAIN 6 meter, 4-elemets, yagi beam, model VB-64DX

I lost the pamplet/manual assembling this antenna.
MFJ(Hygain) does not have their online PDF manuals posted yet.
Could someone please scan and e-mail me a copy?

73 & Tks in advance. ---John, K8JS@arrl.net

746. FORCE 12 Sigma-5

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 22:01:42 UTC
From: Ted Sloan <tedsloan@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <pPIt8.13410$C21.3025600@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145201

I would like to hear from anyone who has used this vertical dipole. I have seen reviews but would appreciate hearing from an actual user.

73 Ted

747. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 22:04:02 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.com
Message-ID: <5e5fccab.0204121404.f85d2b3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145202

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3CB70CF0.338F798D@icok.net>...
> Andy,
> Short and simple. No, it won't do a very good job
> of it. The 10 meter antenna by it's self? Maybe, but
> when you add the other two antennas in to the equation,
> I think you will exceed the abilities of almost all the
> usual TV rotors. If you can find one of the old CD-73's,
> it might do okay but you would be better off with one of
> the smaller 'ham' rotors.
> 'Doc
>
> PS - It isn't the weight, it's the wind loading that gets you.

Just checked the specs, and it supposedly handles 70mph wind load. Do you think this would support what I want to put up? The 6m 3 ele yagi is an MFJ antenna, hollow alluminum elements and mast and the 2m 4 ele quad is made of wire with wooden spreaders and the mast is made of PVC. The rotator can also handle up to 99 pounds of vertical weight. I'd be using a standard 5' mast from Rat Shack. Add the Maco M103 to that and do you still think I'd have problems?

748. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 22:07:13 UTC
From: Mike Yetsko <joe@user.com>
Message-ID: <ubemkjf1picu65@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145203
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

My K2 has a pretty effective noise blanker when I run it in the car. In
fact,
very effective.

Mike

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:stvdbu477t63r0s42h6h97hcsuaeljvknq@4ax.com...
> On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 06:57:10 -0700, "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com>
> wrote:
>
> >In reading a lot on the Icom reflector, I have found consistent comments
> >indicating the problem is Icom's engineers simply do NOT know how to
build a
> >really effective noise blanker!
> ____
>
> True for Kenwood too. I have an old Uniden 10 meter rig which has the
> finest noise blanker I've ever seen for ignition noise. I've compared
> it against a half dozen Icom and Kenwood rigs and it beats them all by
> far.
>
> Designing noise blankers must be part science, part art and part magic.
>
> Bill, W7TI

749. Re: antenna am 1485khz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 22:35:00 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <818-3CB76114-325@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145204

CCris Torre wrote:
"In what height is it necessary to put the dipole to have an impedance of 100 ohms?"

Your translator was correct. The dipole is vertical because only vertically polarized waves propagate over the surface of good terrain or the sea. Horizontally polarized waves are short-circuited upon low-angle reflection from the surface of good terrain or the sea.

The vertical dipole is placed so that its lower tip almost contacts the soil. This is not critical because the exact effective reflecting surface`s position is unknown in most cases. The distance between antenna tip and soil could be a few centimeters or a few meters. It won`t cause much variation in impedance. The wavelength is 202 meters! Be happy. Don`t worry!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

750. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 23:20:34 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a97q42$pv5$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145205

CAM sez -
> No way, Reg. The results have been consistent over any number of 75m
> shootouts over many years. A shorter tophat'ed 75m mobile antenna will
> always outperform the same antenna with the tophat removed and a
> taller stinger installed. That is a fact! Tophats rule the shootouts.
==========
OK Cecil, I believe you. Why didn't you say all that in the first place ?
;o)

So the missing power which occurs with the higher stinger must disappear into the ground in the vicinity of the antenna. Now you have pointed it out I think I can see why that should occur.

The stinger increases the coupling of the top part of the antenna to ground. The greater height and therefore greater capacitance to ground encourages more current to flow in the lossy ground and less current to return direct to the low loss metal vehicle body.

But the effect applies only to short vehicle mounted antennas. In your back yard replacing a top hat with an equivalent-capacitance stinger will always result in higher radiating efficiency.

But returning to where we came in - you havn't proved anything about which parts of an antenna it is supposed radiate more than others. I thought we'd settled that years ago. ;o)

Regards, Reg, G4FGQ

751. Spider Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 23:51:29 UTC
From: marvin rosen <raghead@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <5qKt8.20266$Rw2.1623397@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 145207

Does anybody have any experience using a "spider" antenna on their roof?

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.338 / Virus Database: 189 - Release Date: 3/14/02

752. Re: antenna am 1485khz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-12 23:52:43 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <a97rrt$ig4$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 145206

Thank you for the information,
I can not go(take) up a vertical dipole of metres 96,30 it is enormous (too big)!
I envisage a dipole V inverted in 120 ° to stay in vertical polarization, of what think of it you?
Thank you, A+
--
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr

Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net> a écrit dans le message : 818-3CB76114-325@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> CCris Torre wrote:
> "In what height is it necessary to put the dipole to have an impedance
> of 100 ohms?"
>
> Your translator was correct. The dipole is vertical because only
> vertically polarized waves propagate over the surface of good terrain or
> the sea. Horizontally polarized waves are short-circuited upon low-angle
> reflection from the surface of good terrain or the sea.
>
> The vertical dipole is placed so that its lower tip almost contacts the
> soil. This is not critical because the exact effective reflecting
> surface`s position is unknown in most cases. The distance between
> antenna tip and soil could be a few centimeters or a few meters. It
> won`t cause much variation in impedance. The wavelength is 202 meters!
> Be happy. Don`t worry!
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

753. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 00:01:21 UTC
From: new-user <user@anywhere.com>
Message-ID: <ubet5vggtdhia0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145208

Is this going up on a tower, or what?
You mentioned a 5' Radio Shack mast, but nothing else about
what you plan to mount this on?

new-user

"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message
news:20020412104843.28321.00003673@mb-ms.aol.com...
> I was wondering if anyone could tell me if they think that a TV antenna
rotator
> would be able to turn a 10m 3 element yagi without causing problems for
the
> rotator. The boom is about 11.5' and the longest element is around 19'.
Also on
> the same mast would be a 3 element 6m yagi (6' boom) and a 4 element 2m
wire
> quad.
>
> Any opinions would be greatly appretiated! Thanks!
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Toms River, NJ USA! Grid FM29ww
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com

754. Re: Length of coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 00:05:31 UTC
From: VA3ATD <a.duffy@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CB7764B.40904@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 145210

Thanks everyone!

Learned a couple of things the books never mention, hi hi. I think I got off lucky when I made a 20m feeder for one of my (many) projects. But for the future, does anyone have a link to order a coax stretcher? ;-)

Thanks again.

73, Tony

755. Re: Icom antenna tuners: what's the difference?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 00:08:40 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <qqsebu086p5237ukbh4ui0apn566eh1j4l@4ax.com>
Source record: 145209

The AT-180 is meant primarily for fixed station use. The AH-4 is meant primarily for mobile use where the case will be subject to harsh environments. Of course they both are used for the other application as well.

The AT-180 has a tuning range of 16.7-150 ohms, and covers 160-meters through 6-meters.

The AH-4 has a tuning range of 10 to 5,000 ohms, and covers 80 meters through 6-meters. In order to tune to 80 meters, it requires an antenna at least 23 ft. long. With an 8-ft. whip is covers only 40-meters through 6 meters.

Looking at the Icom specifications for each it appears that the AT-180 is more like the tuner you would find in a radio like the IC-746. Limited impedance matching, but broader frequency coverage.

The AH-4 on the other hand is meant to handle long, end-fed antennas with wide impedance matching in addition to a mobile whip, but has a more narrow frequency coverage.

73, Dick - W6CCD

On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 21:10:23 GMT, Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

>I see two current models of Icom antenna tuner -- the AH-4 and the
>AT-180 -- but I can't figure out why one would choose one rather than
>the other. The AH-4 does seem to be intended for use with a wire or
>whip, but I have read reports of people using it with a balanced
>antenna. I can't find any criteria for the AT-180.
>
>Info. please.
>
>-=-
>Alan

756. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 00:26:43 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CB77B42.A840AD5@att.net>
Source record: 145211

One thing that I would question about the results of the analysis is that moving the coil such a short distance would increase the loss by such a large amount. Hardly seems reasonable . . .

Generally, base loaded verticals use lower inductances than center-loaded antennas so the coil loss "can" be less due to less wire being involved. As one person pointed out, the coil being near the vehicle body enjoys more loss.

But, the placement of the coil affects directly the current profile on the antenna, hence most radiation comes from the coil and the portion of the antenna only a few feet above it. With center loading, the current is reasonably uniform from the drive point to the top of the coil where it then starts to decay with distance in the usual somewhat sine-function manner.

I have always tended to avoid base-loaded vehicular verticals, especially those with the loading coil and other circuitry confined within the trunk of the auto.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

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Fred Hambrecht wrote:
>
> Agree! As I stated to Roy, my first analysis was in comparison to a full
> size vertical with both over perfect ground. One of the problems with us old
> slide rule types is that we don't analyze ALL situations. Mea Culpa Mea
> Culpa... I need to get up to date and learn to use Roy's program.

757. Free Downloadable IOTA List - UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 00:28:58 UTC
From: ctj92@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <1a97c9.0204121628.3280a22c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145212

Free downloadable - IOTA List UPDATED 12-April-2002
http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=iota.html

Charles Johnston
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

758. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 00:34:33 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CB77D17.BB998F53@att.net>
Source record: 145213
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Ed, while I cannot agree so strongly with your conclusion, I will admit that my 765 and PRO leave a bit to be desired in the NB department. As far as Icom is concerned, the best noise limiter or blanker I have ever had on a receiver - since 1945! - is the one on the little IC-730 that I use for mobile service. It can totally remove ignition noise that is S7 or more on the meter. Couldn't belive it, first time I tried it. So, it is not a generic Icom failing.

I think that what is happening with the NB situation is that the operation and eventual effectiveness of the blanker has to be balanced off against other performance properties of the radio. I think that we can all agree that Icom engineers are just as competent as any others at designing HF amateur radios, so they are doing what they do for sound reasons, just not very obvious reasons. I suspect that they can design a NB that will handle anything you can throw at it with almost perfect operation. But, what has to "give" elsewhere in order to allow that degree of performance?

Engineering such complex products as our modern transceivers is never black and white - I suspect that even most shades of grey have been worn out by now! <:}

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
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Ed Juge/NM wrote:
>
> In reading a lot on the Icom reflector, I have found consistent comments
> indicating the problem is Icom's engineers simply do NOT know how to build a
> really effective noise blanker! I currently own a 756PRO and it can't hold
> a candle to the blankers in other radios I've owned including a Kenwood 940,
> Ten Tec Titan and Yaesu FT-1000D. It's probably the worst HF NB I've used.
> I have not used the Icom 718 but doubt there is any reason to believe it
> would be the one exception in their line.
>
> I have seen some incredibly good blankers in RS products.

759. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 00:35:49 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB77D65.DBE888B9@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145214

Reg Edwards wrote:
> The stinger increases the coupling of the top part of the antenna to ground.
> The greater height and therefore greater capacitance to ground encourages
> more current to flow in the lossy ground and less current to return direct
> to the low loss metal vehicle body.

So you believe the top hat decreases currents flowing in the ground and
increases currents flowing in the vehicle chassis? Sounds good to me.

> But the effect applies only to short vehicle mounted antennas. In your back
> yard replacing a top hat with an equivalent-capacitance stinger will always
> result in higher radiating efficiency.

The kicker is the 13ft legal limit on 75m. No doubt a 1/4WL vertical would be
superior but the Texas Highway Patrol frowns upon a 65 ft vertical mobile
antenna.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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760. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 01:00:08 UTC
From: Jim Pennell <NoSpam@killspam.com>
Message-ID: <a980id$7pa$1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 145216
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

One nasty problem in noise blanker design is the need to have a chunk of circuitry before the narrow crystal filter. This circuit has to delay the noise pulse on the signal path long enough for the noise detector to trigger and shut the signal path down. A few hundred picoseconds would be nice... Maybe even longer to get a really good performing noise blanker. A microsecond or so time delay would help a LOT.

==========

In order to get good strong signal handling most modern designs place the narrow filter as close to the front end of the radio as it can get... Often right after the mixer. This provides better strong signalling performance.

On the other hand, the crystal filter tends to 'ring' on the high energy noise pulse. Also, the phase shifts and group delay on the sides of the crystal filter tend to broaden out the noise pulse, frequently making it very difficult to have a noise blanker work on this broad and long pulse.

So, as a few people have suggested, it is all a matter of compromises in design. The trend has been to make better dynamic range radios and the engineering required to do that makes it difficult to add a really good noise blanker.

Many of the CB rigs had quite a bit of circuitry in them which slowed the main signal path down... They also usually have relatively lousy strong signal handling ability. These CB rigs were optimized for use in cars and such, focussing on low cost.

They also tried to make them handle ignition noise blankers and in the tradeoff they overload much more easily in a strong signal environment.

==========

I am not saying it can't be done, but rather that making a radio with good dynamic range AND a good noise blanker are almost contradictions. The designer can do one or the other. Both at the same time takes CAREFUL engineering and adds quite a bit of cost.

Jim Pennell
N6BIU

761. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 01:06:21 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB7848D.4F9FDC50@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145215

"George, W5YR" wrote:
> Generally, base loaded verticals use lower inductances than center-loaded
> antennas so the coil loss "can" be less due to less wire being involved. As
> one person pointed out, the coil being near the vehicle body enjoys more
> loss.

Don't forget that the current maximum point in an ordinary mobile antenna
is at the feedpoint so I squared R depends more upon I than upon R.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

762. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 01:34:03 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <Eoq3PECR4djQ2aFFNRjUg1SisWVY@4ax.com>
Source record: 145217

vhfradiobuff@aol.com (vhfradiobuff) wrote:

>'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3CB70CF0.338F798D@icok.net>...
>> Andy,
>> Short and simple. No, it won't do a very good job
>> of it. The 10 meter antenna by it's self? Maybe, but
>> when you add the other two antennas in to the equation,
>> I think you will exceed the abilities of almost all the
>> usual TV rotors. If you can find one of the old CD-73's,
>> it might do okay but you would be better off with one of
>> the smaller 'ham' rotors.
>> 'Doc
>>
>> PS - It isn't the weight, it's the wind loading that gets you.
>
>Just checked the specs, and it supposedly handles 70mph wind load. Do
>you think this would support what I want to put up? The 6m 3 ele yagi
>is an MFJ antenna, hollow alluminum elements and mast and the 2m 4 ele
>quad is made of wire with wooden spreaders and the mast is made of
>PVC. The rotator can also handle up to 99 pounds of vertical weight.
>I'd be using a standard 5' mast from Rat Shack. Add the Maco M103 to
>that and do you still think I'd have problems?

Is this the rotator, in the RS catalog, that retails for $64? In the picture, it looks a little puny.

A "small" ham-oriented rotator might do you a little better.

Bob
k5qwg

763. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 01:53:49 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a9833djuq0@208.207.71.156>
Source record: 145218

```
Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > > The most important thing you can do is get the dipole feedpoint as high
> > > as you can, since this is where the largest part of the radiation from a
> > > dipole takes place.
> ================================
> Who told you that old wives' tale ?

Experience.
```

764. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 02:01:41 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB79185.F327DAE8@eznec.com>
Source record: 145019
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have an Icom 730 that I used a few times in a VW squareback, which had terrible ignition noise that even the 730 couldn't tame. I built up a little circuit that fired a one-shot from the ignition coil primary, like a tach does, and fed that into the noise blanker circuit of the 730. Did wonders.

[Side note: I gave my "Antenna Basics" talk at Arkiecon last week. At one point, I ask the audience to vote for how many dB they think there are in an "S-Unit". The first choice was "less than 2". A hand went up in the back. Then 2. Same hand. 3. Same one, at every choice, all the way up. . Hm. . . somebody in the audience Has A Clue. Turned out to be George, who introduced himself after the talk. I enjoyed meeting you, George!]

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

"George, W5YR" wrote:
>
> Ed, while I cannot agree so strongly with your conclusion, I will admit
> that my 765 and PRO leave a bit to be desired in the NB department. As far
> as Icom is concerned, the best noise limiter or blanker I have ever had on
> a receiver - since 1945! - is the one on the little IC-730 that I use for
> mobile service. It can totally remove ignition noise that is S7 or more on
> the meter. Couldn't belive it, first time I tried it. So, it is not a
> generic Icom failing.
>
> I think that what is happening with the NB situation is that the operation
> and eventual effectiveness of the blanker has to be balanced off against
> other performance properties of the radio. I think that we can all agree
> that Icom engineers are just as competent as any others at designing HF
> amateur radios, so they are doing what they do for sound reasons, just not
> very obvious reasons. I suspect that they can design a NB that will handle
> anything you can throw at it with almost perfect operation. But, what has
> to "give" elsewhere in order to allow that degree of performance?
>
> Engineering such complex products as our modern transceivers is never black
> and white - I suspect that even most shades of grey have been worn out by
> now! <:}
>
> 73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
> Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
> Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
> QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
> Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

765. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 02:15:36 UTC
From: Mike Yetsko <joe@user.com>
Message-ID: <ubf57mk909qcca@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145024
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hey Ed!!

I run my K2 in my old Jeep now and then. And my Jeep needs a
radio license! It even tears up 2M FM. But the one mode on the
K2 NB takes it ALL out. I mean ALL! I've never heard something
work so well.

Next best the Uniden uPD858 chassis SSB set as used in the
TRC-449. That seemed to be REALLY effective. The 424 was
ok for an AM rig, but not like the 449 (and the other two variants,
the 457 and 458, which were pretty much the same rig, only the 457
and 458 had an extra can and filter in the IF.)

Mike

"Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
news:3cb79266.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> Hi, Mike! Good to see you.
>
> I haven't tried my K2 in the car, but I have the blanker and it seems to
> work fine.
>
> Ed, W5EJ
>
>
> "Mike Yetsko" <joe@user.com> wrote in message
> news:ubemkjf1picu65@corp.supernews.com...
> > My K2 has a pretty effective noise blanker when I run it in the car. In
> > fact,
> > very effective.
> >
> > Mike
> >
> > "Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
> > news:stvdbu477t63r0s42h6h97hcsuaeljvknq@4ax.com...
> > > On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 06:57:10 -0700, "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com>
> > > wrote:
> > >
> > > >In reading a lot on the Icom reflector, I have found consistent
> comments
> > > >indicating the problem is Icom's engineers simply do NOT know how to
> > build a
> > > >really effective noise blanker!
> > > ____

> > >
> > > True for Kenwood too. I have an old Uniden 10 meter rig which has the
> > > finest noise blanker I've ever seen for ignition noise. I've compared
> > > it against a half dozen Icom and Kenwood rigs and it beats them all by
> > > far.
> > >
> > > Designing noise blankers must be part science, part art and part
magic.
> > >
> > > Bill, W7TI
> >
> >
>
>

766. KLM Satellite Ants.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 02:18:21 UTC
From: STEPHEN HOCH <STEPHEN.HOCH@VERIZON.NET>
Message-ID: <NzMt8.1295$bn2.572@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145025

I recently aquired the KLM CS-2 (432 mhz) and CS-3(144 mhz) antennas in very vine condition. There was no paperwork available however. I would like to get a copy of the Paperwork if anyone has them out there please feel free to contact me. Scans would be great also.

Steve WU3I
wu3i@arrl.net

767. Re: Setting up for first time HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 02:25:30 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a984uq$q83$0@208.207.71.156>
Source record: 145026

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > > The most important thing you can do is get the dipole feedpoint as high
> > > as you can, since this is where the largest part of the radiation from a
> > > dipole takes place.
> ================================
> Who told you that old wives' tale ?

Wayne;
I see where Reg is coming from. From an engineering standpoint, my statement was not accurate. Instead of the feedpoint "providing the largest part of the radiation", it merely provides *the most important part*. If the feedpoint is high enough, you will radiate an effective signal, even tho the ends are low. (The lower the ends the shorter the antenna will be for resonance on a given frequency, for your info). If the ends are high, it won't hurt a thing, and will even help, so long as the feedpoint is high enough. But when you drop the feedpoint and both ends down low don't expect your contacts to be happy with your signal strength.

Wayne, just because the ends of your dipole will be higher than the feedpoint, don't worry about it, if your feedpoint at 15 feet will work. At 5 feet it wouldn't do as well.

Dick

768. Re: MA5V on chimney

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 02:34:17 UTC
From: Pete Goudreau <goudpj@SPAMmac.com>
Message-ID: <JOMt8.3680$3z3.336796@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145027

In article <3CB5BDC7.3977AEED@shaw.ca>, Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

> 'Doc wrote:

>> Pete, Most chimneys are not constructed to support antennas or other
>> things. As they age, that ability is even less. Usually a chimney can
>> support a fairly small vertical with no trouble, unless the chimney
>> is quite 'old'. You'll have to evaluate your's... 'Doc

> Many cities have codes forbidding chimney mount devices precisely
> because of the problem of aging or ill-constructed chimneys. You might
> want to check it out first.

Thanks, did so inadvertently when I cleared the entire antenna
complement with city planning and bldg inspection. Apparently, there's
nothing here on the books with respect to this.

Thanks,
Pete, AD5HD

769. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 02:50:27 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb79264.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145020

Bill...

You're so right! I'd suggest some of these guys shelve their fancy modeling programs and attend the next local mobile antenna "shootout" to learn about the real world. Modeling is probably useful when accompanied by the necessary know-how, but from the misinformation I see posted, based solely on modeling --usually by people who have never seen, much less used, the antenna in question -- I've become convinced most hams don't have a clue.

The higher and more "in the clear"(of metal body parts) you can get the coil, the better off you'll be. Whether the improvement will be noticeable to most guys you talk to... well, that might be open for question. But the majority of the radiation is done below the coil so the more antenna you have down there, the better off you'll be.

Sorry for the rant, guys, I've been needing to say that for months! Flame away.

Ed, W5EJ

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:68vdbu82a9mpacoss344m2kavsat9vu8ca@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 09:24:24 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
> (Richard Harrison) wrote:
>
> >The difference in placement of the loading coil....is not terribly
> >important.
> ____
>
> I have to disagree with the above statement. On a car, placing the
> loading coil at the base will cause eddy currents to flow in the nearby
> sheet metal, causing loss. Unless you're willing to accept those
> losses, place the loading coil well up the antenna, away from the car's
> body.
>
> An exception would be an antenna mounted on a fiberglass camper shell or
> something similar. Doing this introduces another problem - the effect
> of the ground wire running to the car body - but that's another
> discussion.
>
> Bill, W7TI

770. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 02:55:39 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb79265.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145022
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

My last Kenwood was an old '940, probably 10+ years ago. I thought it had a pretty good NB. I owned an FT-1000D for eight years and it could take 20-over 9 atmospheric static down to S2. Also had a Ten Tec Titan that --once equipped with a redesigned NB-- was as good as any I've ever used.

I guess every model is different within each brand.

Ed, W5EJ

"AB brown" <abbrown@nospammail.com> wrote in message news:a97cdv$lm2$1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net...
> > True for Kenwood too. I have an old Uniden 10 meter rig which has the
> > finest noise blanker I've ever seen for ignition noise. I've compared
> > it against a half dozen Icom and Kenwood rigs and it beats them all by
> > far.
>
> Exactly my point, Bill. I can't figure out why the regular HF manufacturers
> like Icom and Yaesu don't design adequate noise blankers. This 718 for
> example was over $500 while the HTX was obtained used for under $100. The
> HTX has a far superior blanker. I've tried AF DSP, but the blanker is still
> better. IF DSP I think would be a different story though, but I think
> excessive cost would be an issue.
>
> I'm now checking out a synchronous noise blanker design on the web. Looks
> promising, but according to the info. I've read, works best only on the
> lower bands, especially at 160 meters and lower. I'm also checking into a
> phaser that samples noise and deletes it by inverting and cancelling. Both
> of these designs attack the noise before it enters the rig and, at least to
> me, show promise.
>
> AB
>
> > Designing noise blankers must be part science, part art and part magic.
> >
> > Bill, W7TI
>
>

771. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 02:56:45 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb79266.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145021
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hi, Mike! Good to see you.

I haven't tried my K2 in the car, but I have the blanker and it seems to work fine.

Ed, W5EJ

"Mike Yetsko" <joe@user.com> wrote in message news:ubemkjf1picu65@corp.supernews.com...
> My K2 has a pretty effective noise blanker when I run it in the car. In
> fact,
> very effective.
>
> Mike
>
> "Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
> news:stvdbu477t63r0s42h6h97hcsuaeljvknq@4ax.com...
> > On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 06:57:10 -0700, "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com>
> > wrote:
> >
> > >In reading a lot on the Icom reflector, I have found consistent
> comments
> > >indicating the problem is Icom's engineers simply do NOT know how to
> build a
> > >really effective noise blanker!
> > ____
> >
> > True for Kenwood too. I have an old Uniden 10 meter rig which has the
> > finest noise blanker I've ever seen for ignition noise. I've compared
> > it against a half dozen Icom and Kenwood rigs and it beats them all by
> > far.
> >
> > Designing noise blankers must be part science, part art and part magic.
> >
> > Bill, W7TI
>
>

772. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 03:00:58 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb79267.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145023
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Gary, A lot of folks don't give RS credit for some of the things they did extremely well. Maybe I'm partial to 'em since I worked in the main office until about 8 years ago.

If you want to hear a DSP filter that'll knock your socks off, listen to the ClearSpeech system... especially the new version that started shipping last August/September.

73.... Ed

"Gary V. Deutschmann, Sr." <raiar@slacc.com.nospam> wrote in message news:3cb727b3.104844815@news.galilei.com...
> Hi Ed
>
> I hate to admit it, but I have to agree with you as well.
> I have an HTX-100 and will use it rather than a Kenwood HF rig, unless
> the band really gets rough.
>
> I have inline with the HTX100 a very old HyGain Receiver Preamp from
> the hayday of the CB boom as well. I have found that by keeping the
> Receiver Gain on the HTX100 turned down to about 1/2 and using the
> external pre-amp I can pull in stations that fly right by the Kenwood.
> The HTX100 hears them without the pre-amp with the gain cranked up,
> but the pre-amp seems to keep the noise to a minimum and brings up
> only the signal itself, in most cases, needless to say, there are
> exceptions. I also have a DSP from RS, it's great on CW but almost
> useless on sideband.
>
> When I take the HTX100 on the road, the NB filters out every speck of
> ignition noise, including that from other vehicles and trucks around
> you.
>
> The only NB filter I have found that works better than the ones used
> in the RS ham gear, was the 'crystal lattice filter' that was found in
> many Lafayette R&E Chicken Band rigs.
>
> TTUL
> Gary
>

773. Re: antenna am 1485khz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 03:02:07 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9506-3CB79FAF-44@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145028

Cris Torre wrote:
"I envisage a dipole V inverted in 120 degrees to stay in vertical polarization."

OK. An inverted V is two sloping wires. The slope produces vertical and horizontal polarization in the radiation. The inverted V is balanced, so it can be used without a ground connection to produce radiation. Its problem is poor efficiency for broadcasting.

Problem is that broadcasting has almost no use for horizontally polarized radiation. As a groundwave, horizontal polarization goes nowhere unless the earth`s conductivity is very poor. Broadcasts need to reach a rather large immediate neighborhood. Broadcasting has no use for a skywave at medium frequencies because it is not possible during daylight hours, and the broadcaster usually wants to reach the same audience day and night. Vertical polarization produces a wave which propagates along the surface of the earth very well.

I know of an exception to the above practice. It is a station in Oporto, Portugal which switches to a horizontal array aimed at Lisboa during the night. I helped to prove the performance of that station. Normally, a broadcaster has the same audience day and night. Groundwave is relied upon day and night.

The object of the antenna system should normally be to suppress high angle radiation as a dipole might produce.
1. It wastes power that should go into the groundwave.
2. Ionospheric reflection at night produces a skywave which interferes with the groundwave to produce annoying fading which shortens the enjoyable groundwave range of the station.

When you can`t erect a 1/2-wave antenna, you may be able to erect one half as high, a 1/4-wave antenna. There is a price to eliminating 1/2 of the dipole. The eliminated 1/2 dipole must be replaced with a ground system. Again, I would refer you to ON4UN`s excellent "Low-Band DXing". See page 9-8 for "radial" guidance, and nearby information on radiation patterns, impedance, etc. See Chapter 9 for "T" and "L" antennas which allow shorter vertical antennas without so much loading coil loss. The 1/4-wave antenna delivers less signal towards the horizon than the 1/2-wave antenna.

The inverted V is a poor choice for broadcasting because it wastes power in horizontal polarization which is useless for broadcasting in most cases.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

774. Re: Spider Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 03:29:27 UTC
From: jwalkermi@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020412232927.07549.00002725@mb-ft.aol.com>
Source record: 145029

>Does anybody have any experience using a "spider" antenna on their roof?

I've used one in an attic with a number of radials. The signal reports were not the greatest, but I was able to manage some DX with it.

Jack

775. FS: Mosley PRO-67; KLM 2M 11ele; 30' Rohn 20; all cables/guys $250 in SoCal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 04:48:52 UTC
From: Paul Lonnquist <paul@dock.net>
Message-ID: <UMOt8.149$xb.116351@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 145030
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

Gentlemen,
Both antennae are about 10-12 years old, were working great when last used about a year ago. Pictures are available, just request via email.

The downside: you have to remove them, and do so during normal business hours M-Th only. I will try to get access on a weekend, but doubt that it is possible. They are located in Simi Valley, CA. Simi Valley is just to the west of the San Fernando Valley, approximately 10 miles WNW of the intersection of I405 and Hwy 101. Easy to find and the weather's getting better.

The sale includes the Mosley PRO-67 10-40M beam (yes, 3.5dbd gain on 40M!!), the KLM VHF 11 element beam,
three sections of what I think is Rohn 20 tower including two straight and one top section, the flat roof base, all guys, all coax, and the mast. I have copies of the assembly manuals for both the antennae. The rotator IS NOT INCLUDED in the sale. The price is set at
$250. I am willing to take offers from someone who can and will remove this antenna structure as soon as possible. Please contact me directly if you are interested. This is fairly priced and would look great over your QTH. Paul NS6V

776. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 04:51:45 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <0udfbu0guekmkru4m8no4ahh5tej85fngj@4ax.com>
Source record: 145032

I agree with you Ed. The best place for an HF coil is at the top of the antenna, but putting it in the center is a good compromise re coil inductance and mechanical stability. Anyone who has operated HF mobile on 40 and 75 for many years knows from empirical evidence that a center loaded coil is going to be a much better performer, other factors being equal, than a base loaded coil. Of course this thread started with a question about VHF/UHF antennas. For antennas on 10-meters and up I don't see a whole lot of difference between base and center loaded.

Dick - W6CCD

On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 19:50:27 -0700, "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote:

>Bill...
>
>You're so right! I'd suggest some of these guys shelve their fancy modeling
>programs and attend the next local mobile antenna "shootout" to learn about
>the real world. Modeling is probably useful when accompanied by the
>necessary know-how, but from the misinformation I see posted, based solely
>on modeling --usually by people who have never seen, much less used, the
>antenna in question -- I've become convinced most hams don't have a clue.
>
>The higher and more "in the clear"(of metal body parts) you can get the
>coil, the better off you'll be. Whether the improvement will be noticeable
>to most guys you talk to... well, that might be open for question. But the
>majority of the radiation is done below the coil so the more antenna you
>have down there, the better off you'll be.
>
>Sorry for the rant, guys, I've been needing to say that for months! Flame
>away.
>
>Ed, W5EJ

777. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 04:52:48 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CB7B9A0.40F8773F@eznec.com>
Source record: 145031

Hm. I didn't know that Richard used any modeling program, let alone a
fancy one. Which one does he use?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Ed Juge/NM wrote:
>
> Bill...
>
> You're so right! I'd suggest some of these guys shelve their fancy modeling
> programs and attend the next local mobile antenna "shootout" to learn about
> the real world. Modeling is probably useful when accompanied by the
> necessary know-how, but from the misinformation I see posted, based solely
> on modeling --usually by people who have never seen, much less used, the
> antenna in question -- I've become convinced most hams don't have a clue.
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> majority of the radiation is done below the coil so the more antenna you
> have down there, the better off you'll be.
>
> Sorry for the rant, guys, I've been needing to say that for months! Flame
> away.
>
> Ed, W5EJ
>
> "Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
> news:68vdbu82a9mpacoss344m2kavsat9vu8ca@4ax.com...
> > On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 09:24:24 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
> > (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> >
> > >The difference in placement of the loading coil....is not terribly
> > >important.
> > ____
> >
> > I have to disagree with the above statement. On a car, placing the
> > loading coil at the base will cause eddy currents to flow in the nearby
> > sheet metal, causing loss. Unless you're willing to accept those
> > losses, place the loading coil well up the antenna, away from the car's
> > body.
> >
> > An exception would be an antenna mounted on a fiberglass camper shell or
> > something similar. Doing this introduces another problem - the effect
> > of the ground wire running to the car body - but that's another

> > discussion.
> >
> > Bill, W7TI

778. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 05:08:07 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CB7BD35.68619756@att.net>
Source record: 145033
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Thanks, Roy - the pleasure was mutual! And your presentation had a lot of "meat" in it despite being thought of as being at a pretty elementary level.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

All outgoing email virus-checked by Norton Anti-Virus 2002

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> I have an Icom 730 that I used a few times in a VW squareback, which had
> terrible ignition noise that even the 730 couldn't tame. I built up a
> little circuit that fired a one-shot from the ignition coil primary,
> like a tach does, and fed that into the noise blanker circuit of the
> 730. Did wonders.
>
> [Side note: I gave my "Antenna Basics" talk at Arkiecon last week. At
> one point, I ask the audience to vote for how many dB they think there
> are in an "S-Unit". The first choice was "less than 2". A hand went up
> in the back. Then 2. Same hand. 3. Same one, at every choice, all the
> way up. . Hm. . . somebody in the audience Has A Clue. Turned out to be
> George, who introduced himself after the talk. I enjoyed meeting you,
> George!]

779. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 05:17:43 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CB7BF76.2FA9EDD9@att.net>
Source record: 145034
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Thanks, Roy - the pleasure was mutual! And your presentation had a lot of "meat" in it despite being thought of as being at a pretty elementary level.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
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All outgoing email virus-checked by Norton Anti-Virus 2002

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
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> terrible ignition noise that even the 730 couldn't tame. I built up a
> little circuit that fired a one-shot from the ignition coil primary,
> like a tach does, and fed that into the noise blanker circuit of the
> 730. Did wonders.
>
> [Side note: I gave my "Antenna Basics" talk at Arkiecon last week. At
> one point, I ask the audience to vote for how many dB they think there
> are in an "S-Unit". The first choice was "less than 2". A hand went up
> in the back. Then 2. Same hand. 3. Same one, at every choice, all the
> way up. . Hm. . . somebody in the audience Has A Clue. Turned out to be
> George, who introduced himself after the talk. I enjoyed meeting you,
> George!]

780. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 11:39:51 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3cb761fc.10440218@news.online.no>
Source record: 145035
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Fri, 12 Apr 2002 15:27:42 -0400, "AB brown"
<abbrown@nospammail.com> wrote:

>> True for Kenwood too. I have an old Uniden 10 meter rig which has the
>> finest noise blanker I've ever seen for ignition noise. I've compared
>> it against a half dozen Icom and Kenwood rigs and it beats them all by
>> far.
>
>Exactly my point, Bill. I can't figure out why the regular HF manufacturers
>like Icom and Yaesu don't design adequate noise blankers. This 718 for
>example was over $500 while the HTX was obtained used for under $100. The
>HTX has a far superior blanker. I've tried AF DSP, but the blanker is still
>better. IF DSP I think would be a different story though, but I think
>excessive cost would be an issue.
>
perhaps they didn't know how to build an impulse-noise-generator?
I made one and used it to improve some of my rigs, but I am not sure
it is has exactly the right sort of pulses.

On Ft-7/FT-7B you could easily improve the NB with larger time
constant at the NB output stage

73
LA8AK
--
remove ,xnd to reply

781. EMCO 3146 Log periodic antenna on Ebay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 12:12:30 UTC
From: wdizney@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <c44869b7.0204130412.34a4a483@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145036
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.equipment,misc.industry.electronics.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

Check out this great antenna at:

http://cgi.aol.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1722045287&r=0&t=0&showTutorial=0&ed=1019246069&indexURL=0&rd=1

Thanks,
Mike

782. Re: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 12:37:32 UTC
From: MW0CDO <gw7lhiJUNK@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <a998q4$1bujk$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 145037

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:a95f0g$jc1$1@paris.btinternet.com...
> Jerry wrote
> >
> > If you are using a grounded vertical get ready to get your hands dirty
> and
> > put down 20 to 120 vertical wires at least a 1/4 wave long if you use
only
> > 20 ground radials.
> ==========
>
> I respectfully suggest you have never got your hands dirty and laid down
the
> Marzipan magic number of 120 radials. It's an old wives' plagiarising tale
> which has been read in a magazine somewhere or on a newsgroup. An easy,
> sounding-good number to remember ! Divisible by 2,3,4,5,6,8,10,12,15,20,
> 24,30,40 and 60.
>
> In nearly all soils with any moisture in them, 8 or 16 radials of no
greater
> length than antenna height are good enough. Increasing to 32 radials is
very
> unlikely to produce an improvement detectable by the fellow at the
receiving
> end.
>
> Anyone laying radials automatically makes regular checks. Can be done very
> conveniently in receiving mode. When there's no further improvement by
> increasing the number of radials by 50% he stops digging.
>
> But I agree with your sentiments that antenna salesmen's claims (from
those
> I have seen) are untrustworthy. But it is not easy for inexperienced
> prospective purchasers to avoid becoming 'one of those born every minute'.
> ---
> Reg, G4FGQ.
>
I agree with Reg on this one.

I have a Butternut HF6V-x, and the ground system here consists of four 40ft
(13m) radials in total, which are buried about 3 in / 10cm below the
grass.
From many on-air contacts it appears to work very well on all bands 80-10m.
Many QSO partners from N.A. tell me that the signal strength received by

them is "excellent for only a ground mounted vertical".

I do live close to the shoreline though.. the north shore of the Bristol Channel is approx 400m away. I have tried adding more radials, there was no discernible improvement on RX or TX signals.

There is an excellent discourse or 2 on ground systems at Benchers' web site, who now own and produce the Butternut name and product range. http://www.bencher.com/pdf_download.html#tech_notes

Paul MW0CDO

783. Re: Roof vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 13:01:55 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204130501.423c0f44@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145038

Hi,

Thanks for the answers.

Bob:

Yes, a dipole would be nice, but it is not possible for two reasons:

a .- The roof height from ground is very high, and you cannot work from above, so you either have installed an enormous scaffold (5 floors) or hire vertical workers (climbers); both options extremely expensive (I have already asked).

b .- The roof is sloping on the four sides (higher in the middle), so even if you could put two masts, they would have to be very high. About 15 ft just to get the wire not to touch the roof in the center plus the desired clearance (or a third mast to make it into an inverted V)

In fact, the roof looks something like:

```
____
____/ |
____/ __|
| Elevator__/ \__
| engine_/ \__
| room_/ \__
|_/ \__
__/ R o o f \__
__/ \__
/_____________________________________\
| |
| |
| |
| |
(not to scale)
```

To make it short: I need to install something on a mast that can only be guyed at 2 or 3 meters (6 to 9 ft) from the mast base.

Doc:

You are right. I know that verticals are reputed for having good gain on noise :-(

I only hope that the elevator circuits do not produce much noise while the elevator is not working. I know there is some electronics in it because it is of the 'memory type', but I am quite sure that it does

not have a PWM control. You can hear a strong 'clack' when the elevator starts or stops that I would attribute to a power relay.

About the idea of laying a dipole or similar on the roof, I had thought about it. Not exactly on a dipole, but on the radials for a Butternut HF-6V or similar vertical. The problem is how to fix them to the tiles. For a temporary instalation you could use some kind of adhesive tape, but if it has to stay there for some years I do not think it will stand. Aside, I am not sure, but the concrete and tiles roof would probably detune most anything on close contact with it.

I will shurely let the group know when it is done! For the moment, I have a 3.5 + 3.5 m (10+10 ft) dipole on the balcony (close to a metallic handrail) that I can tune with the TS-570's tuner on 20 up to 12 meters. With it and 25W (the limit on my novice license) I have made contacts on 15m from Ukraine to Ireland to the Canary Islands. Local contacts seem to be impossible. I can't hardly hear hams 20 Km (15 miles) from me. Sometimes I can also hear people from US and even some Japanese, but, so far, they have never answered.

In fact, I think most hams living in cities will have a situation similar to mine. Only the luckiest ones have a flat roof where you can plant a tower in the middle and guy it to the four corners of the building.

I hope sometime someone will publish a book on real solutions for hams living in city buildings, not on dreamland houses with garden arround!

Toni

(Uf: it was a long post :-)

784. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 14:20:05 UTC
From: "James W. Hebert" <jimh@continuouswave.com>
Message-ID: <jimh-63A9C2.10203413042002@news.mi.comcast.giganews.com>
Source record: 145040
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

In article <3CB18FBD.1EC0CFF0@crosslink.net>, Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
wrote:

> My advise: ground one end flipping a coin a coin to choose. If that
> doesn't work ground the other end too. If that doesn't do it lift the
> original grounds. Not sound engineering but it works ... ;o)
> 73 KA3DWW

The situation described is quite similar to that found in audio
circuits. A transducer (microphone) generates a signal that is routed by
shielded twisted pairs to a load (mixer input).

The accepted practice in audio--which by the way is extremely
sensitive to hum and other induced noises thanks to the ability
of the human ear to hear things that are -50 dB relative to
the desired signal--is to always connect the shield ground at the load
end (at the mixer input).

If the source is another powered device, the shield ground is not
connected at the source.

If the source is a self-powered transducer, like a microphone, the
shield can be connected to the shielding of the tranducer, like
the metal body of the microphone. This assumes there will be no other
connection of the transducer's case to ground.

In the presence of strong RF fields, grounding at both ends is oftem
employed.

This is based on 25-years of professional audio experience.

--

James W. Hebert, K8SS | Boating at
Beverly Hills, Michigan | http://continuouswave.com
---

785. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 14:23:57 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020413102357.00808.00004119@mb-bg.aol.com>
Source record: 145041

I think a lot of people are confused by 5/8 wave antenna.

There is no such thing as a 5/8 wave antenna!

Ok, Before you fire up the flame thrower, let me explain.
Some have this idea that there is something magical about
the length of 5/8. All they hear is 3 dB gain & 5/8 wave.
Ever try and tune up a 5/8 wave length antenna (48" @ 146 MHz.).
It don't work. But a 3/4 wave length will tune up fine.
And it works great for talking to airplanes.
Now take 1/8 wl of that 3/4 wave length and wind it into
a coil & the magic works. Almost 3 dB at the horizon.
Wow, that is almost a 1/2 an "S" unit.

This 1/8 wave coil don't seem to make much difference where
it is located, top, bottom or anywhere in between.
It seems to work better at the base, but it is real hard to
tell.

My point is, some of the new people need to understand,
it is really a 3/4 wave, with 1/8 wl wound into a coil.

Gain. Something else that is misunderstood.
Some seem the think the higher the gain number is the
better the quality of the antenna.
(More gain, better the antenna.) Not alway true.
Husler made a 6 dB gain moble 2 meter antenna, worked great
if you was parked on level ground. I could receive a repeater
over 50 miles away at well over S9. But park on a hill or
with the vehicle moving and the signal could drop below S1.
Made for a very poor moble antenna.

A 5/8 wave mounted on the back corner of a small car,
A 1/4 wave mounted on the top of a van,
Which do you think works better ?

73 Al Lowe N0IMW

786. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 14:50:36 UTC
From: "Thomas A. Dwenger" <kd1yq@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB845CD.7080105@netscape.net>
Source record: 145046

I have used the Channel Master with 10 meter yagi and 10 meter vertical
on top, and now am using the same rotor with a full size 4 band quad. It
works but will not hold the bearing(direction) in a strong wind. Just
return the rotor to north after the wind stops and it resets the
bearings(direction). It has worked for 10 years. Sure I would like the
small Yaesu 450 but I'm cheap.

VHFRadioBuff wrote:

> I was wondering if anyone could tell me if they think that a TV antenna rotator
> would be able to turn a 10m 3 element yagi without causing problems for the
> rotator. The boom is about 11.5' and the longest element is around 19'. Also on
> the same mast would be a 3 element 6m yagi (6' boom) and a 4 element 2m wire
> quad.
>
> Any opinions would be greatly appretiated! Thanks!
> =-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Toms River, NJ USA! Grid FM29ww
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com
>

787. Re: 15m hamstick problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 14:55:52 UTC
From: "Thomas A. Dwenger" <kd1yq@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB8470A.4040503@netscape.net>
Source record: 145047

Try changing the length of the feedline. Just add a jumper and some
length is the easy way. You may have a bad length for 15 meters.

ik7565@erols.com wrote:

> I use hamsticks on my balcony rail with a LDG AT-11MP autotuner and an
> Icom 706mk2G. Every band but 15m is no problem - the AT-11MP finds a
> match on 75/40/20/10 in 1-2 seconds. But I can't load the 15m hamstick
> anywhere on 15m. I use a 1/4w counterpoise cut for the bottom of each
> band. 65' of RG-213 or 25' of RG-8X - no difference. Hamstick is
> electrically isolated from the balcony rail. 2' RG-213 jumper between
> the tuner and rig. I've tried a second 15m hamstick with same results
> so I think the hamstick is ok. But no problem getting on 17m with the
> 15m hamstick - loads on 17m just fine!! Any ideas? I'm missing lots of
> juicy DX on 15m.
>
> 73 de Ian
> N8IK
>

788. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 15:15:37 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <rshgbuoct8ciubsl1hed7ouj2p3vq4pfo1@4ax.com>
Source record: 145042

On 13 Apr 2002 14:23:57 GMT, N0IMW wrote:

>There is no such thing as a 5/8 wave antenna!
>
>Ok, Before you fire up the flame thrower, let me explain.
>Some have this idea that there is something magical about
>the length of 5/8. All they hear is 3 dB gain & 5/8 wave.
>Ever try and tune up a 5/8 wave length antenna (48" @ 146 MHz.).
>It don't work. But a 3/4 wave length will tune up fine.
>And it works great for talking to airplanes.
>Now take 1/8 wl of that 3/4 wave length and wind it into
>a coil & the magic works. Almost 3 dB at the horizon.
>Wow, that is almost a 1/2 an "S" unit.

There is a lot of good information posted on this group, and a certain
amount of nonsense.

Take a guess which category N0IMW's statement falls into.

Bill, W7TI

789. Re: Roof vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 15:15:38 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <ceigbu0njeneb7dq1pc9tkee7d1ms7ju55@4ax.com>
Source record: 145043

On 13 Apr 2002 06:01:55 -0700, post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni) wrote:

>b .- The roof is sloping on the four sides (higher in the middle), so
>even if you could put two masts, they would have to be very high.
>About 15 ft just to get the wire not to touch the roof in the center
>plus the desired clearance (or a third mast to make it into an
>inverted V)

How about an inverted vee with the mast in the center of the roof and
the ends fastened directly to the edge of the roof without a mast?
Unless the roof is metal or has large metal areas under it, it should
work fine.

Bill, W7TI

790. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 15:19:46 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cb83de9.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 145039

I have no idea, Roy, but the way I read his correspondence it sounded like he was commenting from modeled data. In a later post, I see he admitted to having modeled it over the wrong type of ground.

My issue... and I do have a big one as you probably sense... is not with modeling programs, it's with the people who don't know how to use them yet make themselves out to be antenna experts just because they own your program or one of the others. I bristle when I read "facts" that are far from reality and so misleading to others. It's so obvious most have never used the antenna in question or they would KNOW their data was flawed. If I assume modeling programs have some degree of accuracy, then I can only conclude the user's technique is faulty.

Roy, I tried sample versions of a couple of modeling programs. I found yours to be the easiest to understand and use but I finally gave 'em all up in frustration. I consider myself an intelligent person. I've had 50+ years as a ham (who has read antenna theory extensively), 5 years of college, and 24 years in the personal computer industry (an expert-level user). That said, I guess I'm not smart enough to do modeling. Your sample dipole was the only thing I could model in which I had any confidence. It's obvious to me why so much erroneous information from modeling program USERS is floating around.

Cheers... Ed, W5EJ

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CB7B9A0.40F8773F@eznec.com...
> Hm. I didn't know that Richard used any modeling program, let alone a
> fancy one. Which one does he use?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Ed Juge/NM wrote:
> >
> > Bill...
> >
> > You're so right! I'd suggest some of these guys shelve their fancy
modeling
> > programs and attend the next local mobile antenna "shootout" to learn
about
> > the real world. Modeling is probably useful when accompanied by the
> > necessary know-how, but from the misinformation I see posted, based
solely
> > on modeling --usually by people who have never seen, much less used, the
> > antenna in question -- I've become convinced most hams don't have a

clue.
> >
> > The higher and more "in the clear"(of metal body parts) you can get the
> > coil, the better off you'll be. Whether the improvement will be
noticeable
> > to most guys you talk to... well, that might be open for question. But
the
> > majority of the radiation is done below the coil so the more antenna you
> > have down there, the better off you'll be.
> >
> > Sorry for the rant, guys, I've been needing to say that for months!
Flame
> > away.
> >
> > Ed, W5EJ
> >
> > "Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
> > news:68vdbu82a9mpacoss344m2kavsat9vu8ca@4ax.com...
> > > On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 09:24:24 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
> > > (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> > >
> > > >The difference in placement of the loading coil....is not terribly
> > > >important.
> > > ____
> > >
> > > I have to disagree with the above statement. On a car, placing the
> > > loading coil at the base will cause eddy currents to flow in the
nearby
> > > sheet metal, causing loss. Unless you're willing to accept those
> > > losses, place the loading coil well up the antenna, away from the
car's
> > > body.
> > >
> > > An exception would be an antenna mounted on a fiberglass camper shell
or
> > > something similar. Doing this introduces another problem - the effect
> > > of the ground wire running to the car body - but that's another
> > > discussion.
> > >
> > > Bill, W7TI

791. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 16:44:47 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <opmgbugm840fjgegblp4rcc67iqmbcp9bq@4ax.com>
Source record: 145044

On 13 Apr 2002 14:23:57 GMT, arrow146@aol.com (Arrow146) wrote:

snip
>There is no such thing as a 5/8 wave antenna!
This is contrary to ordinary experience.
>
snip
>
>My point is, some of the new people need to understand,
>it is really a 3/4 wave, with 1/8 wl wound into a coil.
>
snip
>
>A 5/8 wave mounted on the back corner of a small car,
>A 1/4 wave mounted on the top of a van,
>Which do you think works better ?
makes as much sense about antennas as the query
An 18 element beam buried in my back yard;
A 0.1 wave mounted in my attic;
Which do you think works better?
Such debate could rage over a myriad of good and bad antennas without
any examination of what makes them good or bad.

Hi Al,

You should closely consider the implications of your formula. You
cite the advantage of the 3/4 wave in terms of radiation
characteristics by tailoring the electrical circuit.

The reductio ad absurdum is that I can then extend your thesis to a
claim that a 0.10 wave tall radiator with 0.65 wave wound into a coil
would give us all the radiation characteristics of the 0.75 wave
antenna (or any mix of size and coil to "create" the magic).

The radiation characteristic is strictly a product of physical
geometry at wavelength scales and not their electrical length. THIS
is the lesson new people (and old) need to understand. It is tempting
to use the analogy of coil as missing radiator, when it comes to the
feedpoint impedance, but not when it comes to the radiation lobes
developed.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

792. YAESU G-450A Rotor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 17:19:56 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB868BC.2E8486B1@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145045

I'm going to buy a rotor for my 33ft rotatable dipole. The
YAESU G-450A looks like it would more than handle the load
at a reasonable price of $260. Opinions? Why is the 10 sq.ft.
G-450A $110 cheaper than the 8.5 sq.ft. Hy-Gain CD-45-II?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

793. Re: Roof vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 17:31:00 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3cb86b4e$0$11451$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 145048

"Toni" wrote in message:

In fact, I think most hams living in cities will have a situation
similar to mine. Only the luckiest ones have a flat roof where you can
plant a tower in the middle and guy it to the four corners of the
building.

I hope sometime someone will publish a book on real solutions for hams
living in city buildings, not on dreamland houses with garden around!

But I thought all amateurs lived on a block of land with 2 nice big trees
150ft apart?? ;-)

Cheers,
wally.

"The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation
of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you can control
the people who must use the words." Philip K. Dick (1928-82).

The information transmitted is intended only for the
peoples or thing to which I have sent it and may contain
confidential and/or privileged material which you should
not see (unless it's for you). Any pondering, forwarding
or other use of, or taking of any action in due to, this
irrelevant information by peoples or things other than the
pleb is prohibited and is deserved of a severe spanking.
If you received this in error, please spank yourself for me
and delete this message from your computer.
---

794. Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 18:51:04 UTC
From: Recordking@Hotmail.com
Message-ID: <e8d89b3f.0204131051.526c3929@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145049

I need ifo about these pics checkout http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

795. Re: Bad swr on a hamstick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 19:03:28 UTC
From: "Thomas A. Dwenger" <kd1yq@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB88110.1040904@netscape.net>
Source record: 145055

You have to use a loading coil on 40 with a hamstick. The only other way
is to park close to a telephone line. I had a great signal and SWR in
the driveway. I drove to camp and it would not load in the clear. I
later came home and parked in the driveway again and figured out what
was happening. I later bought his 3" dia. loading coil and it does load
ok with it.

Jerry Oxendine wrote:

> DL7JSK <truckdrivingman@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:a91rrfovg01$1@news.t-online.com...
>
>>"Wayne and Louise" <the-irwins@cox.net> schrieb im Newsbeitrag
>>news:yv8r8.16769$oN6.217375@news1.east.cox.net...
>>
>>>I used to use hamsticks and until I read the instructions that came with
>>>
>>it,
>>
>>>had a similar problem. You need to install a capacitor at the
>>>
> feedpoint.
>
>>>If my memory serves me correctly about 680pf will make a big difference.
>>>Try different values above say 370 pf and possibly as high as 820 pf.
>>>
> You
>
>>>might be surprised at the results
>>>
>>Do you think,a large radial net will also do the job ?
>>
>>73
>> Tom
>>
>
> In truth, I don't think there's much that can help a hamstick at all. It is
> a lossy, sloppy radiator, and here's why. The first thing you will notice
> is that it *can* be tuned to resonance without any feedpoint matching in
> most cases. The reason is that it is using
> the resistance in the coil itself to "shore" up the total resistances in the
> system. The LAST
> thing you want is resistance up in the antenna itself. Look at it this way:
> There are 3 resistances an RF signal must overcome as it makes its journey
> thru your antenna system.

> They are feedpoint resistance (impedance), coil resistance, and radiation
> resistance. We can't do much about radiation resistance, but we can do
> something with the other 2. The
> hamstick consists of very small diameter wire wound around a very small
> form. At 75 meters. most HF antennas have a feed point impedance of 12-20
> ohms, depending on their
> efficiency (measured in "Q"). So, to simplify things, let's say your
> hamstick has a feedpoint
> impedance of 15 ohms, that skinny coil's is about 30 ohms, and the radiation
> resistance is
> about 5 ohms. If you add it up, you've got a total of 50 ohms. The radio
> doesn't care where the 50 ohms comes from. A 50 ohm RESISTOR, or a "tuner"
> will present a 50 ohm match--ya ain't got a whole helluva lot of signal, but
> it will load. Trouble is, the "equation" is upside down in the hamstick!
> That 30 ohms of coil resistance needs to be
> down at the feedpoint, and the way you do that is get rid of the damn
> hamstick and put
> a less resistive loading coil on--like with the bugcatcher or a screwdriver.
> For those who are new, look at it this way: in the hamstick, those little RF
> electrons are "driving" on a narrow "road" that winds round and round and
> around in tight circles. They have to drive
> more slowly, they get in an electronic "traffic jam", their tires are
> screeching (heat), and their tempers are flaring (electronic road rage).
> Now, like in our daily travels, if you widen
> the road into a super highway, lessen the radius of the curves, those little
> RF electons have a quicker, more pleasant drive up the antenna to the
> "airport" where they take off on their
> collective flight! That is an extremely grammar school way of putting it,
> but I have used that illustration many times to show that hamsticks (on 75
> and 40 meters) lose signal as heat and are sloppy, ineffective radiators.
> Thus, you see serious mobile HF operators with those big bugcatcher coils
> and even 3" screwdrivers at times. Yes, they are "ugly" to some
> people, but, to the operators using them, they are beautiful because theirs
> is the signals that
> are getting thru. Now, if your spouse threatens to leave you if you put
> something more substantial on the car, then, by all means, use the
> hamstick--indeed, they will do OK above
> 40 meters. But on 75, they SUCK big time!
>
> 73
>
> Jerry
> K4KWH
>
>
>
>
>
>
>

796. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 19:25:10 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB88616.F9C1D395@netscape.net>
Source record: 145050

DJboutit wrote:
>
> I need ifo about these pics checkout
> http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how
> high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and
> could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need
> another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do
> to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

Wow, nice installation. It sure looks like a tri-band ham antenna on
top, dunno what model. If you don't have a license, maybe thats a good
incentive to get one. :-)
For FM broadcating you would need a FM broadcasting antenna...entirely
different animal.
As for height...wild guess...200 feet?
As for it, or the land being for sale...if you have no use for it you
might oughta consider the expense of having it dismantled...if you're
gonna keep it then it would be worth paying a pro for inspection so as
to not wind up with an expensive white elephant on your property.
Good luck...many of us would be envious.
-Bill WX4A

797. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 19:31:42 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.com
Message-ID: <5e5fccab.0204131131.435a0506@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145051

Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:<Eoq3PECR4djQ2aFFNRjUg1SisWVY@4ax.com>...
> Is this the rotator, in the RS catalog, that retails for $64? In the picture, it
> looks a little puny.
>
> A "small" ham-oriented rotator might do you a little better.
>
> Bob
> k5qwg

Yes, according to the Radio Shack website, that is the specs. It's
actually not really puny. In their description, it does state that it
can handle the "largest" TV antenna.... I've seen some pretty big TV
antennas...

798. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 19:33:41 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.com
Message-ID: <5e5fccab.0204131133.1e21e1ed@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145052

"new-user" <user@anywhere.com> wrote in message
news:<ubet5vggtdhia0@corp.supernews.com>...
> Is this going up on a tower, or what?
> You mentioned a 5' Radio Shack mast, but nothing else about
> what you plan to mount this on?
>
> new-user
>

That's because I'm not really concerned about the mount. That will be
secure and can handle the antennas. I just want to be sure that the
rotator will be able to turn all 3 antennas.

799. Re: Roof vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 19:53:22 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a9a2bi$r8v$3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145053

Toni <post_to_usenet@hotmail.com> wrote:

> In fact, I think most hams living in cities will have a situation
> similar to mine. Only the luckiest ones have a flat roof where you can
> plant a tower in the middle and guy it to the four corners of the
> building.

I have never lived in a house with a flat roof. And I have been able to install a 40 meter dipole on all of them. They were all "Inverted V" versions, sometimes with end sections bent at right angles, but all have worked fine.

I have always used a chimney mount or mount that clamps to the soil stack. The "mast" generally has been bamboo, although I have used a metal pipe as a mast a few times. This mast held up the center section of the dipole. The ends were fastened however I could manage, sometimes with the ends only a few inches above the roof at their fastening points.

You might check into something similar for your site - using a short mast of some sort fastened to the side or top of the elevator equipment structure. The ends could be fastened to the roof surface using a non-conducting section at each end to isolate it a bit further from the roof.

As I stated in a previous response, it might not be ideal - but I think you would be surprised at how well it worked.

If you get too much interference from the elevator equipment, you could always build/buy one of the active noise blankers that uses a sense antenna to sense the locally generated noise.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

800. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 19:55:54 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB88D4A.EB6426F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145054

vhfradiobuff wrote:
>
> Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:<Eoq3PECR4djQ2aFFNRjUg1SisWVY@4ax.com>...
> > Is this the rotator, in the RS catalog, that retails for $64? In the picture, it
> > looks a little puny.
> >
> > A "small" ham-oriented rotator might do you a little better.
>
> Yes, according to the Radio Shack website, that is the specs. It's
> actually not really puny. In their description, it does state that it
> can handle the "largest" TV antenna.... I've seen some pretty big TV
> antennas...

I just looked at the Radio Shack website and I didn't see any wind-
loading spec. Did I miss it? There's none on the box either.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

801. FS Cush Craft BIG Wheel Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 20:06:10 UTC
From: Mike Kulyk <mkulyk@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <Sc0u8.58712$8E3.13070984@news02.optonline.net>
Source record: 145056
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Cush Craft Big Wheel Antenna for 2 meters

I used it for a while on 2 meters SSB and it worked great. And I went to a yagi.

The antenna could be overhauled some of the bolts are rusted. I have the spec sheet on the antenna with all the bolt sizes and assy diagram.

$40 plus shipping.

I will try to find a box for the antenna otherwise I will have to take it apart to ship.

Mike WB2GLW

802. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 21:25:08 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CB8A0F8.CEB46772@gte.net>
Source record: 145057

Arrow146 wrote:

> I think a lot of people are confused by 5/8 wave antenna.
>
> There is no such thing as a 5/8 wave antenna!
>

I think a better term is a 5/8 radiator. There are also many other ways
of matching the antenna to 50 Ohms than by just developing the lower 1/8
wavelength in an inductor.
The point is, horizon gain peaks when the radiator is near 0.62
wavelengths- and it does not matter how you match the base- coaxial
stubs, L-C , tapped L or a simple L.

Dale W4OP
for PAR Electronics, Inc.

803. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 21:48:25 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <JI1u8.3823$bn2.1592@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145058

The antenna is definitely a ham radio antenna, looks to me like a big KLM triband (20m/15m/10m with possibly the 17m and 12m add-ons) or similar using those 13 elements, but it cannot be used for FM radio broadcasting. As to the tower height I think the 200 foot tall mentioned in a previous is a fair guess, that's the limit for American amateur installations. Taking the tower down is a professional's job with that height. It won't be inexpensive. Your best bet....buy the antenna with the land and then have an amateur operator buy it with the knowledge that he has to pay to take it down. Or consider donating it to a university radio club and take a good tax write off from it. They can pay to take it down.

Bill
KC9CS

"DJboutit" <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:e8d89b3f.0204131051.526c3929@posting.google.com...
> I need ifo about these pics checkout
> http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how
> high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and
> could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need
> another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do
> to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

804. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 22:19:17 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204131419.65b175d1@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145059
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"doug dotson" <ddotson@digidata.com> wrote in message
news:<evmt8.16005$A%3.131484@ord-read.news.verio.net>...
> Right, but these are all failure scenarios. What the original question
> asked was is it correct to ground the shield at one end or both ends
> when connecting transducer signal cables. I've been doing alot of
> work in this area lately and have spent quite a bit of time getting up
> to speed. Grounding one end is definitely the correct answer. Which
> end to ground seems to vary from one reference to another. The
> equipment on my boat that uses this nature of transducer wiring has
> the shield grounded at the transducer end although several of the
> references I have show it grounded at the instrument end. I don't
> think it much matters. But both ends is definitely not as good
> because it can create ground loops. Analog Devices Application
> Note AN-273 gives a pretty clear explaination on page 3.
>
> doug

Hi doug and others,

After thinking about it, in a (small) boat environment where you only
have DC, not 110 or 220 AC I agree that it may be easier to lift one
end. It may be even safer for all the equipment in case the ground
strap at the engine/alternator to chassis breaks/oxidices/whatever and
the DC current decides to return throgh your electronics equipment's
shield.

Aside, unfortunately, I have to disagree in several points with Analog
Devices's AN-273
(http://www.analog.com/library/applicationNotes/amplifiersLinear/temp/an273.pdf).
I can be wrong, so I'll appreciate anyone correcting my words:

- The circuits in Figures 6 and 7 do not correspond -at all- to the
circuit in figure 1 (or 15 or 16): In figure 1 you have a floating
current source in series with a grounded current measuring load (1K to
GND). In figures 6 and 7, you have an unbalanced -voltage- source
feeding a fully floating load. This is a completely different
situation.

- This way of converting current to voltage (a resistor to ground) is
probably the worst of all. The input impedance (1K to GND in this
case) will happily accept all noise coming from the line. The choosen
amplification factor of 100 will do nothing but amplify the noise by
20 dB, as the author admits in page 2. On addition, one of the two 1K
resistors, the sensing one, has a non negligible DC bias current that
will add Johnson noise (shot current noise) to the termal noise(1).

The choosen intrumentation amplifier (unity gain at 25 MHz) will happily amplify all of the noise.

- The first problem the author has is 60Hz showing on the output. It is quite understandable when not grounding the shield of an unbalanced input. Nothing to be said on this.

- The author admits himself that one ground (where the sensor will be placed) may have a differnt potential than the other. This is one of the real devils. This voltage differential should be eliminated, at mimimum, for safety reasons(2). Again, to open on end of the shield is the wrong cure for current not circulating in the shield.

- <QUOTE>What is usually sufficient for most systems is to provide RF filtering using passive components at the critical point of interest.</QUOTE>. It means: "put in some capacitors and see".

- To finish the job, the author decides (fig 16) to place a capacitor on the equipment side of the line. The idea is not bad, but, unfortunately, he places it from the +7V reference to the + entry of the amplifier forming a capacitive divisor with the .33uF at the amplifier's entry. I only hope that C is choosen much smaller than .33uF or the noise of the +7V reference will also get a 20dB boost...

Toni

---

(1) If being fed to a processor, and assuming that the A/D has appropiate filtering to avoid aliasing problems, this specific white noise is not necessarily bad. With adequate software filtering, it can actually help improve (yes, improve) the conversion resolution by a couple of bits ;-)

(2) In some old factories I have measured more than 30V AC between the production line ground and the 'clean' ground in the laboratory/offices/whatever. Other times, there was no voltage difference between the ground conductors (good) but if you measured between the ground connection and a window frame in the wall you could find some AC volts :-O You can imagine that in this situation the problem is not of noise, but of having enought supply of replacement equipment, no matter how well is it protected.

805. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-13 23:44:19 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <jmdhbu0p1qnijfki7bre98fsgqkc45gnv2@4ax.com>
Source record: 145060
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 13 Apr 2002 15:19:17 -0700, post_to_usenet@hotmail.com (Toni)
wrote:

>"doug dotson" <ddotson@digidata.com> wrote in message
news:<evmt8.16005$A%3.131484@ord-read.news.verio.net>...
>> Right, but these are all failure scenarios. What the original question
>> asked was is it correct to ground the shield at one end or both ends
>> when connecting transducer signal cables. I've been doing alot of
>> work in this area lately and have spent quite a bit of time getting up
>> to speed. Grounding one end is definitely the correct answer. Which
>> end to ground seems to vary from one reference to another. The
>> equipment on my boat that uses this nature of transducer wiring has
>> the shield grounded at the transducer end although several of the
>> references I have show it grounded at the instrument end. I don't
>> think it much matters. But both ends is definitely not as good
>> because it can create ground loops. Analog Devices Application
>> Note AN-273 gives a pretty clear explaination on page 3.
>>
>> doug
>
>Hi doug and others,
>
>After thinking about it, in a (small) boat environment where you only
>have DC, not 110 or 220 AC I agree that it may be easier to lift one
>end. It may be even safer for all the equipment in case the ground
>strap at the engine/alternator to chassis breaks/oxidices/whatever and
>the DC current decides to return throgh your electronics equipment's
>shield.
>
>Aside, unfortunately, I have to disagree in several points with Analog
>Devices's AN-273
(http://www.analog.com/library/applicationNotes/amplifiersLinear/temp/an273.pdf).
>I can be wrong, so I'll appreciate anyone correcting my words:
>
>- The circuits in Figures 6 and 7 do not correspond -at all- to the
>circuit in figure 1 (or 15 or 16): In figure 1 you have a floating
>current source in series with a grounded current measuring load (1K to
>GND). In figures 6 and 7, you have an unbalanced -voltage- source
>feeding a fully floating load. This is a completely different
>situation.
>
The circuit in figure 1 is an application, not an illustration of
noise. Figures 5 and 6 are examples of noise problems and their

correction (and non-correction), having no electrical consideration of figure 1. Figures 15 and 16 return to the application found in figure 1, but now they attend noise issues.

>- This way of converting current to voltage (a resistor to ground) is >probably the worst of all. The input impedance (1K to GND in this >case) will happily accept all noise coming from the line. The choosen >amplification factor of 100 will do nothing but amplify the noise by >20 dB, as the author admits in page 2. On addition, one of the two 1K >resistors, the sensing one, has a non negligible DC bias current that >will add Johnson noise (shot current noise) to the termal noise(1). >The choosen intrumentation amplifier (unity gain at 25 MHz) will >happily amplify all of the noise.

Johnson or Thermal noise is not Shot noise. It is not very significant in its relation to the signal in this case and the gain of 100 is not appropriately ascribed nor is the frequency bandwidth for figures 15 and 16. Given the filtering at around 1 KHz (more or less) AND with gain, the noise barely represents 30ï¿½V at the output.

Bias has nothing to do with Johnson noise, it is solely due to the existence of the resistor which sources it naturally. Both inputs to the figure 15 amplifier are balanced, or very nearly so and only the minuscule input offset current will be amplified (and may be rejected by the trim pot). This current is a noise only in the sense it is unwanted, not in the sense of being wideband.

>
>- The first problem the author has is 60Hz showing on the output. It >is quite understandable when not grounding the shield of an unbalanced >input. Nothing to be said on this.
>
>- The author admits himself that one ground (where the sensor will be >placed) may have a differnt potential than the other. This is one of >the real devils. This voltage differential should be eliminated, at >mimimum, for safety reasons(2). Again, to open on end of the shield is >the wrong cure for current not circulating in the shield.

You are anticipating the devil, and he is not invited. The open shield is entirely appropriate and the consequent failure for RF fields is resolved in this monograph (by far better methods than the resolution offered by the manufacturers of the equipment complained of by the original poster to this topic).

>
>- <QUOTE>What is usually sufficient for most systems is to provide RF >filtering using passive components at the critical point of >interest.</QUOTE>. It means: "put in some capacitors and see".

Hardly a try and see situation, the method is quite well explained in advance of the solution and is consistent across the board.

>
>- To finish the job, the author decides (fig 16) to place a capacitor
>on the equipment side of the line. The idea is not bad, but,
>unfortunately, he places it from the +7V reference to the + entry of
>the amplifier forming a capacitive divisor with the .33uF at the
>amplifier's entry. I only hope that C is choosen much smaller than
>.33uF or the noise of the +7V reference will also get a 20dB boost...

You are neglecting considerable filtering added along the way here
between figures 15 and 16. Also, you neglect the noise specification
of the reference itself and its relation to both the bandwidth of the
system and the signal level of the transducer.

>
>
>Toni
>
>
>----
>
>(1) If being fed to a processor, and assuming that the A/D has
>appropiate filtering to avoid aliasing problems, this specific white
>noise is not necessarily bad. With adequate software filtering, it can
>actually help improve (yes, improve) the conversion resolution by a
>couple of bits ;-)

This is quite true and is a very real boon. I have used this
technique to extend an 8-bit measurement to 12 bits or more. This was
in a design with a system bandwidth of 60 MHz with microwatt power
levels measured to 0.05% absolute accuracy.

>
>(2) In some old factories I have measured more than 30V AC between the
>production line ground and the 'clean' ground in the
>laboratory/offices/whatever. Other times, there was no voltage
>difference between the ground conductors (good) but if you measured
>between the ground connection and a window frame in the wall you could
>find some AC volts :-O You can imagine that in this situation the
>problem is not of noise, but of having enought supply of replacement
>equipment, no matter how well is it protected.

I have measure 300A spikes between the bench 60Hz supply and the bench
400Hz supply (for avionics design when I was designing the electronics
for the flight data recorder). My design was to measure more than 600
lines (AC and DC sensors) from very distant points in an airframe.

Hi Toni,

You need to be more explicit in citing the values of noise found.
This is strictly necessary so not as to elevate the prospect of a
narrow band 30ï¿½V to an illusory, threatening, wide band status. You
also need to observe the techniques of input offsets and their
balance, much less their probable value compared to the actual value

of the sensor being amplified.

Analog Devices provide superlative instruction to the real world application of their products and what instruction they miss in one Application Note is invariably discussed at great length in a general App. Note elsewhere. I would suggest all who find this topic interesting to mine these general notes.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

806. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 00:26:45 UTC
From: VE3TMT <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <P04u8.20834$qX3.2704724@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 145061

There is also a smaller tower in the bottom right of # 5. Beam on it too!
I would love to have a tower setup like that. Us apartment dweller hams can
only dream....sigh!

807. "Aiwound" common-mode choke?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 00:31:10 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3cb8cdc6$0$11454$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 145063

Hello,
Is it possible to replace the 1:1 ferrite bead choke on the W5DXP's No-Tuner All-HF-Band Antenna "Shorty" version, http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp/notuner.htm, with an "air-wound" common-mode choke? Was thinking along the lines of 10 ft, 7 turns of RG-213??
Any input would be greatly appreciated :)

Cheers,
wally.

"The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you can control the people who must use the words." Philip K. Dick (1928-82).

The information transmitted is intended only for the peoples or thing to which I have sent it and may contain confidential and/or privileged material which you should not see (unless it's for you). Any pondering, forwarding or other use of, or taking of any action in due to, this irrelevant information by peoples or things other than the pleb is prohibited and is deserved of a severe spanking.
If you received this in error, please spank yourself for me and delete this message from your computer.
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808. Free IOTA Lat and LON search sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 00:31:32 UTC
From: CJ <martin@frontier.org>
Message-ID: <ubhjf64a9ebp29@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145062
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

I have included these URL's within both of my freely downloadable IOTA
lists (text and MSWord)
Downloadable IOTS Lists (revised with these URL's) at
http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=iota.html

NOTE: the following two web sites have free lat / lon search

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/

http://gnpswww.nima.mil/geonames/GNS/index.jsp

You need only the name of the island or island group
Neither site recognizes Ham Radio IOTA #'s !! 8>)

--
Thanks for the nice Usenet message...

Charles Johnston
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

809. Re: 15m hamstick problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 00:37:12 UTC
From: "Sol T. Nutz" <markbeck666@aol.comSpam>
Message-ID: <Ya4u8.27289$GS6.2872839@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 145064

why woukld you use 65 ' of coax if 25 would work? use the shortest length
coax

<ik7565@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CB4CCAF.6F8B3807@erols.com...
> I use hamsticks on my balcony rail with a LDG AT-11MP autotuner and an
> Icom 706mk2G. Every band but 15m is no problem - the AT-11MP finds a
> match on 75/40/20/10 in 1-2 seconds. But I can't load the 15m hamstick
> anywhere on 15m. I use a 1/4w counterpoise cut for the bottom of each
> band. 65' of RG-213 or 25' of RG-8X - no difference. Hamstick is
> electrically isolated from the balcony rail. 2' RG-213 jumper between
> the tuner and rig. I've tried a second 15m hamstick with same results
> so I think the hamstick is ok. But no problem getting on 17m with the
> 15m hamstick - loads on 17m just fine!! Any ideas? I'm missing lots of
> juicy DX on 15m.
>
> 73 de Ian
> N8IK
>

810. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 00:52:11 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.com
Message-ID: <5e5fccab.0204131652.7fc43612@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145065

"Thomas A. Dwenger" <kd1yq@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:<3CB845CD.7080105@netscape.net>...
> I have used the Channel Master with 10 meter yagi and 10 meter vertical
> on top, and now am using the same rotor with a full size 4 band quad. It
> works but will not hold the bearing(direction) in a strong wind. Just
> return the rotor to north after the wind stops and it resets the
> bearings(direction). It has worked for 10 years. Sure I would like the
> small Yaesu 450 but I'm cheap.

Thanks for the info. From what I've read so far, it seems that the
rotator will be able to handle what I want to do.

73! de Andy KC2SSB

811. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 00:56:23 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.com
Message-ID: <5e5fccab.0204131656.6e33377a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145066

Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote in message
news:<e8d89b3f.0204131051.526c3929@posting.google.com>...
> I need ifo about these pics checkout
> http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how
> high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and
> could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need
> another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do
> to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

Looks to me to be a multiband HF antenna.. I don't think it could be
used for FM broadcasting, considering that it's horizontally polarized
and appears to be on a rotator.

812. Re: "Aiwound" common-mode choke?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 01:37:02 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ubhna389d74ke4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145067

```
try http://www.arc.itb.ac.id/rf/arrlhbk/ch19/BroadbandBalunConstruction.html
"wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com> wrote in message
news:3cb8cdc6$0$11454$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au...
> Hello,
> Is it possible to replace the 1:1 ferrite bead choke on the W5DXP's
No-Tuner
> All-HF-Band Antenna "Shorty" version,
http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp/notuner.htm,
> with an "air-wound" common-mode choke? Was thinking along the lines of 10
> ft, 7 turns of RG-213??
> Any input would be greatly appreciated :)
>
>
> Cheers,
> wally.
>
> "The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation
> of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you can control
> the people who must use the words." Philip K. Dick (1928-82).
>
>
> ------------------------------------------------------------------------
--
> The information transmitted is intended only for the
> peoples or thing to which I have sent it and may contain
> confidential and/or privileged material which you should
> not see (unless it's for you). Any pondering, forwarding
> or other use of, or taking of any action in due to, this
> irrelevant information by peoples or things other than the
> pleb is prohibited and is deserved of a severe spanking.
> If you received this in error, please spank yourself for me
> and delete this message from your computer.
> ------------------------------------------------------------------------
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>
>
```

813. Wanted Icom AH-4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 02:11:54 UTC
From: Charles Hugg <chashugg@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Kz5u8.5796$3z3.556815@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145068

Anyone have an Icom AH-4 ant tuner for sale for a good price.
I am looking for one.
Thanks ,
Charlie Hugg, K5MBX

814. Re: Need info about these pics, Wealthy hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 02:12:27 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cb8e949_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 145069

Tower height: Those are 10 foot sections, so count them and multiply by 10. None of the pictures have the combination of clarity and full length needed to tell, but I don't think that is 200 feet. More like 130, unless there is a piece not pictured.

The antenna is as identified by other respondents, an ham antenna which covers small segments of frequencies in the 14 to 30 MHz frequency range.

Now a comment to the other hams on here: Why are there hams who can afford to abandon an installation like this, while the rest of us can only dream about having something half as good?

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
DJboutit <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:e8d89b3f.0204131051.526c3929@posting.google.com...
> I need ifo about these pics checkout
> http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how
> high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and
> could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need
> another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do
> to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

815. best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 02:16:45 UTC
From: jordan <jojabr@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ubhpks9efo11e4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145070

Hi everyone,

I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he could use my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I thought that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I use? Or is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas have to be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from a guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that much about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could help me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!

-jordan

816. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 02:19:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4075-3CB8E726-370@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145074

George, W5YR wrote:
"Generally, base loaded verticals use lower inductance then center-loaded antennas so the coil loss "can" be less due to less wire being involved."

Yes. Wire size can have a lot to do with the efficiency of either placement.

Grant Bingeman, KM5KG has an article, "Center-Loaded Whip Antenna Loss", in the July/August 1999 QEX. He says wavelengths are too long in some of the h-f bands to conviently allow full 1/4-wave whips, so they must be loaded. To get a resonant antenna with about 50 ohms drivepoint impedance, the coil cam be added at the base or at the approximate center of the whip.

A 0.1 wavelength whip typically requires about twice as much coil at its center than at its base for resonance, Grant says. But the current distribution produced by center-loading makes it easier io get a 50-ohm drivepoint, especially when the greater loss resistance of the center-loading coil is added in, so that a low SWR is produced at the base of the whip. The increased loss gives a greater bandwidth, too. Grant advises not to let the vendor convince you that this is all to the good.

Grant recommends an aluminum plate a foot-square or so under the loaded whip to stiffen the steel car roof, and to reduce the greater loss of steel vs. the aluminum. Maybe another K-40 accessory could be sold!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

817. FS Kenwood AT-130 ant tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 02:21:28 UTC
From: Charles Hugg <chashugg@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <II5u8.5825$3z3.558270@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145071

FS Nice Kenwood AT-130 ant tuner with original manual. $100, Thanks, Charlie Hugg, K5MBX

818. PDL-2 Schematics Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 02:26:51 UTC
From: highpursuit1@charter.net
Message-ID: <ubhq7j39rjfd7f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145072

Can anyone Email me the schematics for a PDL 2 base antenna. ??

Thanks!

-ERIC

819. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 02:42:55 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <P06u8.734$93.312@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 145073

That antenna has 3 wide spaced elements on 20m, 4 on 15m and 6 elements on 10m. Anyone know which ham antenna had that configuration? A close look at the guy wires shows 5 sets of guys used, with the first set at about 50 feet, then a guy set about every 30 feet thereafter. My guess, 50feet, then 80,110,140 and the last set at 170 with about 10 feet above that for rotor and mast = about 180 feet. Looking at one of the early pics the tower base appears to be fairly wide...24-30" would be my guess.
Your mileage and estimates may vary.....

Bill

"DJboutit" <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:e8d89b3f.0204131051.526c3929@posting.google.com...
> I need ifo about these pics checkout
> http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how
> high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and
> could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need
> another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do
> to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

820. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 03:11:11 UTC
From: Ron Kollman KB0ADB <kollman@swbell.net>
Message-ID: <3CB8F34E.E1B98292@swbell.net>
Source record: 145075

I had that problem small yard etc. I used a Butternut Vert. radials don't need to be over 26 feet. That is the height of the Vert. as per Instructions from Butternut. Worked good then still does, I would recommend insulated wire though. The ground ate my first set of radials LOL Oh By the way I used 500 watts No problems from Neighbors. I am now comparing a Windom to my 15 yr old Butternut, So far 2 s units better on the Butternut than the Carolina Windom (On Recieve only)..I still am working on the tests. I understand Hustler has a good Vert. 168.00 I believe. But they want "Resonate" length Radials, (On the Ground) HiHi.. Just My 2 cents

Good Luck 73
Kb0adb
Ron

Bill Nelson wrote:

> Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:
>
> > What antenna would *you* use for multiband operation in my situation?
> > 35ft. square yard, no possibility of using radials with an elevated
> > vertical antenna, and not enough space to put up a decent dipole.
>
> For even 40 meters, 35 feet is sufficient. Just keep the center section
> as high and level as possible. You can drop or fold the ends as needed.
>
> True, it will not give maximal performance, but should outdo any
> vertical.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

821. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 03:48:56 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <I_6u8.221078$Yv2.68265@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 145076

Jordan -

1. A directional antenna (traditional linear Yagi or disk directors) will likely give you the best results.

2. If you build your own avoid the Pringle can nonsense .... the RSGB and ARRL books on UHF and 2.4 GHz antenna construction are much better (check the library if you are just researching)

3. Realize that you are operating a "Part 15" device as defined by the FCC. Amateur Radio shares this allocation and many of the 802.11b devices (using the 2.4 GHz band) overlap the Amateur allocation ..... some AMSAT members have complained of interference to the 2.401 GHz AO-40 downlink.

4. The Seattle Wireless net site is very informative. Of course, normal signal path problems will exist for a 5 mile run (obstructions).

G. Beat
w9gb

The APRS SIG had an extensive "discussion" of this 2 weeks ago.

Bill's comments are below:

802.11b effectively has three non-overlapping channels... 1, 6, and 11. As I
understand it, without doing definitive research, 1 is completely in the ham band.
Channel 11 is completely outside it. I'm setting my own 802.11b equipment to channel 11
and I'm requesting that other local users do the same - when feasible. Use of
channel 11 should at least reduce the interference to the AO-40 downlink.

It's fascinating watching the local 802.11b network group, http://www.seattlewireless.net,
working through and relearning the same networking lessons we amateurs did with TCP/IP
on RF in the past 5 to 10 years. Things have changed. Now they have cheap equipment,
incredibly higher speeds (11,000,000 bps vs 1200 bps APRS) and none of the silly regulatory
restrictions.

It's incredible watching the efforts and attention to detail these non-RF hobbyists are
going through to get good RF signals. They're building working miliwatt

Microwave systems.
Way cool!

802.11b is an incredible complement to Amateur data... It gives full speed connectivity
for that last "100 feet" to the Amateur system. One of the fellows in the local wetnet group,
(Amateur TCP/IP networking - http://www.wetnet.net) has a full linux server in his jeep complete
with 802.11b hub, 144.39 APRS radio and TCP/IP connectivity to the Internet on UHF packet.
I installed JavAPRS on the hub. Several of us were in the cafe, using 802.11b to connect to
the hub, watching local APRS traffic on JavAPRS. Several others were using Xastir to connect,
via TCP/IP on 802.11b, to APRSD on the hub for their APRS connection.

73,
Bill - WA7NWP

PS. The much touted Pringles Can antenna has been found to be much overrated. Other
cans have better metals and physical sizes.

"jordan" <jojabr@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ubhpks9efo11e4@corp.supernews.com...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a
> 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he could use
> my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I thought
> that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I use? Or
> is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas have to
> be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from a
> guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that much
> about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could help
> me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!
>
> -jordan
>
>

822. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 03:53:50 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <i37u8.10267$4D6.119@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 145077

IF you are an amateur radio operator, you may find these links of interest:
(recently posted on QRZ.Com and APRS-SIG)

http://www.gbppr.org/

http://www.qsl.net/n9zia/index.html

http://www.qsl.net/kb9mwr/projects/wireless/plan.html

http://www.amateurbroadband.net/

http://opensource.instant802.com/home.php

this last one gives info on reprogramming a WAP to run LINUX
and turns your WAP into a Ham only device.

G. Beat
w9gb
"jordan" <jojabr@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ubhpks9efo11e4@corp.supernews.com...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a
> 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he could
use
> my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I thought
> that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I use? Or
> is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas have
to
> be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from a
> guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that much
> about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could
help
> me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!
>
> -jordan
>
>

823. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 03:56:31 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <P57u8.10283$4D6.840@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 145078

Jordan -

One last thought - SECURITY (which is almost non-existent today)

This is funny I was talking about this very subject when I was in CA.
Basically using 802.11b for long range network communication for two
buildings about 15 miles apart and both of them on high ground the
possibility was there for the connection but ultimately network security
fell into play since WEP is easily breakable.

N9TOW
MCSE
Network Security Specialist

"jordan" <jojabr@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ubhpks9efo11e4@corp.supernews.com...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a
> 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he could
use
> my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I thought
> that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I use? Or
> is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas have
to
> be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from a
> guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that much
> about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could
help
> me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!
>
> -jordan
>
>

824. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:05:55 UTC
From: Recordking@Hotmail.com
Message-ID: <e8d89b3f.0204132005.aef378a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145079

Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote in message
news:<e8d89b3f.0204131051.526c3929@posting.google.com>...
> I need ifo about these pics checkout
> http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how
> high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and
> could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need
> another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do
> to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

Just wanted to say that the tower is loacated in Houston Tx really
close in town like 12miles away from downtown.

825. Re: "Aiwound" common-mode choke?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:07:59 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB9009F.DE193DF0@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145080

"wally." wrote:
>
> Hello,
> Is it possible to replace the 1:1 ferrite bead choke on the W5DXP's No-Tuner
> All-HF-Band Antenna "Shorty" version, http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp/notuner.htm,
> with an "air-wound" common-mode choke? Was thinking along the lines of 10
> ft, 7 turns of RG-213?? Any input would be greatly appreciated :)

7 turns will work for the upper bands but is probably not enough inductance
for 40m. And the "Shorty" version is not All-HF-Bands as it misses 75m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

826. Re: Need info about these pics, Wealthy hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:11:01 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB90155.77BBD055@netscape.net>
Source record: 145081

Crazy George wrote:
>
> Now a comment to the other hams on here: Why are there hams who can afford
> to abandon an installation like this, while the rest of us can only dream
> about having something half as good?

Maybe he fell on hard times and couldn't afford to take it down and move
it to his new QTH.
:-)

-Bill M

827. wire on a quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:34:46 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CB9066D.1B17F973@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 145082

hello
i am considering building a quad and i was wondering which wire would be
better to use
the 14ga stranded wire or
14 ga hard drawn copperweld or copper clad over steel?
thanks for the help

828. Re: YAESU G-450A Rotor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:35:36 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <sG7u8.10455$HH5.904@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 145083

Now you know why most American rotor manufacturers are gone.

Yaesu can build and ship the product to the USA cheaper ... now service?
That is another question.

http://www.rotordoc.com/

http://www.rotorservice.com/
From Norm's site:

At Norm's Rotor Service, service is who we are. Our technicians have
experience in repairing almost all American-made rotors, even those no
longer in production, and our emphasis on quality has made NRS one of the
best-known service facilities in the country. We sometimes get phone calls
from customers who ask, "Why did you send me back a new rotor, instead of
sending back my own?" And our answer is, "That is your own rotor; it just
looks and works like new."
We warrant our work and any parts that we install in your rotor or control
box for 90 days.

(Unfortunately, we cannot accept foreign-made rotors or control units for
repair. Parts for the foreign-made units are simply not readily available in
this country.)

Greg
w9gb

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CB868BC.2E8486B1@IEEE.org...
> I'm going to buy a rotor for my 33ft rotatable dipole. The
> YAESU G-450A looks like it would more than handle the load
> at a reasonable price of $260. Opinions? Why is the 10 sq.ft.
> G-450A $110 cheaper than the 8.5 sq.ft. Hy-Gain CD-45-II?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

829. Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:36:22 UTC
From: jay vanatter <jayvan@infostations.com>
Message-ID: <3CB90746.14E01CE5@infostations.com>
Source record: 145088

Has anyone experience problems with receive with this antenna? If so were you able to fix it and how? I installed one on top of a 10 foot pole attached to a wood patio post. It tunes just fine on all bands with the advertised SWR but the receive is way down on all bands compared to my 133 foot dipole fed with ladder line. on most bands 10 15 20 and 40 the wire will be 3 to 4 S units better. On 17 the wire is as much as 6 to 7 S units better. I have just been playing with this antenna for fun to see for myself just how good or bad a Vertical dipole plays. So far I am not too impressed. Then again Maybe it is just something I am doing wrong.

830. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:39:02 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <GJ7u8.10491$4D6.749@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 145084

Andy -

The Radio Shack rotor will likely not hold up for the 3 antennas (wind load that you have described)

Here are some good reference links:

http://www.rotordoc.com/

http://www.rotorservice.com/

w9gb

"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message news:20020412104843.28321.00003673@mb-ms.aol.com...
> I was wondering if anyone could tell me if they think that a TV antenna rotator
> would be able to turn a 10m 3 element yagi without causing problems for the
> rotator. The boom is about 11.5' and the longest element is around 19'. Also on
> the same mast would be a 3 element 6m yagi (6' boom) and a 4 element 2m wire
> quad.
>
> Any opinions would be greatly appretiated! Thanks!
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Toms River, NJ USA! Grid FM29ww
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com

831. Re: "Aiwound" common-mode choke?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:42:06 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3cb90895$0$11452$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 145087

Thx,

Cheers,
wally.

"wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com> wrote in message
news:3cb8cdc6$0$11454$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au...
Hello,
Is it possible to replace the 1:1 ferrite bead choke on the W5DXP's No-Tuner
All-HF-Band Antenna "Shorty" version, http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp/notuner.htm,
with an "air-wound" common-mode choke? Was thinking along the lines of 10
ft, 7 turns of RG-213??
Any input would be greatly appreciated :)

Cheers,
wally.

"The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation
of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you can control
the people who must use the words." Philip K. Dick (1928-82).

The information transmitted is intended only for the
peoples or thing to which I have sent it and may contain
confidential and/or privileged material which you should
not see (unless it's for you). Any pondering, forwarding
or other use of, or taking of any action in due to, this
irrelevant information by peoples or things other than the
pleb is prohibited and is deserved of a severe spanking.
If you received this in error, please spank yourself for me
and delete this message from your computer.
---

832. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:42:23 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204132042.2f48317b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145085

richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote in message news:<1587-
>
> Skin depth in a good conductor is small and decreases as frequency
> increases. At 27 MHz, not really VHF by today`s standards, the K-40
> base-loaded antenna is advertised as "The world`s best CB antenna". That
> doesn`t make it so, but it isn`t the world`s worst CB antenna either.

This is a fairly good point to explain my earlier position. And
modeling hasn't had anything to do with it. On a higher band like 10m,
if you have the antenna on the roof with a good ground, I really don't
believe the difference between a base load and a center load amounts
to enough to worry about. In fact, I'd wager to say the base loaded
K-40 with it's fairly low loss coil will beat quite a few of the
cheapo center loads. Now a good center loaded antenna with a good hi-Q
coil, you might see a bit of increase, but I don't think it will be
too much. But this ONLY applies to antennas that have fairly large
roofs under them for the wavelength. On the VHF/UHF bands the
difference should be even less although a loading coil is rarely
needed, so the point is kind of mute on those bands. A low band
antenna, it's a whole new ballgame. Center loaded is almost always
better by a fairly large amount. Heck, anyone that has worked the low
bands mobile knows that. No modeling needed. I bet if you compared the
K-40 CB antenna to one of those silver bug catcher looking center
loads CB antennas you see on trucks, with both antennas in the center
of the roof, there will be little difference. But I bet if you mounted
them on a truck mirror with the lousy ground, the center load would
then likely win by a larger amount. Also, as a comment to Al on the
5/8 wave, I don't quite agree. Sure the antenna is an electrical 3/4
wave, but it's 5/8 radiator. Look at an EDZ fed with ladder line. "two
5/8's" It uses no lengthening of the antenna to 3/4 wave. You only
need to do that if you want to feed it with coax with it's low
impedance. It's the physical length of the radiator that matters. Or
thats my $2.43 cents on the subject anyway. I thought I would lump
both comments together to save time and having to do another
post...I'm tired out from all my adventures at the Belton hamfest this
weekend..Need to conserve energy. :/ MK

833. Re: KLM Satellite Ants.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 04:43:58 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <iO7u8.10513$4D6.102@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 145086

We here at M2 have decided to support the users from the now defunct KLM as best we can.

http://www.m2inc.com/

"STEPHEN HOCH" <STEPHEN.HOCH@VERIZON.NET> wrote in message news:NzMt8.1295$bn2.572@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> I recently aquired the KLM CS-2 (432 mhz) and CS-3(144 mhz) antennas in very
> vine condition. There was no paperwork available however. I would like to
> get a copy of the Paperwork if anyone has them out there please feel free to
> contact me. Scans would be great also.
>
> Steve WU3I
> wu3i@arrl.net
>
>
>

834. Re: Bad swr on a hamstick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 05:12:49 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204132112.39ffbdfe@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145089

"Jerry Oxendine" <joxendi@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:<nbHt8.65601$VM5.24737124@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>...
> DL7JSK <truckdrivingman@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:a91rrfovg01$1@news.t-online.com...
> > "Wayne and Louise" <the-irwins@cox.net> schrieb im Newsbeitrag
> > news:yv8r8.16769$oN6.217375@news1.east.cox.net...
> > > I used to use hamsticks and until I read the instructions that came with
> it,
> > > had a similar problem. You need to install a capacitor at the
> feedpoint.
> > > If my memory serves me correctly about 680pf will make a big difference.
> > > Try different values above say 370 pf and possibly as high as 820 pf.
> You
> > > might be surprised at the results
> > Do you think,a large radial net will also do the job ?
> >
> > 73
> > Tom
>
> In truth, I don't think there's much that can help a hamstick at all.
Sure there is. Add a much longer stinger than is usually used.

That is an extremely grammar school way of putting it,
> but I have used that illustration many times to show that hamsticks (on 75
> and 40 meters) lose signal as heat and are sloppy, ineffective radiators.

Mine isn't on 40m. It seems about as good as my fat coil antenna. One
of these days I compare them, but on the air seperately, there seems
to be little difference in performance. I'm over S 9 to the majority
of the people I talk to on 40m either one I use.

> Thus, you see serious mobile HF operators with those big bugcatcher coils
> and even 3" screwdrivers at times. Yes, they are "ugly" to some
> people, but, to the operators using them, they are beautiful because theirs
> is the signals that
> are getting thru.

I always get thru too. Very well in fact.
But on 75, they SUCK big time!

Maybe so on 75m as it will be so tall to work decently, but a good
stick can do very well on 40m. The problem is very few make them in
such a way. They all use too many windings and too short a stinger. I
have a stick that is 6 ft glass and just under 5 ft of stinger.
"Depends what freq I tune to" Most of the winding is at the 5 ft mark,
with little winding below. It's very light like a long fishing pole.

It kicks tail on 40m. In fact, I usually use it instead of the fat coil antenna for 40m as it's less wind load. Believe me, if there were a noticable difference, I would always use the larger coil antenna. Anyone don't believe me? We can set up a sked sometime and I'll show you. I can switch antennas fairly fast. Maybe 2-3 minutes if I'm ready for it. My homebrew 40m stick is no slouch at all. It shocks people when I tell them what I'm running. I've got a big bugcatcher like signal and never need an amp. Don't even own one for the car. It does make my car look like one of those remote control models though...Thats what a friend of mines son said anyway on a drive across Tejas....MK

835. SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 05:21:43 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <HI8u8.6166$3z3.591032@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 145090

I've been searching through all the longwire posts for answers to a few questions I have about my antenna.

I have a background as an former ASA CW interceptor and as a mobile RTTY Op, and have cut many HF antennas in the past, bur I now I quickly get lost in the technical jargon.

So w/o further a-do please allow me give it a shot.

I strung a 45' (short) longwire, (about 14 gauge bare copper wire) along the ridge beam in my attic with the end fed into 25' of TV/Satellite type shielded coax feed line.

This feed line goes straight into to my Sony ICF-SW 7600GR, by way of a coax-to-1/8 mini plug adaptor.

It seems to work well and is more sentitive and quieter than the 20' wind-out wire that came with the unit.

Question: The wire is oriented North-to-South broadside to the Pacific which is about a mile away. Can I attach a 15' branch wire or a stud off of the center of the longwire out to one side at 90 degrees to make the antenna more omni directional?

Would such a branch bleed/reduce the signal off of the long wire? In your opinion would this branch help or hurt?

For such an antenna and portable, (which does not have a ground terminal), should I ground the coax outer adaptor.

Would the regular house ground be OK?

I'm just geting back into the hobby. When I can afford to get more serious, I'd love to get re-hooked up with my old stand-by, the R-390A UUR. At that time I would also invest in a more serious outdoor antenna.

But for now any suggestions to improve my little 45 footer? This little Sony has been showing some great potential for a portable. Actually it's pretty amazing! So naturally I'd like to try to get the most out of what I have.

--
pb

836. Gas Lightening arrestors???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 05:45:33 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <rE8u8.81429$gA5.6804228@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145091

Hi All

Is the ground connection on the Gas Lightening arrestors completely isolated (under quiescent conditions) from the shield side of the In/out coax connections?

Thanks
Ed L

837. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 05:47:39 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ubi600tiokese4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145092

I find the same results. I took my CF Zepp and dropped one half of it to make a center fed inverted L. Top is at 60 feet and 51 feet on each leg. It always plays better than the Titan.

"jay vanatter" <jayvan@infostations.com> wrote in message news:3CB90746.14E01CE5@infostations.com...
> Has anyone experience problems with receive with this antenna? If so
> were you able to fix it and how? I installed one on top of a 10 foot
> pole attached to a wood patio post. It tunes just fine on all bands
> with the advertised SWR but the receive is way down on all bands
> compared to my 133 foot dipole fed with ladder line. on most bands 10
> 15 20 and 40 the wire will be 3 to 4 S units better. On 17 the wire is
> as much as 6 to 7 S units better. I have just been playing with this
> antenna for fun to see for myself just how good or bad a Vertical dipole
> plays. So far I am not too impressed. Then again Maybe it is just
> something I am doing wrong.
>

838. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 05:49:36 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ubi64132b9u0fb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145093

Drop the end of your longwire to make a vertical section.

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:Hl8u8.6166$3z3.591032@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> I've been searching through all the longwire posts for answers to a few
> questions I have about my antenna.
>
> I have a background as an former ASA CW interceptor and as a mobile RTTY
Op,
> and have cut many HF antennas in the past, bur I now I quickly get lost
in
> the technical jargon.
>
> So w/o further a-do please allow me give it a shot.
>
> I strung a 45' (short) longwire, (about 14 gauge bare copper wire) along
the
> ridge beam in my attic with the end fed into 25' of TV/Satellite type
> shielded coax feed line.
>
> This feed line goes straight into to my Sony ICF-SW 7600GR, by way of a
> coax-to-1/8 mini plug adaptor.
>
> It seems to work well and is more sentitive and quieter than the 20'
> wind-out wire that came with the unit.
>
> Question: The wire is oriented North-to-South broadside to the Pacific
which
> is about a mile away. Can I attach a 15' branch wire or a stud off of the
> center of the longwire out to one side at 90 degrees to make the antenna
> more omni directional?
>
> Would such a branch bleed/reduce the signal off of the long wire? In your
> opinion would this branch help or hurt?
>
> For such an antenna and portable, (which does not have a ground terminal),
> should I ground the coax outer adaptor.
>
> Would the regular house ground be OK?
>
> I'm just geting back into the hobby. When I can afford to get more
serious,
> I'd love to get re-hooked up with my old stand-by, the R-390A UUR. At that
> time I would also invest in a more serious outdoor antenna.

>
> But for now any suggestions to improve my little 45 footer? This little
Sony
> has been showing some great potential for a portable. Actually it's pretty
> amazing! So naturally I'd like to try to get the most out of what I have.
>
> --
> pb
>
>

839. Re: wire on a quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 05:58:55 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB91A9F.75379453@netscape.net>
Source record: 145094

Dennis Kaylor wrote:
>
> hello
> i am considering building a quad and i was wondering which wire would be
> better to use
> the 14ga stranded wire or
> 14 ga hard drawn copperweld or copper clad over steel?
> thanks for the help

From my experience I'd go with stranded. The crucial points are the corners....I dunno your mounting scheme but try to think in terms or providing some radius at the corners.
Quads do a lot of flexing and thats tough on the solid conductors, even copperweld.
Ideally, you would want to tie off the 4-segments individually and use a flexible jumper at the corners. I once used regular 16 ga solid motor wire in such a configuration and it held up well in NC wx, including a few ice-storms.
Quads are not really very 'permanent' antennas. The mechanical stress on the hub or spider is significant. I wouldn't put a quad up where I couldn't handle it for easy routine maintenance. So its a matter of what might break first.
GL,
Bill WX4A

840. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 06:17:00 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB91EDC.B4AF0934@netscape.net>
Source record: 145095

Philip wrote:
>

> I strung a 45' (short) longwire, (about 14 gauge bare copper wire) along the
> ridge beam in my attic with the end fed into 25' of TV/Satellite type
> shielded coax feed line.

At 45 feet its doubtful that there are any directional effects. Its a
'random-wire', btw. A true 'longwire' IS a directional antenna but is
several wavelengths long.
>
> This feed line goes straight into to my Sony ICF-SW 7600GR, by way of a
> coax-to-1/8 mini plug adaptor.
>
> It seems to work well and is more sentitive and quieter than the 20'
> wind-out wire that came with the unit.

You knew that would be the case :-)

> For such an antenna and portable, (which does not have a ground terminal),
> should I ground the coax outer adaptor.
>
> Would the regular house ground be OK?

The recommended suggestion amongst SWLers would be to use a 9:1 xfmr at
the tie-in point of your wire/coax. The logic here is that the
impedance is generally quite high on the random-wire and the 9:1
transformation will provide a somewhat better overall match to your
radio across the whole gamut of frequencies. You would want to ground
the 'stray' end of the transformer configuration. If your house wiring
isn't apt to be introducing noise, then that would do, but I'd prefer an
individual ground. With such a set there's no need for grounding at the
radio with such a scheme.
Some swear by the 9:1 xfmrs, others say its BS. Don't spend 39.95 on
what you can fabricate for less than a buck. You might consider posting
the question on rec.radio.shortwave and take into account the replies
pro and con.
>
> I'm just geting back into the hobby. When I can afford to get more serious,
> I'd love to get re-hooked up with my old stand-by, the R-390A UUR. At that
> time I would also invest in a more serious outdoor antenna.
>
> But for now any suggestions to improve my little 45 footer? This little Sony
> has been showing some great potential for a portable. Actually it's pretty
> amazing! So naturally I'd like to try to get the most out of what I have.

Thats a great little radio. Investigate the transformer option (its often misnomered as a balun). Unless you get into more exotic antennas, thats the first option for improvement. A simple antenna tuner would be the next step.

GL,
Bill

841. Re: Gas Lightening arrestors???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 07:04:26 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB929FA.7485906B@netscape.net>
Source record: 145096

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hi All
>
> Is the ground connection on the Gas Lightening arrestors completely isolated
> (under quiescent conditions) from the shield side of the In/out coax
> connections?
>
> Thanks
> Ed L

The ones I'm familiar with all utilize a common ground.
-Bill M

842. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 07:34:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <67cibukvorrn8pfdumdbsvnb5f67j9522o@4ax.com>
Source record: 145097

On Sat, 13 Apr 2002 21:36:22 -0700, jay vanatter
<jayvan@infostations.com> wrote:

>Then again Maybe it is just
>something I am doing wrong.

Hi Jay,

How well does it do at the height of your dipole's feedpoint?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

843. Indoor Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 07:57:18 UTC
From: VE7HBX <VE7HBX@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <yDau8.10715$6G4.274124@news1.telusplanet.net>
Source record: 145098

Okay, here it is: I live on the second floor of a 3 storey wood frame building. No Patio. Is there hope for transmitting on HF from here?

844. Re: Gas Lightening arrestors???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 09:14:54 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <GIbu8.82221$gA5.6860609@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 145099

Hi Bill

Does this mean that, if you are connecting a feed from a Dipole (PL259) thru the arrestor with the other side of the arrestor connected to the receiver via coax feed, one side of the dipole is actually grounded? If so, without a arrestor, should the shield side of a dipole b grounded?

Regards
Ed L

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message news:3CB929FA.7485906B@netscape.net...
> Ed Laughery wrote:
> >
> > Hi All
> >
> > Is the ground connection on the Gas Lightening arrestors completely isolated
> > (under quiescent conditions) from the shield side of the In/out coax
> > connections?
> >
> > Thanks
> > Ed L
>
> The ones I'm familiar with all utilize a common ground.
> -Bill M
>

845. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 09:14:57 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a9bhah$du6$10@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145100

Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote:
> That antenna has 3 wide spaced elements on 20m, 4 on 15m and 6 elements on
> 10m. Anyone know which ham antenna had that configuration? A close look at
> the guy wires shows 5 sets of guys used, with the first set at about 50
> feet, then a guy set about every 30 feet thereafter. My guess, 50feet, then
> 80,110,140 and the last set at 170 with about 10 feet above that for rotor
> and mast = about 180 feet. Looking at one of the early pics the tower base
> appears to be fairly wide...24-30" would be my guess.

Is it a Rohn tower? If so, which model?

If it is a Rohn, and installed to spec, then we can determine the maximum
height possible based on the engineering specs for the tower.

For example, with 5 guys, the max for 25G appears to be 190 feet.

If it is 45G, then up to 220 feet is allowed with 5 guys.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

846. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 09:16:55 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a9bhe6$du6$11@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145101

Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote:
> The antenna is definitely a ham radio antenna, looks to me like a big KLM
> triband (20m/15m/10m with possibly the 17m and 12m add-ons) or similar using
> those 13 elements, but it cannot be used for FM radio broadcasting. As to
> the tower height I think the 200 foot tall mentioned in a previous is a fair
> guess, that's the limit for American amateur installations. Taking the tower
> down is a professional's job with that height. It won't be inexpensive. Your
> best bet....buy the antenna with the land and then have an amateur operator
> buy it with the knowledge that he has to pay to take it down. Or consider
> donating it to a university radio club and take a good tax write off from
> it. They can pay to take it down.

If it is in good shape, why take it down? If the person is not a ham, then
build a shack and rent the shack/tower and antenna out to a local ham who
is a DX/contest fanatic.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

847. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 09:18:26 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a9bhh1$du6$12@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145102

DJboutit <Recordking@hotmail.com> wrote:
> I need ifo about these pics checkout
> http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how
> high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and
> could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need
> another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do
> to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

If you visit the site, you can determine that yourself fairly closely.
It just requires a yardstick/tapemeasure and relatively simple math.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

848. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 09:28:44 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a9bi4c$du6$13@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145103

Philip <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

> Question: The wire is oriented North-to-South broadside to the Pacific which
> is about a mile away. Can I attach a 15' branch wire or a stud off of the
> center of the longwire out to one side at 90 degrees to make the antenna
> more omni directional?

I doubt if there is significant directivity with the antenna.

Extend it or bend it or whatever you wish. For an untuned receiving
antenna, generally the longer the better.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

849. Re: Indoor Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 09:34:33 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a9bif9$du6$14@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 145104

VE7HBX <VE7HBX@hotmail.com> wrote:
> Okay, here it is: I live on the second floor of a 3 storey wood frame
> building. No Patio. Is there hope for transmitting on HF from here?

Sure, with a number of different antenna possibilites:

1) horizontal dipole indoors
2) shortened vertical indoors
3) antenna wire dropped out a window
4) dipole or vertical on the roof
5) vertical on a bracket fastened to the outside of a window

The verticals may need a counterpoise to work well. An antenna tuner may
also be needed for all of them if you want to work more than a narrow
range of frequencies.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

850. Re: 6 meter antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 09:53:46 UTC
From: azladiesaux <azladiesaux@cox.net>
Message-ID: <Kkcu8.34736$%A.2588539@news1.west.cox.net>
Source record: 145105
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Another thing to try with the DP-GH62 is to put wooden dowels thru-out to
beef it up, this will help quite a bit with strong winds

"Mark Walsh" <mark@km6xu.die.spam.die.com> wrote in message
news:a6j431$c6o$1@bob.news.rcn.net...
> "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote:
>
> > I need help picking the best 6 meter vertical antenna.
> > I think I have narrowed it down to:
> > Hy-Gain V-6R
> > Diamond DP-GH62
>
> > Has anyone ever used these two antennas and if so wich are the best in
> > radiation, gain, and quality.
>
> I've been through a couple of GH62 antennas.
> They offer great gain, but are easily destroyed by wind.
>
>

851. Re: Gas Lightening arrestors???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 10:08:22 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB95512.E4E0A0AF@icok.net>
Source record: 145106

Ed,
In a typical configuration one 'side' of the dipole
is grounded. Should it be this way? Yes, it isn't
anything unusual.
'Doc

852. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 10:14:47 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB95694.C9677305@icok.net>
Source record: 145107

Jay,
It seems to me that you're seeing the usual
difference between vert/horz polarization, than
any 'problem' with the 'GAP'.
'Doc

853. re: open wire feeder construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 10:26:22 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9blgdeom1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 145108

The advantage of open-wire line comes not from its high impedance (we would in fact prefer to have it lower) but from its low attenuation.

The HF attenuation of any line is simply 4.34*R/Zo decibels per metre -

where R is the RF conductor resistance in ohms per metre and Zo is as usual. So one way of reducing attenuation is to keep impedance high with (physically inconvenient) very wide spacing. But the best way is to have nice fat conductors. Double conductor diameters and the dB loss is halved.

A nice line is 2-inch spacing with 14 gauge wires. (50mm & 1.65mm).

This has Zo = 490 ohms. At 2 MHz attenuation = 0.039 dB per 100 feet (30m).

Attenuation increases directly proportional to squareroot of frequency. So at 30 MHz, attenuation = 0.15 dB per 100 feet which is still negligible.

But what matters is the loss with high SWR.

When SWR = 10:1 line loss is 4 times higher. When SWR = 100:1 the loss is 20 times higher. So unless you have a very long feedline there's not a lot to worry about. If you DO have a very long feedline the better option is to increase conductor diameter. To match the line to the antenna results in one-band operation - a serious matter for many amateurs.

Reg G4FGQ

--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

854. COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 11:14:53 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <Nwdu8.11928$4D6.925@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 145109

What COAX is the best for use on 160 meters through 70cm?
Belden 9913 or
LMR 400?
It will be an outside run of <100 feet not buried.

855. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 12:23:21 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB974B4.619905FC@icok.net>
Source record: 145110

JEEPMON,
Of the two, 9913 would be my choice.
'Doc

856. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 12:51:25 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CB97B4C.6E8B@erols.com>
Source record: 145111

jordan wrote:
>
> Hi everyone,
>
> I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a
> 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he could use
> my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I thought
> that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I use? Or
> is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas have to
> be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from a
> guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that much
> about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could help
> me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!
>
> -jordan

I was looking at the same thing for a different application, I wanted to get more range from my X-10 video sender. I found that I didn't need the gain I thought I did and am able to use them as they are, but when I was looking into it, I thought the easiest way would be the 20 or more turn helix. They can be made easily with 1" plastic pipe and #10 electrical house wiring and a small ground plane, see the info on GBPPR. You should be able to approach 20 dB gain. The parabolics are better, but harder to feed and bulkier. I think you would need a ham license to do what you want as you will have to increase the power levels to get out 5 miles. I'm not sure about the license, someone else will have more info on that than I. It is a perfectly doable project though, the hardest part will be matching the antenna, it may pe possible to make up a couple of antennas and hand tweak them without the use of complicated test gear, but I haven't tried that. I think too a very long quagi might be easy to make and feed, I would stay away from the yagi-uda, they tend to be pretty hard to feed and narrowbanded. Others have done this, do a search on helix antennas and you will find some europeans that have done this. If you want to do the helix antenna thing, get in touch with me, I have had some experience in helixes and can help you with the feed matching problems, there are a lot of feed methods out there that people are using that are just to complicated to reproduce and they also narrow band the inherently wide band helix.

Good Luck
Dave N3DT

857. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 12:57:58 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15493-3CB97CD6-467@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 145116

Mark, NM5K wrote:
"Sure, the antenna is an electrical 3/4 wave, but it`s a 5/8 radiator."

That`s a good point. A single element antenna doesn`t really care how it is fed at a certain spot, regarding the shape of its radiation pattern. How far it radiates depends on how much current it will take. The vertical radiation pattern mostly depends on the physical characteristics of the antenna.

A physical 3/4-wave antenna has its final 1/4 wavelength out-of-phase with its first 1/2-wavelength. That`s enough out-of-phase wavelength to be deleterious. A physical 5/8-wave antenna gives maximum gain despite the 1/8-wavelength of out-of-phase final segment.

If the 5/8-wave antenna is extended electrically, but not physically, to 3/4-wavelength, then the half-wave segment just approximately repeats the quarter-wave segment`s drive impedance at the antenna`s end feedpoint. So, it is resonant over its radials and it matches about like a quarter-wave antenna.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

858. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:00:57 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CB97D89.3F77@erols.com>
Source record: 145112

Philip wrote:
>
> I've been searching through all the longwire posts for answers to a few
> questions I have about my antenna.
>
> I have a background as an former ASA CW interceptor and as a mobile RTTY Op,
> and have cut many HF antennas in the past, bur I now I quickly get lost in
> the technical jargon.
>
> So w/o further a-do please allow me give it a shot.
>
> I strung a 45' (short) longwire, (about 14 gauge bare copper wire) along the
> ridge beam in my attic with the end fed into 25' of TV/Satellite type
> shielded coax feed line.
>
> This feed line goes straight into to my Sony ICF-SW 7600GR, by way of a
> coax-to-1/8 mini plug adaptor.
>
> It seems to work well and is more sentitive and quieter than the 20'
> wind-out wire that came with the unit.
>
> Question: The wire is oriented North-to-South broadside to the Pacific which
> is about a mile away. Can I attach a 15' branch wire or a stud off of the
> center of the longwire out to one side at 90 degrees to make the antenna
> more omni directional?
>
> Would such a branch bleed/reduce the signal off of the long wire? In your
> opinion would this branch help or hurt?
>
> For such an antenna and portable, (which does not have a ground terminal),
> should I ground the coax outer adaptor.
>
> Would the regular house ground be OK?
>
> I'm just geting back into the hobby. When I can afford to get more serious,
> I'd love to get re-hooked up with my old stand-by, the R-390A UUR. At that
> time I would also invest in a more serious outdoor antenna.
>
> But for now any suggestions to improve my little 45 footer? This little Sony
> has been showing some great potential for a portable. Actually it's pretty
> amazing! So naturally I'd like to try to get the most out of what I have.
>
> --
> pb

I wouldn't spend a lot of energy trying to improve it. Just stay away from vertical runs, although the way you are feeding it, the coax is most likely part of the antenna, not a real feed line. Try making it longer by bending it around. As long as you are not transmitting, you do not really need to worry about feedline, swr, etc. Your biggest problem will be house noise and there is probably not much you can do about that unless you turn off offending emiters.

By the way, I also was ASA, German linguist in Berlin, 78th USASASOU from '61 to'63. I have several R390A's and picked up a WJ RS-111.

Good Luck,
Dave N3DT

859. Re: Indoor Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:06:44 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CB97EE4.5AFC@erols.com>
Source record: 145113

VE7HBX wrote:
>
> Okay, here it is: I live on the second floor of a 3 storey wood frame
> building. No Patio. Is there hope for transmitting on HF from here?
Yes, get yourself some of those mobile whips, install them
horizontlally out the window smmehow and drop a 1/4 wave ground (radial
or counterpoise) down the side of the building and radiate away. You
may have to do a bit of matching and it will be very narrowbanded, but
it will work. Who knows what the radiation pattern may be. Or better
yet, find an object away from the house where you can attach the other
end of a random wire (stealth if needed) and again drop a counterpoise
down the side of the building. You definitley will need a tuner for
this one.

Dave N3DT

860. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:08:32 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CB97F50.593D@erols.com>
Source record: 145114

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> What COAX is the best for use on 160 meters through 70cm?
> Belden 9913 or
> LMR 400?
> It will be an outside run of <100 feet not buried.
Definitely 9913. Look at the attenuation charts especially at 70cm.

Dave N3DT

861. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:12:20 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB98034.D3ED2342@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145115

jay vanatter wrote:
>
> Has anyone experience problems with receive with this antenna? If so
> were you able to fix it and how? I installed one on top of a 10 foot
> pole attached to a wood patio post. It tunes just fine on all bands
> with the advertised SWR but the receive is way down on all bands
> compared to my 133 foot dipole fed with ladder line. on most bands 10
> 15 20 and 40 the wire will be 3 to 4 S units better. On 17 the wire is
> as much as 6 to 7 S units better. I have just been playing with this
> antenna for fun to see for myself just how good or bad a Vertical dipole
> plays. So far I am not too impressed. Then again Maybe it is just
> something I am doing wrong.

As you probably know, S-units vary all over the place depending on which
receiver you are using. A decent zero dB vertical will be about 6dB down
from a resonant dipole, about 8dB down from a one-wavelength dipole, and
even more down from the cloverleaf patterns of a multiple wavelength dipole.
In addition, your ground plane has a large effect on the performance of
the vertical. I installed a 1/4WL 40m vertical with 8 elevated radials.
On my 756pro, it was 2 S-units noisier and 2 S-units weaker than my 130ft
dipole fed with ladder-line, i.e. a 4 S-unit difference in performance
on the average. I heard a couple of signals over many months that were
stronger on the vertical than on the dipole. I have taken the vertical
down.

Note: All of the above comments are based on the direction of maximum gain.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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862. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:13:20 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CB97FE7.BF86CB12@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144970

hey jeep
if you look at the specs LMR400 is the best way to go
i have used 9913 and down here in florida with all this humidity and
rain you can not get the 9913 to be weather tight i have seen 9913 that
was professionally installed and after a year or two had to be removed
cause of water in the aircore
but dont listen to us guys here go to belden's site and them times
microwave and compare specs and prices
good luck

JEEPMON wrote:

> What COAX is the best for use on 160 meters through 70cm?
> Belden 9913 or
> LMR 400?
> It will be an outside run of <100 feet not buried.

863. Re: Indoor Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:17:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB9816C.D3DD167A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145117

VE7HBX wrote:
> Okay, here it is: I live on the second floor of a 3 storey wood frame
> building. No Patio. Is there hope for transmitting on HF from here?

Any chance of gaining access to the attic?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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864. Re: open wire feeder construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:21:37 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB98261.8B0DA5C0@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145118

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> The advantage of open-wire line comes not from its high impedance (we would
> in fact prefer to have it lower) but from its low attenuation.
>
> The HF attenuation of any line is simply 4.34*R/Zo decibels per metre -

The HF attenuation is inversely proportional to Z0. That certainly
seems like an advantage for a high Z0 to me, Reg. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

865. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:25:18 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB9833E.36828136@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144969

JEEPMON wrote:
> What COAX is the best for use on 160 meters through 70cm?
> Belden 9913 or LMR 400?

LMR-400 has slightly less loss but IMO, its major advantage
is that it cannot fill up with water like 9913 can.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
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866. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:32:50 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB98502.B0058865@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144971

Dave wrote:
>
> JEEPMON wrote:
> >
> > What COAX is the best for use on 160 meters through 70cm?
> > Belden 9913 or
> > LMR 400?
> > It will be an outside run of <100 feet not buried.
> Definitely 9913. Look at the attenuation charts especially at 70cm.

The Wireman's Wirebook III says that 9913 has 2.8dB attenuation per
100 ft. at 400 MHz and LM-400 has 2.4dB attenuation per 100 ft. at
400 MHz. Is that incorrect?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
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867. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:44:50 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <P4S5PGllorPHCADZBq=Z7BsRU8cP@4ax.com>
Source record: 144973

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:

>Philip wrote:

>
>The recommended suggestion amongst SWLers would be to use a 9:1 xfmr at
>the tie-in point of your wire/coax. The logic here is that the
>impedance is generally quite high on the random-wire and the 9:1
>transformation will provide a somewhat better overall match to your
>radio across the whole gamut of frequencies.

I don't know about the Sony, but many shortwave radios have connectors for both coax and and a hi-z random wire, eliminating the need for a transformer.

>>
>> But for now any suggestions to improve my little 45 footer? This little Sony
>> has been showing some great potential for a portable. Actually it's pretty
>> amazing! So naturally I'd like to try to get the most out of what I have.

If you want to try the antenna extension, it probably won't make much difference. But you can always alligator clip it to your current antenna, and compare signals with and without.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Thats a great little radio. Investigate the transformer option (its
>often misnomered as a balun). Unless you get into more exotic antennas,
>thats the first option for improvement. A simple antenna tuner would be
>the next step.
>
>GL,
>Bill

868. Re: wire on a quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 13:44:56 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <c41jbugm0911nqaai0absr4c3jlgf5eena@4ax.com>
Source record: 144972

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 04:34:46 GMT, Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
wrote:

>hello
>i am considering building a quad and i was wondering which wire would be
>better to use
>the 14ga stranded wire or
>14 ga hard drawn copperweld or copper clad over steel?
>thanks for the help

Much depends on whether you get icing conditions. Here in the desert of
So Cal, with zero icing, my quad has ordinary tinned copper wire. It's
been up about two years with no problems. We have lots of wind here but
that's about all. If I lived in an area with icing I wouldn't put up a
quad at all. They are pretty fragile compared to a well designed yagi.

Bill, W7TI

869. Re: Gas Lightening arrestors???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 14:18:57 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CB98FD1.4758F137@netscape.net>
Source record: 144974

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hi Bill
>
> Does this mean that, if you are connecting a feed from a Dipole (PL259) thru
> the arrestor with the other side of the arrestor connected to the receiver
> via coax feed, one side of the dipole is actually grounded? If so, without
> a arrestor, should the shield side of a dipole b grounded?
>
> Regards
> Ed L

Yes, its grounded. At first glance it may appear confusing. But look
at it in terms of rf currents instead of DC ground. Odds are that even
if you didn't intentionally attach a ground to your rig or coax, that it
would find an rf ground through the chassis and circuitry somehow and
thats not always a very happy (or efficient) situation.
-Bill

870. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 14:19:00 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <odgu8.20449$G72.13184@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 144975

For a current "state of the art" FM broadcasting installation ....you need an antenna with both vertical and horizontal polarization. VERY FEW, have only horizontal polarization (Knox College, IL station has horizontal polarization only, which was a rare exception).

You will also need an FCC construction permit for FM commercial broadcasting

The Tower appears to be very useable, but the yagi (tribander) antenna will have to come down (may have someone on list who would buy this).

http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Databases/mmb/fmdb/

Used antennas come available, usually through brokers. The FM antennas are usually 2, 4 or 6 bays with proper phasing lines. The overall iERP ... Power of transmitter + Gain of antenna selected + Height above average terrain (HAAN) .... must be calculated and submitted to FCC before construction and construction can commence with issuance of the FCC permit. FAA and local zoning may also apply in your area.

Commercial antennas for FM broadcasting
http://www.andrew.com/home/default.asp

w9gb

"DJboutit" <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:e8d89b3f.0204131051.526c3929@posting.google.com...
> I need ifo about these pics checkout
> http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how
> high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and
> could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need
> another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do
> to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

871. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 14:25:57 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020414102557.24126.00003465@mb-mi.aol.com>
Source record: 144976

>I think a better term is a 5/8 radiator. There are also many other ways
>of matching the antenna to 50 Ohms than by just developing the lower 1/8
>wavelength in an inductor.
>The point is, horizon gain peaks when the radiator is near 0.62
>wavelengths- and it does not matter how you match the base- coaxial
>stubs, L-C , tapped L or a simple L.
>
>Dale W4OP
>for PAR Electronics, Inc.

That's the point I was trying to make, it has to be matched
somehow, just a straight 5/8 wave element don't work.
I have had several hams want me to make them a 5/8 wave
ground plane. They are under the impression it is like a
1/4 wave ground plane just make the element longer.

Never Mind, It's not important.

73 Al Lowe N0IMW

872. Random wire antenna length

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 14:28:23 UTC
From: gil <gilpi@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <a9c3jo$po7$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144977

Not having room for dipoles and antenna restrictions in my building, I can get away with using only a long wire running from my window up to the roof in a very stelth way, and can only use anything from 30-40 ft of wire snaking around from the window with about 2/3 of the wire laying on the roof, I will be using a MFJ 971 wire tuner with no ground (Im in a third floor) I will be using low power 40-50 watts max.
All these conditions given, what would be the best solution for me, should I run the wire without a coax straight to the tuner?
And what would be the best length to use 80-20m or even 40-20m?

Need all the help i can get!

Thanks all for reading my post

Gil N2WJW

873. Re: Gas Lightening arrestors???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 14:29:36 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <Gjgu8.83746$gA5.6953416@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144978

Hi

Thanks to all for the explanations.

Regards
Ed L

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CB98FD1.4758F137@netscape.net...
> Ed Laughery wrote:
> >
> > Hi Bill
> >
> > Does this mean that, if you are connecting a feed from a Dipole (PL259)
thru
> > the arrestor with the other side of the arrestor connected to the
receiver
> > via coax feed, one side of the dipole is actually grounded? If so,
without
> > a arrestor, should the shield side of a dipole b grounded?
> >
> > Regards
> > Ed L
>
> Yes, its grounded. At first glance it may appear confusing. But look
> at it in terms of rf currents instead of DC ground. Odds are that even
> if you didn't intentionally attach a ground to your rig or coax, that it
> would find an rf ground through the chassis and circuitry somehow and
> thats not always a very happy (or efficient) situation.
> -Bill
>

874. Re: wire on a quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 15:09:50 UTC
From: Ace_On_Par3 <pwhelton@hal-pcNOSPAM.org>
Message-ID: <a9c652$30lr$1@news.hal-pc.org>
Source record: 144980

Dennis. I would be inclined to go with the CopperWeld. I had a Qaud up for several years and although the CopperWeld broke at a point where it made a bend to conform to the shape of the Quad it never did stretch. One word of warning though CopperWeld is tough as a boot. The demise of the Quad came in 1983 when a heavy duty hurricane came through the area. Even then the CopperWeld held together but the fiberglass spreaders did not. Good luck with your Quad. It's a great antenna and you will work a ton of DX with it.

73's
Pat - KZ5J
--
http://u1.netgate.net/~kirby34/rsg/wheltonp.htm

"Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
news:3CB9066D.1B17F973@tampabay.rr.com...
> hello
> i am considering building a quad and i was wondering which wire would be
> better to use
> the 14ga stranded wire or
> 14 ga hard drawn copperweld or copper clad over steel?
> thanks for the help
>

875. Re: open wire feeder construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 15:13:58 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9c6bl$129$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144979

> > The HF attenuation of any line is simply 4.34*R/Zo decibels per metre -
>
> The HF attenuation is inversely proportional to Z0. That certainly
> seems like an advantage for a high Z0 to me, Reg. :-)
> --
> cheers, CAM
>
==========

Cecil, I know you are only trying to irritate. ;o) You have forgotten I said something about preferring a lower Zo.

If, in order to reduce attenuation, Zo becomes large relative to antenna input impedances then, on the average, SWRs on the line will increase and the desired reduction in attenuation will be partly NULLIFIED.

WHEREAS, increasing conductor diameter gets directly to the root of the problem. Loss occurs only in the line conductors - so make 'em fatter.

To emphasise it is not an increase in Zo which is responsible for reducing attenuation - just look at the disaster which occurs when Zo is increased by REDUCING conductor diameter.

- -

I havn't thought much about it but to minimise loss due to SWR on the line then optimum Zo is the geometric mean of the highest and lowest dipole input impedances normally encountered.

How about Zo = Sqrt(20 * 10,000) = 450 ohms ? That limits SWR to a maximum of 22:1 which is easy for an openwire 50-feet line to manage with undetectable loss.

"Groans and nashing of teeth from G5RV salesmen."

Reg, G4FGQ

876. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 15:18:48 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <s5hu8.5832$bn2.5214@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144981

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:Nwdu8.11928$4D6.925@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> What COAX is the best for use on 160 meters through 70cm?
> Belden 9913 or
> LMR 400?
> It will be an outside run of <100 feet not buried.
>
>

If you are talking about the original Belden 9913, I would go with LMR 400. The Belden 9913 has been known to become contaminated from getting water inside the inner jacket over time and causing problems. However, there are a number of "improved" 9913 types which are direct buriable, UV resistant, and are quite good over the long run. Also, consider going with a flexible type if you plan on using a directional antenna (LMR 400UF or 9913FX)...

see
http://www.cablexperts.com/cfdocs/cat.cfm?ItemGroup=1&itmsub=0&bskt=0&c=0
for comparison specs and decent prices. I use their 9913FX (now CP1318FX) on all my antennas and it has held up very well for the past 5 years... and has slightly lower loss at the higher frequencies than LMR 400UF.

73 de W6DKN

877. Re: wire on a quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 15:31:47 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CB99F9F.F2834755@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 144982

I prefer hard-drawn stranded #14. If you bend copperweld sharply, often the copper plate will eventually crack/flake off. For a 20M Quad, the hard drawn is PLENTY strong, won't stretch, and much easier to place and adjust. At the corners use some 1/4" heavy wall PVC tubing to give a minimum bend radius, and eliminate kinking. Giving the wire at the corners a chance to slide helps immensely in high winds or icing. Works for me

'73 KI4Z

Dennis Kaylor wrote:

> hello
> i am considering building a quad and i was wondering which wire would be
> better to use
> the 14ga stranded wire or
> 14 ga hard drawn copperweld or copper clad over steel?
> thanks for the help

878. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 15:42:30 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Grhu8.7651$L1.653824@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144983

Thanks fellas! First I'll trying lengthening it about 15' by soldering on a turn at the end.

I've seen the group discussion about the balun vs. trransformer terminology here - everyone seems to agree that by either name they help on random wires. So I'll look into getting one and pounding in a separate, (non-house mains), ground.

Dave, I've been reading about the R-390's. Some say they still rank as one of the best-ever receivers, quiet as the grave... Lucky you to be able to enjoy one in the comfort of your own home! Used to use four at a time. Took them for granted.

Have you been by the ASA vets site on Yahoo?

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/armysecurityagencyvets/

There are over 1300 members and you may find some old friends. There are some German linguist members too.

Wanna go halfs on a FLR-9?

Phil
"Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CB97D89.3F77@erols.com...
> Philip wrote:
> >

> longer by bending it around. As long as you are not transmitting, you
> do not really need to worry about feedline, swr, etc. Your biggest
> problem will be house noise and there is probably not much you can do
> about that unless you turn off offending emiters.
>
> By the way, I also was ASA, German linguist in Berlin, 78th USASASOU
> from '61 to'63. I have several R390A's and picked up a WJ RS-111.
>
> Good Luck,
> Dave N3DT
>

879. Re: Need info about these pics, Wealthy hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 16:00:01 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CB9A77F.8DCB1AE0@optonline.net>
Source record: 144984

Perhaps s/he didn't "abandon" it. Perhaps s/he died.

-=-
Alan

Crazy George wrote:

> Now a comment to the other hams on here: Why are there hams who can afford
> to abandon an installation like this, while the rest of us can only dream
> about having something half as good?

880. Delta 4 gas plug replacement source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 16:03:50 UTC
From: Jeff Brown <jbrown21@sprynet.com>
Message-ID: <3CB9A866.3607EFA4@sprynet.com>
Source record: 144985

Anyone recommend a site to replace the arc plug thingy that
protects the Delta 4 antenna switch? Just reolized mine is
over 10 years old!
Jeff

881. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 16:31:21 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <t9iu8.89515$oN6.1966061@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 144986

Dead weight is rarely an issue with rotors, when you start adding vertical mast with stacked
antennas the windloading and side moments start to multiply. I'd be more worried
about the lateral stresses. The ten meter beam alone mounted close to the rotor might work,
but....

Pete

"vhfradiobuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.com> wrote in message
news:5e5fccab.0204121404.f85d2b3@posting.google.com...
> 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3CB70CF0.338F798D@icok.net>...
> > Andy,
> > Short and simple. No, it won't do a very good job
> > of it. The 10 meter antenna by it's self? Maybe, but
> > when you add the other two antennas in to the equation,
> > I think you will exceed the abilities of almost all the
> > usual TV rotors. If you can find one of the old CD-73's,
> > it might do okay but you would be better off with one of
> > the smaller 'ham' rotors.
> > 'Doc
> >
> > PS - It isn't the weight, it's the wind loading that gets you.
>
> Just checked the specs, and it supposedly handles 70mph wind load. Do
> you think this would support what I want to put up? The 6m 3 ele yagi
> is an MFJ antenna, hollow alluminum elements and mast and the 2m 4 ele
> quad is made of wire with wooden spreaders and the mast is made of
> PVC. The rotator can also handle up to 99 pounds of vertical weight.
> I'd be using a standard 5' mast from Rat Shack. Add the Maco M103 to
> that and do you still think I'd have problems?

882. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 16:45:39 UTC
From: David Cook <nospam.davepc2@oz.net>
Message-ID: <Smiu8.12927$HH5.1236@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144987

Robert Cringley wrote a couple of great articles on this very subject:
http://www.pbs.org/cringely/pulpit/pulpit20010628.html
http://www.pbs.org/cringely/pulpit/pulpit20010712.html

Associated with the articles, he has some links to other Web sites, some of which show you how to build/buy high gain antennas:
http://www.pbs.org/cringely/like/like20010628.html
http://www.pbs.org/cringely/like/like20010712.html

I found that I couldn't quite hit my AP from the other end of the house, so I built a simple corner reflector out of cardboard and aluminum foil and placed my AP in the vertex. It doesn't give as much gain as a you would need, but it certianly proves the concept.

-- Dave, WA0TTN

"jordan" <jojabr@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ubhpks9efo11e4@corp.supernews.com...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a
> 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he could
use
> my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I thought
> that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I use? Or
> is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas have
to
> be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from a
> guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that much
> about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could
help
> me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!
>
> -jordan
>
>

883. Re: Random wire antenna length

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 16:46:20 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9cbos$40q$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144988

Hi Gil,

Put the transmitter not too far from the window.

Place the tuner in a convenient operating position near the window.

Bring the wire through the window frame via a short length of plastic-insulated wire. Or line a hole with a plastic tube. If its a plastic window frame just drill a small hole. Slope holes and wire downwards to discourage entry of rainwater.

Bring the antenna wire into the room and take it to the tuner. Do not include any coax. My indoors wire is about 3 feet.

You DO have a fairly good ground system - the domestic metal pipe plumbing system + mains ground at the power socket.

Use a big alligator clip to connect the transmitter+tuner ground to the nearest water pipe, preferably a pipe which takes the shortest route to the incoming water main. Or use two pipes which take separate routes such as hot and cold.

The nearer everything is to the window the less likely you might have significant RF in the shack. But with 50 watts you should be OK. Bear in mind EVERBODY has RF in the shack all the time. But first time you hold down the key listen for squarks from the floors above and below. Begin with 20 watts. You won't hear anything and from then on you can proceed to call CQ DX with full confidence. Listen around. The best bands for you will soon be apparent. Don't rule out 160m.

If necessary give the tuner extra assistance with external home-made coils or a capacitor, either in series or in shunt with the incoming antenna wire. Try all 4 possibilities. My extra assistance has always been on the window ledge ! Never had any problems.

Reg, G4FGQ
http://www.g4fgq.com

==========

gil wrote
> Not having room for dipoles and antenna restrictions in my building, I can
> get away with using only a long wire running from my window up to the roof
> in a very stelth way, and can only use anything from 30-40 ft of wire
> snaking around from the window with about 2/3 of the wire laying on the
> roof, I will be using a MFJ 971 wire tuner with no ground (Im in a third
> floor) I will be using low power 40-50 watts max.

> All these conditions given, what would be the best solution for me, should
I
> run the wire without a coax straight to the tuner?
> And what would be the best length to use 80-20m or even 40-20m?
>
> Need all the help i can get!
>
> Thanks all for reading my post
>
> Gil N2WJW
>
>

884. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 16:55:44 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9ccag$5b0$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144989

A simple antenna tuner would be
> >the next step.
==========

NO, NO, NO. NOT an antenna tuner. Get a preselector.

885. Re: open wire feeder construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 17:18:30 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB9B9E6.F6F6BB13@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144990

Reg Edwards wrote:
> How about Zo = Sqrt(20 * 10,000) = 450 ohms ? That limits SWR to a
> maximum of 22:1 which is easy for an openwire 50-feet line to manage with
> undetectable loss.

Sounds like another advantage for high Z0 feedline, Reg. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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886. Re: wire on a quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 17:20:37 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB9BA65.1EBD1BB4@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144991

Mark Hall wrote:
> I prefer hard-drawn stranded #14. If you bend copperweld sharply, often the
> copper plate will eventually crack/flake off. For a 20M Quad, the hard
> drawn is PLENTY strong, won't stretch, and much easier to place and adjust.
> At the corners use some 1/4" heavy wall PVC tubing to give a minimum bend
> radius, and eliminate kinking. Giving the wire at the corners a chance to
> slide helps immensely in high winds or icing. Works for me

My favorite wire for a quad is stranded copperweld.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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887. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 17:26:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rjbjbuom1fvkrqapr8ro1csfn8r11er1lt@4ax.com>
Source record: 144992

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 08:12:20 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

> I installed a 1/4WL 40m vertical with 8 elevated radials.
>On my 756pro, it was 2 S-units noisier and 2 S-units weaker than my 130ft
>dipole

Hi Cecil,

I'll ask you the same question not responded to elsewhere in this
thread: How well did your 1/2WL vertical do at the same height as your
dipole?

Do we dare compare on equal basis anymore, or is it no longer obvious
that the actual boon is in height?

These kinds of ad hoc comparison impelled me to observe in yet another
thread (similarly without response):
>>A 5/8 wave mounted on the back corner of a small car,
>>A 1/4 wave mounted on the top of a van,
>>Which do you think works better ?
>makes as much sense about antennas as the query
> An 18 element beam buried in my back yard;
> A 0.1 wave mounted in my attic;
> Which do you think works better?
>Such debate could rage over a myriad of good and bad antennas without
>any examination of what makes them good or bad.

Such lack of discussion reminds me of the days when fractal ground
warmers were proclaimed technically superior with the "proof" of
testimonials ... the same self-serving method used to promote the EH
and CFA to sainthood.

Blame the embarrassment of the common adage
"more wire higher up"
serving nearly every query for improvement - the embarrassment being
there would be nothing more left to say. (how loathsome for a
newsgroup :-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

888. Re: open wire feeder construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 17:48:47 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <acfjbu4p98n8r0k8vteipjpfhpi3grn083@4ax.com>
Source record: 144993

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 10:26:22 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>The advantage of open-wire line comes not from its high impedance (we would
>in fact prefer to have it lower) but from its low attenuation.
>
snip
>
>A nice line is 2-inch spacing with 14 gauge wires. (50mm & 1.65mm).
>
>This has Zo = 490 ohms. At 2 MHz attenuation = 0.039 dB per 100 feet (30m).
>
snip
>
>But what matters is the loss with high SWR.
>
... and the discussion never returns to the obvious next, simple step,
the same two lines closer together (which would negate the parenthetic
preference stated above and obviously unsupportable in the logic
offered).

Cecil has covered this many, many times before with far simpler
discussion. Punchinello, you stumble too often when trying to dance
your old wife's reel in your Don's robes - but it does serve to amuse.
(keeps me goin' ;-)

Thanx & 73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

889. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 18:00:05 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB9C3A5.A97D568@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144994

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
>
> > I installed a 1/4WL 40m vertical with 8 elevated radials.
> >On my 756pro, it was 2 S-units noisier and 2 S-units weaker than my 130ft
> >dipole

> I'll ask you the same question not responded to elsewhere in this
> thread: How well did your 1/2WL vertical do at the same height as your
> dipole?

The vertical was 20 feet higher than the dipole. I was afraid it was
going to get hit by lightning.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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890. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 18:09:52 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB9C5F0.4CE9576A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144995

CAM wrote:
>
> Richard Clark wrote:
> >
> > CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> >
> > > I installed a 1/4WL 40m vertical with 8 elevated radials.
> > >On my 756pro, it was 2 S-units noisier and 2 S-units weaker than my 130ft
> > >dipole
>
> > I'll ask you the same question not responded to elsewhere in this
> > thread: How well did your 1/2WL vertical do at the same height as your
> > dipole?
>
> The vertical was 20 feet higher than the dipole. I was afraid it was
> going to get hit by lightning.

Actually, the average height of the vertical was equal to the average
height of the dipole. It's not fair to compare the two antennas when
the top of the vertical is the same height of the dipole or when the
bottom of the vertical is the same height as the dipole. The same
average height is the fair comparison.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

891. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 18:32:05 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <FWju8.8062$L1.673221@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144996

I spliced/soldered wire to lengthen it to 57 feet which should be optimized for 4,500-12,00 khz.

I ran the new length at 90 degrees on about a 25 degree downslope in-between roof rafters. While not a vertical maybe this downslope, combined with the right angle turn, will help give me more directions.

Then again, maybe it won't do squat! Anyway at least I won't be driven crazy just thinking about doing it, "I wonder, what if..."

I have the Sony AN-LP1 which is an active loop with, I beleive a preselector/tuner. It works very well and the combined selector and noise filter are very effective in reducing noise. I'll look into this type of hardwaref ri my random wire.

But the random wire is definitely more senstitive. Seems lie there is better signal clarity too. Like you are getting it raw.

BTW I've read some posts of Sony ICF-SW7600G owners stating that too much wire over loads the front end of the Sony and can even blow it out.

Therefore I wonder whether a xfmr would be safe.

Nevertheless I like the idea very much. Correct me if I am wrong, but I gather the xfmr is a 9:1 step-up that step up the RF signal strength to the radio?

Sounds terrific.

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:a9ccag$5b0$1@helle.btinternet.com...
> A simple antenna tuner would be
> > >the next step.
> ==========
>
> NO, NO, NO. NOT an antenna tuner. Get a preselector.
>
>
>

892. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 19:00:01 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <jrjjbuoaha64upt17ghs2pupptkoh5j9fo@4ax.com>
Source record: 144997

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 13:09:52 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>CAM wrote:
>>
>> Richard Clark wrote:
>> >
>> > CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
>> >
>> > > I installed a 1/4WL 40m vertical with 8 elevated radials.
>> > >On my 756pro, it was 2 S-units noisier and 2 S-units weaker than my 130ft
>> > >dipole
>>
>> > I'll ask you the same question not responded to elsewhere in this
>> > thread: How well did your 1/2WL vertical do at the same height as your
>> > dipole?
>>
>> The vertical was 20 feet higher than the dipole. I was afraid it was
>> going to get hit by lightning.
>
>Actually, the average height of the vertical was equal to the average
>height of the dipole. It's not fair to compare the two antennas when
>the top of the vertical is the same height of the dipole or when the
>bottom of the vertical is the same height as the dipole. The same
>average height is the fair comparison.

Hi Cecil,

Fair? Turn your dipole 90ï¿½ UP at the drive point!

You are not arguing fairness, you are arguing inertia - you don't want
to (or cannot) hike the antenna that high, but you do want to compare
the two (obviously different antennas) as though they are on equal
basis.

The fact remains, height is the key and a dipole rotated as I describe
is the proper comparison. If through some accident of the lower arm
striking earth were to occur, the vertical design is perfectly willing
to shift it to a ground plane. I am fully aware that this means more
work (heaven forfend), but it would put to bed the old wives tale that
the horizontal is better (simply put, it is easier and that is not a
technical argument - it is an implementation shortcut).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

893. Opening the Case of an old Heathkit Mohican GC-1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 19:19:17 UTC
From: Wayne Watson <mtnviews@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CB9D633.72F9A182@earthlink.net>
Source record: 144998

For a photo of the rcvr see
<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1346089000>
I would like to get into the insides of the receiver, so I can replace the external headphone jack.
I've unscrewed a lot of external screws. I can move the interior chassis slightly forward but the
antenna sticks through the top from the chassis. It looks like
the lid might be opened by prying up along the seams along the sides. Getting the seam open has not
worked so far. Any ideas what the trick might be?

--
Wayne T. Watson (121.015 Deg. W, 39.262 Deg. N, 2,701 feet), Nevada City, CA

"I'm not a complete idiot. Some parts are missing." -- Anon

Web Page: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews
Imaginarium Museum: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews/imaginarium.html

894. Opening the Case of an old Heathkit Mohican GC-1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 19:19:41 UTC
From: Wayne Watson <mtnviews@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CB9D649.922315FC@earthlink.net>
Source record: 144999

For a photo of the rcvr see
<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1346089000>
I would like to get into the insides of the receiver, so I can replace the external headphone jack.
I've unscrewed a lot of external screws. I can move the interior chassis slightly forward but the
antenna sticks through the top from the chassis. It looks like
the lid might be opened by prying up along the seams along the sides. Getting the seam open has not
worked so far. Any ideas what the trick might be?

--
Wayne T. Watson (121.015 Deg. W, 39.262 Deg. N, 2,701 feet), Nevada City, CA

"I'm not a complete idiot. Some parts are missing." -- Anon

Web Page: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews
Imaginarium Museum: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews/imaginarium.html

895. Receiving only ! HF Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 19:26:27 UTC
From: Larina46@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <63106154.0204141126.45e69776@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145000

Hi all,

I'm planning to install a HF Antenna for receiving only (WXFAX).
What's the simplest way to do that and get good reception?
We've got a 50ft. WOODEN Mast.
Thanks
Thor

896. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 19:33:12 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB9D973.FBDC7240@icok.net>
Source record: 145001

One big enough to handle at least 3 sq. feet...
'Doc

897. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 19:58:01 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB9DF49.C9E603DB@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145002

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 13:09:52 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> wrote:
>
> >CAM wrote:
> >>
> >> Richard Clark wrote:
> >> >
> >> > CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> >> >
> >> > > I installed a 1/4WL 40m vertical with 8 elevated radials.
> >> > >On my 756pro, it was 2 S-units noisier and 2 S-units weaker than my 130ft
> >> > >dipole
> >>
> >> > I'll ask you the same question not responded to elsewhere in this
> >> > thread: How well did your 1/2WL vertical do at the same height as your
> >> > dipole?
> >>
> >> The vertical was 20 feet higher than the dipole. I was afraid it was
> >> going to get hit by lightning.
> >
> >Actually, the average height of the vertical was equal to the average
> >height of the dipole. It's not fair to compare the two antennas when
> >the top of the vertical is the same height of the dipole or when the
> >bottom of the vertical is the same height as the dipole. The same
> >average height is the fair comparison.
>
> Fair? Turn your dipole 90ï¿½ UP at the drive point!

Why would I want to complicate the mounting and turn a superior
antenna into a mediocre one?

> You are not arguing fairness, you are arguing inertia - you don't want
> to (or cannot) hike the antenna that high, but you do want to compare
> the two (obviously different antennas) as though they are on equal
> basis.
>
> The fact remains, height is the key and a dipole rotated as I describe
> is the proper comparison. If through some accident of the lower arm
> striking earth were to occur, the vertical design is perfectly willing
> to shift it to a ground plane. I am fully aware that this means more
> work (heaven forfend), but it would put to bed the old wives tale that
> the horizontal is better (simply put, it is easier and that is not a
> technical argument - it is an implementation shortcut).

What I find interesting is that you think having the top of both antennas at the same height is unfair but having the bottom of both antennas at the same height is fair. Having the tops at the same height is unfair to the vertical and having the bottoms at the same height is unfair to the dipole. IMO, it is the average height that is a fair. That still makes the vertical taller than the dipole.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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898. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 19:59:17 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CB9DF95.95C28535@IEEE.org>
Source record: 145003

'Doc wrote:
> One big enough to handle at least 3 sq. feet...
> 'Doc

Unfortunately, the Radio Shack rotors don't specify wind loading.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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899. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 20:04:49 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB9E0DC.3EA63448@icok.net>
Source record: 145004

vhfradiobuff,
The thing that most rotors fall short in is 'braking'
torgue, and how well they hold still in a high wind. Most
all of the 'TV' rotors use a friction brake that isn't all
that effective, just not strong enough to keep a fairly
large antenna(s) from spinning like a weather vane. The
larger rotors have a corresponingly larger brake. I have
no idea what 'R.S.' sells any more so can't really give you
a definit answer. I would tend to think a 'TV' rotor won't
be large enough to handle your antennas.
'Doc

900. Re: Opening the Case of an old Heathkit Mohican GC-1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 20:05:52 UTC
From: Jim Weir <jim@rst-engr.com>
Message-ID: <ubjont3t09ko0c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145007

And this has to do with antennas...what?

Jim

"Wayne Watson" <mtnviews@earthlink.net> wrote in message

901. Re: Receiving only ! HF Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 20:10:06 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB9E219.8C8A27E7@icok.net>
Source record: 145005

Thor,
I think I'd put the mast as far from your radio
as possible and just run a wire out to it. Length
shouldn't be to critical, but longer is 'better'.
You might also try puttin the mast as close as you
can to the radio and running a wire up the mast.
'Doc

902. Re: Opening the Case of an old Heathkit Mohican GC-1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 20:12:59 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CB9E2C6.B457848E@icok.net>
Source record: 145006

Wayne,
Try unscrewing the antenna. Most 'through case' antennas
of that era can be unscrewed.
'Doc

903. Re: Opening the Case of an old Heathkit Mohican GC-1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 20:26:11 UTC
From: Wayne Watson <mtnviews@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CB9E5E3.F6B73A38@earthlink.net>
Source record: 145008

Watt! The rcvr has an antenna hooked to it. That's watt. I later found a shortwave NG. Also this NG
has is seldom trod on by SPAMers, so chances are I won't get commercial SPAM. Further, most people
working with antennas have sw rcvrs, so one might expect them to be familiar with such things.
That's watt. Now watt?

Jim Weir wrote:

> And this has to do with antennas...what?
>
> Jim
>
> "Wayne Watson" <mtnviews@earthlink.net> wrote in message

--
Wayne T. Watson (121.015 Deg. W, 39.262 Deg. N, 2,701 feet), Nevada City, CA

"I'm not a complete idiot. Some parts are missing." -- Anon

Web Page: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews
Imaginarium Museum: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews/imaginarium.html

904. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 20:40:33 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <93pjbug6nl3qdren0fq5a731usjmnjql72@4ax.com>
Source record: 145009

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 14:58:01 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Having the tops at the same height is unfair
>to the vertical and having the bottoms at the same height is unfair to
>the dipole.

Hi Cecil,

Still arguing fair?

The fact remains as I put it originally
>Blame the embarrassment of the common adage
> "more wire higher up"
>serving nearly every query for improvement

This is about can't do it or won't do it - a rather more mundane,
non-technical issue of limited ability than fairness. Inability is
certainly germane to the practical, implementation issue, but it is
not a suitable technical argument against verticals.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

905. Re: Opening the Case of an old Heathkit Mohican GC-1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 21:32:28 UTC
From: Wayne Watson <mtnviews@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CB9F572.922F3737@earthlink.net>
Source record: 145011

Amazing. That worked. Thanks very much. I've never heard of screw on/off antennas.

P.S. Jim, ahem...

'Doc wrote:

> Wayne,
> Try unscrewing the antenna. Most 'through case' antennas
> of that era can be unscrewed.
> 'Doc

--
Wayne T. Watson (121.015 Deg. W, 39.262 Deg. N, 2,701 feet), Nevada City, CA

"I'm not a complete idiot. Some parts are missing." -- Anon

Web Page: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews
Imaginarium Museum: http://home.earthlink.net/~mtnviews/imaginarium.html

906. Giovanni D2T Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 21:49:53 UTC
From: Jason Ingram <jason.ingram@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <B8DFAA01.3DC0%jason.ingram@ntlworld.com>
Source record: 145010

Has anybody had an experience of this antenna, considering it's size and bandwidth is it any good?.

Cheers

Jason
G7BSK

907. Re: Opening the Case of an old Heathkit Mohican GC-1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 22:09:45 UTC
From: Jim Weir <jim@rst-engr.com>
Message-ID: <ubjvhe212qcd0d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 145012

Sorry. Missed the question.

Jim

"Wayne Watson" <mtnviews@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:3CB9E5E3.F6B73A38@earthlink.net...
> Watt!

908. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 22:12:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <assjbucfs3mhp7bj1fgj6h6b360mb9q7mn@4ax.com>
Source record: 145013

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 14:58:01 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Having the tops at the same height is unfair
>to the vertical and having the bottoms at the same height is unfair to
>the dipole.

Hi Cecil,

Let's look at "fair" on your terms.

You are limited to 37 feet height for horizontals, it takes two
vertical supports robust enough to withstand the tension of an 137
foot dipole where a taller single vertical support can obviously
support a higher vertical radiator (you did it already). "Fair"
seems to be limited to horizontals without regard to the overkill in
their design for vertical supports when compared to a simple
vertical's support requirements.

You choose 40M to compare a quarter wave vertical to a full wave (not
half wave) horizontal (in its best direction). "Fair" seems to be
limited to horizontals without regard to the inherent higher gain of
the longer dipole and favoring a lobe. "Fair" also seems to be immune
from the consideration of a contact sitting in that null of the
unrotatable 137 foot dipole.

Let's consider this from another angle. The same height limit, 37
feet, but a more suitable band like 20M for comparison (and not just
what happens to work for what is already in place). Further, lets
place a halfwave dipole up there to compare to a halfwave dipole
("fair"?).

The best launch angle for the horizontal over medium ground (unlikely
- but still a start) is found with
7.68 dBi @ 26ï¿½
Do exactly as I asked, turn the dipole 90ï¿½ to the vertical and find
0.96 dBi @ 14ï¿½
and your general argument is supported by technical if not "fair"
means - at least within the limitations of your site.

Let's lift that vertical dipole so that its lower limb is at the
feedpoint height of the horizontal (also nearly doable by you for this
model) and find
1.25 dBi @ 14ï¿½
again supporting your general argument, but clearly not the specific
argument that
>having the bottoms at the same height is unfair to the dipole.

Now, if we were to instead consider the goal of how effective we were
at a low angle (say 10ï¿½) then we would find for the last vertical
1.4 dBi @ 10ï¿½
or at the lower height (both feed points at the same height, 37 feet)
0.6 dBi @ 10ï¿½
and the same dipole exhibits
3.2 dBi @ 10ï¿½
again supporting your general argument, but clearly not the specific
argument that
>having the bottoms at the same height is unfair to the dipole.
nor the other specific statements.

As I pointed out, no one seems interested in equivalence, just
"fairness;" which in its own right seems to be more about insecurity
than technical analysis. "Fairness" also seems to generate a clutter
of statements that in the end were entirely unnecessary and certainly
wrong.

Leave Old Wive's tales to Punchinello, his dancing is more
entertaining.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

909. Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 22:20:24 UTC
From: Carl Walthall <n3qom@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <Ignu8.23951$G72.16794@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 145014
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Hi All

I have a 1998 Ford Expedition that I would like to put a 2 meter radio in.
Can someone tell me the best position to mount the radio an antenna so that
I dont damage the SUV?

Thanks Carl

910. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 22:40:29 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204141440.5431a965@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145015

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
> > The vertical was 20 feet higher than the dipole. I was afraid it was
> > going to get hit by lightning.
>
> Actually, the average height of the vertical was equal to the average
> height of the dipole. It's not fair to compare the two antennas when
> the top of the vertical is the same height of the dipole or when the
> bottom of the vertical is the same height as the dipole. The same
> average height is the fair comparison.

What about the radials? You know, the lower half of the antenna. They don't count? This is the same as "tilting a dipole vertical. If you had a dipole at 40 ft, and tilted it vertical, would you lower it an 1/8 wave to make it equal in height compared to the horizontal dipole? I hope not.. When I had a dipole at 36 ft, and my GP at 36 ft, I considered them at equal heights as far as wavelength above ground and the effects of ground to the antennas. Counting the sloping radials, the "average height" of the antennas was clearly equal. The lower half of the antenna was below the dipole, even at it's highest point where it was nearly equal. The flaw in your way of "averaging" the height is the effects of ground to each antenna. They should be appx equal and they will be if both are mounted at the same height at the feedpoint. Also this places the point of maximum current at about the same height for either antenna. Your vertical had a clear disadvantage from the git-go. I consider it being half the height of your dipoles if they were at 35-40 ft. And unfortunately you didn't use enough ground radials for the low height either. This further flawed the comparison which I don't think was fair at all. But I've already harped on that about a month or two ago...:/ MK

911. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 22:45:08 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204141445.3ca452ca@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145016

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message

P.S. I noticed I referred to your radials as ground radials.. I
probably should have just said radials. I don't want to imply that I
think they should be on the ground for an elevated antenna. MK

912. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 22:56:51 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.com
Message-ID: <5e5fccab.0204141456.27b53cf5@posting.google.com>
Source record: 145017

"w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<GJ7u8.10491$4D6.749@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>...
> Andy -
>
> The Radio Shack rotor will likely not hold up for the 3 antennas (wind load
> that you have described)
>
> Here are some good reference links:
>
> http://www.rotordoc.com/
>
> http://www.rotorservice.com/
>
> w9gb
>

Are you sure? The 4 ele 2m quad is made of copper wire with wooden
spreaders and the boom is PVC - very lightweight and the MFJ 3 ele 6m
yagi is made from hollow alluminum elements, and has a hollow boom and
only weighs 2.5 pounds. The rotator is rated at 99 pounds of vertical
weight and the thrust bearings can handle up to 250 pounds. The
windload breaking system is up to 70 mph.

913. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 23:08:26 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CBA0B48.5C529602@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 145018
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

carl
i dont know the lay out of the SUV but i would suggest mounting it where the
ashtray is unless you smoke then you can go with one of those radios that has
a removable face plate then mount the radio under the seat and the faceplate on
the dash somewhere
as for an antenna a 5/8 wave on a magmount on the roof would be good

Carl Walthall wrote:

> Hi All
>
> I have a 1998 Ford Expedition that I would like to put a 2 meter radio in.
> Can someone tell me the best position to mount the radio an antenna so that
> I dont damage the SUV?
>
> Thanks Carl

914. Re: Random wire antenna length

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 23:09:20 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9d270$40s$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144919

> And what would be the best length to use 80-20m or even 40-20m?
==========

All of it. Can you can make an inverted-L of some sort as high as possible
? If you don't want it to be too conspicuous use thin wire like 22 AWG
enamelled when in the clear. It won't break under its own weight. Use thin
plastic insulated wire when it runs over a roof or hangs down a wall.

Regards from Reg G4FGQ
http://www.g4fgq.com

915. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 23:16:19 UTC
From: Gary Glaenzer <nobulltrans@mchsi.com>
Message-ID: <75ou8.14340$HH5.1600@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144920
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

radio:

where it is convenient and out of the way of ashes, spills, and water from
open windows

antenna:

dead center on the roof.............if you can't bear to put a 3/4" hole in
the roof, you don't really need a radio in the vehicle

"Carl Walthall" <n3qom@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:Ignu8.23951$G72.16794@sccrnsc01...
> Hi All
>
> I have a 1998 Ford Expedition that I would like to put a 2 meter radio in.
> Can someone tell me the best position to mount the radio an antenna so
that
> I dont damage the SUV?
>
> Thanks Carl
>
>
>
>
>

916. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-14 23:47:05 UTC
From: Nathan <twilitedaves3@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <Zxou8.8828$L1.726650@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144921
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Someone tries to make an alternative
and constructve idea about an alternate
method of mounting an antenna, and some
A-H makes snide remarks. How typical of
some ham radio operators. Do us a favor
Gary, go back to 75 meters or 14.313

Jeeze, what schmucks this hobby seems to attract.

"Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net> wrote in message
news:ka6t8.30424$7F1.10780@nwrddc02.gnilink.net...
> GEE bernie - you didn't bother to actually READ the beginning post in this
thread at ALL, did you!
>
> Or do ya simply have a comprehension problem?
>
> --
> Gary - KJ6Q

> "Bernie" <drogers22@aol.com> wrote in message
> news:Oq1t8.5538$3P4.482459@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > The other alternative is a free-standing tower
> > or use ordinary length of heavy-gauge pipe
> > on the chimney with two or more sets of
> > strap-mount assy's. I've been using the
> > latter to support an old TH3-MK3 Beam
> > fo close to 20 years with no problems.
> > Beam is 10 feat above the peak of the roofline
> > on two 8' sections of steel mast with a rotor
> > in the middle. No guys needed and it's survived
> > several thunderstorms and one near-pass hurricane

Thanks Bernie. Pay no attention to the thorns and sniff the roses
[few there be in ham radio lately it seems..typified by the thorny one above]
Guess someone shit in his Wheaties last week....grin

917. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 00:11:30 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <SUou8.24309$G72.17705@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 144922

Assuming a lossles transformer, power out is equal to power in. Being a passive device, there is no way to get any gain. The reason for the transformer is impedance matching and the added benefit that the antenna is at DC ground, draining static before it has a chance to go through your radio. Yes, they do help. The amount of effect depends on antenna and coax length. They are easy and cheap to make. Give it a try. The commercial one work as well as the homemade ones but cost 5 times as much.
--
CW
KC7NOD
Web Page http://www.kc7nod.20m.com

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:FWju8.8062$L1.673221@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
>>
> Nevertheless I like the idea very much. Correct me if I am wrong, but I
> gather the xfmr is a 9:1 step-up that step up the RF signal strength to
the
> radio?
>
> Sounds terrific.
>
> "Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
> news:a9ccag$5b0$1@helle.btinternet.com...
> > A simple antenna tuner would be
> > > >the next step.
> > ==========
> >
> > NO, NO, NO. NOT an antenna tuner. Get a preselector.
> >
> >
> >
>
>

918. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 00:14:49 UTC
From: ardujenski@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020414201449.05595.00003019@mb-cd.aol.com>
Source record: 144923

Seems kind of odd no one really addressed WHAT signals? Were they local or DX? Lobe patterns from my limited knowledge are often not taken into account. The GAP is a relatively low angle antenna and therefore signals coming in at high angles will be lower than with a dipole. But also a dipole used at a higher band will have some deep nulls and also experience lower signal strength in those nulls. I find that doing A-B tests with my INVERTED-L and GAP TITAN and find the Inverted -L does do much better on 80m close in and it varies on DX stations.

The elevation of the GAP has minimal affect but location of surrounding structures will also play a role.

A poor solder connection in any of the connections can have an affect on receive performance also even though the antenna tunes up on an ATU. BEEN THERE AND DONE THAT!

ALL ANTENNAS ARE COMPROMISES! Knowing these limitations help you make good decisions on selection and help you avoid unrealistic expectations.

I have had my GAP TITAN for 3 years and find it does well QRP and QRO.

Alan KB7MBI

919. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 00:16:39 UTC
From: Gollywog <_eng@ilos.net>
Message-ID: <HZou8.31689$Kq4.1378705@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 144924

"jordan" <jojabr@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ubhpks9efo11e4@corp.supernews.com...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a
> 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he could
use
> my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I thought
> that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I use? Or
> is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas have
to
> be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from a
> guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that much
> about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could
help
> me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!
>
> -jordan

Here's a pointer someone was nice enough to give me. I'm currently
collecting the parts for this myself at the moment. The reference I had was

http://users.bigpond.net.au/jhecker/

but apparently that is no longer valid. A google on Jason Hecker turned up

http://www.wlan.org.uk/jhecker.html

and a collection of related references that kept me surfing for hours.

Mike (va4mgw)

********* \\\\lll//// *********
********** \ -- -- / **********
*********** (\@ @/) ***********
*** --oOOOo---(_)---oOOOo-- ***
Real men edit the registry!

920. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 00:17:59 UTC
From: "Harold E. Johnson" <W4ZCB@mchsi.com>
Message-ID: <X_ou8.14206$4D6.1005@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144925
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I've had close to a dozen towers up, 9 or 10 that were guyed, and the only trouble I have ever had with resonant guys was a 150 foot of Rohn 55 supporting a 40 meter Telrex. When pointed on Europe, I could read JA's fairly well.
Couldn't work them, just quite audible. I broke the guys with Johnny balls in 5 places on the top set of guys and 3 places on the lower 3 sets. The audible, unworkable JA's became non existent. Apparently enough pickup and re radiation off the grounded guys to supply the bottom side of the beam with a little RF.

If you use the right Johnny balls, if one is shattered from a lightning strike or some such, you gain 3-4 inches of of guy length until you replace it. Have had to replace a half dozen on a total of 5 towers over a period of 10 years in the lightning capital of the US. NEVER had the first inkling of an incipient tower failure. You can canvass your friendly electric coop for them, they don't usually use them anymore, but any old timer will tell you of someone who is hoarding a box or two of them. A buck apiece in small quantity or a quarter each for a box is about the right ballpark, LOTS cheaper than ferrites big enough to go over guy cable.

W4ZCB
S'cuse if this has already been covered, I haven't been following the thread.

921. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 00:37:53 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CBA20E1.1047@erols.com>
Source record: 144926

Philip wrote:
>
> Thanks fellas! First I'll trying lengthening it about 15' by soldering on a
> turn at the end.
>
> I've seen the group discussion about the balun vs. trransformer terminology
> here - everyone seems to agree that by either name they help on random
> wires. So I'll look into getting one and pounding in a separate, (non-house
> mains), ground.
>
> Dave, I've been reading about the R-390's. Some say they still rank as one
> of the best-ever receivers, quiet as the grave... Lucky you to be able to
> enjoy one in the comfort of your own home! Used to use four at a time. Took
> them for granted.
>
> Have you been by the ASA vets site on Yahoo?
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/armysecurityagencyvets/
>
> There are over 1300 members and you may find some old friends. There are
> some German linguist members too.
>
> Wanna go halfs on a FLR-9?
>
> Phil
Yes, I have checked out all the ASA sites. Check out my page
http://users.erols.com/dwthomas/Berlin/Berlin.html
I have met with several guys I knew when I was in Berlin and have met
them several times, including one of my roommates at Montery. We meet
near Boston in October usually.

Check out this R-390A site too http://www.r-390a.net/pearls.htm.
The '390 was a good piece of equipment and nothing modern can surpass
its sensitivity and especially it's lack of intermod and power handeling
capability if it is set up right. It just doesn't have all the bells
and whistles of the modern radios, but it was a real work of art. It is
a pleasure to use it when it is working right.

I'll pass on the FLR-9, thanks

Dave N3DT (ex-PFC)

922. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 00:41:24 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <Ukpu8.6739$bn2.562@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144927

The windload of 70mph WITHOUT telling you HOW MANY SQ. FT of windload will survive 70mph is meaningless. In my opinion the Radio Shack rotor won't carry the load. I've dealt with Channel Masters, Winegard's, Radio Shack rotators and they're simply not built for the ham antenna array you've described. The vertical weight rating is not a good indicator....most of your forces will be lateral (think of those antennas as weight pushing the bottom of the mast like a pry bar. That's a major force. Second, you'll have the wind effect torquing against a rotor with puny braking capacity. This level of rotor uses a friction brake, largely made up of the frictional forces built into the gears....again in a rotor of this size....puny. The main gear in that rotor won't be over 3 1/2 inches in diam. and probably won't be a worm mechanism. I think the rotor WILL handle the 6m and 2m combo okay OR the single 10m yagi, but not all of them. I'd go to Norm's Rotor Service and buy an Alliance HD-73 from him....they'll handle easily a 10 sq. ft. windload, have 3 bearing races with over 100 bearings, a ring gear the size of the housing and will last. I've got my 3 element triband beam (19 ft boom, 32 ft elements), my 19 element 2meter yagi with an 18 ft. boom, and a 7 element 440 beam (4 ft. boom) all mounted on the same rotor, with a thrust bearing, 2 1/2 mast of 12 feet. Norm's is at http://www.rotorservice.com/ . He's got others besides the HD-73 too. Heck, even the Alliance U-110 with a 5 sq. ft rating is a better rotor than the Radio Shack. That design's been around for 40 years! I use two of those to turn my OSCAR satellite array, one in azimuth, one in elevation.

Bill KC9CS

> > The Radio Shack rotor will likely not hold up for the 3 antennas (wind load
> > that you have described)
> >
> > Here are some good reference links:
> >
> > http://www.rotordoc.com/
> >
> > http://www.rotorservice.com/
> >
> > w9gb
> >
>
> Are you sure? The 4 ele 2m quad is made of copper wire with wooden
> spreaders and the boom is PVC - very lightweight and the MFJ 3 ele 6m
> yagi is made from hollow alluminum elements, and has a hollow boom and
> only weighs 2.5 pounds. The rotator is rated at 99 pounds of vertical
> weight and the thrust bearings can handle up to 250 pounds. The
> windload breaking system is up to 70 mph.

923. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 00:46:51 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CBA22FB.52E9@erols.com>
Source record: 144928

CAM wrote:
>
> Dave wrote:
> >
> > JEEPMON wrote:
> > >
> > > What COAX is the best for use on 160 meters through 70cm?
> > > Belden 9913 or
> > > LMR 400?
> > > It will be an outside run of <100 feet not buried.
> > Definitely 9913. Look at the attenuation charts especially at 70cm.
>
> The Wireman's Wirebook III says that 9913 has 2.8dB attenuation per
> 100 ft. at 400 MHz and LM-400 has 2.4dB attenuation per 100 ft. at
> 400 MHz. Is that incorrect?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----
Maybe this LMR-400 is something I am not familiar with, I thought maybe
it was like RG-400, which is a small (somewhat larger than RG58 size)
teflon/double shield coax. If the specs are better, use it if you can
afford it. The RG-400 is about $4 a foot as I have last seen. Believe
me though, you will never get the attenuation they talk about in the
books, the connectors will really add to it. Make sure you use N
connectors if you are going to 70cm and be really anal about installing
them.

Dave N3DT

924. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 00:54:42 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <LCS6PNuS0a+bdA0J98kx3guNywbk@4ax.com>
Source record: 144929

vhfradiobuff@aol.com (vhfradiobuff) wrote:

>"w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<GJ7u8.10491$4D6.749@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>...
>> Andy -
>>
>> The Radio Shack rotor will likely not hold up for the 3 antennas (wind load
>> that you have described)
>>
>> Here are some good reference links:
>>
>> http://www.rotordoc.com/
>>
>> http://www.rotorservice.com/
>>
>> w9gb
>>
>
>Are you sure? The 4 ele 2m quad is made of copper wire with wooden
>spreaders and the boom is PVC - very lightweight and the MFJ 3 ele 6m
>yagi is made from hollow alluminum elements, and has a hollow boom and
>only weighs 2.5 pounds. The rotator is rated at 99 pounds of vertical
>weight and the thrust bearings can handle up to 250 pounds. The
>windload breaking system is up to 70 mph.

I'd say ya might as well go ahead and try it. If it doesn't work, you're only
out $65. The smaller ham-oriented rotors start at around $250-300.

Bob
k5qwg

925. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 00:57:55 UTC
From: xpyttl <xpyttl_nospam@earthling.net>
Message-ID: <ubk9dbp0f1b2fc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144930
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

One nice idea I saw with the Icom-207H (a dual-band rig) was to mount the head up by the mirror. They have a long cable available and the wire is easily hidden in the molding, plus the 207's head is quite small. There's a picture at http://www.qsl.net/w8kea. The guy who did it made a bracket so the molding screws could hold it in place.

..

"Carl Walthall" <n3qom@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:Ignu8.23951$G72.16794@sccrnsc01...
> Hi All
>
> I have a 1998 Ford Expedition that I would like to put a 2 meter radio in.
> Can someone tell me the best position to mount the radio an antenna so
that
> I dont damage the SUV?
>
> Thanks Carl

926. Re: QRP BALUN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 01:28:56 UTC
From: John DeGood <nu3e@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <s1qu8.40855$GS6.4233758@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144931

You might find the new W1CG Low Power Balun Kit from NJQRP interesting:

http://www.njqrp.org/balun/

73, John NU3E

"Gary" <g7tok@freeuk.com> wrote in message
news:4799e935.0204100412.71847f0c@posting.google.com...
> I believe it should be possible to make a 4:1 balun for use with 5W or
> less from a single ferrite bar.
> To speed the process up, has anybody tried this or have any
> construction details/tips ?
> Regards, Gary - G7TOK
>

927. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 01:34:31 UTC
From: DBN <dnicholson@socket.net>
Message-ID: <ubkbg28n9qtr8c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144932
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

I agree....If you want to make the antenna work the best just drill the dang hole like a real man and live with it...Magmounts suck and they damage the paint. And glass mount antennas are even worse...

IMHO YMMV

Dan

928. Re: 15m hamstick problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 01:50:56 UTC
From: ik7565@erols.com
Message-ID: <3CBA3200.D0611A05@erols.com>
Source record: 144933

Thanks - I'll try splicing the 65' and 25' and see what happens.
Changing the whip's length (even significantly) on the hamstick doesn't
move the resonant freq according to my MFJ-269.

"Thomas A. Dwenger" wrote:
>
> Try changing the length of the feedline. Just add a jumper and some
> length is the easy way. You may have a bad length for 15 meters.
>
> ik7565@erols.com wrote:
>
> > I use hamsticks on my balcony rail with a LDG AT-11MP autotuner and an
> > Icom 706mk2G. Every band but 15m is no problem - the AT-11MP finds a
> > match on 75/40/20/10 in 1-2 seconds. But I can't load the 15m hamstick
> > anywhere on 15m. I use a 1/4w counterpoise cut for the bottom of each
> > band. 65' of RG-213 or 25' of RG-8X - no difference. Hamstick is
> > electrically isolated from the balcony rail. 2' RG-213 jumper between
> > the tuner and rig. I've tried a second 15m hamstick with same results
> > so I think the hamstick is ok. But no problem getting on 17m with the
> > 15m hamstick - loads on 17m just fine!! Any ideas? I'm missing lots of
> > juicy DX on 15m.
> >
> > 73 de Ian
> > N8IK
> >

929. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 02:17:00 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cba3ba9_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 144934

You realize, of course, that making any modifications to a Part 15 device completely negates the Type Approval/Type Acceptance, and you become fully liable for any problems it causes. In a perfect world, this might not be much of a concern, but don't be surprised to see first the FCC and then all the ambulance chasing lawyers in the world weigh in on this in the next 5 years, since it is becoming so pervasive. It will eclipse both the power line radiation and cell phone cancer litigation by orders of magnitude before it is all over.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
jordan <jojabr@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ubhpks9efo11e4@corp.supernews.com...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a
> 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he could
use
> my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I thought
> that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I use? Or
> is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas have
to
> be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from a
> guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that much
> about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could
help
> me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!
>
> -jordan
>
>

930. Re: HELP: Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 02:29:58 UTC
From: lousherry <lousherry@lanset.com>
Message-ID: <3CBA3B26.1000606@lanset.com>
Source record: 144935
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

I have been using a GAP Titan since they came out. Its a great piece of work. I regularly use it 6m to 80m. I understand some guys have had good success on 2 meters. I have use it on 160m but with a out of sight swr.
Lou
KB6FFT

RVMJ wrote:

> Malcolm G4CXT wrote:
>
>
>>If the G5RV is reasonably symmetrical in the air without too many
>>obstructions around it, and it is tuned with a properly balanced
>>tuner then it will NOT radiate from the feeder on any bands.
>>
>
> I understood that on some lower bands the feeder was
> designed to radiate; I would be grateful for a bit more detail on
> this. Should the feeder radiate, then as I said , there will be
> noise pickup on this on receive, which will degrade the signal-
> to-noise ratio.
>
>
>>If the G5RV is reasonably symmetrical in the air without too many
>>obstructions around it, and it is tuned with a properly balanced
>>tuner then it will NOT radiate from the feeder on any bands.
>>
>
>>If any of these conditions are not true, however, then there
>>may well be some imbalance in the feeder and radiation will
>>result - but not by design.
>>
>
> Well, there's many ifs and buts there! And modern gardens
> generally don't have so much clear space. But we don't know
> the original poster's situation as far as that is concerned.
>
>
>>ANY multiband antenna of any construction, shape or design is a
>>compromise over a single-band, single purpose antenna!
>>
>
> Of course it is.

>
>
>>Now, to the original question - I have an 80m dipole with tuned
>>open-wire feeder at 35ft and a GAP Titan mounted in a reasonably
>>clear spot on flat sandy soil. On all bands from 40m to 10m the
>>GAP is at least as good as the dipole, and on some bands for
>>certain QSOs is better. DX performance on 40m & 30m is generally
>>better on the vertical, but mainly because of reduced european
>>signal levels.
>>
>
> I'm sorry to say that the statement that "On all bands from 40m
> to 10m the GAP is at least as good as the dipole, and on
> some bands for certain QSOs is better" is the sort of
> sweeping generality that ignores the fundamentals and as a
> consequence gets some antennas a bad name where it isn't
> deserved, and some a good name that isn't deserved either.
> You are simply comparing apples and oranges here. Your
> 'dipole' (by which I think you mean a doublet resonant on 80m)
> has a variation in radiation pattern as a function of band that
> simply doesn't exist in the same form with a vertical. On some
> bands you could be operating with a major lobe (with gain!) to
> a target area, and on a different band the same target area
> could be in a null (with negative gain!). This alone could give
> rise to the basis for your statement, but it isn't as a comparison
> of a vertical and doublet on otherwise equal terms - it is as a
> function of the changing radiation pattern of the doublet!
>
> This is why I said to the original poster to mug up on antenna
> radiation patterns, decide what he can put up in his own
> particular location, and operate accordingly using the
> advantages of the chosen antenna to the maximum, and being
> mindful of it's disadvantages
>
>
>>As somebody said before 80m performance is poor
>>on the GAP. Its not a mirical antenna, but its at least as good
>>as any other multi-bander and has a good bandwidth on all bands
>>except 80m. It also costs a lot of money ... a lot more than I
>>had when I was 16!
>>
>
> Biut WHY is 80m performance 'poor' for the GAP? Over what
> ranges? Day or night? Seasons? These are all important
> factors. What other fundamentals are being ignored here - if
> any! I'm not familiar with this antenna, so can't really comment
> apart from raising the obvious questions.
>
>
>>But it just could be Neither of these antennas will be

>>competitive in large contests on any bands .... you need a 3kW
>>amplifier and all controls turned to maximum (especially the
>>speech processor) to join in! (It also helps if you listen on
>>the frequency before transmitting, but that appears to be
>>optional!)
>>
>
> LOL! I've got to agree with you there. But I also tried to say to
> the original poster that with a system designed by him, where
> its good and bad points are known and explored, he could
> have a reasonable shot at contesting; but he'll have to bear in
> mind the points you've just raised. It boils down to station
> design and operating skill, something one has to
> learn....usually the hard way, but not necessarily expensively
> so. And picking the right contests - about which I can't offer any
> advice.
>
> Thanks for responding, I quite enjoyed this. I hope we haven't
> left the original poster behind or forgotten his needs. As I said,
> you can't teach it - or learn it - all in one posting. Antennas can
> and have formed the basis of lifelong experimentation for
> some amateurs. It's a topic I personally find fascinating.
>
>

931. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 02:33:48 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cba4213_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 144936

In looking more closely at the photos, I see a number of things which bother me. Any one else see them or other anomalies?

1. The feedline is apparently free hanging from about halfway up the tower. I say feedline and not rotor cable, as it appears to be aluminum hard line.

2. All that Rohn 45G/55G is installed with that huge torsional load on top and NO torque arms. Around Houston, I'm surprised it hasn't been screwed into the ground.

3. I think I see a 160 or 75M dipole hanging from it about 2/3 rds of the way up. Can't discern the ends to guess the band. Either that or there are some extra guys on only one leg. And that would account for the three cables, the one starting at half height, and the two hanging loose near the base.

4. It looks like 45G (or 55G) to me based on the relative size of the rotator and the anti-climb section.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
DJboutit <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:e8d89b3f.0204131051.526c3929@posting.google.com...
> I need ifo about these pics checkout
> http://www.harm.org/~halbritt/ham-stuff/djbouit/. I want to know how
> high you think the antenna tower is what frequency it is used on and
> could the antenna be used for licensed fm broadcasting or would I need
> another antenna. Any other info you can give about these pics will do
> to. That tower is for sale on some land I am thinking about buying.

932. Ideas for 450-ohm feed line entering house?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 02:34:41 UTC
From: gbrown@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <3cba389e.124099715@news3.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 144946

Any tried and proven methods for handling 450-ohm feed line from tuner to outside the house, when the 2nd story station is away from any nearby window?

One idea so far:
I have attic access over the shack and am considering fishing the line between the studs, away from any house wiring, and feeding the line to the outside along side of a PVC sewer vent pipe. Entrance to the shack the may be via the usual plastic junction box with a plain face plate on it and a couple of binding posts.

Antenna will be a sloping loop or a doublet, depending on what fits in yard.

Thanks,
Gary
K4GPB

933. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 02:46:07 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a9detf$6vl$3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 144937

Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote:

> The windload of 70mph WITHOUT telling you HOW MANY SQ. FT of windload will
> survive 70mph is meaningless. In my opinion the Radio Shack rotor won't
> carry the load. I've dealt with Channel Masters, Winegard's, Radio Shack

I have a RS "heavy duty" rotator that rotates a fringe TV antenna.

It is not strong enough to retain pointing in any strong wind. Even
20 mph causes it to turn to the position of least load.

These cheap rotators do not have a mechanical brake - they rely on the
drive to keep them from turning.

It has lasted for about 2 years, through about 5 or 6 wind storms. So
far, it has always recovered when I run the rotator to one limit. No
idea how many more times it will hold up to the abuse.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

934. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 02:46:25 UTC
From: N4OX@webtv.net
Message-ID: <16000-3CBA3F01-200@storefull-2114.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144939

It's hard to tell from the pictures of the antenna, but it looks like a
C31XR from
Force 12 to me: 3 elements on 20 meters, 4 elements on 15 meters and 7
elements on 10 meters.

935. Re: QRP BALUN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 02:46:50 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CBA3F19.A3CB49CC@att.net>
Source record: 144938

I notice that Charles, W1CG, has designed this balun to be a 4:1 current device. He and I have exchanged emails re the pros and cons of the transformation ratio for a balun used to make the transition from ladder line to coax on a multi-band antenna system. Chas feels that overall performance in the face of the widely varying impedance at the line input is better with the 4:1 device and worse with the 1:1 device. I have maintained that the 1:1 is better since its operation is independent of the differential-mode line input impedance and that low impedances are not reduced further to make tuning difficult. Chas feels that the 1:1 current balun, such as the W2DU design, *is* affected by differential-mode impedance variations and is actually affected more by mismatch than is the 4:1 balun.

Any third-party thoughts on this one? Charles is so confident that I must be missing a point somewhere . . . he and I have about exhausted our mutual facilities for convincing one another. <:}

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

John DeGood wrote:
>
> You might find the new W1CG Low Power Balun Kit from NJQRP interesting:
>
> http://www.njqrp.org/balun/

936. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 03:15:59 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cba45f2_2@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144940

Jordan,

"Crazy George" only *thinks* he knows what he's talking about ...
802.11b devices are used frequently for point-point bridges with
external antennas ... that's what those little antenna connector ports
on them are *for* :-)

There are limits on gain ... see Part 15 ... if you go above a
6 dBi antenna gain, you have to back off TX power by 1 dB for
every 3dB you exceed 6 dBi antenna gain.

Check Google or one of the other archives ... there was a
message not long ago with links to some neat antenna designs.

Carl - wk3c

"Crazy George" <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
news:3cba3ba9_2@news1.prserv.net...
> You realize, of course, that making any modifications to a Part 15 device
> completely negates the Type Approval/Type Acceptance, and you become fully
> liable for any problems it causes. In a perfect world, this might not be
> much of a concern, but don't be surprised to see first the FCC and then
all
> the ambulance chasing lawyers in the world weigh in on this in the next 5
> years, since it is becoming so pervasive. It will eclipse both the power
> line radiation and cell phone cancer litigation by orders of magnitude
> before it is all over.
>
> --
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> jordan <jojabr@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:ubhpks9efo11e4@corp.supernews.com...
> > Hi everyone,
> >
> > I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a
> > 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he could
> use
> > my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I thought
> > that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I use?
Or
> > is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas have
> to
> > be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from a
> > guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that much
> > about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could

> help
> > me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!
> >
> > -jordan
> >
> >
>
>

937. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 03:22:36 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <0Iru8.8279$3z3.801312@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144941

Nice site Dave. Looks like you had a good time in Germany. Except for taking the dits with hangovers I had a regular riot in Thailand, '73-'76. Went back as a civilian and finally came back to the U.S. in '87.

I'm now a Thai lingie. Speak, read, write the stuff.

I've seen that R-390 website. Is yours hard to keep up? Need to calibrate it much? Go through a lot of tubes?

I'd love to have one. But my wife would kill me if I got one right now in the middle of renovating the interior of the house. She'd want a new dish washer or something equally no fun instead.

--
pb
"Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CBA20E1.1047@erols.com...
> Philip wrote:
> >
> > Thanks fellas! First I'll trying lengthening it about 15' by soldering on a
> > turn at the end.
> >
> > I've seen the group discussion about the balun vs. trransformer terminology
> > here - everyone seems to agree that by either name they help on random
> > wires. So I'll look into getting one and pounding in a separate, (non-house
> > mains), ground.
> >
> > Dave, I've been reading about the R-390's. Some say they still rank as one
> > of the best-ever receivers, quiet as the grave... Lucky you to be able to
> > enjoy one in the comfort of your own home! Used to use four at a time. Took
> > them for granted.
> >
> > Have you been by the ASA vets site on Yahoo?
> >
> > http://groups.yahoo.com/group/armysecurityagencyvets/
> >
> > There are over 1300 members and you may find some old friends. There are
> > some German linguist members too.
> >
> > Wanna go halfs on a FLR-9?

> >
> > Phil
> Yes, I have checked out all the ASA sites. Check out my page
> http://users.erols.com/dwthomas/Berlin/Berlin.html
> I have met with several guys I knew when I was in Berlin and have met
> them several times, including one of my roommates at Montery. We meet
> near Boston in October usually.
>
> Check out this R-390A site too http://www.r-390a.net/pearls.htm.
> The '390 was a good piece of equipment and nothing modern can surpass
> its sensitivity and especially it's lack of intermod and power handeling
> capability if it is set up right. It just doesn't have all the bells
> and whistles of the modern radios, but it was a real work of art. It is
> a pleasure to use it when it is working right.
>
> I'll pass on the FLR-9, thanks
>
> Dave N3DT (ex-PFC)
>

938. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 03:24:06 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBA47D6.155DD020@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144943

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
>
> >Having the tops at the same height is unfair
> >to the vertical and having the bottoms at the same height is unfair to
> >the dipole.
>
> Still arguing fair?

A fair comparison as in comparing apples to apples, not apples to oranges.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

939. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 03:24:07 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <rJru8.8283$3z3.801846@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144942

CW,

Thank you for the explanation about the transformer. It sounds well worth my while to get some plans and make one.

--
pb
"CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:SUou8.24309$G72.17705@sccrnsc01...
> Assuming a lossles transformer, power out is equal to power in. Being a
> passive device, there is no way to get any gain. The reason for the
> transformer is impedance matching and the added benefit that the antenna
is
> at DC ground, draining static before it has a chance to go through your
> radio. Yes, they do help. The amount of effect depends on antenna and coax
> length. They are easy and cheap to make. Give it a try. The commercial one
> work as well as the homemade ones but cost 5 times as much.
> --
> CW
> KC7NOD
> Web Page http://www.kc7nod.20m.com
>
> "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:FWju8.8062$L1.673221@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> >>
> > Nevertheless I like the idea very much. Correct me if I am wrong, but I
> > gather the xfmr is a 9:1 step-up that step up the RF signal strength to
> the
> > radio?
> >
> > Sounds terrific.
> >
> > "Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
> > news:a9ccag$5b0$1@helle.btinternet.com...
> > > A simple antenna tuner would be
> > > > >the next step.
> > > ================================
> > >
> > > NO, NO, NO. NOT an antenna tuner. Get a preselector.
> > >
> > >
> > >
> > >
> > >
> >
>

>
>

940. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 03:30:56 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBA4970.91594440@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144944

Richard Clark wrote:
> You choose 40M to compare a quarter wave vertical to a full wave (not
> half wave) horizontal (in its best direction).

Actually, the comparison was in all directions. Amazingly enough and
unexpected by me, the dipole was better off its ends than was the
vertical in the same direction.

> As I pointed out, no one seems interested in equivalence, just
> "fairness;" which in its own right seems to be more about insecurity
> than technical analysis. "Fairness" also seems to generate a clutter
> of statements that in the end were entirely unnecessary and certainly
> wrong.

Well then, to be fair, let's consider a 20m rotatable vertical Vs my
20m rotatable dipole with the feedpoints at the same level. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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941. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 03:44:24 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBA4C98.C7E51B40@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144945

Dave wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> > The Wireman's Wirebook III says that 9913 has 2.8dB attenuation per
> > 100 ft. at 400 MHz and LM-400 has 2.4dB attenuation per 100 ft. at
> > 400 MHz. Is that incorrect?

> Maybe this LMR-400 is something I am not familiar with, I thought maybe
> it was like RG-400, which is a small (somewhat larger than RG58 size)
> teflon/double shield coax. If the specs are better, use it if you can
> afford it. The RG-400 is about $4 a foot as I have last seen.

The LMR series of coax is made by Times Microwave. LMR-400 is a 1/2 inch
foam coax available for about 60 cents per foot.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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942. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 04:46:28 UTC
From: Carl Walthall <n3qom@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <EWsu8.15019$4D6.936@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144947
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Should I be concern about the radio output blowing my SUV's computer??

"Carl Walthall" <n3qom@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:Ignu8.23951$G72.16794@sccrnsc01...
> Hi All
>
> I have a 1998 Ford Expedition that I would like to put a 2 meter radio in.
> Can someone tell me the best position to mount the radio an antenna so
that
> I dont damage the SUV?
>
> Thanks Carl
>
>
>
>
>

943. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 04:57:46 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <e5tu8.23160$8W5.8751@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144948

"vhfradiobuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.com> wrote in message
news:5e5fccab.0204141456.27b53cf5@posting.google.com...
> "w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<GJ7u8.10491$4D6.749@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>...
> > Andy -
> >
> > The Radio Shack rotor will likely not hold up for the 3 antennas (wind
load
> > that you have described)
> >
> > Here are some good reference links:
> >
> > http://www.rotordoc.com/
> >
> > http://www.rotorservice.com/
> >
> > w9gb
> >
>
> Are you sure? The 4 ele 2m quad is made of copper wire with wooden
> spreaders and the boom is PVC - very lightweight and the MFJ 3 ele 6m
> yagi is made from hollow alluminum elements, and has a hollow boom and
> only weighs 2.5 pounds. The rotator is rated at 99 pounds of vertical
> weight and the thrust bearings can handle up to 250 pounds. The
> windload breaking system is up to 70 mph.

At what sq. ft. wind load rating? Hell, just go ahead and put it up and
find out if you don't want to believe it.... Another very annoying thing
about the Rat Crap rotor is that it will constantly go out of calibration
since there is no feedback from the rotor to the control box for position.
So you have to go out and look at where it is pointing if you want to be
sure...

73 de W6DKN

944. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 04:58:07 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <l6nkbu8jc10nftuq46cktoa0m42c150npe@4ax.com>
Source record: 144949

When I first became licensed (1951) I built a 3-element full-size
10-meter beam out of thin wall conduit. Much heavier than aluminum.
I mounted it on a 20-foot push-up mast on top of our garage, and
turned it with the cheapest TV rotator I could buy. I was in high
school and didn't have much money. That beam stayed up there until I
got out of the service in 1957 without any problems at all. Still
rotated just fine before I took it down. You don't have to have
expensive equipment to enjoy ham radio.

73, Dick - W6CCD
Remove 33 from address

On Mon, 15 Apr 2002 02:46:07 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote:
>
>> The windload of 70mph WITHOUT telling you HOW MANY SQ. FT of windload will
>> survive 70mph is meaningless. In my opinion the Radio Shack rotor won't
>> carry the load. I've dealt with Channel Masters, Winegard's, Radio Shack
>
>I have a RS "heavy duty" rotator that rotates a fringe TV antenna.
>
>It is not strong enough to retain pointing in any strong wind. Even
>20 mph causes it to turn to the position of least load.
>
>These cheap rotators do not have a mechanical brake - they rely on the
>drive to keep them from turning.
>
>It has lasted for about 2 years, through about 5 or 6 wind storms. So
>far, it has always recovered when I run the rotator to one limit. No
>idea how many more times it will hold up to the abuse.

945. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 05:01:48 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <09tu8.23198$8W5.7800@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144950

"Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:LCS6PNuS0a+bdA0J98kx3guNywbk@4ax.com...
><<< SNIP >>>
> I'd say ya might as well go ahead and try it. If it doesn't work, you're
only
> out $65. The smaller ham-oriented rotors start at around $250-300.

... Plus the cost of the antennas, (and maybe a hole in the roof - or your
head, etc,) which usually costs more than the rotor... :>)

73 de W6DKN

946. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 05:57:36 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <kZtu8.15199$4D6.948@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144951

I didn't mention it but since you didn't find it, look at my website. You
will find the info you are looking for.
--
CW
KC7NOD
Web Page http://www.kc7nod.20m.com

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:rJru8.8283$3z3.801846@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> CW,
>
> Thank you for the explanation about the transformer. It sounds well worth
my
> while to get some plans and make one.
>

947. Re: Micro FM X-mitter Safety Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 06:00:20 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <a9dq9k$5ir$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 144952

"H. Adam Stevens" (solo@totalaccess.net) writes:
...
> Hams sit next to kilowatt amps for a lifetime, and with the number living
> into their 90's, well you get the picture.......
...

No children, eh?

948. Re: Vs: Al / Cu joints

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 06:13:46 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <a9dr2q$6di$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 144953

"Matti Ponkamo" (mattipo@luukku.com) writes:
>
> You should not. My sister-in-law had an aluminium boat, and she
> had dropped a copper coin in it. After two years, a beautiful round
> hole of the size of the coin had appeared...

That's the trouble with boats - one must spend huge amounts of time looking after them. "A boat is a hole in the water into which one shovels money" [anon.]

But speaking of antennas, the Al boat must be better for marine radio than fiberglass or wood.

949. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 07:32:14 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <2mvu8.1933$93.670@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144954

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:l6nkbu8jc10nftuq46cktoa0m42c150npe@4ax.com...
> When I first became licensed (1951) I built a 3-element full-size
> 10-meter beam out of thin wall conduit. Much heavier than aluminum.
> I mounted it on a 20-foot push-up mast on top of our garage, and
> turned it with the cheapest TV rotator I could buy. I was in high
> school and didn't have much money. That beam stayed up there until I
> got out of the service in 1957 without any problems at all. Still
> rotated just fine before I took it down. You don't have to have
> expensive equipment to enjoy ham radio.
>
> 73, Dick - W6CCD
> Remove 33 from address

You had a lot better luck than I (or perhaps it was a better built rotor back then, or maybe you had no high winds). I put a 5 element 2 meter yagi on a Rat Crap rotor as a temporary antenna while I had my main tower down for it's annual tune-up.

I live in the Mohave desert where the wind regularly blows 40-50 mph (sometimes higher). It was on the top of a 20 foot ground mounted, guyed push-up pole, with about three feet of mast above the rotor to the antenna.

It was up for about 3 weeks, until I came home from work one evening and found the antenna (what was left of it), mast, and part of the top rotor mast clamp casting, about 200 feet from where the push-up pole was... :>)

On the other hand, my HAM IV has been up for about 5 years at the top of a 60 foot tower, with an 18 foot mast, holding a 3 element HF yagi, (2) 13 element 2 meter yagi's on a 10 foot cross boom, a 15 element 220 yagi, a 10 element 440 yagi, and a 4 element 6 meter quad... and it's still working like the day I put it up.

Like the old saying goes "you get what you pay for" ... :>) Considering the cost of most antennas today, a good rotor is cheap compared to having to replace a bunch of busted up antennas.

73 de W6DKN

950. Re: Ideas for 450-ohm feed line entering house?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 07:52:08 UTC
From: "I.R.Baboon" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CBA86A8.63368A5D@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 144955

1) Measure the length of cable neccesary to from the rig to
outside the wall.

2) Fetch the DOUBLE length of rg8 (or rg58, but then You will
have to watch out for high voltage breakdown if running high
power)

3) Remove the outer insulation of the RG8 (RG58). Now You have
a "bare" braid cable.

4) Cut the cable in two halves (each having the correct length,
tuner - outside.

5) Parallell the two cables, solder the braid together at points
approx 2 inch distance. Insulate the "created" cable with electric
tape (IMPORTANT!).

6) Connect at the balanced outlet at tuner: 1 inner conductor to
each port, braid to earth = chassis. Make sure You have a good
enough RF earth (earth rod(s) or buried radials).

7) Connect the cable at 450ohm- "ladder", 1 inner conductor to each
ladder conductor. Do not connect the braid.

Yes, this will work, provided the "balanced koax" length is not to
long. And the "balanced coax" can be placed near metallic objects,
without any serious problems. And, it can go trough walls. It is
neccesary that the two coaxes are of EQUAL lenght. And, use the
"correct" 450 ohm ladder (or flat cable), for as long as it is possible
(in "free" space, directly at antenna feedpoint). And, be prepared
for strange phenomenons on the "higher" SW bands, especially if You
cut the "balanced coax" to half electrical wavelength of the band
(10 or 12 m). I do not recommend longer "balanced coax", You'll
obtain strange current and voltage patterns, depending on God-knows-
how many parameters... The longer "balanced coax", the more strange
things. But, experiments does not hurt, provided You use enough
electric tape, and have a good RF earth :-))) (Warning: possible
high RF voltages, also at unexpected places)

I.R.Baboon

Gary Brown wrote:
>
> Any tried and proven methods for handling 450-ohm feed line from tuner to
> outside the house, when the 2nd story station is away from any nearby window?
>
> One idea so far:

> I have attic access over the shack and am considering fishing the line between
> the studs, away from any house wiring, and feeding the line to the outside along
> side of a PVC sewer vent pipe. Entrance to the shack the may be via the usual
> plastic junction box with a plain face plate on it and a couple of binding
> posts.
>
> Antenna will be a sloping loop or a doublet, depending on what fits in yard.
>
> Thanks,
> Gary
> K4GPB

951. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 09:20:59 UTC
From: NS9G <ns9g@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <%Xwu8.41504$CH1.37621@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 144956
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

"Carl Walthall" <n3qom@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:EWsu8.15019$4D6.936@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> Should I be concern about the radio output blowing my SUV's computer??

You should be more concerned about the top-heavy thing turning over.
--
73 de Bob NS9G

>
>
> "Carl Walthall" <n3qom@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> news:Ignu8.23951$G72.16794@sccrnsc01...
> > Hi All
> >
> > I have a 1998 Ford Expedition that I would like to put a 2 meter radio
in.
> > Can someone tell me the best position to mount the radio an antenna so
> that
> > I dont damage the SUV?
> >
> > Thanks Carl
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
>
>

952. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 11:01:02 UTC
From: jordan <jojabr@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <Opyu8.23490$li.3228932@typhoon.atl.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 144957

OK... So is it possible to make an antenna that can do this? To radiate
power lower then the FCC regulations while still travelling 5 miles?

"Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net> wrote in message
news:3cba45f2_2@news7.fast.net...
> Jordan,
>
> "Crazy George" only *thinks* he knows what he's talking about ...
> 802.11b devices are used frequently for point-point bridges with
> external antennas ... that's what those little antenna connector ports
> on them are *for* :-)
>
> There are limits on gain ... see Part 15 ... if you go above a
> 6 dBi antenna gain, you have to back off TX power by 1 dB for
> every 3dB you exceed 6 dBi antenna gain.
>
> Check Google or one of the other archives ... there was a
> message not long ago with links to some neat antenna designs.
>
> Carl - wk3c
>
>
> "Crazy George" <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
> news:3cba3ba9_2@news1.prserv.net...
> > You realize, of course, that making any modifications to a Part 15
device
> > completely negates the Type Approval/Type Acceptance, and you become
fully
> > liable for any problems it causes. In a perfect world, this might not
be
> > much of a concern, but don't be surprised to see first the FCC and then
> all
> > the ambulance chasing lawyers in the world weigh in on this in the next
5
> > years, since it is becoming so pervasive. It will eclipse both the
power
> > line radiation and cell phone cancer litigation by orders of magnitude
> > before it is all over.
> >
> > --
> > Crazy George
> > Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> > jordan <jojabr@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> > news:ubhpks9efo11e4@corp.supernews.com...

> > > Hi everyone,
> > >
> > > I hope this is the correct newsgroup to post this. I want to create a
> > > 802.11b wireless LAN link between my friend's house and mine so he
could
> > use
> > > my cable. The frequency is at 2.4ghz, distance around 5 miles. I
thought
> > > that a parabolic or yagi antenna would work, so which one should I
use?
> Or
> > > is there an even better setup I can use? How big would the antennas
have
> > to
> > > be? How many dB? I was thinking that I would build my own antenna from
a
> > > guide on the net, is this a good idea? I don't really know all that
much
> > > about polarization, antennas, blah blah so I was hoping you guys could
> > help
> > > me out a little bit. Thanks everybody!
> > >
> > > -jordan
> > >
> > >
> >
> >
>

953. Do You have broken KR-400 rotor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 12:12:44 UTC
From: Ismo <poista-ismo.leskela@metpela.fi>
Message-ID: <0tzu8.186$bo6.32216@read2.inet.fi>
Source record: 144958

Hello
The motor of my KR-400 (yaesu / kenpro) is dead.
So if You have the motor for it, are you willing to give it to me,
for a suitable price??

There is no spare motors available anymore,at least i have`t found any.

so how about that??

73 de ismo OH1NHW

954. Re: open wire feeder construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 13:13:24 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CBAD1F4.37276C8@crosslink.net>
Source record: 144959

Reg Edwards wrote: ....
>
> So one way of reducing attenuation is to keep impedance high with
> (physically inconvenient) very wide spacing. But the best way is to have
> nice fat conductors. Double conductor diameters and the dB loss is halved.
>

Hmmmmm? How about a run of 1/2 inch rigid copper plumbing pipe spaced
half a foot apart? Might be easier than umpteen spacers.

K3DWW

955. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 14:10:59 UTC
From: Dave <dave#@#wilburn.hrcoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <TbBu8.32817$GG1.2292344@news2.east.cox.net>
Source record: 144960
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

I don't deal with the sub-compacts much, I have an Excursion. ;^) Anyway, on the bottom of the dash is a small indentation. Just below the pocket in the dash to the right of the steering wheel. Brake controllers are often mounted there. I mounted my radio there and mounted the brake controller to another bracket connected to the radio bracket. I then use a 2m magmount that looks like a cell phone antenna. I can hit all the repeaters I need in about a 50 mile radius. The newer magmounts have a layer of mylar over the magnet, so it does not damage the vehicle. My has worked quite well, and I enjoy it quite a bit. Good luck.

--

Dave
KG4SSO

"Carl Walthall" <n3qom@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:Ignu8.23951$G72.16794@sccrnsc01...
> Hi All
>
> I have a 1998 Ford Expedition that I would like to put a 2 meter radio in.
> Can someone tell me the best position to mount the radio an antenna so
that
> I dont damage the SUV?
>
> Thanks Carl
>
>
>
>
>

956. Hygain Antennas- Any Online Messages Reflectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 14:40:58 UTC
From: Juan Pablo <jsps999@subdimension.com>
Message-ID: <kqolbuo0so8go347684ce4v3v8dn821hns@4ax.com>
Source record: 144963

Are there any online messages relectors for Hygain Antennas?

HYGAIN 6 meter, 4-elemets, yagi beam, model VB-64DX:

I lost the pamplet/manual for assembling this antenna.
I have all but the driven element assembled - that is the puzzle,
the driven element; it seems to have an "extra section" for it
that has me puzzled for assembly.

MFJ (a.k.a, Hygain) does not have their new online PDF manuals
posted yet.
Could someone please scan and e-mail me a copy of the
assembly pamplet?
Could someone at least contact me via e-mail
and/or telephone (941-597-3641).

73 & Thanks greatly in advance. ---John, K8JS@arrl.net

957. Re: Need info about these pics, Wealthy hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 14:53:56 UTC
From: Juan Pablo <jsps999@subdimension.com>
Message-ID: <spplbugq9b4nehr64fsho11g0e1s6hrlr2@4ax.com>
Source record: 144964

Both of those previous answers, the one about "about getting into
hard financial times", and the one about "the Ham passing away", are
I have found to be true for 90% of this situation, and especially the
one about deceased Hams.
Another thought to consider is complete inactivity due to other
interests dominating over Ham Radio; I have seen this happen alot
these past few years, such as "Internet-ing" and extensive travel.
--John K8JS@arrl.net

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 16:00:01 GMT, Alan Beagley
<abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

>Perhaps s/he didn't "abandon" it. Perhaps s/he died.
>
>-=-
>Alan
>
>
>Crazy George wrote:
>
>> Now a comment to the other hams on here: Why are there hams who can afford
>> to abandon an installation like this, while the rest of us can only dream
>> about having something half as good?

958. Re: 15m hamstick problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 15:01:29 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cbae241.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 144961

Tune the antenna correctly and you won't have to dink around with coax lengths. On 15 meters, no matching capacitor or coil should be needed. Find someone with an MFJ Antenna Analyzer and I'll wager you will find your hamstick resonant at about 17 or 18 MHz. Cut off the top adjustable whip (cut the bottom, of course) to raise the resonant point into the 15 meter band and you're in business.

I've used a nearly identical, but different brand, antenna and as I recall, had to lob off quite a bit of the whip... 4, 5 maybe 6 inches. It tuned up to a flat SWR and worked fine. The top whip also needs to be short enough that the bottom does NOT extend down INSIDE the loading coil portion of the antenna.

Ed, W5EJ

<ik7565@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CBA3200.D0611A05@erols.com...
> Thanks - I'll try splicing the 65' and 25' and see what happens.
> Changing the whip's length (even significantly) on the hamstick doesn't
> move the resonant freq according to my MFJ-269.
>
>
> "Thomas A. Dwenger" wrote:
> >
> > Try changing the length of the feedline. Just add a jumper and some
> > length is the easy way. You may have a bad length for 15 meters.
> >
> > ik7565@erols.com wrote:
> >
> > > I use hamsticks on my balcony rail with a LDG AT-11MP autotuner and an
> > > Icom 706mk2G. Every band but 15m is no problem - the AT-11MP finds a
> > > match on 75/40/20/10 in 1-2 seconds. But I can't load the 15m
hamstick
> > > anywhere on 15m. I use a 1/4w counterpoise cut for the bottom of each
> > > band. 65' of RG-213 or 25' of RG-8X - no difference. Hamstick is
> > > electrically isolated from the balcony rail. 2' RG-213 jumper between
> > > the tuner and rig. I've tried a second 15m hamstick with same results
> > > so I think the hamstick is ok. But no problem getting on 17m with the
> > > 15m hamstick - loads on 17m just fine!! Any ideas? I'm missing lots
of
> > > juicy DX on 15m.
> > >
> > > 73 de Ian
> > > N8IK
> > >

959. Re: Receiving only ! HF Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 15:04:17 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cbae243.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 144962

I agree with Doc. That's the simple way and 90% of the time works well.
Just be aware that SOME, not all, receivers can perform poorly unless the
antenna is tuned to the receiving frequency. If that happens, cut a dipole
to the frequency you're using.

Ed

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CB9E219.8C8A27E7@icok.net...
> Thor,
> I think I'd put the mast as far from your radio
> as possible and just run a wire out to it. Length
> shouldn't be to critical, but longer is 'better'.
> You might also try puttin the mast as close as you
> can to the radio and running a wire up the mast.
> 'Doc

960. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 15:33:48 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <wpCu8.10060$L1.846878@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144965

CW,
That's the best descriptions and depictions of this longwire/random wire
antenna and improvements that I've seen. Thanks.
--
pb
"CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:kZtu8.15199$4D6.948@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> I didn't mention it but since you didn't find it, look at my website. You
> will find the info you are looking for.
> --
> CW
> KC7NOD
> Web Page http://www.kc7nod.20m.com
>
> "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:rJru8.8283$3z3.801846@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > CW,
> >
> > Thank you for the explanation about the transformer. It sounds well
worth
> my
> > while to get some plans and make one.
> >
>
>
>
>

961. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 15:45:23 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204150745.41d5ad04@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144966

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
> >
> >
>
> Why would I want to complicate the mounting and turn a superior
> antenna into a mediocre one?

I could ask you the same thing about the vertical. Your refusal to use
the proper numbers of radials at 1/8 wave up, or to place it at 1/4
wave up where the number of radials you had would have been fine,
turned a superior antenna into a mediocre one.
>

>
> What I find interesting is that you think having the top of both antennas
> at the same height is unfair but having the bottom of both antennas at
> the same height is fair. Having the tops at the same height is unfair
> to the vertical and having the bottoms at the same height is unfair to
> the dipole. IMO, it is the average height that is a fair. That still
> makes the vertical taller than the dipole.

It's not the height of the top of the vertical that matters unless
maybe you are working some local ground wave. It means almost nothing
on skywave. It's still so low to the ground relatively speaking to not
matter. The "bottom height " of the vertical is what matters if you
want them to be on equal footing. If you have the dipole at 40 ft it's
a 1/4 wave up. With the ground effects and losses of being a 1/4 wave
up. What height would the vertical need to be to have the same ground
effects and losses? 1/4 wave up. Right? How high would the base of the
vertical need to be to be 1/4 wave up? You can take your time on this
question. I'm in no big rush... MK

962. Re: Ideas for 450-ohm feed line entering house?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 15:50:36 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CBAF6C1.7899832A@icok.net>
Source record: 144967

Gary,
It really isn't that hard, just different from
what most people are used to. If you keep the 450
ladder line a reasonable distance from things, some
thing on the order of 3-4 inches, you can run it
almost like coax (sort of).
One way to get into/out of the shack is by using
a board in a window. Drill a couple of holes the
correct distance apart to pass the ladder line through,
then just put the board in the window frame and close
the window on it. That means you have to remove any
window screen, but that shouldn't be much of a 'deal'.
That does make sort of an impedance 'lump' where the
line goes through the board, but that doesn't really
make much difference. Same for running the line through
the attic and out through the soffet (for example).
The 'worstest' thing about ladder line is you can't
bury it... although in some cases, that would probably
improve some people's operating habits!
Good luck...
'Doc

963. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 15:56:16 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBAF820.9D23475D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144968

Mark Keith wrote:
> I could ask you the same thing about the vertical. Your refusal to use
> the proper numbers of radials at 1/8 wave up, or to place it at 1/4
> wave up where the number of radials you had would have been fine,
> turned a superior antenna into a mediocre one.

I had four times the length of wire in the ground plane of the vertical
as I had in the dipole and it still didn't work worth a darn. And that's
not even counting the 33 ft. of guyed aluminum tubing in the vertical
along with its more expensive feedline.

> What height would the vertical need to be to have the same ground
> effects and losses? 1/4 wave up. Right?

Yep, and that's one of my points. Why choose an antenna that doubles
the height of the better performing dipole and uses 30 times as much
wire?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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964. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 16:14:48 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <Nfy6PO3TOdiBcjNQAw1hQQD9Rtf9@4ax.com>
Source record: 144869

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

>CW,
>That's the best descriptions and depictions of this longwire/random wire
>antenna and improvements that I've seen. Thanks.

I'll be curious to hear if it improves your reception :-)

Bob
k5qwg

965. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 16:19:04 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204150819.15e78471@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144870

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CBA4970.91594440@IEEE.org>...
> Richard Clark wrote:
> > You choose 40M to compare a quarter wave vertical to a full wave (not
> > half wave) horizontal (in its best direction).
>
> Actually, the comparison was in all directions. Amazingly enough and
> unexpected by me, the dipole was better off its ends than was the
> vertical in the same direction.

Why would it be amazing or unexpected? You plant a vertical with 1/4
the amount of radials it needs just to begin to get with the program
and you wonder why it was a weak performer?
There is nothing amazing or unexpected about it. Your ground losses
were eating your lunch. You needed about 30-35 radials to equal my
four at 1/4 wave up.
You needed about 60 if you wanted to equal 120 on the ground or four
at 1/2 wave up. And I'm not even taking into consideration that my
ground quality is a bit better than yours. You might have needed even
more than 30-35. That comparison assumed equal ground quality. I'd
have to check google, but I'm fairly sure I warned you about this
right after you put it up and I found out how few radials you had. It
sure wasn't or wouldn't be unexpected by me. The difference in number
of radials needed to be equal performers between 1/8 wave up and 1/4
wave up are quite large. On the other hand your dipole suffered very
little in respect to ground losses.
>
>
> Well then, to be fair, let's consider a 20m rotatable vertical Vs my
> 20m rotatable dipole with the feedpoints at the same level. :-)

Well ok then. Finally we have a fair test. MK

966. Diamond 2000A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 16:31:40 UTC
From: Bill Grimwood <bill@grimwood.net>
Message-ID: <11Eu8.45620$To6.12689561@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144874

I installed this antenna this weekend and set the 6 meter leg to be resonant in the middle of the band. It has an extremely high SWR. What should I do.

K1WEG

967. Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 17:08:45 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CBB091C.7F4B2289@optonline.net>
Source record: 144871

We know that in theory a given antenna should be just as good at
receiving as it is at transmitting, but does this work in practice for
the trapped or otherwise "shortened" verticals that have become popular
-- Gap, Butternut, Hustler, Hy-Gain, etc.?

-=-
Alan

968. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 17:22:17 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBB0C49.59D977A3@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144872

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> > Actually, the comparison was in all directions. Amazingly enough and
> > unexpected by me, the dipole was better off its ends than was the
> > vertical in the same direction.
>
> Why would it be amazing or unexpected? You plant a vertical with 1/4
> the amount of radials it needs just to begin to get with the program
> and you wonder why it was a weak performer?

Yep, especially since the top of the vertical was 20ft higher than the
top of the dipole and since I had four times as much wire in the vertical's
ground plane as I had in the entire dipole and since the vertical cost
three times as much as the dipole.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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969. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 17:26:28 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBB0D44.615F0BCC@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144873

Alan Beagley wrote:
>
> We know that in theory a given antenna should be just as good at
> receiving as it is at transmitting, but does this work in practice for
> the trapped or otherwise "shortened" verticals that have become popular
> -- Gap, Butternut, Hustler, Hy-Gain, etc.?

At my QTH, the 40m noise level on a vertical is 2 S-units higher than
on the horizontal dipole. That wouldn't affect transmitting.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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970. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 17:39:01 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <VeEu8.9092$bn2.5854@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144875
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc

"Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
news:3cbae244.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> I used 9913, too. It's good stuff but don't put it where it'll get
stepped
> on or run over or twisted around a lot. Keep bends on a wide radius.
>
> Also, be aware that with 100 feet you will have losses, especially at
UHF.
> I put an 80-foot piece of brand-new 9913 on a 2-meter antenna once.
Before
> I put it up, I put a Bird wattmeter on the transmitter and read 100 watts
> output. Put it at the other end of the cable and read 50 watts. You can
> imagine what it might have been at UHF. I seriously doubt LMR400 would do
> better.
>
> The only better choice is hardline and the expense of cable and
connectors
> is prohibitive for most hams.
>
> 73... Ed, W5EJ

3 db seems rather high for an 80 foot run, but I don't know what brand of 9913 you used, or the quality of the connector installation. I use the 9913 type flexible stuff from Cable Xperts on all my antennas and it has performed very well over the past 5 years that it has been up.

Standard practice for me is to make up and test my feedlines before I put the antenna up, and I have tested many runs of this cable. A 100 foot run with quality connectors typically measures around 1.7 db at 144 mhz.

However, remember that even with 3 db loss in the feedline (regardless of frequency), if you are feeding an antenna with any reasonable gain, this loss is overcome. For example, a 100 watt input into a feedline with 3 db loss feeding an antenna with 10 db gain (with a SWR at the rig of 1.5 to 1) will still have a net gain of about 6.4 db and provide around 440 watts ERP. (The numbers get even better if the match is measured at the antenna rather than the rig, due to the feedline loss affecting the SWR measurement)

Considering the high costs of hard line and associated connectors (or the cost of a 400 watt amplifier), a gain antenna, a good SWR, and 9913 or LMR 400 feedline is a pretty cost effective trade-off... :>)

73 de W6DKN

971. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 17:49:41 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cbb1763_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 144876

I checked with an active Houston Ham, and he told me:
The towers and land belong to Don Busick from Madison Radio. The
land is for sale, not the towers.-
Unquote
Anyway, Don can afford them, and they aren't abandoned.

Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

972. Re: Ideas for 450-ohm feed line entering house?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 18:00:53 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <a9f4cu$21v$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 144877

two of my installations work like this.

1)
There is a 8 inch overhang of the roof past the house wall. My soffit was Plywood, even though the house was sided with aluminum.

I drilled a large hole in the soffit and fed the line up over the top of the wall and inside the house, Then to the station.

This left a nice drip loop outside.

2)
I currently have a house with a cupola. That is a little vented house that sits on the roof to vent the attic. The cupola is screened with metal screen inside the wooden slats, to keep out the bugs. Below the slats, the cupola is wood. I drilled two 1/8 inch holes in the cupola. I cut the feed line, removed some of the spacers, and fed the wires into the two holes. Inside the house I spliced the feed line with wire nuts, and continued to the station.

KA9CAR

Gary Brown <gbrown@nc.rr.com> wrote in message news:3cba389e.124099715@news3.southeast.rr.com...
> Any tried and proven methods for handling 450-ohm feed line from tuner to
> outside the house, when the 2nd story station is away from any nearby window?
>
> One idea so far:
> I have attic access over the shack and am considering fishing the line between
> the studs, away from any house wiring, and feeding the line to the outside along
> side of a PVC sewer vent pipe. Entrance to the shack the may be via the usual
> plastic junction box with a plain face plate on it and a couple of binding
> posts.
>
> Antenna will be a sloping loop or a doublet, depending on what fits in yard.
>
> Thanks,
> Gary
> K4GPB
>

973. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 18:00:58 UTC
From: chocchip <chocolatechip@dvnc.net>
Message-ID: <ubmiups2mhhpde@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144882

I had a 4-element antenna up for about 3 yrs with 15 ft boom with the radio
shack rotor an I had no problem>>>>>>>Jim
W6DKN wrote in message ...
>"vhfradiobuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.com> wrote in message
>news:5e5fccab.0204141456.27b53cf5@posting.google.com...
>> "w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
>news:<GJ7u8.10491$4D6.749@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>...
>> > Andy -
>> >
>> > The Radio Shack rotor will likely not hold up for the 3 antennas (wind
>load
>> > that you have described)
>> >
>> > Here are some good reference links:
>> >
>> > http://www.rotordoc.com/
>> >
>> > http://www.rotorservice.com/
>> >
>> > w9gb
>> >
>>
>> Are you sure? The 4 ele 2m quad is made of copper wire with wooden
>> spreaders and the boom is PVC - very lightweight and the MFJ 3 ele 6m
>> yagi is made from hollow alluminum elements, and has a hollow boom and
>> only weighs 2.5 pounds. The rotator is rated at 99 pounds of vertical
>> weight and the thrust bearings can handle up to 250 pounds. The
>> windload breaking system is up to 70 mph.
>
>At what sq. ft. wind load rating? Hell, just go ahead and put it up and
>find out if you don't want to believe it.... Another very annoying thing
>about the Rat Crap rotor is that it will constantly go out of calibration
>since there is no feedback from the rotor to the control box for position.
>So you have to go out and look at where it is pointing if you want to be
>sure...
>
>73 de W6DKN
>
>

974. Re: Ideas for 450-ohm feed line entering house?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 18:19:31 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9f5jj$54l$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144878

To get ladder line or open-wire line through a window, window frame, even through a wall, just drill a smaller hole and bring the two wires together for a few inches.

At HF it will behave just like a small capacitance across the line. Nobody will notice the slightest difference. Make sure the insulation will withstand the voltage. Line the hole with a very short plastic tube if you think it's needed.

Reg, G4FGQ

--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CBAF6C1.7899832A@icok.net...
> Gary,
> It really isn't that hard, just different from
> what most people are used to. If you keep the 450
> ladder line a reasonable distance from things, some
> thing on the order of 3-4 inches, you can run it
> almost like coax (sort of).
> One way to get into/out of the shack is by using
> a board in a window. Drill a couple of holes the
> correct distance apart to pass the ladder line through,
> then just put the board in the window frame and close
> the window on it. That means you have to remove any
> window screen, but that shouldn't be much of a 'deal'.
> That does make sort of an impedance 'lump' where the
> line goes through the board, but that doesn't really
> make much difference. Same for running the line through
> the attic and out through the soffet (for example).
> The 'worstest' thing about ladder line is you can't
> bury it... although in some cases, that would probably
> improve some people's operating habits!
> Good luck...
> 'Doc

975. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 20:38:45 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CBB3A4B.F0C0BE78@icok.net>
Source record: 144879

Alan,
On the whole, yes. Most of the 'shortened' verticals
are as bad on transmit as they are on receive. Reciprocity
is conserved.
'Doc

976. Re: Need info about these pics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 20:39:56 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <wUGu8.27641$8W5.21120@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144880

Well, pass on to Don that those are impressive towers and that I'm envious. Good for him for achieving! I wish we could get the 'actual stats' on those towers, height, what brand, what that antenna is. I've been a ham op for a long time, and that's not the biggest antenna farm I've seen, but it's still impressive. It's always fun when seeing a setup like that too.....to muse a bit about whether I've beaten it in a pile up or two! Big towers and big power is one thing, operator savvy is another and sometimes the little guys win.

Bill
KC9CS

"Crazy George" <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message news:3cbb1763_2@news1.prserv.net...
> I checked with an active Houston Ham, and he told me:
> The towers and land belong to Don Busick from Madison Radio. The
> land is for sale, not the towers.-
> Unquote
> Anyway, Don can afford them, and they aren't abandoned.
>
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address
>
>

977. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 21:10:21 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <658-3CBB41BD-444@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144884

Carl, WK3C wrote:
"...if you go above 6 dBi antenna gain, you have to back off TX power by 1 dB for every 3 dB you exceed 6dBi antenna gain."

That would be gain adjustment only of the transmitting antenna. Not a bad trade off when you reduce power 1 db for each 3 db of antenna gain. You net 2 db of gain.

You can use a separate receiving antenna with all the gain you can get and there`s no imposed penalty for that.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

978. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 21:16:21 UTC
From: NM5K <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3CBB4325.3C91@wt.net>
Source record: 144881

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>

>
> No. Forget about the "reflection loss" altogether. Because you're
> matching the rig to the antenna system -- anywhere in the system --
> "reflection loss" or "mismatch loss" doesn't apply. At all.

Ok, I think I get what you are saying now. Actually, I think I totally misunderstood your orignal post on "reflection loss" as it applies to me. Reflection loss is a term I hardly ever use actually. I think this thread is the first time I've considered it as it applies to this subject.

>
> When a transmission line has standing waves, its loss is greater than
> when it doesn't. But if the loss with no standing waves is low, then
> even a pretty high standing wave ratio won't increase its loss very
> much. And if the SWR on the line isn't too high, then the increase in
> loss won't be much even if the matched loss is high. But this has
> nothing at all to do with "mismatch loss" or "reflection loss". When
> you're using a short coax at HF with moderate or even fairly high SWR,
> the loss will be very nearly the same as it would be if the line's SWR
> was 1:1 -- low.

I think this basically was my original thinking I think before I got involved with "reflection loss", but I'm not very good at describing what I think I guess and misunderstood reflection loss as it applies here. Obviously...:(
Originally I looked at it from a point of view of coax being very low loss on the low bands even with a long piece, and being 8 ft , the loss is so low, that a high SWR doesn't mean much as the losses are still low. About like low loss ladder line with a high SWR. So, I agree with everything you say, but I guess the term "reflection loss" is what was throwing me for a loop. As I said, I really don't use it too much at all.

When I read: I quote..
>"Reflection loss" refers to a reduction
> being dissipated in the load as a result of an impedance mismatch
> between the source and load. If this mismatch can be corrected anywhere
> in the system, the "loss" goes away. If the mismatch is corrected at the
> source, all the reflections are still present except the one at the very
> source, yet they no longer cause "reflection loss".

When you said "loss" only, I think I must have assumed you meant the line losses were canceled also. I think I had a brain fart from the start. I didn't take enough time to comprehend what you said.

>

> Let's take an example. Suppose you're using RG-58 at 10 MHz, and at 10
> MHz your mobile antenna presents a mismatch representing a 3:1 SWR. (For
> example, 16.7 ohms resistive). According to the ARRL Antenna Book, the
> matched loss for 50 feet is about 0.7 dB. If you connect the feedline
> directly to the antenna, the SWR on the line is 3:1. Using the equation
> in the transmission line chapter, the total loss with this SWR would be
> 1.3 dB. So putting the tuner at the transmitter (resulting in a line SWR
> of 3:1) instead of the antenna (which would make the line SWR 1:1) would
> cost you only 0.6 dB, an insignificant amount. It is, however, likely to
> make your tuning more narrowbanded. At higher frequencies, the line loss
> will be greater, so a 3:1 mismatch will increase the loss more. But on
> higher frequencies, the SWR is likely to be lower because the antenna is
> closer to a quarter wavelength long. Conversely, the SWR is likely to be
> worse at lower frequencies, but the matched loss will be less. And, of
> course, if you're using RG-8 size cable, the loss at both 1:1 and 3:1
> will be even less. If you know your antenna's impedance or the SWR its
> mismatch represents, it only takes a couple of minutes with a scientific
> calculator and the ARRL Antenna Book to find out about how much extra
> loss an increased SWR will cost you.

I think I've got you now. I think I was totally confused from the start when I started considering "reflection loss" and confusing it with line loss or it's effects or non effects on line loss. When I say coax loss, I mean the same as line loss. I guess I'm using a bad term there. I shouldn't have even worried about reflection loss it seems, and misunderstood your explanation in the original post. I originally thought of it pretty much as you describe it above, but complicated things by even considering reflection loss as a factor for my low losses with a high SWR on a short coax line. I think I've got it straight now hopefully. You have to bare with me when I have a brain seizure. Thanks again for the good explanations. MK
--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

979. Re: Ideas for 450-ohm feed line entering house?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 21:58:01 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ubmj76as9cu97e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144883

Keep it simple. I opened the window a crack - inserted some foam rubber - then closed the window on the foam rubber and ladder line. It made nice tight seal that kept out the bugs and weather.

Later I changed to run a short length of coax out to a 1:1 balun to the ladder line. Some call this a remote blaun. The 1:1 works much better than the 4:1 balun in my tuner but the coax still goes out the window through the foam rubber.

"Gary Brown" <gbrown@nc.rr.com> wrote in message news:3cba389e.124099715@news3.southeast.rr.com...
> Any tried and proven methods for handling 450-ohm feed line from tuner to
> outside the house, when the 2nd story station is away from any nearby window?
>
> One idea so far:
> I have attic access over the shack and am considering fishing the line between
> the studs, away from any house wiring, and feeding the line to the outside along
> side of a PVC sewer vent pipe. Entrance to the shack the may be via the usual
> plastic junction box with a plain face plate on it and a couple of binding
> posts.
>
> Antenna will be a sloping loop or a doublet, depending on what fits in yard.
>
> Thanks,
> Gary
> K4GPB
>

980. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 23:25:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <cfnmbugl3el787ok6eqr1s9elkua093m3f@4ax.com>
Source record: 144885

On Mon, 15 Apr 2002 11:01:02 GMT, "jordan" <jojabr@attbi.com> wrote:

>OK... So is it possible to make an antenna that can do this? To radiate
>power lower then the FCC regulations while still travelling 5 miles?
>
Hi Jordan,

As I understand it from a number of reports, 802.11b devices can
perform over a 20 mile distance - if unobstructed - through standard
gain antennas provided by the vendor of the same equipment.

If you are having problems with a gain antenna at 5 miles, it is not a
problem of the equipment (move your antennas).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

981. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 23:36:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <4eombu466t0jtqm8r7mg8qfi6ccc1oc9or@4ax.com>
Source record: 144886

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 22:30:56 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> You choose 40M to compare a quarter wave vertical to a full wave (not
>> half wave) horizontal (in its best direction).
>
>Actually, the comparison was in all directions. Amazingly enough and
>unexpected by me, the dipole was better off its ends than was the
>vertical in the same direction.
>
>> As I pointed out, no one seems interested in equivalence, just
>> "fairness;" which in its own right seems to be more about insecurity
>> than technical analysis. "Fairness" also seems to generate a clutter
>> of statements that in the end were entirely unnecessary and certainly
>> wrong.
>
>Well then, to be fair, let's consider a 20m rotatable vertical Vs my
>20m rotatable dipole with the feedpoints at the same level. :-)

Hi Cecil,

OK, what do you find?

However, having done the ground work (no pun intended), I can well
imagine the consequence, but there is still room for surprise. More
the surprise is what when wrong with your dipole. If it is working
off the ends (especially compared to a vertical); then to balance the
radiation budget means that it must be disappointing in another,
presumably favorable direction. That, or you completely blew it with
the vertical's implementation (or are a victim of fractal
electromagnetics).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

982. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-15 23:52:56 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <sJJu8.18726$4D6.913@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144887

It's worked for me and a load of other people. Look inside a few receivers high impedance inputs. Same transformer. As a matter of fact, people have been ordering the replacement transformer for the Drake R8B for this use. It's a rather inexpensive way to go for those that do not want to make their own.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message news:Nfy6PO3TOdiBcjNQAw1hQQD9Rtf9@4ax.com...
> "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
> >CW,
> >That's the best descriptions and depictions of this longwire/random wire
> >antenna and improvements that I've seen. Thanks.
>
> I'll be curious to hear if it improves your reception :-)
>
> Bob
> k5qwg
>

983. Re: QRP BALUN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 00:14:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <b2qmbuckj62lar7pdusggbr8fqfiosolar@4ax.com>
Source record: 144888

On Mon, 15 Apr 2002 02:46:50 GMT, "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net> wrote:

>Chas feels that the 1:1 current
>balun, such as the W2DU design, *is* affected by differential-mode
>impedance variations and is actually affected more by mismatch than is the
>4:1 balun.

Hi George,

Feelings?

It is very difficult to fight faith based science, they are never
wrong. [It may be a blasphemy to point out that mismatch already
negates the application of a 4:1 Balun. SWR, get thee behind me!]

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

984. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 00:29:05 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <lfKu8.10992$L1.918949@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144889

Thanks for the tip. A buddy of mine has the magnet and windings and is
already working on one. If his doesn't work out I'll get one from Drake.
Thanks again!

--
pb
"CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:sJJu8.18726$4D6.913@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> It's worked for me and a load of other people. Look inside a few receivers
> high impedance inputs. Same transformer. As a matter of fact, people have
> been ordering the replacement transformer for the Drake R8B for this use.
> It's a rather inexpensive way to go for those that do not want to make
their
> own.
> --
> CW
> KC7NOD
>
> "Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
> news:Nfy6PO3TOdiBcjNQAw1hQQD9Rtf9@4ax.com...
> > "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:
> >
> > >CW,
> > >That's the best descriptions and depictions of this longwire/random
wire
> > >antenna and improvements that I've seen. Thanks.
> >
> > I'll be curious to hear if it improves your reception :-)
> >
> > Bob
> > k5qwg
> >
>
>
>

985. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 00:48:25 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CBB74D9.7126@erols.com>
Source record: 144890

Philip wrote:
>
> Nice site Dave. Looks like you had a good time in Germany. Except for taking
> the dits with hangovers I had a regular riot in Thailand, '73-'76. Went back
> as a civilian and finally came back to the U.S. in '87.
>
> I'm now a Thai lingie. Speak, read, write the stuff.
>
> I've seen that R-390 website. Is yours hard to keep up? Need to calibrate it
> much? Go through a lot of tubes?
>
> I'd love to have one. But my wife would kill me if I got one right now in
> the middle of renovating the interior of the house. She'd want a new dish
> washer or something equally no fun instead.
>
> --
> pb
> "Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CBA20E1.1047@erols.com...
> > Philip wrote:
> > >
> > > Thanks fellas! First I'll trying lengthening it about 15' by soldering
> on a
> > > turn at the end.
> > >
> > > I've seen the group discussion about the balun vs. trransformer
> terminology
> > > here - everyone seems to agree that by either name they help on random
> > > wires. So I'll look into getting one and pounding in a separate,
> (non-house
> > > mains), ground.
> > >
> > > Dave, I've been reading about the R-390's. Some say they still rank as
> one
> > > of the best-ever receivers, quiet as the grave... Lucky you to be able
> to
> > > enjoy one in the comfort of your own home! Used to use four at a time.
> Took
> > > them for granted.
> > >
> > > Have you been by the ASA vets site on Yahoo?
> > >
> > > http://groups.yahoo.com/group/armysecurityagencyvets/
> > >
> > > There are over 1300 members and you may find some old friends. There are

> > > some German linguist members too.
> > >
> > > Wanna go halfs on a FLR-9?
> > >
> > > Phil
> > Yes, I have checked out all the ASA sites. Check out my page
> > http://users.erols.com/dwthomas/Berlin/Berlin.html
> > I have met with several guys I knew when I was in Berlin and have met
> > them several times, including one of my roommates at Montery. We meet
> > near Boston in October usually.
> >
> > Check out this R-390A site too http://www.r-390a.net/pearls.htm.
> > The '390 was a good piece of equipment and nothing modern can surpass
> > its sensitivity and especially it's lack of intermod and power handeling
> > capability if it is set up right. It just doesn't have all the bells
> > and whistles of the modern radios, but it was a real work of art. It is
> > a pleasure to use it when it is working right.
> >
> > I'll pass on the FLR-9, thanks
> >
> > Dave N3DT (ex-PFC)
> >
Well, I don't keep them in tip-top shape, but one works fine. The other
one has some bad filters and I am keeping my eyes out for another if
module, they are $125 from Fair Radio I think, a bit pricy.
Unforunately to buy one now is several hundred bucks. I picked mine up
about 15-20 years ago when you could get them for $50-80 in fair shape.
I had 3, but loaned one to a "friend" who never returned it. If you go
to the ham fests, keep your eyes open, once in a while you can find a
deal, but make sure it all works.

Dave N3DT

986. Re: Do You have broken KR-400 rotor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 00:49:28 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <syKu8.18496$V44.232@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 144891

Rewinding is also and option ..... a number of motor rewinding shops exist.

w9gb

"Ismo" <poista-ismo.leskela@metpela.fi> wrote in message
news:0tzu8.186$bo6.32216@read2.inet.fi...
> Hello
> The motor of my KR-400 (yaesu / kenpro) is dead.
> So if You have the motor for it, are you willing to give it to me,
> for a suitable price??
>
> There is no spare motors available anymore,at least i have`t found any.
>
> so how about that??
>
> 73 de ismo OH1NHW
>
>
>
>

987. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 00:53:47 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204151653.45dea051@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144892

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CBAF820.9D23475D@IEEE.org>...
>
> I had four times the length of wire in the ground plane of the vertical
> as I had in the dipole and it still didn't work worth a darn. And that's
> not even counting the 33 ft. of guyed aluminum tubing in the vertical
> along with its more expensive feedline.

Sure. But no one ever said setting up a well performing ground plane
or vertical would be cheap or easy. Instead of messing with a load of
radials, I choose height. That was my payment for a decent performing
antenna.
>
> > What height would the vertical need to be to have the same ground
> > effects and losses? 1/4 wave up. Right?
>
> Yep, and that's one of my points. Why choose an antenna that doubles
> the height of the better performing dipole and uses 30 times as much
> wire?

The dipole shouldn't be the better performer to DX if the ground plane
was set up properly with enough radials for the height. Or more height
for less radials.
And at the height I had mine, it wasn't near 30 times the wire. Mine
used only 132 ft of wire for the radials, and one self supporting
aluminum radiator. So in my case it was only twice the wire used for
the 40m dipole. I can understand you not wanting to go to the trouble
that I did for a GP. I have no problem with that at all. It's when you
use your lopsided comparison of the two and call it a fair test that
gets me to posting. You can't neglect the ground losses with the 15-20
ft high vertical if you want good dx performance against a dipole with
it's quite low ground losses at 35-40 ft. There is really no other way
to explain the large differences in performance we saw that I can
think of. I was twice as high with better ground conductivity to boot.
My ground losses were much lower. I'll remember this case the next
time someone says a lot of radials are a waste of wire for a low
vertical. They aren't if you want really good performance. If mediocre
is ok, then I guess just a few will do. BTW, I still don't think just
having the radiator 32 ft higher than the dipole means doodly as far
as sky wave in itself. Install a one wave vertical at 40 ft. It's way
taller than the dipole and will most likely lose the race to dx due to
it's higher angles of radiation. Besides, looking down from the
ionosphere even 100 extra feet higher is a drop in the bucket in the
overall scheme of things. It's like comparing a single speed bump and
two stacked speed bumps from 12,000 ft if this makes any sense. I
really believe that will only be of much help on a local space wave

path where line of sight and height means nearly everything. I think making the ground losses as equal as possible is much more important when it comes to a sky wave comparison. This will also effect the ground wave also in a positive manner of course. I also believe vertical polarization is inherently superior to horizontal to long haul dx, assuming both types of antennas had the same gain at the same low angle. And the lower the frequency the better the vertical polarization will do in comparions. Many will dispute this I bet, but in two or three years worth of comparisons on 40m it seems to be true to me. I think W8JI found this to be the case on 160m also. Remember, he set up a 160m dipole at at least a 1/2 wave up and his verticals still usually are the best to long haul dx. And they are ground mounted. With enough radials I might add. On the higher bands, I don't really think it makes much difference from what I've seen so far. MK

988. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 00:55:50 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <qEKu8.230444$Yv2.68627@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 144893

Dick -

The 1950's era rotators were American made and "solid (over) design"
(originally for the early TV market with large fringe antennas)... other
than the braking issue with the first models .. these rotators are still
being repaired today by Norm's Rotor Service

w9gb

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:l6nkbu8jc10nftuq46cktoa0m42c150npe@4ax.com...
> When I first became licensed (1951) I built a 3-element full-size
> 10-meter beam out of thin wall conduit. Much heavier than aluminum.
> I mounted it on a 20-foot push-up mast on top of our garage, and
> turned it with the cheapest TV rotator I could buy. I was in high
> school and didn't have much money. That beam stayed up there until I
> got out of the service in 1957 without any problems at all. Still
> rotated just fine before I took it down. You don't have to have
> expensive equipment to enjoy ham radio.
>
> 73, Dick - W6CCD
> Remove 33 from address
>
> On Mon, 15 Apr 2002 02:46:07 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
> <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:
>
> >Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote:
> >
> >> The windload of 70mph WITHOUT telling you HOW MANY SQ. FT of windload
will
> >> survive 70mph is meaningless. In my opinion the Radio Shack rotor won't
> >> carry the load. I've dealt with Channel Masters, Winegard's, Radio
Shack
> >
> >I have a RS "heavy duty" rotator that rotates a fringe TV antenna.
> >
> >It is not strong enough to retain pointing in any strong wind. Even
> >20 mph causes it to turn to the position of least load.
> >
> >These cheap rotators do not have a mechanical brake - they rely on the
> >drive to keep them from turning.
> >
> >It has lasted for about 2 years, through about 5 or 6 wind storms. So
> >far, it has always recovered when I run the rotator to one limit. No
> >idea how many more times it will hold up to the abuse.

>

989. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 00:58:12 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CBB7724.656E@erols.com>
Source record: 144894
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc

W6DKN wrote:
>
> "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
> news:3cbae244.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> > I used 9913, too. It's good stuff but don't put it where it'll get
> stepped
> > on or run over or twisted around a lot. Keep bends on a wide radius.
> >
> > Also, be aware that with 100 feet you will have losses, especially at
> UHF.
> > I put an 80-foot piece of brand-new 9913 on a 2-meter antenna once.
> Before
> > I put it up, I put a Bird wattmeter on the transmitter and read 100 watts
> > output. Put it at the other end of the cable and read 50 watts. You can
> > imagine what it might have been at UHF. I seriously doubt LMR400 would do
> > better.
> >
> > The only better choice is hardline and the expense of cable and
> connectors
> > is prohibitive for most hams.
> >
> > 73... Ed, W5EJ
>
> 3 db seems rather high for an 80 foot run, but I don't know what brand of
> 9913 you used, or the quality of the connector installation. I use the 9913
> type flexible stuff from Cable Xperts on all my antennas and it has
> performed very well over the past 5 years that it has been up.
>
> Standard practice for me is to make up and test my feedlines before I put
> the antenna up, and I have tested many runs of this cable. A 100 foot run
> with quality connectors typically measures around 1.7 db at 144 mhz.
>
> However, remember that even with 3 db loss in the feedline (regardless of
> frequency), if you are feeding an antenna with any reasonable gain, this
> loss is overcome. For example, a 100 watt input into a feedline with 3 db
> loss feeding an antenna with 10 db gain (with a SWR at the rig of 1.5 to 1)
> will still have a net gain of about 6.4 db and provide around 440 watts
> ERP. (The numbers get even better if the match is measured at the antenna
> rather than the rig, due to the feedline loss affecting the SWR
> measurement)
>
> Considering the high costs of hard line and associated connectors (or the
> cost of a 400 watt amplifier), a gain antenna, a good SWR, and 9913 or LMR

> 400 feedline is a pretty cost effective trade-off... :>)
>
> 73 de W6DKN
I put up 9913 maybe about 5-8 years ago for my 2 Meter beam. When it was new, I measured 2 dB loss after I had all the connectors on it before I installed it (90') and I haven't noticed that it has deteriorated, but I was very meticulous about installing the connectors and how I installed them (going up under a box to the outside relays 1 horiz and 1 vert). I have been happy with it, I am sure if there is water in it, I would have noticed it by now. However if the LMR400 has better specs, go for it.
Dave N3DT

990. Re: Indoor Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 01:17:58 UTC
From: VA3ATD <a.duffy@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CBB7BC6.1030103@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144895

You can always make up a hf loop and manually adjust the tuning cap on top as you go. I would suggest a minimum of 3' dia. It also depends on the bands you are trying to get on.

You'll find plenty of plans on the net and in books. The hard part is finding a cap that has a LARGE spacing to handle the voltage when running 100w (around 8KV).

Also look up a little program called MLOOP. One of the regulars on this NG wrote it. Good little program if you want to experiment with different perimeters when building one (ie dia, conductor size, power etc). It even estimates your signal strength assuming the antenna was located outside etc.

--
73, Tony
VA3ATD
London, Ontario
"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD

VE7HBX wrote:

> Okay, here it is: I live on the second floor of a 3 storey wood frame
> building. No Patio. Is there hope for transmitting on HF from here?
>
>
>

991. FS: Antenna tuners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 01:19:35 UTC
From: aokd5fxt@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020415211935.29244.00003052@mb-mu.news.cs.com>
Source record: 144896

Just a few tuners for sale.

http://ourworld.cs.com/AO%20KD5FXT/31-45/31thru36.html#TUNERS%20AND%20RELATED%20STUFF

Email me if any of these interest you.

Bill

992. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 01:50:57 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.com>
Message-ID: <5sLu8.533$XV5.79008@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144897
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Comet and Diamond Antenna make mounts that attach nicely to the side lip of the hatch door. I've got two mounted near the top, on either side, and they work nicely. This area is black trim on my '97 so there is no paint to mar. Also, this mounting location is fine when you open the hatch, because the antenna lays out horizontally along the roof line, a bit outboard so it clears the roof.

993. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 01:53:46 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cbb842e_1@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144898

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:658-3CBB41BD-444@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Carl, WK3C wrote:
> "...if you go above 6 dBi antenna gain, you have to back off TX power by
> 1 dB for every 3 dB you exceed 6dBi antenna gain."
>
> That would be gain adjustment only of the transmitting antenna. Not a
> bad trade off when you reduce power 1 db for each 3 db of antenna gain.
> You net 2 db of gain.
>
> You can use a separate receiving antenna with all the gain you can get
> and there`s no imposed penalty for that.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Theoretically correct, but I believe you'll find that 802.11b
devices will have a single antenna port ... though I'm not
certain that the standard requires that ...

Carl - wk3c

994. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 02:02:30 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cbb863a_2@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144899

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:cfnmbugl3el787ok6eqr1s9elkua093m3f@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 15 Apr 2002 11:01:02 GMT, "jordan" <jojabr@attbi.com> wrote:
>
> >OK... So is it possible to make an antenna that can do this? To radiate
> >power lower then the FCC regulations while still travelling 5 miles?
> >
> Hi Jordan,
>
> As I understand it from a number of reports, 802.11b devices can
> perform over a 20 mile distance - if unobstructed - through standard
> gain antennas provided by the vendor of the same equipment.
>
> If you are having problems with a gain antenna at 5 miles, it is not a
> problem of the equipment (move your antennas).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

I've used my company's proprietary link planner sofware tool
(we are one of the leading manufacturers of 802.11 equipment)
to look at an 802.11b bridge from the closest company facility
to my house (I telecommute virtually 100% of the time) and DSL
is not available at my rural location.)

With a 24 dBi antenna and 75 feet of Andrew 400 cable at
each end (to get to the roof of the company building and
above the trees here at my house) I have link margin to burn
for 11 Mbps over a 6.25 mile path. (I am on a hill, though
and have a pretty clear shot to the building down in the valley.)
This is with the standard power output, which is WAY less than
a Watt.

I could tolerate a longer, or less favorable, path, or use lower antenna
gains if I would be willing to accept a fallback to a lower rate, more
robust modulation option ... like 5.5 Mbps, 2 Mbps, or even 1 Mbps.
(Remember that 1 Mbps will be better than many DSL connections,
except those with very clean lines and short loops to the C.O.)

Carl - wk3c

995. Re: Suggest coax for long run

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 02:12:32 UTC
From: NM5K <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3CBB8890.F84@wt.net>
Source record: 144900

NM5K wrote:
>

>
> When you said "loss" only, I think I must have assumed you meant the
> line losses were canceled also.

I probably should clarify this statement. I should have said I think I
assumed you meant the "excess line loss" over what a matched line would
show was tuned out also.
Which was still a brain fart. I think I was hoping for a new version of
free lunch. I think thats what got me started on that train of thought
in the first place. MK

--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

996. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 02:38:46 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020415223846.27874.00002839@mb-fb.aol.com>
Source record: 144901

>I just looked at the Radio Shack website and I didn't see any wind-
>loading spec. Did I miss it? There's none on the box either.

Try
http://www.radioshack.com/product.asp?catalog%5Fname=CTLG&category%5Fname=
CTLG%5F002%5F004%5F002%5F000&product%5Fid=15%2D1245

Right from the webpage: "Wind load braking system: Up to 70mph"
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

997. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 02:45:12 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020415224512.27874.00002841@mb-fb.aol.com>
Source record: 144902

>The windload of 70mph WITHOUT telling you HOW MANY SQ. FT of windload will
>survive 70mph is meaningless.

Well, buying a new rotator is out of the question, so for everyone directing me to dealer's websites, don't bother. Here's the information from Rat Shack's website:

Handles masts from 1-1/3 to 1-3/4 inches in diameter
Rotation time 360ï¿½: 65 (ï¿½ 5) seconds (at 60Hz)
Rotation torque: 160 pounds per inch
Vertical load: 99 pounds maximum
Thrust bearing: Handles loads up to 250 pounds maximum
Gear ratio: 3100 (ï¿½ 100) to 1
Wind load braking system: Up to 70mph
Power source: 120VAC, 62W, 60Hz, 0.52A
Motor: 18VAC (2.35A)

I appretiate all the responses and look forward to the continued help until I can get a definative answer.

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

998. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 02:51:37 UTC
From: Mark Walsh <mark@km6xu.die.spam.die.com>
Message-ID: <a9g3hh$6bi$1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 144903
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

"Carl Walthall" <n3qom@insightbb.com> wrote:

> Should I be concern about the radio output blowing my SUV's computer??

Ew, that sounds like the makings of an old Gary Larson cartoon...

999. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 02:55:34 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <YJK7PJeBVAWIFDm+Jx=NxA3EmANC@4ax.com>
Source record: 144904

vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux (VHFRadioBuff) wrote:

>>I just looked at the Radio Shack website and I didn't see any wind-
>>loading spec. Did I miss it? There's none on the box either.
>
>Try
>http://www.radioshack.com/product.asp?catalog%5Fname=CTLG&category%5Fname=
>CTLG%5F002%5F004%5F002%5F000&product%5Fid=15%2D1245
>
>Right from the webpage: "Wind load braking system: Up to 70mph"

That's a different, and meaningless, stat.

Bob
k5qwg

>=-
>73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
>Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
>http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
>http://edfas.tripod.com

1000. test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 03:01:32 UTC
From: WDX8IAH <macadi@qn.net>
Message-ID: <3cbb93f9$1@news.qn.net>
Source record: 144905

[No readable article body recovered]

1001. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 03:11:02 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <aq4nbu01pr3v2bp7muqh1m6ngbvsdpagdb@4ax.com>
Source record: 144906

On Mon, 15 Apr 2002 17:08:45 GMT, Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
wrote:

>We know that in theory a given antenna should be just as good at
>receiving as it is at transmitting, but does this work in practice for
>the trapped or otherwise "shortened" verticals that have become popular
>-- Gap, Butternut, Hustler, Hy-Gain, etc.?
>
>-=-
>Alan

If an antenna is lossy on transmitting, it will be lossy on receiving as
well. On HF, most of the time, the received signals are strong enough
that it won't matter.

One thing you will find is that while horizontal and vertical antennas
radiate equally well given a similar design, verticals pick up more
local man-made noise than horizontals. The reason has nothing to do
with the antenna itself, but with the way horizontally polarized ground
wave signals are strongly attenuated while vertically polarized ones are
not. In other words, verticals are "noisier" on receive than
horizontals. Of course there are always exceptions depending on local
conditions, but it is true way more often than not.

I realize this is a little off topic from your original question, but it
explains why horizontals may appear to be more equally reciprocal than
verticals.

Bill, W7TI

1002. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 03:38:52 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CBB9CCB.2CD98AA9@optonline.net>
Source record: 144907

Somebody else had pointed out the polarization factor, which I had
forgotten completely.

I guess I was thinking along the lines of: It surely can't matter how
large the source of a radiated signal is, but is a small antenna -- even
if resonant at the frequency of interest -- at a disadvantage compared
to a larger one (also resonant) in the same location?

-=-
Alan
(still waiting for that callsign to be allocated)

Bill Turner wrote:
>
> On Mon, 15 Apr 2002 17:08:45 GMT, Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
> wrote:
>
> >We know that in theory a given antenna should be just as good at
> >receiving as it is at transmitting, but does this work in practice for
> >the trapped or otherwise "shortened" verticals that have become popular
> >-- Gap, Butternut, Hustler, Hy-Gain, etc.?
> >
> >-=-
> >Alan
> --
>
> If an antenna is lossy on transmitting, it will be lossy on receiving as
> well. On HF, most of the time, the received signals are strong enough
> that it won't matter.
>
> One thing you will find is that while horizontal and vertical antennas
> radiate equally well given a similar design, verticals pick up more
> local man-made noise than horizontals. The reason has nothing to do
> with the antenna itself, but with the way horizontally polarized ground
> wave signals are strongly attenuated while vertically polarized ones are
> not. In other words, verticals are "noisier" on receive than
> horizontals. Of course there are always exceptions depending on local
> conditions, but it is true way more often than not.
>
> I realize this is a little off topic from your original question, but it
> explains why horizontals may appear to be more equally reciprocal than
> verticals.

1003. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 04:02:06 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CBBA23A.8C58EB74@optonline.net>
Source record: 144908

I meant, of course, ". . . a small *receiving* antenna . . ."

-=-
Alan

I wrote:

> . . . is a small antenna -- even
> if resonant at the frequency of interest -- at a disadvantage compared
> to a larger one (also resonant) in the same location?

1004. Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 04:20:18 UTC
From: Z <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <y279ltKCa6u8Ewc$@imaris.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 144910

What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials antennas?

--
Z
Remove Zeds in e-mail address to reply.

1005. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 04:22:01 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBBA6E9.DB820BF0@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144909

Richard Clark wrote:
> However, having done the ground work (no pun intended), I can well
> imagine the consequence, but there is still room for surprise. More
> the surprise is what when wrong with your dipole. If it is working
> off the ends (especially compared to a vertical); then to balance the
> radiation budget means that it must be disappointing in another,
> presumably favorable direction. That, or you completely blew it with
> the vertical's implementation (or are a victim of fractal
> electromagnetics).

The additional 2 S-units of noise on receive was a very big factor.
EZNEC sez the vertical would beat the dipole off the ends of the
dipole on transmit. All I did was A/B *receive* comparisons - no
transmit comparisons. And most of my QSO's are less than 1500 miles.
So I actually don't know how good a transmitting antenna the vertical
was. Giving up 2 S-units to noise simply wasn't worth the effort.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1006. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 04:29:56 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBBA8C4.4FC67B0D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144911

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> > I had four times the length of wire in the ground plane of the vertical
> > as I had in the dipole and it still didn't work worth a darn. And that's
> > not even counting the 33 ft. of guyed aluminum tubing in the vertical
> > along with its more expensive feedline.
>
> Sure. But no one ever said setting up a well performing ground plane
> or vertical would be cheap or easy. Instead of messing with a load of
> radials, I choose height. That was my payment for a decent performing
> antenna.

I would have had to build a sturdier support for additional height. I
put the vertical as high up the dipole support as was possible.

> > > What height would the vertical need to be to have the same ground
> > > effects and losses? 1/4 wave up. Right?
> >
> > Yep, and that's one of my points. Why choose an antenna that doubles
> > the height of the better performing dipole and uses 30 times as much
> > wire?
>
> The dipole shouldn't be the better performer to DX if the ground plane
> was set up properly with enough radials for the height. Or more height
> for less radials.

Virtually all of my QSO's are less than 1500 miles. Everything else being
equal, the main problem with the vertical was the extra 2 S-units of noise
on receive which may be unique to my QTH. I didn't actually do any A/B
transmit testing.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1007. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 04:37:16 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBBAA7C.A5D25B72@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144912

VHFRadioBuff wrote:
>
> >I just looked at the Radio Shack website and I didn't see any wind-
> >loading spec. Did I miss it? There's none on the box either.
>
> Try
> http://www.radioshack.com/product.asp?catalog%5Fname=CTLG&category%5Fname=
> CTLG%5F002%5F004%5F002%5F000&product%5Fid=15%2D1245

That's what I already saw. It doesn't specify the maximum wind loading area
of the antenna.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1008. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 04:53:30 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBBAE4A.4343F0ED@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144913

Z wrote:
> What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
> antennas?

Do you have aluminium aerials?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1009. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 04:56:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <sjbnbu0rstvn8rli7ma7p5i3acsfut02bn@4ax.com>
Source record: 144914

On Mon, 15 Apr 2002 23:22:01 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>The additional 2 S-units of noise on receive was a very big factor.

Hi Cecil,

Was the vertical choked?

What was the nature of the noise? Atmospherics? Industrial? Other
radio traffic?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1010. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 04:59:18 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <GcOu8.1119$xb.750540@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 144915

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CB974B4.619905FC@icok.net...
>
>
> JEEPMON,
> Of the two, 9913 would be my choice.

I pulled out over 600 feet of 9913 and replaced it with 9913.
Actually I now have 5 228 foot runs of LMR-400 and 1 175 foot run to the remote HF antenna switch and 4 80 foot runs from the antenna switch to the baluns.

I had used 9913 for years, but it only took one lightening hit to remove all the sealing (as well a plating) from the connectors. In half an hour, I had water running out of one of the rigs in the shack.

LMR 400 will make shorter radius bends, does not allow the center connector to move in relation to the outter in bends creating impedance bumps, has slightly less loss, and is cheaper than 9913.
You can also get it in a more flexible form. It uses the same connectors as RG-8.
When compairing the two, I can't think of any characteristic where 9913 excels over LMR-400.

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

> 'Doc

1011. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 05:01:41 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <VeOu8.1120$xb.750805@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 144916

"Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CB97F50.593D@erols.com...
> JEEPMON wrote:
> >
> > What COAX is the best for use on 160 meters through 70cm?
> > Belden 9913 or
> > LMR 400?
> > It will be an outside run of <100 feet not buried.
> Definitely 9913. Look at the attenuation charts especially at 70cm.

Yup! Yah might want to check again. LMR 400 has less loss across the
spectrum.
It's the same size as 9913, uses the same connectors as RG-8.

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

>
> Dave N3DT

1012. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 05:13:14 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <KpOu8.1122$xb.752103@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 144917
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc

"W6DKN" <w6dkn@qsl.net> wrote in message
news:VeEu8.9092$bn2.5854@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
> news:3cbae244.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> > I used 9913, too. It's good stuff but don't put it where it'll get
> stepped
> > on or run over or twisted around a lot. Keep bends on a wide radius.
> >
> > Also, be aware that with 100 feet you will have losses, especially at
> UHF.
> > I put an 80-foot piece of brand-new 9913 on a 2-meter antenna once.
> Before
> > I put it up, I put a Bird wattmeter on the transmitter and read 100
watts
> > output. Put it at the other end of the cable and read 50 watts. You
can
> > imagine what it might have been at UHF. I seriously doubt LMR400 would
do
> > better.

Mater of fact it will. Not by much, but still 0.4 db at 440 is an advantage
where I'll take any I can get.

> >
> > The only better choice is hardline and the expense of cable and
> connectors

Even then I'd pick the larger LMR cables if purchasing new cable in that
expense range.
LMR 600 ($1.19) is a good UHF cable if the runs are not too long and the
connectors are about a half to a third the cost of 7/8ths Heliax connectors.

However you could go to LMR-900 (bout $4.00 a foot)which is pretty much the
same as heliax in performance...It will make much sharper radius bends
without damage and the connectors are only slightly less than the ones for
the Heliax.

> > is prohibitive for most hams.
> >
What? $85 plus for 7/8ths UHF Heliax connectors is high...<:-)) That was
for just one and I think the price has gone up substantially since I
purchased the last two for the repeater.

Type UHF Male for LMR 600 is $26

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

> > 73... Ed, W5EJ
>
> 3 db seems rather high for an 80 foot run, but I don't know what brand of
> 9913 you used, or the quality of the connector installation. I use the
9913
> type flexible stuff from Cable Xperts on all my antennas and it has
> performed very well over the past 5 years that it has been up.
>
> Standard practice for me is to make up and test my feedlines before I put
> the antenna up, and I have tested many runs of this cable. A 100 foot run
> with quality connectors typically measures around 1.7 db at 144 mhz.
>
> However, remember that even with 3 db loss in the feedline (regardless of
> frequency), if you are feeding an antenna with any reasonable gain, this
> loss is overcome. For example, a 100 watt input into a feedline with 3 db
> loss feeding an antenna with 10 db gain (with a SWR at the rig of 1.5 to
1)
> will still have a net gain of about 6.4 db and provide around 440 watts
> ERP. (The numbers get even better if the match is measured at the antenna
> rather than the rig, due to the feedline loss affecting the SWR
> measurement)
>
> Considering the high costs of hard line and associated connectors (or the
> cost of a 400 watt amplifier), a gain antenna, a good SWR, and 9913 or LMR
> 400 feedline is a pretty cost effective trade-off... :>)
>
> 73 de W6DKN
>
>

1013. Re: Do You have broken KR-400 rotor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 05:53:07 UTC
From: UnTale <io@io.it>
Message-ID: <r0Pu8.42622$m41.1160251@twister2.libero.it>
Source record: 144918

> Hello
> The motor of my KR-400 (yaesu / kenpro) is dead.
> So if You have the motor for it, are you willing to give it to me,
> for a suitable price??
> There is no spare motors available anymore,at least i have`t found any.
> so how about that??
> 73 de ismo OH1NHW

Hi,
try with some car's windscreen wiper..
http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath/web/02_brew/13_rotor/english/pag01_eng.htm

--

73 de iz7ath, Talino

Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196

1014. April 2002 QST article - A one masted loop for 40,20,15 & 10 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 06:27:08 UTC
From: Robert Fanfant <fanfant1@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <0vPu8.51042$CH1.47153@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 144770

I'm thinking of building on of these and would like to know if anyone has built this antenna? Any comments, suggestions and/or recommendations appreciated.

-rob n7qt

1015. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 07:04:28 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cbbbf2a.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 144769
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Sorry, I missed W6DKN's original question...

It was Belden cable and the connectors were silver-plated. It worked quite
well but I was still quite surprised at the losses. Connector installation
should have been fine... been doing it for 50 years including about 12 years
professionally.

73... Ed

"Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CBB7724.656E@erols.com...
> W6DKN wrote:
> >
> > "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
> > news:3cbae244.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> > > I used 9913, too. It's good stuff but don't put it where it'll get
> > stepped
> > > on or run over or twisted around a lot. Keep bends on a wide radius.
> > >
> > > Also, be aware that with 100 feet you will have losses, especially at
> > UHF.
> > > I put an 80-foot piece of brand-new 9913 on a 2-meter antenna once.
> > Before
> > > I put it up, I put a Bird wattmeter on the transmitter and read 100
watts
> > > output. Put it at the other end of the cable and read 50 watts. You
can
> > > imagine what it might have been at UHF. I seriously doubt LMR400 would
do
> > > better.
> > >
> > > The only better choice is hardline and the expense of cable and
> > connectors
> > > is prohibitive for most hams.
> > >
> > > 73... Ed, W5EJ
> >
> > 3 db seems rather high for an 80 foot run, but I don't know what brand
of
> > 9913 you used, or the quality of the connector installation. I use the
9913
> > type flexible stuff from Cable Xperts on all my antennas and it has
> > performed very well over the past 5 years that it has been up.
> >
> > Standard practice for me is to make up and test my feedlines before I

put
> > the antenna up, and I have tested many runs of this cable. A 100 foot
run
> > with quality connectors typically measures around 1.7 db at 144 mhz.
> >
> > However, remember that even with 3 db loss in the feedline (regardless
of
> > frequency), if you are feeding an antenna with any reasonable gain, this
> > loss is overcome. For example, a 100 watt input into a feedline with 3
db
> > loss feeding an antenna with 10 db gain (with a SWR at the rig of 1.5 to
1)
> > will still have a net gain of about 6.4 db and provide around 440 watts
> > ERP. (The numbers get even better if the match is measured at the
antenna
> > rather than the rig, due to the feedline loss affecting the SWR
> > measurement)
> >
> > Considering the high costs of hard line and associated connectors (or
the
> > cost of a 400 watt amplifier), a gain antenna, a good SWR, and 9913 or
LMR
> > 400 feedline is a pretty cost effective trade-off... :>)
> >
> > 73 de W6DKN
> I put up 9913 maybe about 5-8 years ago for my 2 Meter beam. When it
> was new, I measured 2 dB loss after I had all the connectors on it
> before I installed it (90') and I haven't noticed that it has
> deteriorated, but I was very meticulous about installing the connectors
> and how I installed them (going up under a box to the outside relays 1
> horiz and 1 vert). I have been happy with it, I am sure if there is
> water in it, I would have noticed it by now. However if the LMR400 has
> better specs, go for it.
> Dave N3DT

1016. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 08:04:48 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <3cmnbu40gd00kb3jnm4depsr6tl8bskkqh@4ax.com>
Source record: 144771

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 05:20:18 +0100, Z <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk>
wrote:

>What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
>antennas?

In the colonies, "aerial" is an adjective, "antenna" is a noun.

Whoever invents the stuff gets to name it. :-)

Bill, W7TI

1017. Gamma match

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 09:50:05 UTC
From: Mike <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <htSu8.10747$3z3.1049326@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144772

Looking to build a gamma match or balun for a 7 element cubical quad beam antenna for 2 meters. Anybody have any plans and could direct me into the right direction would be gratefully appreciated.

--
From the desk of KC2JGA

1018. Re: Gamma match

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 09:56:25 UTC
From: "L.Koopmans" <ultimate666_1999@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <sl0obus86gcn0vf0n2ardsilem8jqunl0p@4ax.com>
Source record: 144773

Hello Mike,

I had the same problem..
I've found the solution:

Look at patent 2,976,532 on http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html

Some other interesting links:
http://www.aa1do.com/ham210assm.htm

http://www.majestic-comm.com/assembly/index.htm

Good luck Lourens,

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 09:50:05 GMT, "Mike" <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
wrote:

>Looking to build a gamma match or balun for a 7 element cubical quad beam
>antenna for 2 meters. Anybody have any plans and could direct me into the
>right direction would be gratefully appreciated.

1019. Re: Mosley PRO-67; KLM 2M 11ele; 30' Rohn 20; all cables/guys $250 in SoCal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 10:34:27 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <ubnvhn8vkucrec@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144774
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

Isn't this the setup that was on Ebay?
Nobody wanted to pay that much for the setup?

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

"Paul Lonnquist" <paul@dock.net> wrote in message
news:UMOt8.149$xb.116351@monger.newsread.com...
> Gentlemen,
> Both antennae are about 10-12 years old, were working great when last
> used about a year ago. Pictures are available, just request via email.
>
> The downside: you have to remove them, and do so during normal business
> hours M-Th only. I will try to get access on a weekend, but doubt that it
> is possible. They are located in Simi Valley, CA. Simi Valley is just
> to the west of the San Fernando Valley, approximately 10 miles WNW of
> the intersection of I405 and Hwy 101. Easy to find and the weather's
> getting better.
>
> The sale includes the Mosley PRO-67 10-40M beam (yes, 3.5dbd gain on
40M!!),
> the KLM VHF 11 element beam,
> three sections of what I think is Rohn 20 tower including two straight
> and one top section, the flat roof base, all guys, all coax, and the
> mast. I have copies of the assembly manuals for both the antennae. The
> rotator IS NOT INCLUDED in the sale. The price is set at
> $250. I am willing to take offers from someone who can and will remove
> this antenna structure as soon as possible. Please contact me directly
> if you are interested. This is fairly priced and would look great over
> your QTH. Paul NS6V
>
>
>
>
>

1020. Re: Indoor Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 10:53:02 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9gvqd$83d$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144775

```
MAGLOOP4.exe
--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
```

1021. Re: QRP BALUN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 11:43:34 UTC
From: g7tok@freeuk.com
Message-ID: <4799e935.0204160343.21e3da3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144776

Hi All,
Thanks for the tips, some excellent ideas there, I will get in the shack at the weekend and rustle something up.
Many thanks to you all.
Regards,
Gary - G7TOK

1022. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 11:46:09 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9h2u1dtu1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144778

CAM wrote -
> At my QTH, the 40m noise level on a vertical is 2 S-units higher than
> on the horizontal dipole. That wouldn't affect transmitting.
==========

Oh yes it will. The vertical will transmit a much stronger very low angle
signal than the horizontal dipole.

It is from low angles the noise comes in on receive.

Cecil, "Reciprocity Rules" at EVERYBODY'S QTH !

Reg, G4FGQ

1023. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 11:46:52 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <MaUu8.4682$PQ.3567@nwrddc03.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144777

What's a definitive answer? You've received a bunch of replies on this question, surely enough to make a decision.
The RS stats are bogus (see reason below). You've been given suggestions about other rotors which WILL handle the array you want. More than once Norm's Rotor service has been suggested as THE place to go for new OR used/reconditioned REAL rotors and you reply "don't bother". So BUY the RS unit you're so intent upon, put the system up and report back to us on your success or failure when it happens. We'll wait.

Bill KC9CS

> >The windload of 70mph WITHOUT telling you HOW MANY SQ. FT of windload will
> >survive 70mph is meaningless.
>
> Well, buying a new rotator is out of the question, so for everyone directing me
> to dealer's websites, don't bother. Here's the information from Rat Shack's
> website:
> I appretiate all the responses and look forward to the continued help until I
> can get a definative answer.

1024. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 12:11:37 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CBC14F9.9B9FDEB@netscape.net>
Source record: 144779

Z wrote:
>
> What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
> antennas?

Same reason you call ass arse.
:-)

-WX4A

1025. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 12:40:26 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <_YUu8.33870$QC1.2195620@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144780

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:15493-3CB59C98-149@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net...
>
> 2. Differences in Radiation pattern and Take-off angle are likely not
> significantly different as a function of loading coil placement,

Hi Richard:

This varies depending on the purpose of the "loading coil".

If the antenna is reasonably short with respect to the wavelength, then the placement of the loading coil will not significantly affect the antenna's radiation pattern. In this case, the loading coil is typically used to improve the impedance of an antenna.

In many cases however, placement of the loading coil is critical in determining the antenna pattern. Many mobile antennas are configured as a collinear array with a 1/4 wave element on the bottom and a 5/8 wave element on the top. The collinear arrangement increases the antenna aperture and hence the antenna gain. However, to work properly, the two collinear elements must be phased properly. Placement of the coil establishes the length of each element, presuming the antenna is 7/8 wave in height. Adjustment of the coil diameter and no. of turns sets the relative phase between the two elements. Ideally, the bottom or center of each element would be in-phase, established through coil adjustment. In this case, the "loading coil" is actually a "phasing coil".

In a dual or multi-band antenna the problem becomes more complicated because at the lower frequency the antenna might look like reasonably short whip with a loading coil, while at the higher frequency the antenna might look like a two element array with a phasing coil.

Steve VE9SRB

1026. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 12:52:40 UTC
From: Gary Glaenzer <nobulltrans@mchsi.com>
Message-ID: <s8Vu8.53484$CH1.48753@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 144781
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

"Mark Walsh" <mark@km6xu.die.spam.die.com> wrote in message
news:a9g3hh$6bi$1@bob.news.rcn.net...
> "Carl Walthall" <n3qom@insightbb.com> wrote:
>
> > Should I be concern about the radio output blowing my SUV's computer??
>
> Ew, that sounds like the makings of an old Gary Larson cartoon...
>

back in the early 80's, we were putting radios in new LTD squad cars

the city insisted on having the antennas mounted ON the light
bars.............well, there was about 3 extra feet of light bar cable left
over, so the install guy made a loop around the 'computer' (actually, the
ignition module) on the left inner fender

all was well until a car was going balls-to-the-wall to an accident one day,
the driver hit the button on the mike, and the ignition died, just like
you'd turned the key off

only on one channel of the radio, and only at wide-open throttle

but boy, did we have fun 'diagnosing' the trouble.....we must have
used 5 tanks of gas 'trying to duplicate the problem'.....

1027. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 13:58:12 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBC2DF4.97CFA35C@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144782

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> On Mon, 15 Apr 2002 23:22:01 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> wrote:
>
> >The additional 2 S-units of noise on receive was a very big factor.
>
> Was the vertical choked?

Nope. Didn't even think of that. But it was connected into my system
at the antenna tuner which has switchable A/B antenna I/O.

> What was the nature of the noise? Atmospherics? Industrial? Other
> radio traffic?

I'm not sure. I suspect power line. The power lines make a right angle
turn at my property and there's a big transformer on the top of the
pole. The wires from the secondary run *vertically* down the pole into
buried conduit.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1028. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 14:04:33 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBC2F71.CBE64235@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144783

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> CAM wrote -
> > At my QTH, the 40m noise level on a vertical is 2 S-units higher than
> > on the horizontal dipole. That wouldn't affect transmitting.
> ==========
>
> Oh yes it will. The vertical will transmit a much stronger very low angle
> signal than the horizontal dipole.
>
> It is from low angles the noise comes in on receive.
>
> Cecil, "Reciprocity Rules" at EVERYBODY'S QTH !

What I meant was: The 2 S-units of noise on receive wouldn't affect
transmitting since one is not listening to the noise while transmitting.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1029. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 14:06:45 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <MC68POEsCAY4bZxHj1enTcnvtF6B@4ax.com>
Source record: 144784

Z <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
>antennas?

Cuz that's what our dictionaries do.

In my dictionary, under "aerial" the first nine definitions regard its use as an adjective: aerial photography, aerial fancies, aerial bombs, etcetera. It's not until you get to the tenth definition that it refers to the word's use as a noun: a radio or television antenna.

On the other hand, if I go to "antenna" it is utilized only as a noun: a conductor by which electromagentic waves are sent out or received, etcetera.

It looks like aerial is archaic useage.

Bob
k5qwg

1030. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 14:16:54 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4076-3CBC3256-329@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144786

Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
"Reciprocity Rules" at EVERYBODY`S QTH!"

Indeed it does. But, the same aerial, installed the same way, won`t necessarily perform the same way at everybody`s QTH. Why? The effect of ground on the far field signals. Everybody doesn`t have the same quality of earth at his QTH.

If the earth around you is highy conductive, at your QTH you don`t receive horizontally polarized ground wave signals or noise from afar. The good earth is a short-circuit for low-angle horizontally polaarized radio waves. That fact is behind the old saying that "noise is vertically polarized".

In general, local signals are stronger than distant signals. This is true for noise, too. That fact is behind the old saying that "Most noise is local".

Ground wave propagation decreases as frequency increases, but attenuation is accentuated with horizontal polarization.
At Cecil`s QTH, it is plausible that noise is 2 S-units less on a horizontal antenna than on a vertical antenna. It is also plausible that, as Reg says, "The vertical will transmit a much stronger very low angle signal than the horizontal dipole. Depends on conductance under the antenna.

Best regards, Richard harrison, KB5WZI

1031. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 14:21:37 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBC3371.2285E3B3@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144785

Bob Miller wrote:
> On the other hand, if I go to "antenna" it is utilized only as a noun:

My dictionary has "antenna array" in it. How about "antenna tuner"?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1032. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 14:24:31 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <658-3CBC341F-492@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144787

Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
"Reciprocity Rules" at EVERYBODY`S QTH!"

Indeed it does. But, the same aerial, installed the same way, won`t necessarily perform the same way at everybody`s QTH. Why? The effect of ground on the far field signals. Everybody doesn`t have the same quality of earth at his QTH.

If the earth around you is highy conductive, at your QTH you don`t receive horizontally polarized ground wave signals or noise from afar. The good earth is a short-circuit for low-angle horizontally polaarized radio waves. That fact is behind the old saying that "noise is vertically polarized".

In general, local signals are stronger than distant signals. This is true for noise, too. That fact is behind the old saying that "Most noise is local".

Ground wave propagation decreases as frequency increases, but attenuation is accentuated with horizontal polarization.
At Cecil`s QTH, it is plausible that noise is 2 S-units less on a horizontal antenna than on a vertical antenna. It is also plausible that, as Reg says, "The vertical will transmit a much stronger very low angle signal than the horizontal dipole. Depends on conductance under the antenna.

Best regards, Richard harrison, KB5WZI

1033. Re: QRP BALUN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 15:33:05 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <671-3CBC4431-1@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144788

George, W5YR wrote:
"Chas feels that the 1:1 current balun, such as the W2DU design, "is" affected by differential-mode impedance variations and is actually affected more by mismatch than is the 4:1 balun."

The W2DU design is ferrites around the outside of the coax. There is no direct communication of signals through the coax in nearly all cases. So, differential-mode impedance variations affect the reflection at the antenna and signals accepted and reflected. This affects the amount of signal the ferrites have to work with and attempt tp reject.

The ratio of signal transfer between the inside of the coax and either the antenna or the outside of the coax is only indirectly affected.

The outside of the coax is a parallel source or load depending on reception or emission as the antenna function. As such, cozx exterior and antenna are in parallel as connected. This parallel combination has a different impedance than either alone. This affects the match of the feedline.

The toroids around it, affect the impedance of the coax exterior. It`s their job to present a high impedance to signal on the outside of the coax. So, indirectly, the W2DU balun is exposed to more or less signal to reject depending on differential-mode impedance variations, which in turn are dependent, in part, on the position and number of W2DU baluns. This is because the effectiveness od these baluns affects the impedance match presented to the coax.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1034. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 16:03:45 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CBC4B61.EC96C23D@optonline.net>
Source record: 144789

Yes, and some of those aluminium aerials are patented (pay-ten-ted) too,
not patented (pat-ten-ted).

-=-
Alan

CAM wrote:
>
> Z wrote:
> > What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
> > antennas?
>
> Do you have aluminium aerials?

1035. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 16:04:26 UTC
From: "F. Feeney" <fkf1@cornell.edu>
Message-ID: <a9hi2a$18i$1@news01.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 144790

In article <Opyu8.23490$Ii.3228932@typhoon.atl.ipsvc.net> jordan, jojabr@attbi.com writes:
>OK... So is it possible to make an antenna that can do this? To radiate >power lower then the FCC regulations while still travelling 5 miles?

Yes, I used to work with a WLAN provider who did it all the time. On a point to point (as opposed to point to multipoint) link you are allowed +36 dbm ERP IIRC. You can buy good parabolic reflector antennas for about $90 each or build your own. The commerical ones are rated 24 dbi gain. Set your access point power level down to not more than 20 mw out or so and you'll be legal. Actually, count in your cable and connector losses and raise the output to account for them too. You're shooting for 4 watts ERP at the antenna with all losses and gains considered. I've seen a system built to those specs run over 10 miles. You do need line of sight however, if you don't have that, all bets are off. 2.4 GHZ will penetrate a light screening of foliage, such as a thin hedgerow, lossing about .5 db per meter of foliage.

Hope that helps.

Kevin, WB2EMS

1036. FS: Comet CA-HV HF mobil antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 16:11:22 UTC
From: John <alchemyaudio@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CBC4DC9.E82E8616@attbi.com>
Source record: 144791

Good condition with coils for 2,6,10,15,20,40m. Can run 2,6 and 2 hf bands at the same time. No mount antenna only $65.00 plus shipping.

John
N1OWA

1037. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 16:17:43 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <661-3CBC4EA7-115@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144792

Steve, VE9SRB wrote:
"This varies depending on the purpose of the loading coil (Difference in Radiation pattern and Take-off angle are likely not significantlly different as a function of loading coil placement)."

True. I was assuming a short antenna and not a collinear such as the Franklin which uses a phase inversion to keep sections in-phase.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1038. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 16:57:44 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <660-3CBC5808-246@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144794

Z wrote:
"What`s wrong with calling an aerial an aerial?"

Nothing. The practice of calling an aerial an antenna in the U.S. changed as the random, usually mostly horizontal wire, was replaced by the loop in radio receivers, except on autos, where it was replaced by the vertical rod. Broadcasters on the low and medium frequencies went to the vertical antenna, too.

These vertical aerials more resembled the antennae on insects than the previous wires had, so the name changed.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1039. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 17:14:21 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9hls2$r3@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144793

Isn't Aerial the Israeli Prime Minister?

"Z" <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:y279ltKCa6u8Ewc$@imaris.demon.co.uk...
> What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
> antennas?
>
>
> --
> Z
> Remove Zeds in e-mail address to reply.

1040. Re: April 2002 QST article - A one masted loop for 40,20,15 & 10 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 17:27:24 UTC
From: Walter <walter@accessus.net>
Message-ID: <0aZu8.64903$K5.5899998@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144795

That style of loop has been around for a while. It is in the
ARRL Antenna Compend. I.

If you would scroll down to 4/11/02, in this NG, the
header is SLOOP ANTENNA questions, there is
a discussion on this loop.

73 Walter, AG5P

"Robert Fanfant" <fanfant1@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:0vPu8.51042$CH1.47153@sccrnsc02...
> I'm thinking of building on of these and would like to know if
anyone has
> built this antenna? Any comments, suggestions and/or recommendations
> appreciated.
>
> -rob n7qt
>
>
>

1041. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 17:31:51 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <6ekobuceelc35hko52phigevqsgn2mi2i2@4ax.com>
Source record: 144796

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 11:46:09 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>CAM wrote -
>> At my QTH, the 40m noise level on a vertical is 2 S-units higher than
>> on the horizontal dipole. That wouldn't affect transmitting.
>=========================
>
>Oh yes it will. The vertical will transmit a much stronger very low angle
>signal than the horizontal dipole.
>
>It is from low angles the noise comes in on receive.
>
>Cecil, "Reciprocity Rules" at EVERYBODY'S QTH !
>---
>Reg, G4FGQ
>

Hmmm,

Shift the principal radiator from vertical to horizontal to make
reciprocity work? Or work better?

>It is from low angles the noise comes in on receive.
Ah yes, another turn of the old wife's reel - there is only one kind
of noise and it comes in only on low angles (danced to in a triple
minor). Rather like the admonition from your least favorite Aunt who
insists if you don't suffer from this, you should! :-(

Says nothing of noise arriving by conduction; the largest single,
obvious contributor and the easiest to fix - but not if we heed
simplistic tales of magic beans rummaged up from beneath the apron....

Says nothing of atmospherics which dominate the low bands.

Says nothing of precipitation noise .
Nuts! There is an angle argument - straight up. ;-)

Says nothing of heterodynes (somewhat related to the next).

Says nothing of equipment noise (spurs, corona discharge ...).

Says nothing of competing radio traffic (a personal "noise" assessment
to be sure, akin to when you want to hear Rachmaninoff over the steady
drone of Rap music coming from a teenager's room - and no way to null
it out).

And hard not to resist the contradiction offered:
>> the 40m noise level ... wouldn't affect transmitting.
>Oh yes it will.

Says nothing except for that noise. ;-)

Thanx & 73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1042. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 17:37:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <n1oobu80p498dg5urf6eun6o2dpauv05pn@4ax.com>
Source record: 144797

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 16:03:45 GMT, Alan Beagley
<abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

>Yes, and some of those aluminium aerials are patented (pay-ten-ted) too,
>not patented (pat-ten-ted).
>
Hi Alan,

What colour did you patent your ï¿½rial? (I love those xtra letters and
syllables.)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1043. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 17:40:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <gcoobusuea55phm0hab71kriqe6afnr9d1@4ax.com>
Source record: 144798

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 01:04:48 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 05:20:18 +0100, Z <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk>
>wrote:
>
>>What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
>>antennas?
>____
>
>In the colonies, "aerial" is an adjective, "antenna" is a noun.
>
>Whoever invents the stuff gets to name it. :-)
>
>Bill, W7TI

Hi Bill,

Shouldn't we be using the Italian form, EH, then? (Or would that be
confused with Canadian?) -sigh-

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1044. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 17:54:44 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rioobuokg1c45hqfmo1fgqktsluu8nc7fd@4ax.com>
Source record: 144799

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 14:06:45 GMT, Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
wrote:

>Z <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>
>>What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
>>antennas?
>
>Cuz that's what our dictionaries do.
>
>In my dictionary, under "aerial" the first nine definitions regard its use as an
>adjective: aerial photography, aerial fancies, aerial bombs, etcetera. It's not
>until you get to the tenth definition that it refers to the word's use as a
>noun: a radio or television antenna.
>
>On the other hand, if I go to "antenna" it is utilized only as a noun: a
>conductor by which electromagentic waves are sent out or received, etcetera.
>
>It looks like aerial is archaic useage.
>
>Bob
>k5qwg

Hi Bob,

Now you raise the ignominy of a native being ignorant of their own
language.

From the Oxford English Dictionary (and who better?):
Aerial: composed of air (and 5 more similar recitations)....
a wire (finally!)
Antenna: 'horns' of insects; two long processes of a male flower;
a wireless aerial (now wait a minute!)

The equivalent of etymological dumpster diving. I love it!

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1045. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 17:56:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15495-3CBC65C2-121@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144800

Kevin, WB2EMS wrote:
"Actually count in your cable and connector losses and raise the output to account for them too."

Very helpful for transmitting all the signal you are allowed, but it doesn`t remove these losses from the received signal path.

As I recall, G.E. made a 13 GHz unit of a dish with the T/R mounted on its rear side to eliminate most of the line and connector loss. This is more serious at 13 GHz than at 2.4 GHz, but it could be a technique of value at the lower frequency where the line is long. The G.E. unit was produced about 30 years ago or longer, if I remember correctly. The little dish resembled a sealed-beam headlamp. It would be proportionally larger for the same gain at 2.4 GHz.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1046. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 18:44:17 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9hr4m$1gb@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144801

Phil,

Don't forget to lock up the antenna field after you make your mods. Just kidding....ex USAF Sec Service Karamursel Air Station, Turkey. When the newbies complained of too much noise at 3 mcs.we sent them to get the keys to the antenna field.
Actually had a few walking around base for awhile. I know ASA typical AF huh?

Tony WA6LZH

1047. Re: Gap Titan receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 19:08:33 UTC
From: NM5K <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3CBC76B1.4AB3@wt.net>
Source record: 144802

CAM wrote:

> The additional 2 S-units of noise on receive was a very big factor.
> EZNEC sez the vertical would beat the dipole off the ends of the
> dipole on transmit. All I did was A/B *receive* comparisons - no
> transmit comparisons. And most of my QSO's are less than 1500 miles.
> So I actually don't know how good a transmitting antenna the vertical
> was. Giving up 2 S-units to noise simply wasn't worth the effort.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

Receive tests should be fairly accurate. I always found things to be reciprical when comparing the two antennas. But if you are usually working less then 1500 miles, that may be half the problem right there. It's not until 1000-1500 miles out that you will see much increase with the vertical. The noise doesn't really mean too much as the signal increase should usually override the noise. It always did in my case. I never really had too much of a noise problem with mine. If the noise is 1 s unit higher and the signals are 2 s units higher it's still worth it and a non issue. And this was almost always the case with mine. When I ran mine, to FLA, at appx 800-1000 miles the antennas were nearly the same. Would flip flop back and forth with changes in propogation. But to CA at 1500 miles the vertical never lost once. It was almost always 2 s units over the dipole without fail. Even to AZ the vertical was always better. I used to work a guy in Kingman AZ a good bit. He always preferred my vertical. To DX it was never a contest. The vertical ate the dipole for lunch big time. The farther away, the better the vertical. I think part of the problem was you didn't talk far enough away to really do any good with the vertical. They are not the best short haul antennas. Even with enough radials. MK
--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

1048. Re: Trapped (or otherwise shortened) verticals: trnsmit vs. receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 19:27:03 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBC7B07.271C4520@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144803

Richard Harrison wrote:
> At Cecil`s QTH, it is plausible that noise is 2 S-units less on a
> horizontal antenna than on a vertical antenna.

The vertical down feed for the neighborhood power from a high voltage
transformer is located 40 yards from my vertical. I would bet that's
where the vertically polarized noise is coming from.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1049. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 20:35:03 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <XV%u8.16073$bn2.6437@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144804

No, you fool! Aerial is the name of the Little Mermaid. The Israeli prime minister is a lady named Sharon.

Bill
KC9CS

"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message news:a9hls2$r3@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> Isn't Aerial the Israeli Prime Minister?
>
> "Z" <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
> news:y279ltKCa6u8Ewc$@imaris.demon.co.uk...
> > What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
> > antennas?

1050. Re: Hygain Antennas- Any Online Messages Reflectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 20:54:45 UTC
From: Bill Grimwood <bill@grimwood.net>
Message-ID: <GZ0v8.46346$To6.13094963@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144808

I believe if you go to the MFJ website you can download the instructions
including drawings.

BG

"Juan Pablo" <jsps999@subdimension.com> wrote in message
news:kqolbuo0so8go347684ce4v3v8dn821hns@4ax.com...
> Are there any online messages relectors for Hygain Antennas?
>
> HYGAIN 6 meter, 4-elemets, yagi beam, model VB-64DX:
>
> I lost the pamplet/manual for assembling this antenna.
> I have all but the driven element assembled - that is the puzzle,
> the driven element; it seems to have an "extra section" for it
> that has me puzzled for assembly.
>
> MFJ (a.k.a, Hygain) does not have their new online PDF manuals
> posted yet.
> Could someone please scan and e-mail me a copy of the
> assembly pamplet?
> Could someone at least contact me via e-mail
> and/or telephone (941-597-3641).
>
> 73 & Thanks greatly in advance. ---John, K8JS@arrl.net

1051. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 21:19:27 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9i480$4lh@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144805

Oh now I remember.....Sharon Perez.

"Bill Otten" <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:XV%u8.16073$bn2.6437@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> No, you fool! Aerial is the name of the Little Mermaid. The Israeli prime
> minister is a lady named Sharon.
>
> Bill
> KC9CS
>
> "Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
> news:a9hls2$r3@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> > Isn't Aerial the Israeli Prime Minister?
> >
> > "Z" <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
> > news:y279ltKCa6u8Ewc$@imaris.demon.co.uk...
> > > What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call
aerials
> > > antennas?
>
>
>

1052. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 21:26:37 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9i4l2$4mk@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144806

If you cut a "Random" wire to a specific length is it still "Random"?

1053. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 21:40:31 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <t5m8PA4uZUiM2MY3kWJ8BX5Dl6XO@4ax.com>
Source record: 144807

"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote:

>If you cut a "Random" wire to a specific length is it still "Random"?
>

If you cut a random wire to a specific length, then it becomes a "long wire."

Which raises the questions, how long should a long wire be to be long?

Bob
k5qwg

1054. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 21:57:59 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9i6fs$4r7@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144809

If you cut a "Random" wire to a specific length is it still "Random"?

If you cut a random wire to a specific length, then it becomes a "long wire."

Which raises the questions, how long should a long wire be to be long?

Any random length will do.

1055. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 22:08:21 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <a9i7clnph5@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 144810

jordan <jojabr@attbi.com> wrote:
> OK... So is it possible to make an antenna that can do this? To radiate
> power lower then the FCC regulations while still travelling 5 miles?

Sure, but you gain for point to point. If the antenna has 15 dB gain,
then you have to reduce transmitter output power by 3 dB. This would be
a net 6 dB improvement over the 6 dB antenna. And you can do this at
both end.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

1056. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 22:13:14 UTC
From: Bill Hall <bhallc21@flash.net>
Message-ID: <3CBCA1C0.BA6123E4@flash.net>
Source record: 144811
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Carl:
You might consider something innovative as I had to do on a lease vehicle. I have a 99 Explorer (Limited) and there is NO spare space , so I made up two inverted "J"
brackets; bolted them to the mobile mount bracket, mounted the bracket to the bottom of the radio and hung it from the center console(open the console, hang it on and close the cover). No holes to drill, easily reachable/readable and when I leave the vehicle for an extended period, I open the console; raise the radio up and slide it under the seat. Works for me! If you're interested, e-mail me direct and I'll tell you about the "no holes visible" roof mount I made! G.I. ingenuity!

Bill kd5reg

Carl Walthall wrote:

> Hi All
>
> I have a 1998 Ford Expedition that I would like to put a 2 meter radio in.
> Can someone tell me the best position to mount the radio an antenna so that
> I dont damage the SUV?
>
> Thanks Carl

1057. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 22:21:51 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CBCA3FF.7A900C9E@netscape.net>
Source record: 144812

Tony Angerame wrote:
>
> If you cut a "Random" wire to a specific length is it still "Random"?
>
> If you cut a random wire to a specific length, then it becomes a "long
> wire."
>
> Which raises the questions, how long should a long wire be to be long?
>
> Any random length will do.

As long as its random.
-BM

1058. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 22:50:50 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CBCAACB.21C34666@optonline.net>
Source record: 144813

But isn't it "long" only if it's longer than one wavelength?

-=-
Alan

".Bill :-)" wrote:
>
> Tony Angerame wrote:
> >
> > If you cut a "Random" wire to a specific length is it still "Random"?
> >
> > If you cut a random wire to a specific length, then it becomes a "long
> > wire."
> >
> > Which raises the questions, how long should a long wire be to be long?
> >
> > Any random length will do.
>
> As long as its random.

1059. Re: Hygain Antennas- Any Online Messages Reflectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 22:55:57 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9ia5tigh1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144815

> I believe if you go to the MFJ website you can download the instructions
> including drawings.
==========

What you might believe is of no consequence.

Readers are interested only in facts like a website address. If you don't have any facts it is best to say nothing and save bandwidth which itself does nothing except clog up the international communication networks.

1060. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 22:57:48 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CBCAC6C.B09B58@netscape.net>
Source record: 144814

That which is short at one freq may be considered long at another...so I
guess you can always call it "long" if you don't say at what freq :-)
-Bill

Alan Beagley wrote:
>
> But isn't it "long" only if it's longer than one wavelength?
>
> -=-
> Alan
>
> ".Bill :-)" wrote:
> >
> > Tony Angerame wrote:
> > >
> > > If you cut a "Random" wire to a specific length is it still "Random"?
> > >
> > > If you cut a random wire to a specific length, then it becomes a "long
> > > wire."
> > >
> > > Which raises the questions, how long should a long wire be to be long?
> > >
> > > Any random length will do.
> >
> > As long as its random.

1061. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 23:35:10 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Oy2v8.14155$L1.1097798@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144816

We used to send them for the QRM eliminator. Worked with you guys at the 7th RRFS, Udorn. Ever get your headsets carboned?

--
pb
"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
news:a9hr4m$1gb@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> Phil,
>
> Don't forget to lock up the antenna field after you make your mods.
Just
> kidding....ex USAF Sec Service Karamursel Air Station, Turkey. When the
> newbies complained of too much noise at 3 mcs.we sent them to get the keys
> to the antenna field.
> Actually had a few walking around base for awhile. I know ASA typical AF
> huh?
>
> Tony WA6LZH
>
>
>
>

1062. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 23:48:37 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnabpaml.u28.Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 144737

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 03:56:31 GMT, w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote:
> Basically using 802.11b for long range network communication for two
> buildings about 15 miles apart and both of them on high ground the
> possibility was there for the connection but ultimately network security
> fell into play since WEP is easily breakable.

Yup. A bit of WEP to avoid the casual eavesdropper, carrying an SSH
or similar tunnel with all the traffic inside of that.

sdb
--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

1063. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-16 23:54:37 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnabpb1s.u28.Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 144738

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 01:53:46 -0000, Carl R. Stevenson <wk3c@fast.net> wrote:
> Theoretically correct, but I believe you'll find that 802.11b
> devices will have a single antenna port ... though I'm not

Time to change those beliefs. See Linksys WAP-11. Two antenna
ports, default diversity but software selectable, software
controlled transmit power level...

sdb -- N7OWL

--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

1064. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 00:01:01 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnabpbds.u28.Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 144739

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 12:56:18 -0500 (CDT), Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net>
wrote:
> As I recall, G.E. made a 13 GHz unit of a dish with the T/R mounted on
> its rear side to eliminate most of the line and connector loss. This is
> more serious at 13 GHz than at 2.4 GHz, but it could be a technique of
> value at the lower frequency where the line is long. The G.E. unit was

Yup. One technique used by the hobbiests is to put the wireless
access point in a waterproof enclosure and mount it just below the
antenna. Then using a fairly low loss coax such as the LMR-400, the
three feet or so between doesn't hurt too bad. Best to make up that
short coax with the proper connectors for each end, connector losses
can add up quickly.

> produced about 30 years ago or longer, if I remember correctly. The
> little dish resembled a sealed-beam headlamp. It would be proportionally
> larger for the same gain at 2.4 GHz.

24db parabolics at 2.4ghz are about 1meter. A bit larger in one
dimension if rectangular-ized.

sdb

--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

1065. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 00:04:04 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnabpbjj.u28.Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 144740

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 02:02:30 -0000, Carl R. Stevenson <wk3c@fast.net> wrote:
> With a 24 dBi antenna and 75 feet of Andrew 400 cable at
> each end (to get to the roof of the company building and
> above the trees here at my house) I have link margin to burn
> for 11 Mbps over a 6.25 mile path. (I am on a hill, though
> and have a pretty clear shot to the building down in the valley.)

Have you considered mounting the the 802.11b transceiver closer to
the antenna (eg in a pelican case) and using a much shorter length
of much less expensive coax?

Have you set up this link yet?

> (Remember that 1 Mbps will be better than many DSL connections,
> except those with very clean lines and short loops to the C.O.)

Is DSL half- or full-duplex? 802.11b is half-duplex. It makes a
big difference in thruput...

sdb

--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

1066. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 00:38:08 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cbcc3f6_2@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144817

"F. Feeney" <fkf1@cornell.edu> wrote in message
news:a9hi2a$18i$1@news01.cit.cornell.edu...
> In article <Opyu8.23490$Ii.3228932@typhoon.atl.ipsvc.net> jordan,
> jojabr@attbi.com writes:
> >OK... So is it possible to make an antenna that can do this? To radiate
> >power lower then the FCC regulations while still travelling 5 miles?
>
> Yes, I used to work with a WLAN provider who did it all the time. On a
> point to point (as opposed to point to multipoint) link you are allowed
> +36 dbm ERP IIRC. You can buy good parabolic reflector antennas for about
> $90 each or build your own. The commerical ones are rated 24 dbi gain.
> Set your access point power level down to not more than 20 mw out or so
> and you'll be legal. Actually, count in your cable and connector losses
> and raise the output to account for them too. You're shooting for 4 watts
> ERP at the antenna with all losses and gains considered.

Actually, you can run more than 4 W EIRP ... you can get 4 W EIRP
with the 1 W max Part 15 power out and a 6 dBi antenna ... with more
than 6 dBi, you have to back off TX power output 1 dB for every 3 dB
that you exceed 6 dBi ... thus you can get quite a bit more than 4 W EIRP
on a directional point to point link.

(Bearing in mind that we are talking about Part 15 operation here ...
the same power and antenna gain limits don't apply under Part 97,
but you have content restrictions, can only use the lower part of
the band, etc. under Part 97.)

Carl - wk3c

1067. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 01:33:52 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020416213352.27904.00002716@mb-fb.aol.com>
Source record: 144818

> So BUY the RS
>unit you're so intent upon, put the system up and report back to us on your
>success or failure when it happens. We'll wait.

Try paying attention to the discussion at hand. The rotator is one I've been using for a couple years now. Just was wondering if the rotator could handle the addition of the new antennna. I've gotten a couple "Yes it will work, I've done it" answering a a few "Probably not" from those who don't know. I'll wait and see if I decide to buy the antenna.

>More than once
>Norm's Rotor service has been suggested as THE place to go for new OR
>used/reconditioned REAL rotors and you reply "don't bother"

What? Do you own a share in this company or something?
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

1068. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 01:37:34 UTC
From: Z <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <QAdVIQNeHNv8EwCy@imaris.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 144721

In article <3CBBAE4A.4343F0ED@IEEE.org>, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
writes
>Z wrote:
>> What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
>> antennas?
>
>Do you have aluminium aerials?

Yes. Do you have aluminum antennas?

--
Z
Remove Zeds in e-mail address to reply.

1069. Re: KLM Satellite Ants.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 01:41:05 UTC
From: STEPHEN HOCH <STEPHEN.HOCH@VERIZON.NET>
Message-ID: <Ro4v8.17509$bn2.9905@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144719

Well more info has come my way. It seema CS stands for Circular Switching and -2 was for 435 Mhz and -3 for 144Mhz. My UHF antenna is the KLM 435-18C 9 horizontal and 9 vertical hence 18. the VHF I will gues is 144-14C 7 horizontal and 7 vertical elements, the C for circular polarization. Now that I cam put some numbers to this stuff I might score. Thanks to the 2 fellows, Bill and Rick, who have responded and are sending stuff.

Steve WU3I
wu3i@arrl.net

STEPHEN HOCH <STEPHEN.HOCH@VERIZON.NET> wrote in message news:NzMt8.1295$bn2.572@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> I recently aquired the KLM CS-2 (432 mhz) and CS-3(144 mhz) antennas in very
> vine condition. There was no paperwork available however. I would like to
> get a copy of the Paperwork if anyone has them out there please feel free to
> contact me. Scans would be great also.
>
> Steve WU3I
> wu3i@arrl.net
>
>
>

1070. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 01:42:44 UTC
From: Joe Leikhim <jleikhim@nettally.com>
Message-ID: <3CBCD313.62107F1F@nettally.com>
Source record: 144720
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I bought some of the 9913F when it first came out about 1995, and likewise was disappointed in the performance vs specifications. From my as-built notes:

3.48 dB/100' @ 440 MHz
2.44 dB/100' @ 144 MHz

For comparison, I had also measured some "special" Teflon double shielded Belden RG8/U (Ethernet cable?) that I picked up surplus for $0.25/foot (wishing I bought more) and found 2.38 dB/100 @ 144 MHz. The odd-ball surplus RG8/U cable is just as good (at 2M) and cost one third of the RG9913F. I recently stripped off the cables from the tower. The 9913F looks ready for a junk heap after 5 years, the surplus teflon stuff looks like new.

At the time, I called Belden concerned that my type N connectors were to blame. Belden wasn't too concerned about the connectors I was using, saying that the cable losses were "typical". In other words, don't get too impressed by the catalog spec.

Joe

Ed Juge/NM wrote:

> Sorry, I missed W6DKN's original question...
>
> It was Belden cable and the connectors were silver-plated. It worked quite
> well but I was still quite surprised at the losses. Connector installation
> should have been fine... been doing it for 50 years including about 12 years
> professionally.
>
> 73... Ed
>
> "Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CBB7724.656E@erols.com...
> > W6DKN wrote:
> > >
> > > "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
> > > news:3cbae244.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> > > > I used 9913, too. It's good stuff but don't put it where it'll get
> > > stepped
> > > > on or run over or twisted around a lot. Keep bends on a wide radius.
> > > >
> > > > Also, be aware that with 100 feet you will have losses, especially at
> > > UHF.
> > > > I put an 80-foot piece of brand-new 9913 on a 2-meter antenna once.
> > > Before
> > > > I put it up, I put a Bird wattmeter on the transmitter and read 100

> watts
> > > > output. Put it at the other end of the cable and read 50 watts. You
> can
> > > > imagine what it might have been at UHF. I seriously doubt LMR400 would
> do
> > > > better.
> > > >
> > > > The only better choice is hardline and the expense of cable and
> > > connectors
> > > > is prohibitive for most hams.
> > > >
> > > > 73... Ed, W5EJ
> > >
> > > 3 db seems rather high for an 80 foot run, but I don't know what brand
> of
> > > 9913 you used, or the quality of the connector installation. I use the
> 9913
> > > type flexible stuff from Cable Xperts on all my antennas and it has
> > > performed very well over the past 5 years that it has been up.
> > >
> > > Standard practice for me is to make up and test my feedlines before I
> put
> > > the antenna up, and I have tested many runs of this cable. A 100 foot
> run
> > > with quality connectors typically measures around 1.7 db at 144 mhz.
> > >
> > > However, remember that even with 3 db loss in the feedline (regardless
> of
> > > frequency), if you are feeding an antenna with any reasonable gain, this
> > > loss is overcome. For example, a 100 watt input into a feedline with 3
> db
> > > loss feeding an antenna with 10 db gain (with a SWR at the rig of 1.5 to
> 1)
> > > will still have a net gain of about 6.4 db and provide around 440 watts
> > > ERP. (The numbers get even better if the match is measured at the
> antenna
> > > rather than the rig, due to the feedline loss affecting the SWR
> > > measurement)
> > >
> > > Considering the high costs of hard line and associated connectors (or
> the
> > > cost of a 400 watt amplifier), a gain antenna, a good SWR, and 9913 or
> LMR
> > > 400 feedline is a pretty cost effective trade-off... :>)
> > >
> > > 73 de W6DKN
> > I put up 9913 maybe about 5-8 years ago for my 2 Meter beam. When it
> > was new, I measured 2 dB loss after I had all the connectors on it
> > before I installed it (90') and I haven't noticed that it has
> > deteriorated, but I was very meticulous about installing the connectors

> > and how I installed them (going up under a box to the outside relays 1
> > horiz and 1 vert). I have been happy with it, I am sure if there is
> > water in it, I would have noticed it by now. However if the LMR400 has
> > better specs, go for it.
> > Dave N3DT

--
Joe Leikhim K4SAT
Jleikhim@nettally.com

"Our studies have shown that this horrible force is so dangerous to society at large that laws are being drawn up at this very moment
to stop it forever! Cruel and inhuman punishments are being carefully described in tiny paragraphs so they won't conflict with the constitution (which, itself, is being modified in order to accommodate THE FUTURE)." -F.Z.

1071. Re: Mosley PRO-67; KLM 2M 11ele; 30' Rohn 20; all cables/guys $250 in SoCal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 02:31:06 UTC
From: Paul Lonnquist <paul@dock.net>
Message-ID: <K75v8.123$uo.200046@newshog.newsread.com>
Source record: 144722
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

Yes, and it's up again. Reserve (if you like to gamble) is $199. Nowhere,
repeat, nowhere are you going to get a deal such as this<grin>!! Hope to
find it a happy home soon! Paul NS6V
"Wayne" <wayneleake@wayneleake.net> wrote in message
news:ubnvhn8vkucrec@corp.supernews.com...
> Isn't this the setup that was on Ebay?
> Nobody wanted to pay that much for the setup?
>
> --
> Wayne. <|:^)>
> KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
> http://www.wayneleake.net
>
> "Paul Lonnquist" <paul@dock.net> wrote in message
> news:UMOt8.149$xb.116351@monger.newsread.com...
> > Gentlemen,
> > Both antennae are about 10-12 years old, were working great when last
> > used about a year ago. Pictures are available, just request via email.
> >
> > The downside: you have to remove them, and do so during normal business
> > hours M-Th only. I will try to get access on a weekend, but doubt that
it
> > is possible. They are located in Simi Valley, CA. Simi Valley is just
> > to the west of the San Fernando Valley, approximately 10 miles WNW of
> > the intersection of I405 and Hwy 101. Easy to find and the weather's
> > getting better.
> >
> > The sale includes the Mosley PRO-67 10-40M beam (yes, 3.5dbd gain on
> 40M!!),
> > the KLM VHF 11 element beam,
> > three sections of what I think is Rohn 20 tower including two straight
> > and one top section, the flat roof base, all guys, all coax, and the
> > mast. I have copies of the assembly manuals for both the antennae. The
> > rotator IS NOT INCLUDED in the sale. The price is set at
> > $250. I am willing to take offers from someone who can and will remove
> > this antenna structure as soon as possible. Please contact me directly
> > if you are interested. This is fairly priced and would look great over
> > your QTH. Paul NS6V
> >
> >
> >
> >

> >
>
>

1072. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 02:35:44 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <4N68PC=6y39BJ3pu+Um=Swtt5OcE@4ax.com>
Source record: 144723

vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux (VHFRadioBuff) wrote:

>> So BUY the RS
>>unit you're so intent upon, put the system up and report back to us on your
>>success or failure when it happens. We'll wait.
>
>Try paying attention to the discussion at hand. The rotator is one I've been
>using for a couple years now.

Funny, you've never mentioned until this post that you already use the rotator.

Strange...

Bob
k5qwg

> Just was wondering if the rotator could handle
>the addition of the new antennna. I've gotten a couple "Yes it will work, I've
>done it" answering a a few "Probably not" from those who don't know. I'll wait
>and see if I decide to buy the antenna.
>
>>More than once
>>Norm's Rotor service has been suggested as THE place to go for new OR
>>used/reconditioned REAL rotors and you reply "don't bother"
>
>What? Do you own a share in this company or something?
>=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
>73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
>Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
>http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
>http://edfas.tripod.com

1073. Re: Mosley PRO-67; KLM 2M 11ele; 30' Rohn 20; all cables/guys $250 in SoCal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 02:37:52 UTC
From: Paul Lonnquist <paul@dock.net>
Message-ID: <4e5v8.126$uo.201675@newshog.newsread.com>
Source record: 144724
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

Yes, same setup. No, no one wanted to buy it. Currently back on eBay and reserve price is $199. We simply want to move it out of where it's at and get it a new home. Remember, this is a 10-40M Mosley PLUS the 2m KLM PLUS 3 sections of tower, all guys, and all cables (except the rotor and rotor cable which are spoken for). Buy it and resell it if you want, but buy it<grin>.
Paul NS6V
"Wayne" <wayneleake@wayneleake.net> wrote in message
news:ubnvhn8vkucrec@corp.supernews.com...
> Isn't this the setup that was on Ebay?
> Nobody wanted to pay that much for the setup?
>
> --
> Wayne. <|:^)>
> KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
> http://www.wayneleake.net
>
> "Paul Lonnquist" <paul@dock.net> wrote in message
> news:UMOt8.149$xb.116351@monger.newsread.com...
> > Gentlemen,
> > Both antennae are about 10-12 years old, were working great when last
> > used about a year ago. Pictures are available, just request via email.
> >
> > The downside: you have to remove them, and do so during normal business
> > hours M-Th only. I will try to get access on a weekend, but doubt that
it
> > is possible. They are located in Simi Valley, CA. Simi Valley is just
> > to the west of the San Fernando Valley, approximately 10 miles WNW of
> > the intersection of I405 and Hwy 101. Easy to find and the weather's
> > getting better.
> >
> > The sale includes the Mosley PRO-67 10-40M beam (yes, 3.5dbd gain on
> 40M!!),
> > the KLM VHF 11 element beam,
> > three sections of what I think is Rohn 20 tower including two straight
> > and one top section, the flat roof base, all guys, all coax, and the
> > mast. I have copies of the assembly manuals for both the antennae. The
> > rotator IS NOT INCLUDED in the sale. The price is set at
> > $250. I am willing to take offers from someone who can and will remove
> > this antenna structure as soon as possible. Please contact me directly
> > if you are interested. This is fairly priced and would look great over
> > your QTH. Paul NS6V

> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
>
>

1074. Centaur Baluns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 03:02:54 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ubppesrvstge3e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144725

They sure look beefy enough. Anyone have any experience with them? Are they current or voltage baluns? I want to run as a remote balun from coax to ladder line then to a 102' multi band antenna. My Radioworks 5Kw balun whines at 500 watts on 40m and below.

1075. Re: YAESU G-450A Rotor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 03:08:34 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBCE732.72B37915@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144726

w9gb wrote:
>
> Now you know why most American rotor manufacturers are gone.
>
> Yaesu can build and ship the product to the USA cheaper ... now service?
> That is another question.
>
> http://www.rotordoc.com/
>
> http://www.rotorservice.com/

The pictures of the hy-gain CD-4511 indicate a pole type bottom mounting.
The Yaesu G-450A seems to have a flat bottom for mounting on a plate.
Is that correct?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1076. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 03:50:13 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CBCF0F5.DE4EE770@eznec.com>
Source record: 144727

I agree that some people draw conclusions they shouldn't from a theoretical analysis. It's definitely possible to build a lousy house by using good tools or to get wrong answers from a perfectly accurate calculator. Of course, this isn't new with modeling programs. Open any textbook on antenna theory, and what do you see -- a bunch of equations. These aren't real antennas, but mathematical models of how antennas work. How many times have you heard that a vertical directs its maximum radiation at the horizon, or that a 5/8 wavelength antenna provides 3 dB gain over a quarter wave? These myths predate modeling programs by decades, and are due to misapplication of antenna theory -- models. What modeling programs do is to allow us to find the answers which weren't possible or practical to get before. Like what the pattern of a 5/8 wavelength antenna looks like when it's mounted on top of a car driving over real ground. There are certainly still a bunch of assumptions made in the calculation, as there invariably are. And the user has the responsibility to decide whether they impact the result in a given situation. But they give us the capability to at least understand some of the basic principles at work.

In correspondence I get, it's apparent that few people realize just how difficult it is to make even simple antenna measurements with anything resembling accuracy. Given this, I'm at least as skeptical of measurements as I am of modeling results -- usually more so. And depending on signal reports from unknown individuals, with uncalibrated S meters of unknown sensitivity, is so unreliable I don't find it even worth noting.

As an engineer, I depend heavily on models. Mathematical models are the essence of engineering -- the whole of circuit analysis is based on models. In my talk on antenna modeling, I give an example of a model of a very simple circuit, consisting of a battery and a resistor. Using Ohm's law and two components, the results are off 28% from a measurement. The problems are that the actual battery voltage isn't what was used in the model, the resistor is within its tolerance but not the value used in the model, and the battery's internal resistance isn't accounted for. Nothing wrong with Ohm's law -- it's just that the model was carelessly made, and the real circuit doesn't match it. Should we then lose faith in using Ohm's law, or abandon the use of models to predict circuit performance?

Let me again state my agreement that too many people draw conclusions from misapplied theory -- not just from modeling programs, but models of all kinds. It's a case of garbage in, gospel out. However, there's an immense body of evidence that modeling is an extremely useful, accurate, and even essential way to predict the performance of a great number of

phenomena, including antenna performance. But, like any tool, it has to
be used with some intelligence. And there are, definitely, a number of
people using modeling programs without having the required understanding
of what they're doing.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

-- I think most people know it, but I'll say it here to make sure -- I
make most of my living now developing and selling EZNEC antenna modeling
software. But you should also know that in my career as an electronics
design engineer, I've heavily used both mathematical and computer
modeling to develop circuitry used in a variety of precision test
equipment and other products which have been produced in quantity, and
consistently worked as predicted and specified. And, for that matter,
EZNEC is widely used by military, aerospace, broadcast, antenna
companies, and other industries to design antennas which are in daily
use performing essential tasks. But unfortunately, it's also in daily
use by people who, as Ed says, don't understand enough about what
they're doing to get meaningful results -- but who think they do.

Ed Juge/NM wrote:
>
> I have no idea, Roy, but the way I read his correspondence it sounded like
> he was commenting from modeled data. In a later post, I see he admitted to
> having modeled it over the wrong type of ground.
>
> My issue... and I do have a big one as you probably sense... is not with
> modeling programs, it's with the people who don't know how to use them yet
> make themselves out to be antenna experts just because they own your program
> or one of the others. I bristle when I read "facts" that are far from
> reality and so misleading to others. It's so obvious most have never used
> the antenna in question or they would KNOW their data was flawed. If I
> assume modeling programs have some degree of accuracy, then I can only
> conclude the user's technique is faulty.
>
> Roy, I tried sample versions of a couple of modeling programs. I found
> yours to be the easiest to understand and use but I finally gave 'em all up
> in frustration. I consider myself an intelligent person. I've had 50+
> years as a ham (who has read antenna theory extensively), 5 years of
> college, and 24 years in the personal computer industry (an expert-level
> user). That said, I guess I'm not smart enough to do modeling. Your sample
> dipole was the only thing I could model in which I had any confidence. It's
> obvious to me why so much erroneous information from modeling program USERS
> is floating around.
>
> Cheers... Ed, W5EJ
>
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:3CB7B9A0.40F8773F@eznec.com...
> > Hm. I didn't know that Richard used any modeling program, let alone a
> > fancy one. Which one does he use?

> >
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >
> > Ed Juge/NM wrote:
> > >
> > > Bill...
> > >
> > > You're so right! I'd suggest some of these guys shelve their fancy
> modeling
> > > programs and attend the next local mobile antenna "shootout" to learn
> about
> > > the real world. Modeling is probably useful when accompanied by the
> > > necessary know-how, but from the misinformation I see posted, based
> solely
> > > on modeling --usually by people who have never seen, much less used, the
> > > antenna in question -- I've become convinced most hams don't have a
> clue.
> > >
> > > The higher and more "in the clear"(of metal body parts) you can get the
> > > coil, the better off you'll be. Whether the improvement will be
> noticeable
> > > to most guys you talk to... well, that might be open for question. But
> the
> > > majority of the radiation is done below the coil so the more antenna you
> > > have down there, the better off you'll be.
> > >
> > > Sorry for the rant, guys, I've been needing to say that for months!
> Flame
> > > away.
> > >
> > > Ed, W5EJ
> > >
> > > "Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
> > > news:68vdbu82a9mpacoss344m2kavsat9vu8ca@4ax.com...
> > > > On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 09:24:24 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
> > > > (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> > > >
> > > > >The difference in placement of the loading coil....is not terribly
> > > > >important.
> > > > ____
> > > >
> > > > I have to disagree with the above statement. On a car, placing the
> > > > loading coil at the base will cause eddy currents to flow in the
> nearby
> > > > sheet metal, causing loss. Unless you're willing to accept those
> > > > losses, place the loading coil well up the antenna, away from the
> car's
> > > > body.
> > > >
> > > > An exception would be an antenna mounted on a fiberglass camper shell

> or
> > > > something similar. Doing this introduces another problem - the effect
> > > > of the ground wire running to the car body - but that's another
> > > > discussion.
> > > >
> > > > Bill, W7TI

1077. finding Ham Radio Magazine??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 04:05:19 UTC
From: AB brown <abbrown@nospammail.com>
Message-ID: <a9is89$d6p$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144728
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.mods,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Where can I find back issues of Ham Radio Magazine? I'm mainly interested in 1970's and 1980's issues (specific articles).

Thanks,
AB

1078. Re: Gamma match

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 04:18:19 UTC
From: Howard <mensch90249@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <u2tpbu8ctj8lci0gm27o8vcrlj719f3lnk@4ax.com>
Source record: 144729

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 09:50:05 GMT, "Mike" <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
wrote:

>Looking to build a gamma match or balun for a 7 element cubical quad beam
>antenna for 2 meters. Anybody have any plans and could direct me into the
>right direction would be gratefully appreciated.

Seem to recall a design that used a piece of 300 ohm twinlead to form
a shorted stub at the feedpoint. Don't recall the length of the stub
though - may have required pruning. You can always use the less
elegant approach and feed it directly with coax; I've had success
doing that with a UHF quagi.

1079. Re: YAESU G-450A Rotor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 04:19:27 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <jJ6v8.19002$bn2.16706@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144730

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CBCE732.72B37915@IEEE.org...
> w9gb wrote:
> >
> > Now you know why most American rotor manufacturers are gone.
> >
> > Yaesu can build and ship the product to the USA cheaper ... now
service?
> > That is another question.
> >
> > http://www.rotordoc.com/
> >
> > http://www.rotorservice.com/
>
> The pictures of the hy-gain CD-4511 indicate a pole type bottom mounting.
> The Yaesu G-450A seems to have a flat bottom for mounting on a plate.
> Is that correct?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>

Yes. The bottom mast mount is an optional (more $) "accessory".

73 de W6DKN

1080. Re: COAX HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 04:24:10 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <KN6v8.19078$bn2.1600@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144731
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc

"Joe Leikhim" <jleikhim@nettally.com> wrote in message
news:3CBCD313.62107F1F@nettally.com...
> I bought some of the 9913F when it first came out about 1995, and
likewise was
> disappointed in the performance vs specifications. From my as-built
notes:
>
> 3.48 dB/100' @ 440 MHz
> 2.44 dB/100' @ 144 MHz
>
> For comparison, I had also measured some "special" Teflon double shielded
Belden
> RG8/U (Ethernet cable?) that I picked up surplus for $0.25/foot (wishing
I
> bought more) and found 2.38 dB/100 @ 144 MHz. The odd-ball surplus RG8/U
cable
> is just as good (at 2M) and cost one third of the RG9913F. I recently
stripped
> off the cables from the tower. The 9913F looks ready for a junk heap
after 5
> years, the surplus teflon stuff looks like new.
>
> At the time, I called Belden concerned that my type N connectors were to
blame.
> Belden wasn't too concerned about the connectors I was using, saying that
the
> cable losses were "typical". In other words, don't get too impressed by
the
> catalog spec.
>
> Joe

I, too, was not at all happy with the actual Belden stuff, but the
"improved" 9913F like Cable Xperts sells is a "different animal"
altogether... I have several runs that have been up over 5 years in the
Mohave Desert heat and sun exposure, and they are still in excellent shape.
I also have 3 runs that have been direct buried (no pvc, etc) for about 3
years now, and they still test out fine.

73 de W6DKN

>
> Ed Juge/NM wrote:
>

> > Sorry, I missed W6DKN's original question...
> >
> > It was Belden cable and the connectors were silver-plated. It worked
quite
> > well but I was still quite surprised at the losses. Connector
installation
> > should have been fine... been doing it for 50 years including about 12
years
> > professionally.
> >
> > 73... Ed
> >
> > "Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message
news:3CBB7724.656E@erols.com...
> > > W6DKN wrote:
> > > >
> > > > "Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
> > > > news:3cbae244.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> > > > > I used 9913, too. It's good stuff but don't put it where it'll
get
> > > > stepped
> > > > > on or run over or twisted around a lot. Keep bends on a wide
radius.
> > > > >
> > > > > Also, be aware that with 100 feet you will have losses,
especially at
> > > > UHF.
> > > > > I put an 80-foot piece of brand-new 9913 on a 2-meter antenna
once.
> > > > Before
> > > > > I put it up, I put a Bird wattmeter on the transmitter and read
100
> > watts
> > > > > output. Put it at the other end of the cable and read 50 watts.
You
> > can
> > > > > imagine what it might have been at UHF. I seriously doubt LMR400
would
> > do
> > > > > better.
> > > > >
> > > > > The only better choice is hardline and the expense of cable and
> > > > connectors
> > > > > is prohibitive for most hams.
> > > > >
> > > > > 73... Ed, W5EJ
> > > >
> > > > 3 db seems rather high for an 80 foot run, but I don't know what
brand
> > of

> > > > 9913 you used, or the quality of the connector installation. I use
the
> > 9913
> > > > type flexible stuff from Cable Xperts on all my antennas and it has
> > > > performed very well over the past 5 years that it has been up.
> > > >
> > > > Standard practice for me is to make up and test my feedlines before
I
> > put
> > > > the antenna up, and I have tested many runs of this cable. A 100
foot
> > run
> > > > with quality connectors typically measures around 1.7 db at 144
mhz.
> > > >
> > > > However, remember that even with 3 db loss in the feedline
(regardless
> > of
> > > > frequency), if you are feeding an antenna with any reasonable gain,
this
> > > > loss is overcome. For example, a 100 watt input into a feedline
with 3
> > db
> > > > loss feeding an antenna with 10 db gain (with a SWR at the rig of
1.5 to
> > 1)
> > > > will still have a net gain of about 6.4 db and provide around 440
watts
> > > > ERP. (The numbers get even better if the match is measured at the
> > antenna
> > > > rather than the rig, due to the feedline loss affecting the SWR
> > > > measurement)
> > > >
> > > > Considering the high costs of hard line and associated connectors
(or
> > the
> > > > cost of a 400 watt amplifier), a gain antenna, a good SWR, and 9913
or
> > LMR
> > > > 400 feedline is a pretty cost effective trade-off... :>)
> > > >
> > > > 73 de W6DKN
> > > I put up 9913 maybe about 5-8 years ago for my 2 Meter beam. When it
> > > was new, I measured 2 dB loss after I had all the connectors on it
> > > before I installed it (90') and I haven't noticed that it has
> > > deteriorated, but I was very meticulous about installing the
connectors
> > > and how I installed them (going up under a box to the outside relays
1
> > > horiz and 1 vert). I have been happy with it, I am sure if there is

> > > water in it, I would have noticed it by now. However if the LMR400
has
> > > better specs, go for it.
> > > Dave N3DT
>
> --
> Joe Leikhim K4SAT
> Jleikhim@nettally.com
>
> "Our studies have shown that this horrible force is so dangerous to
society at
> large that laws are being drawn up at this very moment
> to stop it forever! Cruel and inhuman punishments are being carefully
described
> in tiny paragraphs so they won't conflict with the constitution (which,
itself,
> is being modified in order to accommodate THE FUTURE)." -F.Z.
>
>

1081. Re: finding Ham Radio Magazine??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 04:32:13 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <4lupbucmd3u1p4t1ikc8167cr3g1uov7h1@4ax.com>
Source record: 144734
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.mods,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Both the ARRL and CQ magazine have HR on CDs.

Danny, K6MHE

On Wed, 17 Apr 2002 00:05:19 -0400, "AB brown"
<abbrown@nospammail.com> wrote:

>Where can I find back issues of Ham Radio Magazine? I'm mainly interested
>in 1970's and 1980's issues (specific articles).
>
>Thanks,
>AB
>

1082. re:finding Ham Radio Magazine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 04:33:25 UTC
From: ann7how@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020417003325.12038.00003912@mb-fl.aol.com>
Source record: 144732

I have a good number of HR articles, mostly on antennas. What articles are you looking for ?

1083. Re: finding Ham Radio Magazine??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 04:41:16 UTC
From: John Miles <jmiles@pop.removethistomailme.net>
Message-ID: <3CBCFD05.7348@pop.removethistomailme.net>
Source record: 144733
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.mods,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

AB brown wrote:
>
> Where can I find back issues of Ham Radio Magazine? I'm mainly interested
> in 1970's and 1980's issues (specific articles).
>
> Thanks,
> AB

You can usually find the print editions on eBay. Or the complete set
can be ordered on CD-ROM from http://www.arrl.org. Nice to have.

-- jm

---
http://www.qsl.net/ke5fx
Note: My E-mail address has been altered to avoid spam

1084. Running Antenna Modeling Programs on AutoPilot

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 07:08:26 UTC
From: ac6la@arrl.net
Message-ID: <960228f1.0204162308.76318eff@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144735

MultiNEC is a new Excel application that can make multiple simulation runs of an antenna model while automatically changing one or more aspects of the model between runs. You can change the model in a variety of ways, choose from a variety of calculating engines, and view the results in a variety of formats.

The model can be automatically changed between runs in several ways. The simplest is to just use a different frequency for each test case, equivalent to a normal frequency sweep. You can also specify that one or more wires in the model are to be rotated, moved, scaled, or have a different segmentation level between runs. You can change the parameters of sources, loads, and transmission lines, such as the position of a source along a wire or the resistance value for a load. Finally, MultiNEC contains a complete modeling by equation facility. You can create the model using Excel spreadsheets and then instruct the program to change the geometry or other aspects of the model in any way that can be specified using Excel formulas. All these changes may be made automatically without the need for any manual intervention between simulation runs.

You have several choices as to the calculating engine that will be used for the simulations. If you have either standard EZNEC or EZNEC Pro you may use the NEC-2 and NEC-4 engines that are included in those packages. If you have NEC-Win Plus+, NEC-Win Pro, or GNEC you may use the engines from those as well. You may also use the public domain NEC-2 engine that is bundled with MultiNEC.

The simulation results are available in tabular format or in several different plot formats, including a far field polar plot, three standard rectangular plots, and a custom rectangular plot on which you may choose any desired X and Y axes. The polar plot can be used to play back the radiation patterns for the test cases as an animation. The custom plot can show a regression analysis curve and matching equation for the plotted points.

In addition to the "multi-run" capability, MultiNEC is also "multi-lingual." You can import existing antenna models that are in EZNEC binary format (.ez), NEC "deck" format (typically .nec or .inp), or MMANA format (.maa). Once the model has been imported you may run it on any of the available engines. For example, you can import an EZNEC binary format model and run it using public domain NEC-2. Or you could import a nec file and then use EZNEC as the calculating engine. Since MultiNEC can produce output files in either .ez or .nec format, you can use the program as a translator between file types.

More details and a free download file may be found at
www.qsl.net/ac6la. Requires Excel 97 or later.

73,
Dan
AC6LA

1085. What does 6/8 CP mean?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 08:08:01 UTC
From: Ben <bloggs374321@bloggs.com>
Message-ID: <1019030881.29908.0@eurus.uk.clara.net>
Source record: 144736

I have a Maldol 1.8m ground-plane dual band antenna. It's 3*5/8 on 70cms but it quotes 6/8CP on 2m, what does that mean?

Thanks

Ben

1086. Re: L-network Revealed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 10:53:06 UTC
From: Claude Frantz <claude@pc0312a.rz.unibw-muenchen.de>
Message-ID: <3CBD5412.B46B5179@pc0312a.rz.unibw-muenchen.de>
Source record: 144741

JDer8745 wrote:
>
> Theorem: Any load can be matched to any other load using no more than two pure
> reactances.
>
> Either a L-network or "turned around" L-network. One capacitance and one
> inductance or two capacitances or two inductances.

Exactly, Jack ! There are 8 possible configurations, at all.

Here is a simple procedure to find a matching network:

Find which of the possible 8 configurations can do the job, there is at
least one.

For every possible configuration, examine the values of the components.
Is a practical realization possible ? Is the realization possible with
a reasonable Q ? If YES, select the more adequate configuration. You
have found what you want. If not, then continue.

Try to add a C or a L in serie or in parallel with the load. You get a
modified load. Retry the procedure and search again a solution with a
L network, but using the modified load. Finally you will be able to find
a suitable solution. The additional C or L, together with the L network,
will make a T or a Pi network.

1087. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 10:54:21 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <ubql34tb47k886@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144742

Yes, mate, we have aluminum antennas...
Why do you Brits insist on calling tubes valves?

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

"Z" <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:QAdVIQNeHNv8EwCy@imaris.demon.co.uk...
> In article <3CBBAE4A.4343F0ED@IEEE.org>, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> writes
> >Z wrote:
> >> What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call
aerials
> >> antennas?
> >
> >Do you have aluminium aerials?
>
> Yes. Do you have aluminum antennas?
>
> --
> Z
> Remove Zeds in e-mail address to reply.

1088. Re: Centaur Baluns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 10:59:34 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CBD5586.C646A1B9@icok.net>
Source record: 144743

K4IA,
I haven't used one but I do know several people
who are using them. They seem to be very happy with
how they work. One or two use it the way you plan to,
and are using the antenna on all bands (loop, not a
doublet, though).
This doesn't answer your question directly, but I
hope it helps...
'Doc

1089. Re: balun question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 11:11:32 UTC
From: Alex Georgiladakis <sv9sk@med.uoc.gr>
Message-ID: <3CBD5864.3090306@med.uoc.gr>
Source record: 144744

Dr Lefteris...

you have to use some 12 turns of tri-filar winding and then to join the
edges with a crossed way...
All the informations can be found on most editions of the ARRL Antenna
Book or Handbook...
I will send you by e-mail all the details...

Best regards and 73'

De Alekos - SV9SK

Zacharioudakis Lefteris wrote:

>i need to construct a 1:1balun for my dipole, i have done the "choke-balun"
>but i have some toroidal which i would like to use, any sugestions on how to
>wound the toroidal (how many turns, what king of cable etc)
>
>thanks in advance
>
>73's de 5B4AGL
>
>

1090. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 11:51:26 UTC
From: Harry <hgk@centurytel.net>
Message-ID: <3CBD61BE.9971F67C@centurytel.net>
Source record: 144745

If an Aerial is a wire and an Antenna is a wireless aerial.
Are you saying that an Antenna is a wireless wire? :)

> From the Oxford English Dictionary (and who better?):
> Aerial: composed of air (and 5 more similar recitations)....
> a wire (finally!)
> Antenna: 'horns' of insects; two long processes of a male flower;
> a wireless aerial (now wait a minute!)
>
> The equivalent of etymological dumpster diving. I love it!
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1091. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 13:01:12 UTC
From: Z <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <i685WkOYIXv8EwGz@imaris.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 144830

In article <a9hls2$r3@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>, Tony Angerame
<tangeram@lucent.com> writes
>Isn't Aerial the Israeli Prime Minister?
>
>"Z" <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
>news:y279ltKCa6u8Ewc$@imaris.demon.co.uk...
>> What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
>> antennas?
>>
>>
>> --
>> Z
>> Remove Zeds in e-mail address to reply.
>
>

No Arial is a transliteration of Ariks name. At least while there is a
vestige of Israel left under the current stitch-up-fest.

-
Z
Remove Zeds in e-mail address to reply.

1092. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 13:19:33 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <22455-3CBD7665-10@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144747

Bill Turner wrote:
"Richard Harrison wrote: The difference in placement of the loading coil....is not terribly important."

Until I read this in Roy Lewallen`s attachments to a posting about modelers and modeling, which seems to be an accurate assessment to me, I was unaware of aspersions aimed at me in other postings.

The original questioner was asking about a VHF/UHF mobile antenna. My response had nothing to do with Texas Bug Catchers, Screwdrivers, etc.

My response was based on experience with many VHF/UHF antennas and observation. I cited the K-40 base-loaded CB antenna as an example because readers might relate to it, though the questioner probably had 2m frequencies and higher in mind.

I also suggested a look around at VHF/UHF mobie antennas which will reveal that plenty of base-loaded and center-loaded VHF/UHF mobile antennas are still being installed and used.

Common sense should tell you that given the many decades that large numbers of both types of antennas have been in use, that had a clear winner emerged, it would have largely displaced the other for most applications.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1093. Re: L-network Revealed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 13:35:57 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9jtns$a0v$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144746

In a few seconds download program L-TUNER from website below and run immediately.

In the time it takes to enter the data it does it all for you - match or conjugate-match any R+jX to any R+jX with only two reactive L and/or C components.

What if ? operation to observe behaviour.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

1094. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 14:37:05 UTC
From: haha@nowhere.com
Message-ID: <9B60C4F4735F5DF4.B320BD716FF9BAB7.B639F60CBEA2D501@lp.airnews.net>
Source record: 144749

post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk (Z) wrote in <y279ltKCa6u8Ewc$@imaris.demon.co.uk>:

>What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
>antennas?
>
>
I would say the NG was formed by an American, and we say antenna. Had it been
formed by someone in your country it would be aerial -- right??

We say trunk (as in car), you say boot.
We say windshield, you say windscreen.
We say bathroom, you say loo (or WC--water chamber--never DID figure why anyone
would call it a water chamber, but, hey, you do what is common in your
country).
We travel @ 60 mph down the highway while you travel @ 100 km/h, but we both
travel the same distance in that hours' time.
I believe, if memory serves, that we (the original settlers) left your country
because we wanted freedom of expression, among other things....we wanted to be
different. We are now seperate cultures. I have no problem understanding what
you mean; semantics should be left to another group. What's wrong with a
little cultural diversity? If we were all the same this would be a dull world
indeed.

1095. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 14:49:19 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <Soq9PMqOu5783ZkdxXkV56Y7CNq2@4ax.com>
Source record: 144751

haha@nowhere.com (passerby) wrote:

>We say bathroom, you say loo (or WC--water chamber--never DID figure why anyone
>would call it a water chamber, but, hey, you do what is common in your
>country).

Of course, we also call the bathroom the "crapper" after Thomas Crapper, the fine Englishman who invented the flushing toilet. Anyone looking for an interesting read, look for his biography, "Flushed with Pride."

Bob
k5qwg

1096. multiband coaxial collinear array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 14:49:42 UTC
From: Hans Peter Winkler <h.winkler@genescan.com>
Message-ID: <a9k1tl$3vrg7$1@ID-125322.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 144750

Is it possible to build a multiband coaxial collinear array? (E.g. 80, 170 and 440 MHz)

Thanks in advance
HP

1097. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 15:14:23 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cbd82a5.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 144748

Roy...

Thanks for taking the time for such a detailed response. I believe we are in 100% agreement on everything you say.

Your last sentence stated my issue precisely and far more concisely than I did.

Cheers... Ed, W5EJ

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:3CBCF0F5.DE4EE770@eznec.com...
> I agree that some people draw conclusions they shouldn't from a
> theoretical analysis. It's definitely possible to build a lousy house by
> using good tools or to get wrong answers from a perfectly accurate
> calculator. Of course, this isn't new with modeling programs. Open any
> textbook on antenna theory, and what do you see -- a bunch of equations.
> These aren't real antennas, but mathematical models of how antennas
> work. How many times have you heard that a vertical directs its maximum
> radiation at the horizon, or that a 5/8 wavelength antenna provides 3 dB
> gain over a quarter wave? These myths predate modeling programs by
> decades, and are due to misapplication of antenna theory -- models. What
> modeling programs do is to allow us to find the answers which weren't
> possible or practical to get before. Like what the pattern of a 5/8
> wavelength antenna looks like when it's mounted on top of a car driving
> over real ground. There are certainly still a bunch of assumptions made
> in the calculation, as there invariably are. And the user has the
> responsibility to decide whether they impact the result in a given
> situation. But they give us the capability to at least understand some
> of the basic principles at work.
>
> In correspondence I get, it's apparent that few people realize just how
> difficult it is to make even simple antenna measurements with anything
> resembling accuracy. Given this, I'm at least as skeptical of
> measurements as I am of modeling results -- usually more so. And
> depending on signal reports from unknown individuals, with uncalibrated
> S meters of unknown sensitivity, is so unreliable I don't find it even
> worth noting.
>
> As an engineer, I depend heavily on models. Mathematical models are the
> essence of engineering -- the whole of circuit analysis is based on
> models. In my talk on antenna modeling, I give an example of a model of
> a very simple circuit, consisting of a battery and a resistor. Using
> Ohm's law and two components, the results are off 28% from a
> measurement. The problems are that the actual battery voltage isn't what

> was used in the model, the resistor is within its tolerance but not the
> value used in the model, and the battery's internal resistance isn't
> accounted for. Nothing wrong with Ohm's law -- it's just that the model
> was carelessly made, and the real circuit doesn't match it. Should we
> then lose faith in using Ohm's law, or abandon the use of models to
> predict circuit performance?
>
> Let me again state my agreement that too many people draw conclusions
> from misapplied theory -- not just from modeling programs, but models of
> all kinds. It's a case of garbage in, gospel out. However, there's an
> immense body of evidence that modeling is an extremely useful, accurate,
> and even essential way to predict the performance of a great number of
> phenomena, including antenna performance. But, like any tool, it has to
> be used with some intelligence. And there are, definitely, a number of
> people using modeling programs without having the required understanding
> of what they're doing.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> -- I think most people know it, but I'll say it here to make sure -- I
> make most of my living now developing and selling EZNEC antenna modeling
> software. But you should also know that in my career as an electronics
> design engineer, I've heavily used both mathematical and computer
> modeling to develop circuitry used in a variety of precision test
> equipment and other products which have been produced in quantity, and
> consistently worked as predicted and specified. And, for that matter,
> EZNEC is widely used by military, aerospace, broadcast, antenna
> companies, and other industries to design antennas which are in daily
> use performing essential tasks. But unfortunately, it's also in daily
> use by people who, as Ed says, don't understand enough about what
> they're doing to get meaningful results -- but who think they do.
>
> Ed Juge/NM wrote:
> >
> > I have no idea, Roy, but the way I read his correspondence it sounded
like
> > he was commenting from modeled data. In a later post, I see he admitted
to
> > having modeled it over the wrong type of ground.
> >
> > My issue... and I do have a big one as you probably sense... is not with
> > modeling programs, it's with the people who don't know how to use them
yet
> > make themselves out to be antenna experts just because they own your
program
> > or one of the others. I bristle when I read "facts" that are far from
> > reality and so misleading to others. It's so obvious most have never
used
> > the antenna in question or they would KNOW their data was flawed. If I
> > assume modeling programs have some degree of accuracy, then I can only

> > conclude the user's technique is faulty.
> >
> > Roy, I tried sample versions of a couple of modeling programs. I found
> > yours to be the easiest to understand and use but I finally gave 'em all
up
> > in frustration. I consider myself an intelligent person. I've had 50+
> > years as a ham (who has read antenna theory extensively), 5 years of
> > college, and 24 years in the personal computer industry (an expert-level
> > user). That said, I guess I'm not smart enough to do modeling. Your
sample
> > dipole was the only thing I could model in which I had any confidence.
It's
> > obvious to me why so much erroneous information from modeling program
USERS
> > is floating around.
> >
> > Cheers... Ed, W5EJ
> >
> > "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> > news:3CB7B9A0.40F8773F@eznec.com...
> > > Hm. I didn't know that Richard used any modeling program, let alone a
> > > fancy one. Which one does he use?
> > >
> > > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> > >
> > > Ed Juge/NM wrote:
> > > >
> > > > Bill...
> > > >
> > > > You're so right! I'd suggest some of these guys shelve their fancy
> > modeling
> > > > programs and attend the next local mobile antenna "shootout" to
learn
> > about
> > > > the real world. Modeling is probably useful when accompanied by the
> > > > necessary know-how, but from the misinformation I see posted, based
> > solely
> > > > on modeling --usually by people who have never seen, much less used,
the
> > > > antenna in question -- I've become convinced most hams don't have a
> > clue.
> > > >
> > > > The higher and more "in the clear"(of metal body parts) you can get
the
> > > > coil, the better off you'll be. Whether the improvement will be
> > noticeable
> > > > to most guys you talk to... well, that might be open for question.
But
> > the
> > > > majority of the radiation is done below the coil so the more antenna

you
> > > > have down there, the better off you'll be.
> > > >
> > > > Sorry for the rant, guys, I've been needing to say that for months!
> > Flame
> > > > away.
> > > >
> > > > Ed, W5EJ
> > > >
> > > > "Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
> > > > news:68vdbu82a9mpacoss344m2kavsat9vu8ca@4ax.com...
> > > > > On Thu, 11 Apr 2002 09:24:24 -0500 (CDT),
richardharrison@webtv.net
> > > > > (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> > > > >
> > > > > >The difference in placement of the loading coil....is not
terribly
> > > > > >important.
> > > > > ____
> > > > >
> > > > > I have to disagree with the above statement. On a car, placing
the
> > > > > loading coil at the base will cause eddy currents to flow in the
> > nearby
> > > > > sheet metal, causing loss. Unless you're willing to accept those
> > > > > losses, place the loading coil well up the antenna, away from the
> > car's
> > > > > body.
> > > > >
> > > > > An exception would be an antenna mounted on a fiberglass camper
shell
> > or
> > > > > something similar. Doing this introduces another problem - the
effect
> > > > > of the ground wire running to the car body - but that's another
> > > > > discussion.
> > > > >
> > > > > Bill, W7TI

1098. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 16:07:55 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020417120755.28403.00003065@mb-fu.aol.com>
Source record: 144752

>Funny, you've never mentioned until this post that you already use the
>rotator.

I never said I wan't already using the rotator. You just assumed I wasn't. I've used it to rotate a 4 element 2m quad and 5 element 2m yagi at the same time, but most recently I was using it with just the 3 element 6m yagi. Now that I am at a new QTH, I want to put the 2m quad back on it for 2m SSB in addition to the 6m yagi, but also thought of a 10m yagi for a future project.
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

1099. Re: Running Antenna Modeling Programs on AutoPilot

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 16:33:16 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <ubr8ug36mdd01b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144753

Will it export to VOACAP antenna file format? Why not?

Regards,
Jim

1100. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 17:09:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <2jarbuoq7sd9m6sltj3ia06mi3p35pr269@4ax.com>
Source record: 144754

On Wed, 17 Apr 2002 07:51:26 -0400, Harry <hgk@centurytel.net> wrote:

>If an Aerial is a wire and an Antenna is a wireless aerial.
>Are you saying that an Antenna is a wireless wire? :)
>
>
>
>
>> From the Oxford English Dictionary (and who better?):
>> Aerial: composed of air (and 5 more similar recitations)....
>> a wire (finally!)
>> Antenna: 'horns' of insects; two long processes of a male flower;
>> a wireless aerial (now wait a minute!)
>>
>> The equivalent of etymological dumpster diving. I love it!
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hi Harry,

Moi?

Straight from the dictionary!

No, if I were to be sly, I would offer that perhaps the Antenna/Aerial
wireless/wire paradox (a paradox, a most ingenious paradox! sorry
G&B) would leave us with an empty cotton braid? ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1101. Re: YAESU G-450A Rotor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 17:19:53 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <a9kank$25dp$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 144755

And don't forget that it rotates 450 degrees as it goes around to 90 on the second turn. I hae not seen the american manufacturer do that. I use that feature all the time when working 15 meters over the (north) pole.

I am using a 450A on my Cubex 2 element quad. I have it mounted inside the tower.
Check bolt lengths carefully. They warn you about too long bottoming out and give a meximum bolt length to use. I found that with my mounting plate, I only got 1.5 turns of engagement on the bolts! I used a longer length that still did not bottom out.

Another poster said he had the same experience.

KA9CAR

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:3CB868BC.2E8486B1@IEEE.org...
> I'm going to buy a rotor for my 33ft rotatable dipole. The
> YAESU G-450A looks like it would more than handle the load
> at a reasonable price of $260. Opinions? Why is the 10 sq.ft.
> G-450A $110 cheaper than the 8.5 sq.ft. Hy-Gain CD-45-II?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1102. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 17:28:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <46brbu4c95hhbopnhc5keqbvq5mvfo1cl0@4ax.com>
Source record: 144756

On 17 Apr 2002 14:37:05 GMT, haha@nowhere.com (passerby) wrote:

>We say bathroom, you say loo (or WC--water chamber--never DID figure why anyone
>would call it a water chamber, but, hey, you do what is common in your
>country).

Hi All,

This has not always been true (and I believe WC is for Water Closet).

No, some 300 and more years ago those who did not go outside to
relieve themselves had what was commonly called an "office" in their
home for doing their "business." Sam Pepys makes a rather humorous
reference (not that he intended the humor) in his 1667 diary to his
office and the -uh- overflow business of one of his neighbors (who
shared his office) he discovers by accident (time to throw away those
shoes anyway).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1103. Re: Centaur Baluns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 17:32:05 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <r8crbu09pfn905m707gfdoshsd5a5vjora@4ax.com>
Source record: 144757

On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 23:02:54 -0400, "K4IA" <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
wrote:

>whines at 500 watts on 40m and below.

are we there yet?
are we there yet?
are we there yet? :-(

yeah, I couldn't take much of that either.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1104. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 17:44:16 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9kc04$b65@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144758

What's a "Headset Carboning"? 110vac? In the later days we had AFRS to play requests on the air. We played Johnny Cash's "Ring of Fire" to those recently returning from a fun 3day break in Istanbul. hihi

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message news:Oy2v8.14155$L1.1097798@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> We used to send them for the QRM eliminator. Worked with you guys at the 7th
> RRFS, Udorn. Ever get your headsets carboned?
>
> --
> pb
> "Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
> news:a9hr4m$1gb@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> > Phil,
> >
> > Don't forget to lock up the antenna field after you make your mods.
> Just
> > kidding....ex USAF Sec Service Karamursel Air Station, Turkey. When the
> > newbies complained of too much noise at 3 mcs.we sent them to get the keys
> > to the antenna field.
> > Actually had a few walking around base for awhile. I know ASA typical AF
> > huh?
> >
> > Tony WA6LZH
> >
> >
> >
> >
>
>

1105. Sorry Bill !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 18:00:29 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9kd7t$am3$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144759

> What you might believe is of no consequence.
>
> Readers are interested only in facts like a website address. If you
don't
> have any facts it is best to say nothing and save bandwidth which itself
> does nothing except clog up the international communication networks.
==========

Bill, I wish to retract that unwarranted, offensive statement. Something
must have come over me. Please accept my sincere apologies.

Reg.

1106. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 18:04:33 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9kd65$ba3@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144760

I have a small city lot and like 75 meters. I am experimenting with an inverted vee with the apex up at 50 feet. The dipole elements droop down at about 120 degrees included angle but this makes the ends too long and they lie on the ground. I then thred the ends through insulators and run them back to the antenna mast. This forms a triangle with the base not fully filled in. So far it gets out better than anything else I've been able to erect. I am thinking of installing a trap or stub at the base of the triangle (center and use it on 80 as a dipole and on 40 as a full wave loop.

Tony WA6LZH.

1107. 80/40 Triangle??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 18:09:03 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9kdej$bbm@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144761

Wonder what you antenna guru's think of such a thing? An inverted vee with the apex at 50 feet the elements drooping with an included angle of about 100-120 degrees and the ends turned back toward the mast to form a sort of triangle. Add a stub or trap tuned to 80 (or even a knife switch) at the center of the base such that the antenna behaves like a dipole on 80 and a full wave loop on 40. Ahh the end of yet another sunspot cycle.

Tony WA6LZH

1108. UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 18:23:10 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <i4jv8.5199$CH.2905@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144762
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?

1109. Re: YAESU G-450A Rotor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 18:47:08 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBDC32C.55C4CE79@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144763

KA9CAR wrote:
> Check bolt lengths carefully. They warn you about too long bottoming out
> and give a meximum bolt length to use. I found that with my mounting plate,
> I only got 1.5 turns of engagement on the bolts! I used a longer length
> that still did not bottom out.

There's something called a Mast clamp for the G-450. Is that all I need
to mount a G-450A on Rohn 25G? Sorry, I've never done this before.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1110. Re: Sorry Bill !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 18:49:22 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBDC3B2.B2068D61@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144764

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > What you might believe is of no consequence.
> >
> > Readers are interested only in facts like a website address. If you
> don't
> > have any facts it is best to say nothing and save bandwidth which itself
> > does nothing except clog up the international communication networks.
> ==========
>
> Bill, I wish to retract that unwarranted, offensive statement. Something
> must have come over me. Please accept my sincere apologies.

Just say the devil made you do it, Reg - works for me. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1111. Re: Hustler HF vertical, small yard, lousy ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 18:51:07 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBDC41B.D505CCE5@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144765

Tony Angerame wrote:
>
> I have a small city lot and like 75 meters. I am experimenting with an
> inverted vee with the apex up at 50 feet. The dipole elements droop down at
> about 120 degrees included angle but this makes the ends too long and they
> lie on the ground. I then thred the ends through insulators and run them
> back to the antenna mast. This forms a triangle with the base not fully
> filled in. So far it gets out better than anything else I've been able to
> erect. I am thinking of installing a trap or stub at the base of the
> triangle (center and use it on 80 as a dipole and on 40 as a full wave loop.

This is similar to the half-wave loop with an insulator opposite the
feed point.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1112. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 18:55:58 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ubrhat26pfrk9b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144766
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

The N connector is a constant impedance, where the UHF, or PL259 is not.
Especially if you're going to run some power on 70 cm, the N is preferable,
moreso at higher frequencies.
Why are there so many connectors? I dunno. The history probably involes the
military.
My Collins S-Line uses RCA connectors at the 100W level and N connectors at
high power.
N connectors are no more difficult to assemble than PL259 (UHF) connectors
73
H.
NQ5H

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:i4jv8.5199$CH.2905@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m
and
> 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector?
What
> are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any
choice?
> Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
>
>

1113. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 19:15:24 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <gRjv8.24979$bn2.13256@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144767
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:i4jv8.5199$CH.2905@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m
and
> 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector?

For this app, either will work OK.

> What are the pro's and con's to both?

The N connector is a constant impedance, waterproof connector. The UHF
(PL-259) is neither, although proper preperation and installation of the
UHF connector minimizes these issues considerably. Again, for your use, it
doesn't make a lot of difference either way.

> Is a UHF the same as a PL259?

Yes

> And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any
choice?

Because choice is good ... :>) (and they sell to a global market, where the
standards can vary)

> Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
>

Not harder to solder, just requires more precision. The coax has to be cut
and prepped to exactly the correct lengths or the connector does not
assemble properly. And the soldering requires more precision, especially on
attaching the tip. Too much/sloppy solder and it won't go into the
connector body correctly.

I use UHF connectors for 2/440 and have no problems with impedance or
excessive loss, or moisture. Above 440, I use N connectors for their
impedance and loss advantages at higher frequencies, as well as
convenience - because this is the typical connector on antennas and
transmitters for these higher frequencies.

73 de W6DKN

1114. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 19:15:51 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <PMm9PPunv6uh30CRxdRrUvA2IDnM@4ax.com>
Source record: 144768

vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux (VHFRadioBuff) wrote:

>>Funny, you've never mentioned until this post that you already use the
>>rotator.
>
>I never said I wan't already using the rotator. You just assumed I wasn't. I've
>used it to rotate a 4 element 2m quad and 5 element 2m yagi at the same time,
>but most recently I was using it with just the 3 element 6m yagi. Now that I am
>at a new QTH, I want to put the 2m quad back on it for 2m SSB in addition to
>the 6m yagi, but also thought of a 10m yagi for a future project.

Well, if you already have the rotator, you can answer your original query better
than anyone else can -- just stack those antennas on it and see what happens.

Bob
k5qwg

>=-
>73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
>Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
>http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
>http://edfas.tripod.com

1115. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 19:52:17 UTC
From: "F. Feeney" <fkf1@cornell.edu>
Message-ID: <a9kjph$4fh$1@news01.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 144819

In article <3cbcc3f6_2@news7.fast.net> Carl R. Stevenson, wk3c@fast.net writes:
>
>(Bearing in mind that we are talking about Part 15 operation here ...
>the same power and antenna gain limits don't apply under Part 97,
>but you have content restrictions, can only use the lower part of
>the band, etc. under Part 97.)
>

The bigger problem with part 97 is that we can't use the chipping codes the 802.11b folks use in their spread spectrum algorithms. IIRC, hams are limited to some very small spreading sequence codes, quite a bit smaller than the ones used in the 802.11 gear, so we can't operate spread spectrum equipment out of the box even if we do it in our part of the band. I dimly recall TAPR or someone looking into getting an STA to allow the use of the codes commonly used in the commerical implementations, but don't know if that ever got anywhere. I suspect not or we would be hearing more about it.

Kevin, WB2EMS

1116. do I need a tower for this TV antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 19:55:03 UTC
From: Ram Bhamidipaty <ramb@synopsys.com>
Message-ID: <m3ads23y19.fsf@oak.ramandgita.com>
Source record: 144820

I want to install a winegard 8200P TV antenna on my roof. The tech person at winegard said the antenna has 6-7 square feet of wind loading. I plan on using a medium sized ham rotor to move the antenna. I plan on putting the antenan about 20 feet above the top of my roof and attach an "appropriate" number of guy lines.

My question: Do I need a fancy tower or can I use a simple pole type mast to hold then antenna up? I really don't know much about this subject and figured someone here would be able to point me in the right direction.

On a side note: A person at a local HAM shop offered to sell me a used 40 foot tower with rotor, guy wires/cables and everything for $400. He says that all the parts are in excellent condition. Is $400 a reasonable price?

Thanks for any info.
-Ram

1117. Re: Running Antenna Modeling Programs on AutoPilot

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 21:14:46 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <gcprbusr9avikp6gpq3ru5ohr1l8clhkdh@4ax.com>
Source record: 144821

How much you willing PAY the author to add that feature?

Danny

On Wed, 17 Apr 2002 11:33:16 -0500, "J Tabor" <denews@taborsoft.com>
wrote:

>Will it export to VOACAP antenna file format? Why not?
>
>Regards,
>Jim
>

1118. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 21:48:25 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <J4mv8.14329$3z3.1357639@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144822

Get carbon paper from the six ply mill paper and coat someone's had set with carbon so they have black ears.

We also used to "fire up" Operators by stealthily hangin some carbon paper in a 3 foot tail from the back of their chair and setting it ablaze.

Usually by the time they realized what was happening the flames were three feet over their heads.

I remember hearing that there wasn't much to do off-duty in the surrounding area of Karamersel. Was Istanbul a good place to visit for breaks?
--
pb
"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
news:a9kc04$b65@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> What's a "Headset Carboning"? 110vac? In the later days we had AFRS to
play
> requests on the air. We played Johnny Cash's "Ring of Fire" to those
> recently returning from a fun 3day break in Istanbul. hihi
>
>
> "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:Oy2v8.14155$L1.1097798@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > We used to send them for the QRM eliminator. Worked with you guys at the
> 7th
> > RRFS, Udorn. Ever get your headsets carboned?
> >
> > --
> > pb
> > "Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
> > news:a9hr4m$1gb@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> > > Phil,
> > >
> > > Don't forget to lock up the antenna field after you make your mods.
> > Just
> > > kidding....ex USAF Sec Service Karamursel Air Station, Turkey. When
the
> > > newbies complained of too much noise at 3 mcs.we sent them to get the
> keys
> > > to the antenna field.
> > > Actually had a few walking around base for awhile. I know ASA typical
AF
> > > huh?
> > >
> > > Tony WA6LZH

> > >
> > >
> > >
> > >
> >
> >
>
>

1119. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 22:18:12 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cbdf4ae_1@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144823

"Sylvan Butler" <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid> wrote in
message
news:slrnabpb1s.u28.Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid...
> On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 01:53:46 -0000, Carl R. Stevenson <wk3c@fast.net>
wrote:
> > Theoretically correct, but I believe you'll find that 802.11b
> > devices will have a single antenna port ... though I'm not
>
> Time to change those beliefs. See Linksys WAP-11. Two antenna
> ports, default diversity but software selectable, software
> controlled transmit power level...

I was thinking of client cards ... we have built-in antenna diversity
(dual antennas) in our PCMCIA cards, with an external antenna
connector available ... APs are more expensive and I was thinking
cheap like a ham :-)

Carl - wk3c

1120. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 22:22:46 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cbdf5c1_2@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144824

"Sylvan Butler" <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid> wrote in
message
news:slrnabpbjj.u28.Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid...
> On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 02:02:30 -0000, Carl R. Stevenson <wk3c@fast.net>
wrote:
> > With a 24 dBi antenna and 75 feet of Andrew 400 cable at
> > each end (to get to the roof of the company building and
> > above the trees here at my house) I have link margin to burn
> > for 11 Mbps over a 6.25 mile path. (I am on a hill, though
> > and have a pretty clear shot to the building down in the valley.)
>
> Have you considered mounting the the 802.11b transceiver closer to
> the antenna (eg in a pelican case) and using a much shorter length
> of much less expensive coax?

That's a reasonable suggestion that someone else made as well. I
just modeled the link with long feedline as sort of "worst-case" for
my location ...

> Have you set up this link yet?

Nope ... haven't gotten a roundtuit ...

> > (Remember that 1 Mbps will be better than many DSL connections,
> > except those with very clean lines and short loops to the C.O.)
>
> Is DSL half- or full-duplex? 802.11b is half-duplex. It makes a
> big difference in thruput...

I understand ... but compare 11 Mbps 1/2 duplex to an ISDN
rate (I have at my place a 16,000+ foot loop to the central office)
and DSL can't come close ... even if I had to back off to the
1 Mbps rate to make the link reliable (which I wouldn't ...)

Carl - wk3c

1121. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 22:26:06 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cbdf688_1@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144825

"F. Feeney" <fkf1@cornell.edu> wrote in message
news:a9kjph$4fh$1@news01.cit.cornell.edu...
> In article <3cbcc3f6_2@news7.fast.net> Carl R. Stevenson, wk3c@fast.net
> writes:
> >
> >(Bearing in mind that we are talking about Part 15 operation here ...
> >the same power and antenna gain limits don't apply under Part 97,
> >but you have content restrictions, can only use the lower part of
> >the band, etc. under Part 97.)
> >
>
> The bigger problem with part 97 is that we can't use the chipping codes
> the 802.11b folks use in their spread spectrum algorithms. IIRC, hams are
> limited to some very small spreading sequence codes, quite a bit smaller
> than the ones used in the 802.11 gear, so we can't operate spread
> spectrum equipment out of the box even if we do it in our part of the
> band. I dimly recall TAPR or someone looking into getting an STA to allow
> the use of the codes commonly used in the commerical implementations, but
> don't know if that ever got anywhere. I suspect not or we would be
> hearing more about it.
>
> Kevin, WB2EMS

That's all changed, Kevin ...

See the newer SS rules in a recent version of Part 97.

801.11 (a or b) out of the box is legal, as long as you set the
channels to stay in the parts of the bands that are also ham
bands.

We still have the content restrictions, however, so it seems
that most folks are running under Part 15 rather than Part 97.

Carl - wk3c

1122. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 22:32:35 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cbdf80e_2@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144826
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:i4jv8.5199$CH.2905@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m
and
> 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector?
What
> are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any
choice?
> Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?

PL-259 = "UHF" connectors ... a misnomer if there ever was one.

"N" connectors are designed for higher frequencies ... they are
"constant impedance" (they maintain 50 Ohms throughout and
thus don't make an impedance "bump" ... IF they are put together
correctly.)

I wouldn't use a PL-259 for anything above 6m myself, given a
choice (yes, I know that most 2m rigs and some 70 cm rigs come
with those connectors ... but I'd be willing to spend another buck
or two for the better "N" connectors if there was a choice ...)

The choice is based mostly on cost ... plain and simple ... N's
are more expensive than PL-259s ... and different, but not
exactly more difficult to assemble properly ... PL-259s can
be put together badly, too (and often are ...).

If it were me, I'd definitely spring for the N connector on a
2m/70cm dual band antenna ...

Carl - wk3c

1123. Re: Do You have broken KR-400 rotor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 22:56:35 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <ubrvd4tnhqpkb6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144827

Hmm, most rotors are AC motors.
Most car screen wipers (windshield wipers) are DC motors
Voltage differences as well...
The rewinding sounded better, but at what cost?

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

"UnTale" <io@io.it> wrote in message
news:r0Pu8.42622$m41.1160251@twister2.libero.it...
> > Hello
> > The motor of my KR-400 (yaesu / kenpro) is dead.
> > So if You have the motor for it, are you willing to give it to me,
> > for a suitable price??
> > There is no spare motors available anymore,at least i have`t found any.
> > so how about that??
> > 73 de ismo OH1NHW
>
>
> Hi,
> try with some car's windscreen wiper..
> http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath/web/02_brew/13_rotor/english/pag01_eng.htm
>
> --
>
> 73 de iz7ath, Talino
>
> Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
> http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
> IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196
>
>
>
>
>
>

1124. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 23:10:01 UTC
From: Z <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <9dIOf1PJDgv8EwWU@imaris.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 144831

In article <660-3CBC5808-246@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>,
Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net> writes
>Z wrote:
>"What`s wrong with calling an aerial an aerial?"
>
>Nothing. The practice of calling an aerial an antenna in the U.S.
>changed as the random, usually mostly horizontal wire, was replaced by
>the loop in radio receivers, except on autos, where it was replaced by
>the vertical rod. Broadcasters on the low and medium frequencies went to
>the vertical antenna, too.
>

LOL.
(Laughing out loud I think that means not lots of love)

>These vertical aerials more resembled the antennae on insects than the
>previous wires had, so the name changed.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

It's a blooming pest. Contract agencies use computers now to look
through Curriculum Vitae (CVs) (US=Resume).
I have to write aerials (US = Antennas) because some of the Agencies us
the one term and others use the other. That with all the other acronyms
I have to write out in full and in acronym form it is getting quite
annoying.

I went to an amateur radio club the other week and it was pleasing to
hear an aerial called an aerial.

--
Z
Remove Zeds in e-mail address to reply.

1125. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 23:13:51 UTC
From: Z <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <69xPH$PvGgv8Ew1o@imaris.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 144829

In article <XV%u8.16073$bn2.6437@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>, Bill Otten
<res0958z@verizon.net> writes
>No, you fool! Aerial is the name of the Little Mermaid. The Israeli prime
>minister is a lady named Sharon.
>
>Bill
>KC9CS
>

Sharon as a forename is a common male name as well as female. The chaps
on the rig were disappointed that the Sharon visiting the rig was a
bloke and not a girl :-)

Sharon is also a region of Israel between Netanya - Tel Aviv coast and
the Arab settlement of Tulkarm.

>"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
>news:a9hls2$r3@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
>> Isn't Aerial the Israeli Prime Minister?
>>
>> "Z" <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
>> news:y279ltKCa6u8Ewc$@imaris.demon.co.uk...
>> > What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call aerials
>> > antennas?
>
>
>

--
Z
Remove Zeds in e-mail address to reply.

1126. Double layer center loaded HF mobile coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 23:20:18 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <Sqnv8.38183$8W5.31487@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144828

Drake used a tank circuit in their transmitters than employed a double layered winding on 160 meters
to reduce the necessary space for inductance - is their any data or info for this method to be used
in a mobile antenna loading coil - on 75 meters, for instance - to reduce overall coil and antenna
height? Is it likely to be practical in terms of efficiency compared to conventional coils?

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"

1127. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-17 23:52:16 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnabrv9h.1om.Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 144865

On Wed, 17 Apr 2002 22:18:12 -0000, Carl R. Stevenson <wk3c@fast.net> wrote:
> "Sylvan Butler" <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid> wrote in
> message
>> Time to change those beliefs. See Linksys WAP-11. Two antenna
>> ports, default diversity but software selectable, software
>> controlled transmit power level...
>
> I was thinking of client cards ... we have built-in antenna diversity

Ahh, that is a beast of a different color.

> (dual antennas) in our PCMCIA cards, with an external antenna
> connector available ... APs are more expensive and I was thinking
> cheap like a ham :-)

Me too. But I was thinking the cheapness of the entire system, and
operating cost, not just the radio purchase. :)

$150 (plus antenna & coax) and under 10 watts input power for one
endpoint is a pretty cheap solution.

sdb -- N7OWL

--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

1128. Re: Double layer center loaded HF mobile coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 00:03:28 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9l2gf$jf3$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144832

A double-layer tank coil (one solenoid inside another) has a degraded performance - self capacitance greatly inctreases (which may not matter if the coil is used in a parallel tuned tank circuit) and RF skin+proximity effect will considerably reduce Q.

Not to be recommended for tank circuits and especially not for loading coils for short antennas.

If size must be kept small there may be less loss in watts by using a single layer coil of the same length with twice as many turns but with wire of half the diameter.

But for antenna loading coils the self-capacitance of one coil inside the other will have serious effects on antenna efficiency.

For short mobile antennas the coil self-capacitance would be of the same order of magnitude as the rod or stinger above the coil. Perhaps even greater capacitance. The coil would very likely overheat.

Reg, G4FGQ

--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net> wrote in message
news:Sqnv8.38183$8W5.31487@nwrddc02.gnilink.net...
> Drake used a tank circuit in their transmitters than employed a double layered winding on 160 meters
> to reduce the necessary space for inductance - is their any data or info for this method to be used
> in a mobile antenna loading coil - on 75 meters, for instance - to reduce overall coil and antenna
> height? Is it likely to be practical in terms of efficiency compared to conventional coils?
>
> --
> Gary - KJ6Q
> **********
> Two things we'll never see:
> 1. Perpetual motion...
> 2. A liberal Democrat complaining
> about "Too much government"
>

1129. 9:1 Antenna wire/coax Xfmr Sony 7600GR 4.3 vdc

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 00:24:14 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Omov8.16769$L1.1307406@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144833

The external antenna jack of the Sony ICF-7600GR has 4.3v dc to operate Sony antennas. I have a 57' random wire antenna with a coax lead-in.

Per CW's suggestion here I would like to match the impedance of the wire and coax with a 9:1 transformer.

Am I mistaken to to fear that, at minimum, the 9:1 transformer will boost the Sony 4.3 v dc output to about 38 volts, or, that the grounding of the transformer could short the circuit providing the 4.3 v dc from the radio?

If the connection to the 4.3 presents a poblem does anyone know how to fix this problem. I'd really like to get the wire and coax matched, plus, reap the other benefits of grounding it.

--
pb

1130. Re: Gamma match

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 00:27:12 UTC
From: Wolfie <wolf@redridinghood.com>
Message-ID: <ubs5rc11lqcofc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144835

Hi Lourens,
It's funny you posted that link. I used the same tecniques from that plan
to make a 3 element yagi. The original name of the site, if my memory serves
me right was "Two on Ten". This is the exact plan that I made mine from. I
used the "mechanical" techniques and "Yagimax 311" to calulate the Element
length and spacing.
The same techniques was used for a 5 element yagi for 2 meters.
The gamma match works great. The Yagi has now been up for about 2 years.
Jim

"L.Koopmans" <ultimate666_1999@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:sl0obus86gcn0vf0n2ardsilem8jqunl0p@4ax.com...
> Hello Mike,
>
> I had the same problem..
> I've found the solution:
>
> Look at patent 2,976,532 on http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html
>
> Some other interesting links:
> http://www.aa1do.com/ham210assm.htm
>
> http://www.majestic-comm.com/assembly/index.htm
>
> Good luck Lourens,
>
>
> On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 09:50:05 GMT, "Mike" <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
> wrote:
>
> >Looking to build a gamma match or balun for a 7 element cubical quad beam
> >antenna for 2 meters. Anybody have any plans and could direct me into the
> >right direction would be gratefully appreciated.
>

1131. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 00:37:50 UTC
From: jordan <jojabr@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <yzov8.29436$li.4744429@typhoon.atl.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 144836

Thanks for all the info! But there's a change of plans... I decided to link up to someone 22 miles away instead of the original 5 miles. I would need to use at least 24dB parabolic dishes to travel that far, won't I? And install them on top of towers on top of roofs?? Hehe... I wonder if I can do all that..

-jordan

"Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message news:a9i7clnph5@quark.scn.rain.com...
> jordan <jojabr@attbi.com> wrote:
> > OK... So is it possible to make an antenna that can do this? To radiate
> > power lower then the FCC regulations while still travelling 5 miles?
>
> Sure, but you gain for point to point. If the antenna has 15 dB gain,
> then you have to reduce transmitter output power by 3 dB. This would be
> a net 6 dB improvement over the 6 dB antenna. And you can do this at
> both end.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

1132. Re: finding Ham Radio Magazine??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 00:48:00 UTC
From: robrk <robrk@pgh.net>
Message-ID: <3CBE17C0.F8A9524@pgh.net>
Source record: 144834
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.mods,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

What are you looking for? Been tossing a few a week after reviewing and
scanning.
Just tossed the ones you need.....

AB brown wrote:
>
> Where can I find back issues of Ham Radio Magazine? I'm mainly interested
> in 1970's and 1980's issues (specific articles).
>
> Thanks,
> AB

1133. Antron Style Ant.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 01:51:17 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <a9l9q7lhp1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 144837

04/17/02 approx 10:05 PM eastern, 2 - Antron style Antennas go off on E-Bay.
Starting at $25. Bid if interested. Thanks.

--
Lou

1134. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 02:25:43 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <H8qv8.38451$8W5.1851@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144838

> Well, if you already have the rotator, you can answer your original query
better
> than anyone else can -- just stack those antennas on it and see what
happens.
>

Well now, that only took about 35 posts in this thread to clear this up
didn't it?
Bill
KC9CS

1135. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 02:37:54 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <28673-3CBE3182-1@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144840

Z wrote:
"It`s a blooming pest. (The bearer of those antennae)"

Agreed. But, raus mit der bloomen! When the automobile radio became popular, aerial wires strung beneath the running boards or woven into the canvas tops didn`t really seem to be aerials and when the bolt-on whip appeared, it did seem to resemble an antenna on a bug.

Z`s problem with acronyms is shared by everyone. RADAR didn`t originate in the U.S. and neither did the acronym. I`m not complaining, the set on my WW-2 ship served well. The distinctions in dialectic and idiomatic expressions, worldwide, are fading. After an absence of almost 40 years, I was shocked to hear average Spaniards sounding like South Americans. They had abandoned their Castillian accents. They no longer lisped! That`s what Univision TV and other North and South American programming had done to them. I was in London again a couple of weeks ago, and some of the same sort of transition is in progress with the English language. But, it`s working both ways. A lot of our public TV programming is supplied by the BBC and other U.K. outlets. Before long we will all sound more alike and the world will all be fairly proficient in English as a second language, if not as a first language. The French effort to expel foreign words from their language is doomed.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1136. Re: 80/40 Triangle??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 02:44:23 UTC
From: Walter <walter@accessus.net>
Message-ID: <bqqv8.82445$K5.7494817@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144839

Tony, not sure what the goal is in mind, DX or local state side? I can think of 4 easy ways to installation. (including your idea) Somehow the stubs and switches just give me grief. So:
1) At 50 feet for an apex my prefered installation would be to put up two triangles, one for 80 and one for 40 mtrs, one inside the other just like the DE of a quad, and feed them individually, ie, ground the unused triangle. You can use two coaxes, one coax and a relay, two open wire feeds, or one open wire and a relay. For local state side I would feed them in the middle at the bottom. For DXing then I would feed them on the vertical up leg, one quarterwave down from the top. For coax please use a coax coil balun.

2) Just like the #1 above you are going to have nulls off the ends, but this time make a 40 / 80 meter turnstile. Put up the 80 meter and then 90 degrees over put in the 40 meter triangle. This gives you two different null locations, and this works great if you need to have guy wires for the 50 footer mast. Feeding and feed point would be the same as #1.

3) If you are DXing on 40 and running 80 stateside local, then this may be an answer. Put up the 40 meter triangle which is fed on 1/4 wl down from the top, then put up the 80 meter as a sloping triangle in the desidre direction and feed it at the middle bottom.

4) of course is your idea. There are still other ways and configurations
but it just depends on what you are interested in the antenna doing for
you. Also if you are thinking of NVIS, none of the above are the best for that.

Happy building!
73 Walter, AG5P

"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message news:a9kdej$bbm@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> Wonder what you antenna guru's think of such a thing? An inverted vee with
> the apex at 50 feet the elements drooping with an included angle of about
> 100-120 degrees and the ends turned back toward the mast to form a sort of
> triangle. Add a stub or trap tuned to 80 (or even a knife switch) at the

> center of the base such that the antenna behaves like a dipole on 80
and a
> full wave loop on 40. Ahh the end of yet another sunspot cycle.
>
>
> Tony WA6LZH
>
>
>

1137. Re: 9:1 Antenna wire/coax Xfmr Sony 7600GR 4.3 vdc

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 03:36:09 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CBE3F29.DDC86061@netscape.net>
Source record: 144841

Philip wrote:
>
> The external antenna jack of the Sony ICF-7600GR has 4.3v dc to operate Sony
> antennas. I have a 57' random wire antenna with a coax lead-in.
>
> Per CW's suggestion here I would like to match the impedance of the wire and
> coax with a 9:1 transformer.
>
> Am I mistaken to to fear that, at minimum, the 9:1 transformer will boost
> the Sony 4.3 v dc output to about 38 volts, or, that the grounding of the
> transformer could short the circuit providing the 4.3 v dc from the radio?
>
> If the connection to the 4.3 presents a poblem does anyone know how to fix
> this problem. I'd really like to get the wire and coax matched, plus, reap
> the other benefits of grounding it.
>
> --
> pb

Use a small blocking cap somewhere inline. Any value .01 up should do
just fine. BTW, DC won't 'boost' in a transformer.
-Bill

1138. Re: SWL Longwire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 03:41:57 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204171941.2f54b311@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144842

Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:<t5m8PA4uZUiM2MY3kWJ8BX5Dl6XO@4ax.com>...
> "Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote:
>
> >If you cut a "Random" wire to a specific length is it still "Random"?
> >
>
> If you cut a random wire to a specific length, then it becomes a "long wire."
>
> Which raises the questions, how long should a long wire be to be long?
>
> Bob
> k5qwg

I think 1 wavelength is where most start considering a wire as long.
And that would be a pretty short longwire. Myself, when I think of a
longwire, I think of a wire long enough to where the max gain is no
longer broadside to the wire but rather inline with the wire. A 1 wave
wire has pretty much a four lobe X pattern, and a 2 wave wire, a 8
lobe pattern with the gain starting go in the directions of the wire
length, but still a bit of an X. I'd say over two waves long to start
really performing like a longwire that has gain inline with the wire.
3 or 4 or more waves and you start to see some decent gain off the
ends.
Two longwires can make a V beam, and two V beams back to back can make
a rhombic. When I think of a random wire, I think of a multiband wire
that can be a random length or cut for even harmonic use, etc. To my
way of thinking, a random wire could qualify as a longwire if it were
used on a high enough frequency for the length of the wire. IE: a 80
meter 1/2 wave wire used on the hf bands is long enough to be a
longwire on higher HF bands. Would be 3.5-4 waves on 10m. MK

1139. Re: do I need a tower for this TV antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 03:42:06 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CBE407C.17778C4C@icok.net>
Source record: 144843

Ram,
Put the antenna on a pole, guy it well, then
forget it. Ought to last a long time.
'Doc

1140. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 03:45:18 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020417234518.22918.00003608@mb-cn.aol.com>
Source record: 144844

>Well, if you already have the rotator, you can answer your original query
>better
>than anyone else can -- just stack those antennas on it and see what happens.

But I don't have the 10m antenna.. I don't want to spend the money if the
rotator's not going to support it. :)
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

1141. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 04:23:55 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <a9lhor$1jr$0@208.206.142.75>
Source record: 144845
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
> 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
> are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
> Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?

Do yourself a favor and avoid N connectors whenever possible. I know,
the purists will say they are better, and of course they are - a little,
not a lot. Not enough better to justify the extra cost and hassle. Yes,
they are a hassle. Almost no one does an acceptable job of installing
their first N connector. If you ever installed one with the center pin
even slightly off exact center, which usually results in breaking off a
segment of the receptacle in the female center, which then results in
the job of replacing not only the misinstalled N connector you just
messed up, but also changing out the N female assembly as well- a near
impossibility on some devices such as antennas- you'll understand why
General Electric used UHF/PL259's exclusively throughout their Master II
line of UHF gear, among others.
Some newer connectors are easier to install correctly and better than
older versions. How do you know which version you are buying? Is it an
"easy" one or not? There are an awful lot of "older" ones still out
there on the market.
The *small* advantage of N connectors over PL259/UHF types through
around 500 mhz is just not worth it.

Dick

1142. Re: 9:1 Antenna wire/coax Xfmr Sony 7600GR 4.3 vdc

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 04:28:30 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <OXrv8.17324$L1.1364322@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144846

Thanks Bill.

--
pb
".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CBE3F29.DDC86061@netscape.net...
> Philip wrote:
> >
> > The external antenna jack of the Sony ICF-7600GR has 4.3v dc to operate
Sony
> > antennas. I have a 57' random wire antenna with a coax lead-in.
> >
> > Per CW's suggestion here I would like to match the impedance of the wire
and
> > coax with a 9:1 transformer.
> >
> > Am I mistaken to to fear that, at minimum, the 9:1 transformer will
boost
> > the Sony 4.3 v dc output to about 38 volts, or, that the grounding of
the
> > transformer could short the circuit providing the 4.3 v dc from the
radio?
> >
> > If the connection to the 4.3 presents a poblem does anyone know how to
fix
> > this problem. I'd really like to get the wire and coax matched, plus,
reap
> > the other benefits of grounding it.
> >
> > --
> > pb
>
> Use a small blocking cap somewhere inline. Any value .01 up should do
> just fine. BTW, DC won't 'boost' in a transformer.
> -Bill
>
>

1143. Re: Mounting a 2 meter radio in exedition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 05:00:56 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <cqsv8.17$Ev5.34369@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 144847
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

I drive a 4-Runner.

The control head is mounded on the console with double sided tape for the
bracket.
The RF deck, which is mounted on an Aluminum plate goes under the seat.
I was going to put some velcro on the bottom to keep it from sliding, but
never found a need.

--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

"Bill Hall" <bhallc21@flash.net> wrote in message
news:3CBCA1C0.BA6123E4@flash.net...
> Carl:
> You might consider something innovative as I had to do on a lease vehicle.
I
> have a 99 Explorer (Limited) and there is NO spare space , so I made up
two
> inverted "J"
> brackets; bolted them to the mobile mount bracket, mounted the bracket to
the
> bottom of the radio and hung it from the center console(open the console,
hang
> it on and close the cover). No holes to drill, easily reachable/readable
and
> when I leave the vehicle for an extended period, I open the console; raise
the
> radio up and slide it under the seat. Works for me! If you're interested,
> e-mail me direct and I'll tell you about the "no holes visible" roof mount
I
> made! G.I. ingenuity!
>
> Bill kd5reg
>
> Carl Walthall wrote:
>
> > Hi All
> >
> > I have a 1998 Ford Expedition that I would like to put a 2 meter radio
in.
> > Can someone tell me the best position to mount the radio an antenna so

that
> > I dont damage the SUV?
> >
> > Thanks Carl
>

1144. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 05:07:13 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204172107.61bb760e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144848

richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote in message
news:<22455-3CBD7665-10@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>...
> Bill Turner wrote:
> "Richard Harrison wrote: The difference in placement of the loading
> coil....is not terribly important."
>
> Until I read this in Roy Lewallen`s attachments to a posting about
> modelers and modeling, which seems to be an accurate assessment to me, I
> was unaware of aspersions aimed at me in other postings.
>
> The original questioner was asking about a VHF/UHF mobile antenna. My
> response had nothing to do with Texas Bug Catchers, Screwdrivers, etc.
>
> My response was based on experience with many VHF/UHF antennas and
> observation. I cited the K-40 base-loaded CB antenna as an example
> because readers might relate to it, though the questioner probably had
> 2m frequencies and higher in mind.
>
> I also suggested a look around at VHF/UHF mobie antennas which will
> reveal that plenty of base-loaded and center-loaded VHF/UHF mobile
> antennas are still being installed and used.
>
> Common sense should tell you that given the many decades that large
> numbers of both types of antennas have been in use, that had a clear
> winner emerged, it would have largely displaced the other for most
> applications.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

This was my view also. HF didn't have anything to do with it. I went
back and reread my original answer and I don't think it was too far
out of line. I mentioned center loading as usually being more useful
on the HF bands, and I also mentioned that many of the coils on VHF
antennas are used for phasing. I've also compared base loading to
center loading on CB and 10m antennas in the real world a good bit.
"I" didn't see much difference. This is why I responded to your post
about K-40 antennas. In fact, I've seen a good many base loaded
antennas such as the K-40 outperform many center load CB antennas. But
I admit many of the center loads were pretty cheaply made. If others
disagree with what I said, I'd like to know why, so I can correct
myself if I'm wrong. I'd have to go back and read every post, but I
believe only one person used modeling to try to get an answer. Now,
when I read Ed's post on modeling or modeling problems, I have to
admit at first I was a bit put off by his post. Not because he wasn't

or isn't right, but #1 he blamed the wrong person at first, and seemed to clump most of us together as probably using modeling to get an answer. I felt I was included in his post. I didn't use modeling at all, but rather just gave an answer off the top of my head, which I don't think was too far out of line. And I still don't really. If it's wrong, I'm always ready to be proven wrong. It's not going to hurt my feelings. I'm here to learn more than I am to be the "answer guy" or whatever. And I have learned a lot since I started coming here. When I give someone an answer to a post, if I don't get any conflicting views, I eventually consider that it was probably correct. If someone disagrees but doesn't say anything, thats doing me a disservice and anyone that reads the posts. As far as modeling, I consider it very useful. I've learned a lot since I've started using it and it does come in handy to get an "idea" how an antenna might work. I'm quite careful not to let false results get the better of me. But I'm sure it will still happen from time to time. Now as far as "thinking I know more than I do" thats probably true. Not that I keep track or anything, or am in a race with other people to know the most or whatever, but I may well sound like I consider whatever I say as gospel when I make a post, and I'll try to keep from doing that. It's not intentional. Only when I fairly sure about something will I go that far. I consider 99% of my posts as "opinion", not gospel. Look at the first sentence of my 2nd post.
"This is a fairly good point to explain my earlier position."

When I say position, that means to me "opinion" not gospel. Now as far as my overall knowledge, there are many here that can eat me for lunch. Roy alone probably knows at least 20 times what I do. If he or a select few others here tell me I'm wrong about something, it's very unlikely I'll argue with him/them. And he and many others here can surely eat me for lunch as far as math skills. My math sucks and I know it. I've never claimed to be a math whiz. I don't really like math. It doesn't interest me too much except as a way to caculate something. I'm more of a general purpose type of antenna hobbyist as far as this group is concerned. I only learn the minimum math needed to solve my particular problem at hand. So I am quite a dumbass mathematically compared to many here. I have no illusions. But I also have seen some engineers that seem to have a mental block about some things also. So it can work both ways. The bad part for me is I still don't know for sure if center loading or base loading a roof mounted antenna for VHF really amounts to much difference. I'm more worried about that than anything. I still think in that case it doesn't matter too much. I guess thats my main point. With all the "been doing it for 50 years" backslapping, and pointing out that many here, including me, are inherent dumbasses, which I don't really disagree with, I'm losing out on what the correct answer should be. The opinions sure vary on this subject. MK

1145. Re: Do You have broken KR-400 rotor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 05:28:20 UTC
From: UnTale <io@io.it>
Message-ID: <dRsv8.51309$SR5.1327010@twister1.libero.it>
Source record: 144849

> Hmm, most rotors are AC motors.
> Most car screen wipers (windshield wipers) are DC motors
> Voltage differences as well...
> The rewinding sounded better, but at what cost?

Yes, but will be not difficult to modify the control box for 12V DC (from
24V AC)
Of course the main problem is mechanically adapt the motor in the rotator..

--
73 de iz7ath, Talino

Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196

1146. Re: L-network Revealed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 05:40:09 UTC
From: Claude Frantz <claude@pc0312a.rz.unibw-muenchen.de>
Message-ID: <3CBE5C39.B343FE91@pc0312a.rz.unibw-muenchen.de>
Source record: 144850
Body handling: Binary attachment payload not displayed: Lmatch.pl

Claude Frantz wrote:

> Exactly, Jack ! There are 8 possible configurations, at all.

You will find attached, a little, no frill, interactive PERL program
in source code. It calculates which of these configurations are
possible in a given case and what the component values are. There
is a load which can be entered as impedance or admittance. In the
impedance form, there is a resistance and inductance in serie, in
the admittance form, there is a conductance in parallel to a
capacity. This is the form which my HF bridge displays. The
load should be matched to a generator using a L network and
should show a real impedance to the generator.

Have a try. PERL is available for most operating system. Not
only M$-Windows.

[One or more binary attachments are retained only in the source text.]

1147. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 06:30:49 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CBE6819.3C27DF5@netscape.net>
Source record: 144851
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space

Dick Carroll wrote:

> Do yourself a favor and avoid N connectors whenever possible. I know,
> the purists will say they are better, and of course they are - a little,
> not a lot. Not enough better to justify the extra cost and hassle. Yes,
> they are a hassle. Almost no one does an acceptable job of installing
> their first N connector.

> The *small* advantage of N connectors over PL259/UHF types through
> around 500 mhz is just not worth it.
>
> Dick

Whew Dick, you just qualified yourself as a member of the typical 'ham'
community.
N connectors are a bit more challenging but only to those that would
feel a PL-259 is also challenging. If you can handle one, you probably
can handle the other. I don't mean to throw off on anybody but I have
known hams who just couldn't get the knack of putting on a PL-259.
As for the loss and match bizness...a PL-259 may well cut muster at 450
MHz but its a crap-shoot. A 'N' will almost always win. If you don't
have the mechanisms to measure (assuming that such is critical in the
application), you've really got better odds as a first-timer at 450 with
an N-connector.
-WX4A

1148. Re: Running Antenna Modeling Programs on AutoPilot

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 06:45:19 UTC
From: ac6la@arrl.net
Message-ID: <960228f1.0204172245.283753a0@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144852

> >Will it export to VOACAP antenna file format? Why not?
> >
> >Regards,
> >Jim

Perhaps the freeware 4nec2 program can help you. It can generate
ItsHF type-13 (area coverage) or -14 (point to point) antenna files.
Details and a free download zip file from
http://www.qsl.net/wb6tpu/swindex.html . Or you might try your local
library to see if they have a copy of "How to Win Friends and
Influence People."

Dan

1149. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 10:29:13 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3CBE9FF9.2F7C7B84@bloomer.net>
Source record: 144853
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

I personally think N connectors are eaiser to install. You don't need a gazillion Watt solder gun to heat up the shell to solder the braid, thus melting the plastic outer sheath on RG-8. With N connectors, the braid is clamped to the shell by the rear nut. The onlt soldering needed is the center pin...if you go heavy with the solder, carefullu trim it off the outside of the pin with an exacto knife or utility knife (sharp) and you're good to go. To prove which connector is better, use a TDR (Time Domain Reflectometer) and look at the impedance bump of each type of connector. You will see the N is better. Like all connectors, it just takes practice like most other things in ham radio.

Scott
N0EDV

Dick Carroll wrote:

> JEEPMON wrote:
> >
> > I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
> > 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> > My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
> > are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> > And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
> > Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> > connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
>
> Do yourself a favor and avoid N connectors whenever possible. I know,
> the purists will say they are better, and of course they are - a little,
> not a lot. Not enough better to justify the extra cost and hassle. Yes,
> they are a hassle. Almost no one does an acceptable job of installing
> their first N connector. If you ever installed one with the center pin
> even slightly off exact center, which usually results in breaking off a
> segment of the receptacle in the female center, which then results in
> the job of replacing not only the misinstalled N connector you just
> messed up, but also changing out the N female assembly as well- a near
> impossibility on some devices such as antennas- you'll understand why
> General Electric used UHF/PL259's exclusively throughout their Master II
> line of UHF gear, among others.
> Some newer connectors are easier to install correctly and better than
> older versions. How do you know which version you are buying? Is it an
> "easy" one or not? There are an awful lot of "older" ones still out
> there on the market.
> The *small* advantage of N connectors over PL259/UHF types through
> around 500 mhz is just not worth it.

>
> Dick

--
Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
Building RV-4
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

1150. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 11:11:55 UTC
From: "I.R.Baboon" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CBEA9FB.5F7CD3CA@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 144854
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> JEEPMON wrote:
> >
> > I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
> > 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> > My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
> > are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> > And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
> > Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> > connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
>
> Do yourself a favor and avoid N connectors whenever possible. I know,
> the purists will say they are better, and of course they are - a little,
> not a lot. Not enough better to justify the extra cost and hassle. Yes,
> they are a hassle. Almost no one does an acceptable job of installing
> their first N connector. If you ever installed one with the center pin
> even slightly off exact center, which usually results in breaking off a
> segment of the receptacle in the female center, which then results in
> the job of replacing not only the misinstalled N connector you just
> messed up, but also changing out the N female assembly as well- a near
> impossibility on some devices such as antennas- you'll understand why
> General Electric used UHF/PL259's exclusively throughout their Master II
> line of UHF gear, among others.
> Some newer connectors are easier to install correctly and better than
> older versions. How do you know which version you are buying? Is it an
> "easy" one or not? There are an awful lot of "older" ones still out
> there on the market.
> The *small* advantage of N connectors over PL259/UHF types through
> around 500 mhz is just not worth it.
>
> Dick

PROTEST!
========
The *small* advantage is valid only, and only when the UHF
connector is mounted at the coaxial cable *the correct way*.

It is not more difficult to mount a N-connector than an UHF.
It is HARDER to make a PROPER UHF-connector installation than
a corresponding N one. I've seen real TERRIBLE installations of
UHF-connectors. The problem is, You can install the UHF in a
Quick-and Dirty way, and You will have SOME fuctionallity, for

SOME time, still. A N-connector can be installed correctly, or it will not work (or breakdown). Installation of a N-connector is self-explanatory, PROPER installation of UHF needs EDUCATON. For an outdoor applocation such as an antenna connection, if You choose UHF, You'll have to make sure it is correctly done.

UHF-connectors should be forbidden in law. I'ts one of the worst inventions ever made. They ARE hard to install the correct way (You DO need a soldering iron > 75W, It is hard to be sure You got a good enough braid connection, You are more-or-less BOUND to do damage to the cable if You do not know the EXACT amount of heat that should be applicated by the soldering iron. Etc. Etc.)

I.R.Baboon

1151. Re: Ng name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 11:16:10 UTC
From: "I.R.Baboon" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CBEAAFA.21067356@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 144855

Wayne wrote:
>
> Yes, mate, we have aluminum antennas...
> Why do you Brits insist on calling tubes valves?

Because they are valves.

>
> --
> Wayne. <|:^)>
> KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
> http://www.wayneleake.net
>
> "Z" <post@imaZZZZris.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
> news:QAdVIQNeHNv8EwCy@imaris.demon.co.uk...
> > In article <3CBBAE4A.4343F0ED@IEEE.org>, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> > writes
> > >Z wrote:
> > >> What's wrong with calling an aerial an aerial. Why do yanks call
> aerials
> > >> antennas?
> > >
> > >Do you have aluminium aerials?
> >
> > Yes. Do you have aluminum antennas?
> >
> > --
> > Z
> > Remove Zeds in e-mail address to reply.

1152. 75/300 Ohm Balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 11:30:37 UTC
From: marvin rosen <raghead@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <x7yv8.32586$Rw2.2455804@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144856

How would i go about constructing a 75/300 ohm balun similar to what is used on a tv? The only condition is i want to be able to use it to transmit about 5 watts on 2 meters.

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.350 / Virus Database: 196 - Release Date: 4/17/02

1153. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 11:48:22 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17352-3CBEB286-19@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144858

Mark, NM5K wrote:
"The opinions sure vary on this subject."

Yes, and I`ll speculate that it`s because some contributors assume VHF/UHF antennas perform on automobiles the same as HF antennas do.

There is a difference. The antennas may be the same in terms of wavelength, but the vehicle isn`t the same size in terms of wavelength.

ON4UN addresses base-loaded and center-loaded antennas in "Low-Band DX-ing". He finds a higher feedpoint resistance is likely with a center-loaded antenna than with a base-loaded antenna. The difference that this might make depends on the ground resistance. If the ground resistance is low, variations in antenna feedpoint resistance won`t make much difference. If ground resistance is high, power radiated will be largely dependent upon the antenna resistance.

My speculation is that we often are able to get a low-reaiatance ground for our VHF/UHF mobile antennas, but that this is not true for our HF mobile antennas.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1154. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 12:01:47 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cbeb370.2440900@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 144857
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

N type PRO: Attaches the braid with a clamp, not solder. There's much
les risk of damage to the dielectric.

N type PRO: More weather resistant.

N type CON: Must strip and trim the cable accurately, or else the
center pin won't seat properly. That causes most of the trouble in N
type connectors.

N type CON: It costs more, but then again so does the LMR cable!

Losses: Not enough to worry about IF the PL-259 is of good quality,
properly attached (good soldering, especially), and you're not running
high power.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

1155. Re: Do You have broken KR-400 rotor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 12:13:39 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <SLyv8.9284$CH.3094@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144859

Prices will vary quite a bit, due to size of shop, number of staff, size of projects (are they busy), degree of their automation.

I always look for a time when they are bored between large contracts or emergency projects ..... if you are not in a hurry (emergency work) it also makes a big difference.

W9GB

"Wayne" <wayneleake@wayneleake.net> wrote in message news:ubrvd4tnhqpkb6@corp.supernews.com...
> Hmm, most rotors are AC motors.
> Most car screen wipers (windshield wipers) are DC motors
> Voltage differences as well...
> The rewinding sounded better, but at what cost?
>
> --
> Wayne. <|:^)>
> KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
> http://www.wayneleake.net
>
> "UnTale" <io@io.it> wrote in message
> news:r0Pu8.42622$m41.1160251@twister2.libero.it...
> > > Hello
> > > The motor of my KR-400 (yaesu / kenpro) is dead.
> > > So if You have the motor for it, are you willing to give it to me,
> > > for a suitable price??
> > > There is no spare motors available anymore,at least i have`t found any.
> > > so how about that??
> > > 73 de ismo OH1NHW
> >
> >
> > Hi,
> > try with some car's windscreen wiper..
> > http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath/web/02_brew/13_rotor/english/pag01_eng.htm
> >
> > --
> >
> > 73 de iz7ath, Talino
> >
> > Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
> > http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
> > IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196
> >

> >
> >
> >
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>
>

1156. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 12:41:53 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6836-3CBEBF11-7@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144861

I.R. Baboon wrote:
"UHF-connectors sould be forbidden in law."

In UHF connectors you have more disturbance of line impedance, it`s said. You also have bigger parts to work with. That`s an advantage to me, the big parts, not the impeance bump.

The UHF socket was designed to be a receptacle for banana plugs when coax is not needed. That`s nice.

For me, the UHF connector impedance bump is usually unimportant. Installation ease, low cost, and versatility are important.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1157. Re: Mobile Antenna Theory Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 12:52:06 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6835-3CBEC176-36@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144862

My speculation is that we are often able to get a low ground resistance for VHF/UHF mobile antennas but the same isn`t true for HF mobile antennas. The word was RESISTANCE. Sorry I fat-fingered the key on that one.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1158. Re: 80/40 Triangle??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 12:53:39 UTC
From: Larry Gauthier <larryg5099@chartermi.net>
Message-ID: <ubtgf8am5b14d4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144860

Tony,

For the full wave 40 meter loop to have a low SWR, you will need to feed it through a 1/4 wave 75 ohm stub, or a 2:1 balun. Because if the elaborate switching of feed line and stubs, this is probably better as two separate antennas: a 40 meter full wave loop, 50 feet at the apex, in the form of a diamond, fed at the bottom and using a 1/4 wave of RG/11. Aim it broadside to your preferred DX stations and you will have a good 40M DX antenna [I built one of these two weekends ago...]. Then from the 50 foot apex, feed a separate 80 meter inverted vee with standard 50 ohm coax. If you plan the angle of descent for the 80 meter inverted vee properly, you can suspend the two down-sloping legs of the 40 meter loop beneath the 80 meter dipole (some spacing material - about 4 inches will be fine), but I would not attempt to use the SAME WIRE to function as the upper arms of the loop and the beginning sections of the 80 meter vee.

See: "Antennas and Techniques for Low-Band DXing" by ON4UN and "Loop Antenna Handbook" by K4IPV for some good background material on loop antennas.

-larry
K8UT
and
"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
news:a9kdej$bbm@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> Wonder what you antenna guru's think of such a thing? An inverted vee with
> the apex at 50 feet the elements drooping with an included angle of about
> 100-120 degrees and the ends turned back toward the mast to form a sort of
> triangle. Add a stub or trap tuned to 80 (or even a knife switch) at the
> center of the base such that the antenna behaves like a dipole on 80 and a
> full wave loop on 40. Ahh the end of yet another sunspot cycle.
>
>
> Tony WA6LZH
>
>

1159. Re: 75/300 Ohm Balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 13:36:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <5788-3CBECBD0-16@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144864

Marvin Rosen wrote:
"How would I go about constructing a 75/300 ohm balun similar to what is used on a TV?"

TV uses an inductance. On page 26-25 of edition 19 of the ARRL Antenna Book, Fig 36 (B) shows how to wind and connect two wires using a toroidal core. The number of turns and the core material need to be appropriate for the frequency.

This balun is a center-tapped choke. One connection is across half of the turns. The other is across all of the turns. So, in one direction, double the voltage and 4X the impedance results. In the other direction, 1/2 the voltage and 1/4 the impedance results.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1160. Re: 75/300 Ohm Balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 13:37:28 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21461-3CBECC18-19@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144863

Marvin Rosen wrote:
"How would I go about constructing a 75/300 ohm balun similar to what is used on a TV?"

TV uses an inductance. On page 26-25 of edition 19 of the ARRL Antenna Book, Fig 36 (B) shows how to wind and connect two wires using a toroidal core. The number of turns and the core material need to be appropriate for the frequency.

This balun is a center-tapped choke. One connection is across half of the turns. The other is across all of the turns. So, in one direction, double the voltage and 4X the impedance results. In the other direction, 1/2 the voltage and 1/4 the impedance results.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1161. Re: 75/300 Ohm Balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 14:16:40 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <5787-3CBED548-39@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144866

MSN sent the posting above twice. Sorry!

1162. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 14:52:21 UTC
From: MRK <me@you.com>
Message-ID: <ubtne7pq96oa85@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144867
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

The UHF is the same as a PL-259.The N is harder to solder than the UHF. If you practice with one or two on a juck piece of coax, then put one on your coax, go with the N. In antennas for comercial equpi. they use N. If I could I put N on my equip.
"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message news:i4jv8.5199$CH.2905@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
> 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
> are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
> Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
>
>

1163. HAMSTICKS VERTICAL MOBILE ANT. QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 15:07:49 UTC
From: Ed Lyons <elyons@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CBEE145.4388C017@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144868

I have a 80m, 40m and 20m hamsticks I am trying to install on a 3/4 supercab long box ford truck. Depending where I place the antenna I have a very good match but where I really want it tne best VSWR is about 1.6 on 80m. Same thing happens with the other antennas.

Anyways, the question I got is I know I can put a capacitor in parallel with the feed point to ground but do not know what values for each bands. Does anybody know???
Also I am transmitting with 100W with the ts-50s Kenwood TX. What kind of physical capacitor I need for the power. Like an air core capacitor???? Can I put a variable air core cap???

Thanks in advance

VE3EJL

1164. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 16:16:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <56rtbukknlvh1l8uthlsea10jqq4n1dclt@4ax.com>
Source record: 144619

On Thu, 18 Apr 2002 00:37:50 GMT, "jordan" <jojabr@attbi.com> wrote:

>Thanks for all the info! But there's a change of plans... I decided to link
>up to someone 22 miles away instead of the original 5 miles. I would need to
>use at least 24dB parabolic dishes to travel that far, won't I? And install
>them on top of towers on top of roofs?? Hehe... I wonder if I can do all
>that..
>
>-jordan
>

Hi jordan,

You do well to wonder indeed.

BOTH of those towers (or roof vantages) will have to be on the order
of 60 feet above the ground - if and only if there is no obstruction
at ground level on the horizon (11 miles distant) between them.
Chances are that is not even true a mile away. Are you going to scout
that horizon by foot? It takes only a stop sign at an intersection to
kill the signal at this frequency. Imagine trying to see that distant
site through a 600 power telescope (with that same sign in the way);
or more to the matter, once you set up that telescope (without a
spotter scope) how do you know what you are looking at?

By the way, the power/gain of the transmission is sufficient to work
the Space Shuttle hundreds of miles straight up....

Of course jacking up the antenna gain some more may just punch
straight through that sign (or Shuttle) - and qualify you for the
space shield initiative as a weapons builder. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1165. Re: Do You have broken KR-400 rotor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 16:23:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <fgstbu80hiiev1pue2p49ubqsarc5a6s1g@4ax.com>
Source record: 144620

On Thu, 18 Apr 2002 12:13:39 GMT, "w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
wrote:

>Prices will vary quite a bit, due to size of shop, number of staff, size of
>projects (are they busy), degree of their automation.
>
>I always look for a time when they are bored between large contracts or
>emergency projects ..... if you are not in a hurry (emergency work) it
>also makes a big difference.
>
>W9GB
>

Hi OM,

Some 25 years ago I found a vacuum cleaner that was pitched because
of a shorted motor.

I stripped it down (not very difficult); unwound the wire (not very
difficult) to measure an equivalent length; and wound that new wire
back by hand (not very difficult). True, I had some extra wire at the
end (wonder how that happened), but wire snips made for a simple
solution.

It has worked as specified (it still sucks) ever since.

Talk about how a low tech problem becomes a major obstacle to a high
tech society. :-|

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1166. Re: Password protect, lock, hide and secure files, folders and drives on your computer 7404

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 16:53:09 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <suttbuo0pimvpa9mk6cvgtpma8ktrqlfv0@4ax.com>
Source record: 144621

On Thu, 18 Apr 2002 01:53:39 GMT, support@clickok.co.uk wrote:

>Password protect, lock, hide, secure files, folders & drives on your
>computer
>
>http://www.clickok.co.uk has released new file / folder locking software
>
>download from http://www.clickok.co.uk/PalmTree/PalmTree.exe
>
>TRY FOR FREE for up to 8 times!!

Or simply create new user accounts for free and use forever!!

Uh, perhaps not if you happen to use MicroSecure. Weekly reports from Chairman Bill's offices continue (actually the average is TWO security failures a week for too many years now). And take note, the software above would then be an illusion, being built on a foundation of sand.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1167. Re: 75/300 Ohm Balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 17:48:45 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cbf6dc7_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 144646

Marvin:

With due respect to Richard, twice, there is a much easier way. Take a half wave long piece of 75 ohm coax. Aw, that's in the handbook, too. Anyway, connect all three shields together (both ends and a 75 ohm feedline). Then, connect one center to the center of the feed coax. Call that terminal 1. Call the center of the other end of the half wave terminal 2. The 75 ohm feedline is 75 ohms and terminal 1 to terminal 2 is 300 ohms. If my memory hasn't failed, which it might well have. Make it out of RG 59 for 5 to 50 watts, RG 11 for 500 watts, and CATV hard line for a California kilowatt. Enjoy!

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
marvin rosen <raghead@worldnet.att.net> wrote in message
news:x7yv8.32586$Rw2.2455804@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> How would i go about constructing a 75/300 ohm balun similar to what is
used
> on a tv? The only condition is i want to be able to use it to transmit
> about 5 watts on 2 meters.
>
>
> ---
> Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
> Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
> Version: 6.0.350 / Virus Database: 196 - Release Date: 4/17/02
>
>

1168. Re: Ng Name

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 18:02:20 UTC
From: ann7how@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020418140220.28306.00004496@mb-fe.aol.com>
Source record: 144622

Richard, you are right about radar originating outside the U.S., but the name definitely is American. When I worked on British radar in 1941, they ;called it RDF for Radio Direction Finder. Reg probably could give us the gen on this.
Hal, W9UYA

1169. Re: 80/40 Triangle??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 18:18:27 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9n2c5$t8g@nntpa.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144623

Aha I had overlooked the feed point impedance of the loop. I can see where the seperate antennas would be a necessity.

The diamond shape, having more area, should be a better loop for 40. Still I get away with only one support. Coincidentally where I have located the support point would allow the loop to favor the east. Time to dig the ladder out of the garage.

Well in planning this little project I discovered something that will save a bit of money and provide a higher quality support pole than what is commonly available (RS). IMC galvanized conduit telescopes very nicely. A small clamp or pin at each junction holds it up.

My goal here is to fit two good antennas on a rather small city lot. I favor the loop for 40 because I like to work the right coast on 40 late at night.

Thanks for the comments on the triangle which is morphing to a diamond within a
triangle.

Tony

"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
news:a9kdej$bbm@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> Wonder what you antenna guru's think of such a thing? An inverted vee with
> the apex at 50 feet the elements drooping with an included angle of about
> 100-120 degrees and the ends turned back toward the mast to form a sort of
> triangle. Add a stub or trap tuned to 80 (or even a knife switch) at the
> center of the base such that the antenna behaves like a dipole on 80 and a
> full wave loop on 40. Ahh the end of yet another sunspot cycle.
>
>
> Tony WA6LZH
>
>

1170. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 18:45:35 UTC
From: "F. Feeney" <fkf1@cornell.edu>
Message-ID: <a9n48f$g29$1@news01.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 144624

In article <3cbdf688_1@news7.fast.net> Carl R. Stevenson, wk3c@fast.net
writes:
>> The bigger problem with part 97 is that we can't use the chipping codes
>> the 802.11b folks use <snip>
>>
>> Kevin, WB2EMS
>
>That's all changed, Kevin ...
>
>See the newer SS rules in a recent version of Part 97.
>
>801.11 (a or b) out of the box is legal, as long as you set the
>channels to stay in the parts of the bands that are also ham
>bands.
>
>We still have the content restrictions, however, so it seems
>that most folks are running under Part 15 rather than Part 97.
>
>Carl - wk3c

Carl,

Thanks for updating me. I hadn't realized it had changed. Hmmm, that
might open up some interesting options locally with digital video stuff
via IP. I guess it's one thing to have a recent copy of part 97 in the
shack, and another to read it for changes. :-)

Thanks again

Kevin, WB2EMS

1171. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 19:13:47 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ubu6nbc2hvhj17@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144625
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article <3CBEA9FB.5F7CD3CA@volcanomail.com>,
I.R.Baboon wrote:

>UHF-connectors should be forbidden in law. I'ts one of the worst
>inventions ever made.

Hey, no fair! Before you get to have that law passed, you have to
honor the priority of another "Get rid of a truly terrible connector
design" project - one intended to stamp out the fundamentally-evil RCA
connector. Talk about a bad design... yuck.

I'm only half-joking... ;-)

--
Dave Platt KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1172. Re: 80/40 Triangle??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 19:15:27 UTC
From: Larry Gauthier <larryg5099@chartermi.net>
Message-ID: <ubu6qhegkuhv41@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144626

One final point - you didn't mention what modes you operate - but 30 meters is also a great late-night and early-morning DX band for CW, PSK & RTTY. Throw a 30 meter diamond inside the 40, fed with another 1/4 wave of RG/11 [an electrical 1/4 wave - the length times the velocity factor of the coax. In the case of RG11 on 30, that's about 19 feet] and you will have three bands with very little effort.

One detail that I discovered when building last weekend - the "squareness" of the loop dramatically affects the resonance and impedance. On 40 meters, the diagonal distance across the loop (which equates to height in this diamond configuration) is 50 feet. So your feedpoint will essentially be on the ground. For 30 meters, it's 32 feet - so your feedpoint will be at the right distance to feed from a remote switch box (sitting on the ground at the base of the 50 ft mast) up to the feedpoint with the 19 feet of RG11.

I have an Excel spreadsheet with all these calculations in it if you are interested...

-larry
K8UT
"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
news:a9n2c5$t8g@nntpa.cb.lucent.com...
> Aha I had overlooked the feed point impedance of the loop. I can see where
> the seperate antennas would be a necessity.
>
> The diamond shape, having more area, should be a better loop for 40. Still
I
> get away with only one support. Coincidentally where I have located the
> support point would allow the loop to favor the east. Time to dig the
ladder
> out of the garage.
>
> Well in planning this little project I discovered something that will save
a
> bit of money and provide a higher quality support pole than what is
commonly
> available (RS). IMC galvanized conduit telescopes very nicely. A small
clamp
> or pin at each junction holds it up.
>
> My goal here is to fit two good antennas on a rather small city lot. I
> favor the loop for 40 because I like to work the right coast on 40 late at
> night.
>
> Thanks for the comments on the triangle which is morphing to a diamond

> within a
> triangle.
>
>
>
> Tony
>
> "Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
> news:a9kdej$bbm@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> > Wonder what you antenna guru's think of such a thing? An inverted vee
with
> > the apex at 50 feet the elements drooping with an included angle of
about
> > 100-120 degrees and the ends turned back toward the mast to form a sort
of
> > triangle. Add a stub or trap tuned to 80 (or even a knife switch) at
the
> > center of the base such that the antenna behaves like a dipole on 80 and
a
> > full wave loop on 40. Ahh the end of yet another sunspot cycle.
> >
> >
> > Tony WA6LZH
> >
> >
>
>

1173. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 19:35:30 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CBF2002.742E266E@netscape.net>
Source record: 144628
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Dave Platt wrote:
>
> In article <3CBEA9FB.5F7CD3CA@volcanomail.com>,
> I.R.Baboon wrote:
>
> >UHF-connectors should be forbidden in law. I'ts one of the worst
> >inventions ever made.
>
> Hey, no fair! Before you get to have that law passed, you have to
> honor the priority of another "Get rid of a truly terrible connector
> design" project - one intended to stamp out the fundamentally-evil RCA
> connector. Talk about a bad design... yuck.
>
> I'm only half-joking... ;-)

Or the 'Motorola' connector. In the early days of TV distribution those
g(@*&$danged things were even used for TV outlets.
-ex

1174. Re: best antenna for 5-mile 2.4ghz setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 20:03:46 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnabu695.3lp.Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 144627

On Wed, 17 Apr 2002 22:22:46 -0000, Carl R. Stevenson <wk3c@fast.net> wrote:
> "Sylvan Butler" <Znospam+noZs_0204@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid> wrote in
>> On Tue, 16 Apr 2002 02:02:30 -0000, Carl R. Stevenson <wk3c@fast.net>
> wrote:
>> > above the trees here at my house) I have link margin to burn
>> > for 11 Mbps over a 6.25 mile path. (I am on a hill, though

>> Have you set up this link yet?
>
> Nope ... haven't gotten a roundtuit ...

Yup, that's my problem as well. Someone gave me a paper roundtuit
but it didn't help. :)

I'm looking at a LoS total of 5.2 mile (by gps) link. That's from
my place on the edge of a low hill, across the valley, but then
comes the problem... That last 1 mile is the distance back from the
edge of the ridge on the other side. It looks reasonable, but
anything over about 20ft tall at that end is a problem, and 30ft is
probably the absolute max. :(But no tall buildings in between. :)

>> > (Remember that 1 Mbps will be better than many DSL connections,
>> > except those with very clean lines and short loops to the C.O.)
>>
>> Is DSL half- or full-duplex? 802.11b is half-duplex. It makes a
>> big difference in thruput...
>
> I understand ... but compare 11 Mbps 1/2 duplex to an ISDN

Ack, not ISDN! (and the prices QWest wants for ISDN...)

> rate (I have at my place a 16,000+ foot loop to the central office)

Mine is supposedly only 15kft.

> and DSL can't come close ... even if I had to back off to the
> 1 Mbps rate to make the link reliable (which I wouldn't ...)

1Mbps half-duplex is about equivalent to DSL around here. BTW, one
of the things they are doing here is neighborhood DSL points instead
of going clear back to the CO. 640/256kbit ADSL is easy with well
under 1-mile local loop. :) Still they can't/won't do my area. :(

sdb -- N7OWL

--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |

They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

1175. Re: 80/40 Triangle??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 20:33:34 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <a9na9g$tm@nntpa.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144629

oooops forgot to mention that the mast is a thirty footer mounter atop my roof (20') so the 40 meter loop may be out, at least in the diamond shape. I'd like the .xls if you're so inclined.

Thanks.

Tony

"

1176. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 20:46:35 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0204181246.556eb0fa@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144630
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

"MRK" <me@you.com> wrote in message news:<ubtne7pq96oa85@corp.supernews.com>...
> The UHF is the same as a PL-259.The N is harder to solder than the UHF. If
> you practice with one or two on a juck piece of coax, then put one on your
> coax, go with the N. In antennas for comercial equpi. they use N. If I
> could I put N on my equip.

http://www.shieldselectronics.com/tech6.htm

1177. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 21:00:24 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ubucv8gqqnc2d8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144631
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

In article <3CBF2002.742E266E@netscape.net>,
.Bill :-) <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:

>Or the 'Motorola' connector. In the early days of TV distribution those
>g(@*&$danged things were even used for TV outlets.

Ooogh. I think I'd managed to forget any conscious memory that such a
thing had ever existed. I have a feeling that I backed away, cowering
in horror, the last time I saw one.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1178. Re: YAESU G-450A Rotor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 21:24:31 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <a9ndef$2s9i$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 144632

I think their "mast clamp" is the optional bottom of the rotator bracket to go on top of a mast.

I don't have the book here at work, but as I recall, top mounting the rotator cuts the allowable load about in half.

to put it inside the tower you use the plate. I have a commercial palte now. On my last tower, I got a piece of stainless steel plate about 4 inches wide and put it across two of the tower horizontal rungs. Then I welded it in place from the bottom so the weld was inside the tower and out of the rain. Much cheaper than a commercial plate if you have the material handy, and if the tower is on the floor in the garage next to the welder!

Some people have done the same thing using bolts instead of welding.

CAUTION, some users have reported that the rungs are not truly horizontal from each other, and the plate must be spaced to get it true.

The owners manual gives limits on the "K" factor. Essentially it is antenna torque. to calculate the K, ALL mass of antenna and Mast is treated as being at the turning radius from the tower. Limit is specified based on rotator being inside tower or outside. Write my arrl.net address (nights) if you need this info before you buy!

KA9CAR

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CBDC32C.55C4CE79@IEEE.org...
> KA9CAR wrote:
> > Check bolt lengths carefully. They warn you about too long bottoming
out
> > and give a meximum bolt length to use. I found that with my mounting
plate,
> > I only got 1.5 turns of engagement on the bolts! I used a longer length
> > that still did not bottom out.
>
> There's something called a Mast clamp for the G-450. Is that all I need
> to mount a G-450A on Rohn 25G? Sorry, I've never done this before.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1179. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 21:30:40 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17352-3CBF3B00-65@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144634

Bill wrote:
"Or the Motorola connector."

The RCA connector was a replacement for screw terminals and spring clips. It is simple, cheap, effective, and works so well enough beyond its original use, that Motorola used it as r-f connectors for among other things its Permakay filter in 2-way mobile radios.

The Motorola connector is wonderful. My Cushman selective levelmeter uses them as r-f connectors. No problems. If you had put up with all the broken ears on the bayonet auto radio antenna cable connectors which preceded the Motorola, you would love it, too.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1180. vertical 30 m / groudplane

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 21:32:45 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <a9ndub$4ql$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 144633

"TRADUCTOR MACHINE"
Hello,
Just a small question: how make a good plan of ground (groundplane) for a
vertical antenna AM of 30 metres? [Length of copper son(thread), distances,
forms]
or how to realize a good plan of ground (groundplane) without making big
works of searches(excavations) and derouler kilometres of brass thread???
Thanks to all
A+
--
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr
Bonjour,
Juste une petite question : comment faire un bon plan de sol (groundplane)
pour une antenne verticale AM de 30 metres ?
(longueur de fils en cuivre, distances, formes....)
ou comment r&#65533;aliser un bon plan de sol (groundplane) sans faire de gros
travaux de fouilles et de derouler des kilometres de fil de cuivre ???
Merci &#65533; tous

1181. Re: HAMSTICKS VERTICAL MOBILE ANT. QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 21:56:14 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020418175614.12023.00004715@mb-fl.aol.com>
Source record: 144635

>Anyways, the question I got is I know I can put a capacitor in parallel
>with the feed point to ground but do not know what values for each
>bands. Does anybody know???

>What kind
>of physical capacitor I need for the power. Like an air core
>capacitor???? Can I put a variable air core cap???

Hi Ed,
The principle of the shunt capacitor on a hamstick is something like this:
One adjusts the stinger or top section of the antenna until it looks inductive.
If the feed point impedance R+jX is known, an appropriate size shunt capacitor
can be inserted to give a perfect 50 ohm match. The trick is being able to
measure the impedance with an antenna anlyzer, and then use a Smith chart to
get the capacitor value. That's the way I do it.
I suppose another way would be to use a variable cap. and go back and forth
with the capacitor position and stinger length until you get a decent match. I
think a 0-250pf would work except on 75m where you might need something quite
larger. For 100 watts, about 700 volts rating should get you by.
There are lots of variables in what you are trying to do. Smith chart and
test equipment make it lots easier.

73 Gary N4AST

1182. software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 22:11:07 UTC
From: Mike <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <%vHv8.19086$L1.1500436@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144636

looking to see if anybody has the software for the
Icom 2100H radio.

--
From the desk of KC2JGA

1183. Re: 80/40 Triangle??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 22:16:38 UTC
From: n2ey@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020418181638.01569.00000270@mb-mg.aol.com>
Source record: 144637

In article <a9kdej$bbm@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>, "Tony Angerame"
<tangeram@lucent.com> writes:

>Wonder what you antenna guru's think of such a thing? An inverted vee with
>the apex at 50 feet the elements drooping with an included angle of about
>100-120 degrees and the ends turned back toward the mast to form a sort of
>triangle. Add a stub or trap tuned to 80 (or even a knife switch) at the
>center of the base such that the antenna behaves like a dipole on 80 and a
>full wave loop on 40. Ahh the end of yet another sunspot cycle.

It will behave like a full wave loop on 40, but on 80 the folded back parts may
cause cancellation.

I'd prefer a simple 80/40 trap dipole/inverted vee. Overall wire length about
105-110 feet. If you have a 50 foot high center support and 25 foot high end
supports, the included angle will be about 120 degrees and the whole works will
fit in a yard 100 feet or so across. Traps and the inner parts of the dipole
are tuned to your favorite part of 40 meters, and the outer parts of the dipole
are tuned for your favorite part of 80 meters. At resonance, the match to 50
ohm coax is good (under 1.5:1) and the 2:1 bandwidth about 150-200 kHz on both
bands.

If the traps have the right L/C ratio, you can get a decent SWR on 20, 15 and
10.

This is not to say a loop won't work, but what you have described is more like
a folded up dipole on 80.

All depends on what you have room for.

73 de Jim, N2EY

1184. Re: HAMSTICKS VERTICAL MOBILE ANT. QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 22:47:35 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBF4D07.E1B0CE5A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144638

JGBOYLES wrote:
> The principle of the shunt capacitor on a hamstick is something like this:
> One adjusts the stinger or top section of the antenna until it looks inductive.
> If the feed point impedance R+jX is known, an appropriate size shunt capacitor
> can be inserted to give a perfect 50 ohm match. The trick is being able to
> measure the impedance with an antenna anlyzer, and then use a Smith chart to
> get the capacitor value. That's the way I do it.

The ARRL handbook has formulas for converting series impedances to parallel impedances. Here's what you can do. Use the antenna analyzer and the series to parallel formula to find the point where the parallel resistance value is 50 ohms at a frequency above the resonant frequency of the antenna. The parallel reactance value will be inductive at that point. Pick a capacitor whose reactance equals the inductive reactance read on the analyzer. No Smith Chart needed.
--
73, CAM, W5DXP

1185. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 22:50:10 UTC
From: DougSlug <dw_firewall@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <C4Iv8.28057$JI.6735056@news02.optonline.net>
Source record: 144639
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

I read a test report in which the author compared UHF and N connectors on a network analyzer. I was surprised at how bad the UHF connector actually is at UHF...he measured about 1 dB insertion loss per UHF connector vs. about 0.2 dB loss per N connector at 440 MHz. Add the loss of the coax at UHF to twice the insertion loss, and you've cut your effective power in half! Yikes!

I found this article enlightening:
http://minyos.its.rmit.edu.au/~rmmca/pl259tst.html

- Doug

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:i4jv8.5199$CH.2905@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m
and
> 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector?
What
> are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any
choice?
> Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
>
>

1186. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 23:27:40 UTC
From: Charles Gallo <Charlie@thegallos.com>
Message-ID: <amlubu8a1v4oqulgufhs5uqr6tg6i250nn@4ax.com>
Source record: 144640
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

On Thu, 18 Apr 2002 13:11:55 +0200, "I.R.Baboon"
wrote:

>
They ARE hard to install the correct way
>(You DO need a soldering iron > 75W, It is hard to be sure You
>got a good enough braid connection, You are more-or-less BOUND to
>do damage to the cable if You do not know the EXACT amount of heat
>that should be applicated by the soldering iron. Etc. Etc.)
>
>I.R.Baboon

I always found that the easiest way to solder them was with a
resistance soldering "Iron" (More like carbon tweezers). I don't have
a set at home (Bummer)

Charlie

--
73
KC2IXE

For the Children - RKBA!

Darwin's Law of Carcinogens: Cancer cures smoking.

1187. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 23:32:47 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <owen@oda.com.au>
Message-ID: <3CBF579F.8708467C@oda.com.au>
Source record: 144641

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
> 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
> are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
> Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?

One of the (many) disadvantages of the UHF connector that is an issue at all frequencies is its dependence on the tightness of the screw ring to ensure good RF contact between the "outer" of the male connector and the "outer" of the female connector.

The points on the male connector will easily locate other that in the valley of the notches on the female connector if one is not carefull, and will easily loosen with a little vibration.

Although there are a lot of claims about the level of intermodulation that can result even from N connectors in multicoupler applications, by and large for connecting a single half duplex transceiver to a load, an N type makes reliably good RF connection before the screw ring is very tight. (If you are obsessed about intermod problems, you would not use braided cables and you could buy connectors with hex nuts and tighten them to a torque spec, or use DIN connectors.)

In my experience, BNC connectors are a pretty good compromise for applications up to moderate power levels on smaller diameter cables, and N type for larger cables (eg LDF4-50). I avoid UHF connectors where I have a choice. Unfortunately, lots of equipment targetted at the ham market uses UHF connectors... probably in deference to the US market.

Re the soldering, by choice I would use crimp connectors where possible. In an event, the some forms of the UHF connector (particularly the PL-259) are fairly tolerant of inaccuracy in cutting and trimming dimensions when fitting up, whereas most other connectors are more precision in design and require accurate cutting (not a problem though generally).

Owen

1188. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 23:45:36 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CBF5AA0.808D2AA7@eznec.com>
Source record: 144642
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

Was the insertion loss due to mismatch or to actual dissipative loss? If it's mismatch, the "loss" can be eliminated by a matching network.

Here's an example to show the difference. Suppose the connector is right at the load, and that the generator is set up to provide 10 volts RMS (2 W) to a 50 ohm load. The generator voltage is then 20 volts RMS. If the connector's impedance at the test frequency is a resistance of 12.2 ohms, the load will see 50/112.2 * 20 = 8.91 volts RMS, a reduction of 1 dB from the 10 volts it would have gotten without the connector. If this is happening, the connector loss is truly 1 dB, and the loss can't be recovered. But on the other hand, suppose that the connector's impedance is a pure reactance of 50.9 ohms. The load will see 100/(sqrt(100^2 + 50.9^2)) = 8.91 volts RMS just like it did with a resistive connector impedance. So the "insertion loss" is 1 dB, just the same as for the resistive connector. But this is different. We can make the insertion "loss" disappear entirely simply by adding a series reactance of the opposite sign at the connector. This cancels out the reactance, and the load gets its full 10 volts RMS (2 watts). This second case shows the effect of, and cure for, the impedance "bump" caused by a connector that doesn't have the correct constant internal impedance. In many cases, you'll have a matching network anyway, so you can adjust out the effect of the impedance bump with minimal degradation to your system. (The only possible degradation is a slight increase in the SWR on the transmission line, if the mismatch is at the antenna and the matching is done at the transmitter. The increased SWR could lead to increased loss if the line is quite lossy to begin with and the SWR increase is appreciable.) A UHF connector with Teflon insulation isn't likely to have much resistive loss -- measured "insertion loss" is more likely due to impedance mismatch.

"Insertion loss" is similar to the concept of "mismatch loss" or "reflection loss". I recently wrote about those in the thread "Suggest coax for long run" in rec.radio.amateur.antenna, on March 27 and April 10. You should be able to find these at http://groups.google.com. There was also some discussion recently about misapplying modeling results to reach invalid conclusions. If a measurement is made of a connector's "insertion loss" and it's taken to imply that it represents real dissipative loss, then this could be a good example of that misapplication being done.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

DougSlug wrote:
>

> I read a test report in which the author compared UHF and N connectors on a
> network analyzer. I was surprised at how bad the UHF connector actually is
> at UHF...he measured about 1 dB insertion loss per UHF connector vs. about
> 0.2 dB loss per N connector at 440 MHz. Add the loss of the coax at UHF to
> twice the insertion loss, and you've cut your effective power in half!
> Yikes!
>
> I found this article enlightening:
> http://minyos.its.rmit.edu.au/~rmmca/pl259tst.html
>
> - Doug

1189. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-18 23:47:19 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020418194719.24118.00004239@mb-mi.aol.com>
Source record: 144643

RIchard--

Not only are UHF connectors awful things at UHF, the "bump" they introduce is better defined as an antenna tuner randomly adjusted by monkeys to perform mischief.

Rick K1BQT

1190. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 00:06:44 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91F4AE60B760Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 144644
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space

> N connectors are a bit more challenging but only to those that would
> feel a PL-259 is also challenging. If you can handle one, you probably
> can handle the other. I don't mean to throw off on anybody but I have
> known hams who just couldn't get the knack of putting on a PL-259.
> As for the loss and match bizness...a PL-259 may well cut muster at 450
> MHz but its a crap-shoot. A 'N' will almost always win. If you don't
> have the mechanisms to measure (assuming that such is critical in the
> application), you've really got better odds as a first-timer at 450 with
> an N-connector.

I fully concur. Have installed and used hundreds (at least) of both.

Ed WB6SAT

1191. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 00:27:59 UTC
From: redmondj <redmondj@concentric.net>
Message-ID: <3CBF64ED.8050003@concentric.net>
Source record: 144645
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

I see a lot of responses to the UHF-N question and I'll add my $.02.

UHF connectors were designed when UHF was considered to be anything about 30 MHz. Currently the connectors come with a wide variation in quality. If you are determined to use an UHF connector get ones with teflon dielectric. I have seen them with nylon dielectric which will melt with moderate power at even 2M. Nylon is very lossy but is cheap compared to teflon. I find that it takes longer to properly assemble an UHF connector than an N. There is one solder connection on the N and two wrenches are required to finish the assembly. The N connector will have good dielectric material unless you are able to find a really off brand source.

The other thing you need to consider is the loss of LMR400. If you are planning a run over 50 feet you might consider something like 9913.

73, Alan - K6RFK

JEEPMON wrote:

>I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
>70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
>My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
>are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
>And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
>Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
>connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
>
>

1192. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 00:57:28 UTC
From: Ed Riggs <riggsed@usa.net>
Message-ID: <YXJv8.19539$L1.1530045@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144647
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Don't forget to check for the possibility that the Icom blanker could be broken.

Ed

"AB Brown" <abbrown@nospammail.com> wrote in message news:a93aas$68n$1@slb1.atl.mindspring.net...
Currently, I am using two amateur radios for communicating: one is the Icom 718 and the other, strictly for 10 meters, is an older Realistic HTX-100. I have used the HTX-100 for about 5 years now and I just obtained the Icom less than 6 months ago. I am puzzled by something though that I was wondering if anyone could address- the noise blanker on the HTX is FAR superior to the one on the Icom. I am wondering why? The Icom was a lot more expensive and I just figured it would have a better blanker. It has AF DSP option, which I tried, and was disappointed. In every case on 10 meters, the HTX receives better due to blanked noise effectiveness.

I doubt I could internally modify the Icom's blanker for better performance so I am wondering if I could add an external, synchronous (or other ?) type noise blanker at the antenna input. I have read a few things about this type of blanker and, apparently by using noise generators, you can match the phase of incoming noise and cancel it out. Any suggestions for a blanker, either internal or external? I understand the synchronous type is better at lower Mhz, but will it work for 10/15 meters?

I believe the main sources of noise at my QTH are computer (of course) and pole transformer noise. The computer noise is easily solved (by turning off my monitor) but I have experienced the transformer noise for many years, and the HTX blanker always nullified it.

Appreciate any suggestions from the groups.

Thanks,
AB

1193. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 01:16:06 UTC
From: "D. S. Platt" <jeepp@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CBF6FD6.3BC62726@erols.com>
Source record: 144648
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

> Appropos of I don't know what.... I was informed (by a retired Signal
> Corps-type, one of the original Monmoth Boys) that the PL-259 (nee UHF) was
> designed at Monmoth by a plumber and a machinist.. not necessarily in that
> order. It appeared to do the job and thus, caught on. They didn't have
> network analyzers back then.....hi. I've been fortunate to have been OJT'd by
> an expert on PL-259's. Things like folding the braid back double do wonders
> for the install. I still use them below 30 MHz. But, like all have said, the
> Type N is a "real" RF connector, the PL-259 is good for garden hoses.......

73 de K3HVG

>
> >

1194. Re: HAMSTICKS VERTICAL MOBILE ANT. QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 02:50:08 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CBF85DD.3A560A5D@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144649

isnt this an awful hassle for an SWR of 1.6:1 on HF?
usually anything below a 2 is fine isnt it?

Ed Lyons wrote:

> I have a 80m, 40m and 20m hamsticks I am trying to install on a 3/4
> supercab long box ford truck. Depending where I place the antenna I have
> a very good match but where I really want it tne best VSWR is about 1.6
> on 80m. Same thing happens with the other antennas.
>
> Anyways, the question I got is I know I can put a capacitor in parallel
> with the feed point to ground but do not know what values for each
> bands. Does anybody know???
> Also I am transmitting with 100W with the ts-50s Kenwood TX. What kind
> of physical capacitor I need for the power. Like an air core
> capacitor???? Can I put a variable air core cap???
>
> Thanks in advance
>
> VE3EJL

1195. Question regarding my Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 03:21:56 UTC
From: KA3MTT <nani@fuse.net>
Message-ID: <ubv3ldtcg4kvdf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144650

Greetings! Here's my situation: I have an inverted-vee dipole (approx 80 feet on each side) that is fed with ladder line from my tuner. I'm getting ready to make room for the "first harmonic" addition to our family, and my shack is going to the basement. I have a PVC pipe that runs from my attic to the basement. I know the ladder line won't do well with my other feedlines going through the pvc, so can I remove the ladderline, and feed the dipole with 2 lengths of coax? Will that take care of the problem that the ladder line poses when in close proximity to other lines/metal? Also, what would I do with the braid at each end? I assume I would attach both to the ground of my tuner? What about the other end? Thanks for your time in advance...73's, Nathan KA3MTT

1196. Re: Question regarding my Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 03:47:29 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CBF9351.793EFD75@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144651

KA3MTT wrote:
> ... so can I remove the ladderline, and feed
> the dipole with 2 lengths of coax? Will that take care of the problem that
> the ladder line poses when in close proximity to other lines/metal? Also,
> what would I do with the braid at each end?

You can do that and the braids should be tied together at each end. But
you will not solve the problem that is solved by using ladder-line on
an all HF band dipole. With two runs of 50 ohm coax, you get a balanced
Z0 of 100 ohms. With 75 ohm coax, it's 150 ohms. With 92 ohm coax, it's
184 ohms. Ladder-line is low loss on HF primarily because the high Z0
means relatively low currents. The Z0 of side-by-side coax is not high.
Thus one still has the relatively large loss problems. For instance, the
SWR on side-by-side runs of 75 ohm coax feeding a 5000 ohm one-wavelength
dipole would be 33:1 along with relatively massive losses in 100ft of
dual coax feedline. Compare that to an SWR of 11:1 for 450 ohm ladder-line
feeding the same antenna.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1197. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 04:17:36 UTC
From: Mark Walsh <mark@km6xu.die.spam.die.com>
Message-ID: <a9o5miicp1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 144652
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

"redmondj" <redmondj@concentric.net> wrote:

> Currently the connectors come with a wide variation in quality.

Boy, ain't that the truth!

> The other thing you need to consider is the loss of LMR400. If you are
> planning a run over 50 feet you might consider something like 9913.

Don't these have roughly the same loss?

1198. Re: Question regarding my Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 04:33:20 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CBF9DF6.269B4A6F@icok.net>
Source record: 144653

Nathan,
I wouldn't bother, it's a waste of time and
money. If you can't figure a way to run the
ladder line to the basement, just feed the doublet
with coax. Not the 'best' way to do it but it
beats running parallel coaxes.
'Doc

1199. Mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 07:05:08 UTC
From: Jaros&#65533;aw Misiak <jmisiak@opole.oip.pl>
Message-ID: <a9ofn5$jt5$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 144654

hello I am looking for homebrew mobile antenna construction - any WWW pages
and other informations.

73! Jarek sp6ojk

1200. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 07:52:22 UTC
From: Never anonymous Bud <thekat@san.rxyzr.com>
Message-ID: <j5jvbukrrv0ler5bgfgio0rbma84f4r69o@4ax.com>
Source record: 144655
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

Taking a moment from the Fredricks catalog, "Mark Walsh" <mark@km6xu.die.spam.die.com> spake thusly

>> The other thing you need to consider is the loss of LMR400. If you are
>> planning a run over 50 feet you might consider something like 9913.
>
>Don't these have roughly the same loss?

Almost exactly. If you want LESS loss, go to LMR 600, or even 800.

To reply by email, remove the XYZ.

Lumber Cartel (tinlc) #2063. Spam this account at your own risk.

It's your SIG, say what you want to say....

1201. Cushcraft Model Number: (ARX-270) DualBand

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 11:09:18 UTC
From: "Paul Nafzger Jr." <kb9kkn@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <yVSv8.38736$HH5.3108@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144656

Model Number: (ARX-270)
Antenna Name: (Dual Band Ringo)
Question: I am looking at one for a fellow ham. 440 swr is ok, 2 meter in way off. He had replaced caps in mathing unit in base. I think that might be area of concern. Is there a avalable schematic of that and a list of dimensions between sections inside antenna housing.
Thanks in advance Paul kb9kkn

1202. Re: HAMSTICKS VERTICAL MOBILE ANT. QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 12:06:55 UTC
From: Ed Lyons <elyons@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC0085E.4F820E4C@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144657

Yes not really a problem for 80m but the rest of the bands is at least 3 and up

Dennis Kaylor wrote:

> isnt this an awful hassle for an SWR of 1.6:1 on HF?
> usually anything below a 2 is fine isnt it?
>
> Ed Lyons wrote:
>
> > I have a 80m, 40m and 20m hamsticks I am trying to install on a 3/4
> > supercab long box ford truck. Depending where I place the antenna I have
> > a very good match but where I really want it tne best VSWR is about 1.6
> > on 80m. Same thing happens with the other antennas.
> >
> > Anyways, the question I got is I know I can put a capacitor in parallel
> > with the feed point to ground but do not know what values for each
> > bands. Does anybody know???
> > Also I am transmitting with 100W with the ts-50s Kenwood TX. What kind
> > of physical capacitor I need for the power. Like an air core
> > capacitor???? Can I put a variable air core cap???
> >
> > Thanks in advance
> >
> > VE3EJL

1203. Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 12:10:53 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC0094D.49EF2581@optonline.net>
Source record: 144658

Do any of the "automatic" antenna tuners permit manual override for use on SW broadcast bands? -- for receiving only, of course.

Most (all?) of them seem to depend on being able to transmit a low-power signal on the frequency in question.

-=-
Alan

1204. coax monopole antenna for portable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 12:15:41 UTC
From: OE1MWW <please.nomail@all.com>
Message-ID: <eg20cu8jh6mkkqt4dmsrni5icm04ssd345@4ax.com>
Source record: 144659

a quick info:

a document for a coax monopole antenna can be found at:

http://www.qsl.net/oe1mww/coax_monopole.pdf

download also:

http://www.qsl.net/oe1mww/coaxstub.exe
you need VB6 runtime!

have fun and DX
Wolfgang, OE1MWW

1205. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 12:22:57 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9p270ggp1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144660

At HF, for receiving purposes an antenna tuner is unnecessary.

In some circumstances a transmitter tuner left in circuit while on receive
can degrade reception. It can overload the receiver input with too strong
signals.

To improve reception use a pre-selector - NOT a transmitter tuner,
automatic or otherwise.
--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:3CC0094D.49EF2581@optonline.net...
> Do any of the "automatic" antenna tuners permit manual override for use
> on SW broadcast bands? -- for receiving only, of course.
>
> Most (all?) of them seem to depend on being able to transmit a low-power
> signal on the frequency in question.
>
> -=-
> Alan

1206. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 12:34:04 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC00EBC.5960ED5@netscape.net>
Source record: 144661

Alan Beagley wrote:
>
> Do any of the "automatic" antenna tuners permit manual override for use
> on SW broadcast bands? -- for receiving only, of course.
>
> Most (all?) of them seem to depend on being able to transmit a low-power
> signal on the frequency in question.
>
> -=-
> Alan

A couple of thoughts on this:

1. Most of the automatic tuners seem to be very limited in matching range. I get the impression that their use is more oriented to 'mopping up' an already reasonable SWR for a solid-state rig. Maybe there's some wider-range ones that I haven't seen.
2. The nature of the beast is that there most be some signal generated for the unit to measure and adjust itself by. I suppose this could be done at micro-power levels just as some equipment to measure antenna impedance.
3. The market for consumers of SW Broadcasting products runs the gamut and I suspect only a very small percentage actually have modern hi-end receivers with 50-ohm inputs, etc. that would benefit by such a device. A manufacturer would be committing market suicide with such an item when folks try to clip it to their whip antenna and loudly denounce that it doesn't work.

All that being said, I have a MFJ 941-D tuner and can peak the 3 knobs for max receive in a matter of seconds...no doubt faster than any automatic unit could do.

Sounds like an novel project for an homebrewer/inventor.

-Bill WX4A/WPE4IDS

1207. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 13:13:29 UTC
From: "I.R.Baboon" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CC017F9.D3FE6500@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 144662
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Dave Platt wrote:
>
> In article <3CBEA9FB.5F7CD3CA@volcanomail.com>,
> I.R.Baboon wrote:
>
> >UHF-connectors should be forbidden in law. I'ts one of the worst
> >inventions ever made.
>
> Hey, no fair! Before you get to have that law passed, you have to
> honor the priority of another "Get rid of a truly terrible connector
> design" project - one intended to stamp out the fundamentally-evil RCA
> connector. Talk about a bad design... yuck.
>
> I'm only half-joking... ;-)

So was, BTW, me to.

But, it is less than 1 week ago, I swore in about 45minutes without
repeating myself over a RCA male "connector". That is even more than
I usually swear over those "wonderful" banana-plug replacement YECCH-,
pardon, UHF connectors.

I.R. Baboon

>
> --
> Dave Platt KG6KWP
> Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
> I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
> boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1208. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 13:18:23 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC0191E.894ECA6F@optonline.net>
Source record: 144663

I probably should have been clearer about my reason for asking. I am planning to buy an amateur transceiver that also has general-coverage receive ability (probably an Icom IC-70MkIIG) and an automatic antenna tuner (perhaps the Icom IC-AH4). I shall probably be using a random-wire antenna, at least at first. The automatic tuners reportedly work well for amateur-band use, but I was wondering about their efficacy for SW listening; it would be inconvenient to have to bypass the tuner or use a separate manually adjustable tuner for SW listening.

-=-
Alan
(still waiting for that callsign)

".Bill :-)" wrote:

> A couple of thoughts on this:
>
> 1. Most of the automatic tuners seem to be very limited in matching
> range. I get the impression that their use is more oriented to 'mopping
> up' an already reasonable SWR for a solid-state rig. Maybe there's some
> wider-range ones that I haven't seen.
> 2. The nature of the beast is that there most be some signal generated
> for the unit to measure and adjust itself by. I suppose this could be
> done at micro-power levels just as some equipment to measure antenna
> impedance.
> 3. The market for consumers of SW Broadcasting products runs the gamut
> and I suspect only a very small percentage actually have modern hi-end
> receivers with 50-ohm inputs, etc. that would benefit by such a device.
> A manufacturer would be committing market suicide with such an item when
> folks try to clip it to their whip antenna and loudly denounce that it
> doesn't work.
>
> All that being said, I have a MFJ 941-D tuner and can peak the 3 knobs
> for max receive in a matter of seconds...no doubt faster than any
> automatic unit could do.
>
> Sounds like an novel project for an homebrewer/inventor.

1209. Re: 75/300 Ohm Balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 13:53:11 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23665-3CC02147-29@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144667

Crazy George wrote:
"---there is a much easier way."

I agree with George. If you add a 1/2-wave (inside) piece of 75-ohm coax to a 75-ohm coax feedline as shown in Fig 35 on page 26-24 of the ARRL Antenna Book, you can make a 75-ohm (unbalanced) to 300-ohm (balanced) balun.

You won`t have to look for the right core or for the right number of turns to use. But, that is not the technique usually used for TV reception. That is usually a coil. Depending on the frequency you are using, and depending on the heft of the cable, the 1/2-wave balun can be heavy. It`s obviously more frequency sensitive, too.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1210. Re: coax monopole antenna for portable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 13:59:06 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC022AA.4A344933@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144665

I don't get it.

OK I understand L3 is a 1/4 wave resonant section of coax [VF x
Lambda/4] with L4 acting as a stinger on the top [L4 = Lambda/4(1-VF)].
L4 pads the length to a full L/4 quarter wave length monopole.

If you pad the length to a full quarter wavelength, what is the benefit
of this antenna over a normal quarter wavelength vertical?

If L3 is a Lambda/4 resonant section, why do you need L4?

Should not L3 resonant, on frequency, without L4?

Since L4 is a length of coax shorted center conductor to shield at each
end, why don't you replace L4 with a piece of wire?

Have you experimented with a piece of wire replacing L4?

... Greg,
ve0acr/MM

OE1MWW wrote:
>
> a quick info:
>
> a document for a coax monopole antenna can be found at:
>
> http://www.qsl.net/oe1mww/coax_monopole.pdf
>
> download also:
>
> http://www.qsl.net/oe1mww/coaxstub.exe
> you need VB6 runtime!
>
> have fun and DX
> Wolfgang, OE1MWW

1211. Re: Mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 14:01:40 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <a9p7s5$1j0b$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 144664

Here is a home brew 2 METER mobile antenna mounted on the spare tire mount
of a small SUV.

http://user.mc.net/~jdewey/sleeve_dipole/

Jaros&#65533;aw Misiak <jmisiak@opole.oip.pl> wrote in message
news:a9ofn5$jt5$1@news.tpi.pl...
> hello I am looking for homebrew mobile antenna construction - any WWW
pages
> and other informations.
>
> 73! Jarek sp6ojk
>
>

1212. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 14:12:00 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC025B0.EC02D097@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144666

Alan Beagley wrote:
>
> Do any of the "automatic" antenna tuners permit manual override for use
> on SW broadcast bands? -- for receiving only, of course.
>
> Most (all?) of them seem to depend on being able to transmit a low-power
> signal on the frequency in question.

How can the CPU in the autotuner know it's matched without
transmitting something?

It is not very important to match the receiver to the antenna.
Most decent receivers have enough dynamic range to make up
for the low signal levels.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1213. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 14:15:58 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC0269E.8B10E75B@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144668

".Bill :-)" wrote:
> 1. Most of the automatic tuners seem to be very limited in matching
> range. I get the impression that their use is more oriented to 'mopping
> up' an already reasonable SWR for a solid-state rig. Maybe there's some
> wider-range ones that I haven't seen.

The SGC-230 will match virtually anything. I once forgot to attach
the coil and stinger on 75m. The SGC-230 found a match to that four
foot bottom section anyway.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1214. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 14:18:08 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC02720.9513F537@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144669

Alan Beagley wrote:
> The automatic tuners reportedly work well
> for amateur-band use, but I was wondering about their efficacy for SW
> listening; it would be inconvenient to have to bypass the tuner or use a
> separate manually adjustable tuner for SW listening.

Doesn't your autotuner have an 'OFF', i.e. *bypass* position?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1215. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 14:28:05 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC02975.C57BE9A0@optonline.net>
Source record: 144671

That's what I thought. That's why I asked about overriding the thing
manually.

-=-
Alan

CAM wrote:

> How can the CPU in the autotuner know it's matched without
> transmitting something?

1216. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 14:30:16 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC029F9.3F0EB98C@optonline.net>
Source record: 144670

I haven't bought the rig or tuner yet. Perhaps the tuner (I am thinking
of getting the Icom IC-AH4) does have an off/bypass position; I'll have
to see if I can find out.

CAM wrote:
>
> Alan Beagley wrote:
> > The automatic tuners reportedly work well
> > for amateur-band use, but I was wondering about their efficacy for SW
> > listening; it would be inconvenient to have to bypass the tuner or use a
> > separate manually adjustable tuner for SW listening.
>
> Doesn't your autotuner have an 'OFF', i.e. *bypass* position?

1217. Icom IC-AH4 automatic antenna tuner question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 14:52:29 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC02F2B.C0202978@optonline.net>
Source record: 144672

I read in the manual for the Icom IC-706MkIIG that an attached IC-AH4 automatic antenna tuner can be turned OFF.

Does turning the tuner OFF bypass it, or merely prevent it from being adjusted? -- thus presumably leaving it at whatever setting it was at previously.

I don't have either the rig or the tuner yet, but I am thinking of buying them.

-=-
Alan
(waiting for callsign)

1218. Re: Question regarding my Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 15:18:07 UTC
From: CJ <harry@usc.edu>
Message-ID: <uc0d9gda0bij67@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144673

Hello Nathan,
I don't expect you'll have any trouble simply feeding the dipole with a single run of 50 ohm coax such as rg-8x. I have used that same coax on my W9INN 5-band resonant dipole for 6 years with no trouble. I believe it to be a pretty good performer as I have 307 DXCC countries on that dipole.

For the Official W9INN Antennas Page click here...
http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html

--
Charles Johnston - AB7SL
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

1219. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 15:51:46 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <zDvAPNOMDiMKEPIgTV1sPHosfij4@4ax.com>
Source record: 144674

Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

> but I was wondering about their efficacy for SW
>listening; it would be inconvenient to have to bypass the tuner or use a
>separate manually adjustable tuner for SW listening.

You're getting your panties in a bunch over nothing -- tune your antenna for 80, 40, 30 or 20 meters, whatever is closest to the swl stations your listening to, and that will be plenty good for listening to the broadcast stations.

Listening antennas are not nearly as critical, in adjustment, as transmitting antennas.

Bob
k5qwg

>
>-=-
>Alan
>(still waiting for that callsign)
>
>

1220. Re: Question regarding my Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 15:59:54 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <2j3APMwYRn0JqMBQQOOnWvuWUnGa@4ax.com>
Source record: 144675

"CJ" <harry@usc.edu> wrote:

>Hello Nathan,
> I don't expect you'll have any trouble simply feeding the dipole with
>a single run of 50 ohm coax such as rg-8x. I have used that same coax on
>my W9INN 5-band resonant dipole for 6 years with no trouble. I believe
>it to be a pretty good performer as I have 307 DXCC countries on that
>dipole.

From his post, I didn't get the impression he has trap-like devices as the w9inn antennas do -- if not, his dipole needs to be fed with ladder line and a tuner to get good multiband use.

Bob
k5qwg
>
> For the Official W9INN Antennas Page click here...
> http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html

1221. Cushcraft R7 / R7000 help page

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 16:14:07 UTC
From: CJ <harry@usc.edu>
Message-ID: <uc0gigs32fne43@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144676
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Found at this URL.....
http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=r7.html

1. R7 - R7000 "black box" internal color photo, component values
and schematic diagram - all downloadable
2. R7 assembly and instruction manual - downloadable
3. R7000 assembly and instruction manual - downloadable
4. Tech tip for solving R7 / R7000 high SWR problems

--

1222. Random Wire, Longwire, Impedance Matching Transformer, UnUn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 17:03:55 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <%5Yv8.18407$3z3.1692727@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144677

Thanks again for all the good advice on how to tune up my random wire SWL (receive-only) antenna.

Instead of winding my own 9:1 impedance matching transformer (or unun: UNbalanced single wire to UNbalanced coax), I ordered the Drake transformer, part#2510079 for about $15.00, total, (About $5.85 for the part, a $5.00 handling fee and $4.00 USPS mail charge).

When I heard the $5.85 price for the part I agreed to buy it. This price, about 2 times cost paying retail price for parts to "wind your own." But I rationalized that it was worth the peace of mind to know it was a quality Drake part and would be wound correctly to specs.
http://www.rldrake.com/tech/replacementparts.html

When I later learned about the $5.00 handling fee included in the total, (after giving my name, credit card and address information), I do not consider this to be such a great deal/value after all.

BTW this is no reflection on Drake whatsoever. I understand their need to pay overhead and must charge handling to make such a small order worth their while.

To the contrary, it shows how lazy I have become because, despite the high cost of the Drake part and handling and plenty of help/instructions provided by you all to easily make one myself, I said, "Scr%# it" and continued with the purchase anyway!

Below are the links provided by CW and by Google Groups search that provide information about the impedance matching transformer, unun, comparative testing against the magnetic longwire balun (MLB), plus, clear, concise instructions for easily making one. "winding your own."

http://www.kc7nod.20m.com/

http://members.aol.com/DXerCapeCod/z_transformers.pdf

http://www.amidoncorp.com/blprice.htm

http://www.yccc.org/Butt/Archive/KB1GW_Beverage.html

--
pb

1223. Icom 2100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 17:04:09 UTC
From: Mike <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <d6Yv8.18408$3z3.1692746@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144678

where can i find the software to program my radio?

--

1224. Re: Question regarding my Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 17:16:39 UTC
From: KA3MTT <nani@fuse.net>
Message-ID: <uc0kikac39d223@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144680

That is correct...I apologize I didn't make that clear in my first post. I don't have a trap-style dipole. The configuration I have now will tune 40, 20, 15, and 10 meters with no problem. My next question I guess is this: My shack is on the 2nd floor directly below the attic. I have 3 other feedlines run through the pvc along with the ladderline now as it is. I know you're not supposed to do that, but I really don't have any problems at the present time with it. When I move the shack, it will be to the basement, below the 1st floor. If I don't have any problems with the ladderline and other feedlines now, would an extended run from this floor down to the basement necessarily cause problems, or could I expect close to the same results as I have now? Thank you for all of your responses so far! 73's, Nathan KA3MTT

"Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:2j3APMwYRn0JqMBQQOOnWvuWUnGa@4ax.com...
> "CJ" <harry@usc.edu> wrote:
>
> >Hello Nathan,
> > I don't expect you'll have any trouble simply feeding the dipole with
> >a single run of 50 ohm coax such as rg-8x. I have used that same coax on
> >my W9INN 5-band resonant dipole for 6 years with no trouble. I believe
> >it to be a pretty good performer as I have 307 DXCC countries on that
> >dipole.
>
> From his post, I didn't get the impression he has trap-like devices as the
w9inn
> antennas do -- if not, his dipole needs to be fed with ladder line and a
tuner
> to get good multiband use.
>
> Bob
> k5qwg
> >
> > For the Official W9INN Antennas Page click here...
> > http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html
>

1225. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 17:20:19 UTC
From: jim.bolinger@lintek.aeroflex.com
Message-ID: <8d5ec8a2.0204190920.4bcfd70b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144679
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

[snipped]

redmondj <redmondj@concentric.net> wrote in message
news:<3CBF64ED.8050003@concentric.net>...
> UHF connectors were designed when UHF was considered to be anything
> about 30 MHz. Currently the connectors come with a wide variation in

A common misconception... UHF (the connector) does not mean Ultra
High Frequency, it means Universal HF, as in "good for all uses
between 3 and 30 MHz". Of course, the definition of 'good' is
debatable in this case.

As I recall the story, N, BNC, TNC, and C were all designed by the
same two guys, Mr. 'N' and Mr. 'C'. Sorry, can't remember their
names or where they worked (Bell Labs?). Perhaps someone else does?

I've never had any trouble putting N connectors on. Keeping them
on...thats another story, at least on cable with braided sheild. They
can not stand much flexing. If you are using one on a rotating
antenna, make sure that you have the cable clamped so there is no
movement what so ever at the connector.

Jim
N8EE

1226. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 help page

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 17:40:22 UTC
From: NOYB <a390325@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <aEYv8.21320$L1.1665559@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144681
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Thanks for the tip. Nice.

Ed, NM2K

"CJ" <harry@usc.edu> wrote in message
news:uc0gigs32fne43@corp.supernews.com...
> Found at this URL.....
> http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=r7.html
>
> 1. R7 - R7000 "black box" internal color photo, component
values
> and schematic diagram - all downloadable
> 2. R7 assembly and instruction manual - downloadable
> 3. R7000 assembly and instruction manual - downloadable
> 4. Tech tip for solving R7 / R7000 high SWR problems

1227. Antennas for 2 & 6 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 17:43:51 UTC
From: silberman@earthlink.net
Message-ID: <9528d4b4.0204190943.56ba017c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144682

I'm in the process of putting up a Tribander Beam. While I'm at it
I'm thinking of also putting up something on the same Mast to cover 6
and/or 2 Meters.

Can I use some kind of Dual band Yagi for this or am I better off with
two separate yagis. Also interested in any comments as to whose beam
to use.

Thanks,

Steve Silberman
W2KN

1228. Re: Random Wire, Longwire, Impedance Matching Transformer, UnUn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 17:56:46 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <k1nAPJUmsjVFggw3fXJRJTIyLoHZ@4ax.com>
Source record: 144683

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

>
>When I heard the $5.85 price for the part I agreed to buy it. This price,
>about 2 times cost paying retail price for parts to "wind your own." But I
>rationalized that it was worth the peace of mind to know it was a quality
>Drake part and would be wound correctly to specs.
>http://www.rldrake.com/tech/replacementparts.html
>
>When I later learned about the $5.00 handling fee included in the total,
>(after giving my name, credit card and address information), I do not
>consider this to be such a great deal/value after all.

On the other hand, you could go to the Palomar site and order their 9 to 1
transformer "balun" for longwires, and it will cost you $50 plus shipping. The
Drake charges are quite modest, in comparison.

I'll still be curious to hear if you can hear a difference with the transformer
in place.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>BTW this is no reflection on Drake whatsoever. I understand their need to
>pay overhead and must charge handling to make such a small order worth their
>while.
>
>To the contrary, it shows how lazy I have become because, despite the high
>cost of the Drake part and handling and plenty of help/instructions provided
>by you all to easily make one myself, I said, "Scr%# it" and continued with
>the purchase anyway!
>
>Below are the links provided by CW and by Google Groups search that provide
>information about the impedance matching transformer, unun, comparative
>testing against the magnetic longwire balun (MLB), plus, clear, concise
>instructions for easily making one. "winding your own."
>
>http://www.kc7nod.20m.com/
>
>http://members.aol.com/DXerCapeCod/z_transformers.pdf
>
>http://www.amidoncorp.com/blprice.htm
>
>http://www.yccc.org/Butt/Archive/KB1GW_Beverage.html

1229. Re: 75/300 Ohm Balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 18:38:15 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <uc0p0nfki609dc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144684

>Crazy George wrote:
>"---there is a much easier way."
>
>I agree with George. If you add a 1/2-wave (inside) piece of 75-ohm coax
>to a 75-ohm coax feedline as shown in Fig 35 on page 26-24 of the ARRL
>Antenna Book, you can make a 75-ohm (unbalanced) to 300-ohm (balanced)
>balun.
>
>You won`t have to look for the right core or for the right number of
>turns to use. But, that is not the technique usually used for TV
>reception. That is usually a coil. Depending on the frequency you are
>using, and depending on the heft of the cable, the 1/2-wave balun can be
>heavy. It`s obviously more frequency sensitive, too.

I made up one of these 1/2-wavelength-coax baluns recently when I made a 6-element Yagi tuned to VHF TV channel 11. Here in the SF Bay area, NBC moved its affiliation from a San Francisco station to one located south of San Jose, and the new affiliate's transmitter is just about 180 degrees away from the SFO transmitter him for most viewers on the peninsula. So, I needed a new antenna and a (commercial) single-channel combiner.

I made the Yagi by starting with a 6-element Yagi designed for the 15-meter band (one of the ones on the diskette in the ARRL Antenna Handbook) and rescaling... the wood, and copper-coated-steel welding rods for the elements cost me around $5. The balun's just the 1/2-wavelength piece of RG59, folded in half and cable-tied to the main antenna beam... it fits perfectly between the driven element (folded dipole) and the end of the beam just past the reflector. The balun, feedline, and dipole feedpoint were soldered as George describes, and then coated liberally with outdoor-grade black RTV silicone sealant.

It works beautifully - the signal on Channel 11 is clearer than anything we ever got with our commercial medium-deep-fringe log-periodic, which is 10' further up the mast. I got a really nice signal out of the Yagi even down at ground level, with the beam pointed somewhere vaguely in the right direction.

I agree, I probably wouldn't use a coax balun of this sort for a multichannel antenna - a broadband coil-type balun would be better - but for a single-channel arrangement it works beautifully.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior

I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1230. Re: Question regarding my Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 18:50:13 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC066BA.76E988CB@icok.net>
Source record: 144685

Nathan,
I may have misunderstood your original post. If
you're running the ladder line along with coax through
a PVC pipe NOW, with no problems, then I think I'd
try extending the run to the basement. Who knows, it
may work just fine. (I wouldn't have expected it to
work as you have it now.) give it a try, what's it gonna
hurt?
'Doc

1231. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 18:54:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rmp0cuoesmgt7gbp9dlre32ek9buk7nl0b@4ax.com>
Source record: 144686

On Fri, 19 Apr 2002 12:22:57 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>At HF, for receiving purposes an antenna tuner is unnecessary.
>
>In some circumstances a transmitter tuner left in circuit while on receive
>can degrade reception. It can overload the receiver input with too strong
>signals.
>
>To improve reception use a pre-selector - NOT a transmitter tuner,
>automatic or otherwise.

Outright baloney - cut thick.

Hi Alan,

Steer clear here. This is the second time I've seen this poor advice
offered as wisdom of the ages - more old wive's tales being regaled.
Amazing to find more errors than sentences - well maybe not that
amazing....

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1232. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 help page

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 18:54:17 UTC
From: CJ <harry@usc.edu>
Message-ID: <uc0puv4vs0l496@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144687
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello Ed,
You're entirely welcome....

--

- CJ

1233. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 18:57:57 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <70q0cusc77i23pt4qcb7lv9r68ooqn1pvm@4ax.com>
Source record: 144688

On Fri, 19 Apr 2002 13:18:23 GMT, Alan Beagley
<abeagley@optonline.net> wrote:

>I probably should have been clearer about my reason for asking. I am
>planning to buy an amateur transceiver that also has general-coverage
>receive ability (probably an Icom IC-70MkIIG) and an automatic antenna
>tuner (perhaps the Icom IC-AH4). I shall probably be using a random-wire
>antenna, at least at first. The automatic tuners reportedly work well
>for amateur-band use, but I was wondering about their efficacy for SW
>listening; it would be inconvenient to have to bypass the tuner or use a
>separate manually adjustable tuner for SW listening.
>
>-=-
>Alan
>(still waiting for that callsign)
>

Hi Alan,

In fact, internal tuners are not very capable in the face of random
wire antennas. You would do much better with a generic antenna tuner,
or better yet (if cash-strapped) build your own (even if not
cash-strapped).

The internal tuners are best in serving nearly tuned antennas (that
is, those that are close to providing a match but just outside of the
fringe).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1234. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 19:13:37 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC06C61.8F62A440@netscape.net>
Source record: 144689

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> On Fri, 19 Apr 2002 12:22:57 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
> <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>
> >At HF, for receiving purposes an antenna tuner is unnecessary.
> >
> >In some circumstances a transmitter tuner left in circuit while on receive
> >can degrade reception. It can overload the receiver input with too strong
> >signals.
> >
> >To improve reception use a pre-selector - NOT a transmitter tuner,
> >automatic or otherwise.
>
> Outright baloney - cut thick.
>
> Hi Alan,
>
> Steer clear here. This is the second time I've seen this poor advice
> offered as wisdom of the ages - more old wive's tales being regaled.
> Amazing to find more errors than sentences - well maybe not that
> amazing....
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Since Reg's comments may have partly been in response to my post, let me have another shot.
Europeans, for the most part, seem to feel they have alot more RF in the air than NA on the shortwave broadcast frequencies. A general consensus of Euro-SWLs will tend to reflect this in the opinions like "less antenna is better".
While all that may be true with a cheapo receiver (it is here in NA too), a rig with Lexus options like an automatic antenna tuner isn't likely to be overloaded simply because the antenna is matched properly.
I have no gripe against preselectors, but I find a gripe with saying a tuner is NOT worthwhile with the modern league of radios that really do have 50 ohm inputs.

-Bill WX4A/KP4

1235. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 19:14:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <08q0cusciklrf06qjursos68b64lag3eab@4ax.com>
Source record: 144690

On Fri, 19 Apr 2002 09:12:00 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>
>It is not very important to match the receiver to the antenna.
>Most decent receivers have enough dynamic range to make up
>for the low signal levels.
>--
>cheers, CAM, W5DXP

Cecil,

Shame on you. Not everything about tuning is about matching.

I've been a SWLer far far longer than a Ham, and even longer than my career in electronics. A tuner served my (and nearly every SWLer's) needs at every turn. Such statements as yours and Punchinello's endless old wife's aphorisms reveal a lopsided perspective of transmission - or worse, simple condescension.

Our SWL friends who come to us more often than not suffer from those same limitations you dismiss as beyond the merits of "decent receivers."

Alan does stand to achieve better SWL opportunity by virtue of the more robust Ham market designs; but such expense to obtain those same opportunities is not mandated by any degree. Even more, the Ham spirit of building your own equipment is largely tossed out the window with these messages to ignore, misuse, or simply purchase technology.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC, WPE0EPH

1236. Re: Antennas for 2 & 6 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 19:16:15 UTC
From: Martin John Hallsworth <Martin@NOSPAMg1gyc.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <1019246748.25729.0.nnrp-10.9e98acde@news.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 144694

Stephen Silberman wrote in message
<9528d4b4.0204190943.56ba017c@posting.google.com>...
>I'm in the process of putting up a Tribander Beam. While I'm at it
>I'm thinking of also putting up something on the same Mast to cover 6
>and/or 2 Meters.
>
>Can I use some kind of Dual band Yagi for this or am I better off with
>two separate yagis. Also interested in any comments as to whose beam
>to use.
>
Hi Steve,
Have a look at the Cubix Quads web site -
try the King Bee (8 elements on 2m + 4 elements on 6m)

73 Martin G1GYC

1237. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 19:23:17 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC06EA5.E6EDAC65@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144691

".Bill :-)" wrote:
> ... I find a gripe with saying a
> tuner is NOT worthwhile with the modern league of radios that really do
> have 50 ohm inputs.

On HF, a tuner doesn't appreciably change the S/N ratio and a good
receiver has a very broad dynamic range. What good does a tuner do
on receive?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1238. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 19:26:13 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC06F55.B117F494@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144692

Richard Clark wrote:
> Alan does stand to achieve better SWL opportunity by virtue of the
> more robust Ham market designs; but such expense to obtain those same
> opportunities is not mandated by any degree.

Guess I should have found out what receiver he's using. If it's a
three transistor design, an antenna tuner would help. :-)
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1239. Re: Antennas for 2 & 6 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 19:54:22 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <OB_v8.551$d96.232@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144693

"Stephen Silberman" <silberman@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:9528d4b4.0204190943.56ba017c@posting.google.com...
> I'm in the process of putting up a Tribander Beam. While I'm at it
> I'm thinking of also putting up something on the same Mast to cover 6
> and/or 2 Meters.
>
> Can I use some kind of Dual band Yagi for this or am I better off with
> two separate yagis. Also interested in any comments as to whose beam
> to use.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Steve Silberman
> W2KN

I'd stick with separate antennas if you want good performance. I prefer a homebrew 4 element quad for 6 meters (it is small, easy and cheap to build, and doesn't take up much vertical mast space if placed at the top of the mast). For 2 meters, I use 2 Cushcraft 13-B2's - one vertical for FM and another horizontal for SSB. They are mounted at each end of a 10 foot cross boom so that they don't take up any more vertical space on the mast than a single antenna.

73 de W6DKN

1240. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 20:42:28 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uc109hmc7kc1f2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144695

Reg Reg Reg.... I love you guy, but here I have to call "Bullshit"...

Fred W4JLE

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:a9p270ggp1@knossos.btinternet.com...
> At HF, for receiving purposes an antenna tuner is unnecessary.
>
> In some circumstances a transmitter tuner left in circuit while on receive
> can degrade reception. It can overload the receiver input with too strong
> signals.
>
> To improve reception use a pre-selector - NOT a transmitter tuner,
> automatic or otherwise.
> --
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ
> Free Radio Modelling Software
> Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
> Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote in message
> news:3CC0094D.49EF2581@optonline.net...
> > Do any of the "automatic" antenna tuners permit manual override for use
> > on SW broadcast bands? -- for receiving only, of course.
> >
> > Most (all?) of them seem to depend on being able to transmit a low-power
> > signal on the frequency in question.
> >
> > -=-
> > Alan
>
>

1241. Is this the vertical???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 21:05:36 UTC
From: fazamy@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020419170536.22573.00005415@mb-fg.aol.com>
Source record: 144696

Recently, there was a discussion of the best vertical that required no radials? Was this the antenna under discussion? (I was in the process of saving the info when I experienced a brief power failure that knocked everything out, and I couldn't even recall the thead?)

73, KB2AMY
Evan

1242. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 help page

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 21:13:42 UTC
From: fazamy@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020419171342.22573.00005416@mb-fg.aol.com>
Source record: 144697

Is the R7 the vertical that requires no radials that was recently discussed in this newsgroup? A radial-less vertical was discussed and I was unable to save the info.

Tnx,
KB2AMY
Evan

1243. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 21:30:05 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC08C5D.A202A039@netscape.net>
Source record: 144698

CAM wrote:
>
> ".Bill :-)" wrote:
> > ... I find a gripe with saying a
> > tuner is NOT worthwhile with the modern league of radios that really do
> > have 50 ohm inputs.
>
> On HF, a tuner doesn't appreciably change the S/N ratio and a good
> receiver has a very broad dynamic range. What good does a tuner do
> on receive?
> --
> cheers, CAM, W5DXP

What's it doing ? I dunno, I kinda figured it was impedance matching.
What I do know is that by spinning the knobs on mine I definitely find a
peak that is stronger than without the tuner on my random-wire.
-Bill WX4A/KP4.

1244. Re: Antennas for 2 & 6 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 21:43:48 UTC
From: "old time radio"
Message-ID: <eo31cugc92j3u3ekhemi70aqekeao19voj@4ax.com>
Source record: 144699

Take a look at KMA Antennas at www.kmaantennas.com. I have their
KMA5054 and it does great on both bands. They also have other models
that cover several bands.
otr

On 19 Apr 2002 10:43:51 -0700, silberman@earthlink.net (Stephen
Silberman) wrote:

>I'm in the process of putting up a Tribander Beam. While I'm at it
>I'm thinking of also putting up something on the same Mast to cover 6
>and/or 2 Meters.
>
>Can I use some kind of Dual band Yagi for this or am I better off with
>two separate yagis. Also interested in any comments as to whose beam
>to use.
>
>Thanks,
>
>Steve Silberman
>W2KN

1245. FA: Motorola MCS2000 Model 2 - 806-870 MHz - NO RESERVE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 21:53:50 UTC
From: drew_x3110@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <81bb9d0d.0204191353.5ea845c4@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144700

Motorola MCS2000 Model 2 - FLASHport - 806-870 MHz - NO RESERVE!

You are bidding on ONE Motorola MCS 2000, Model 2, FLASHport, 800 MHz, 35Watt, Privacy Plus Radio. This radio has the H38/G51 (Smartzone Operation) Flashcode installed. It operates in the 806-870 MHz range on Type I, II, IIi Systems and in conventional modes. It is capable of up to 160 Talkgroups and Conventional Channels combined -- on up to 20 Systems. The model number is M01UJM6PW6AN. Included in this auction is a palm mic, speaker adapter, and speaker (with speaker bracket). No other cables or parts are offered. This unit works great. I currently have it programmed on City Police, but will have to blank it for security reasons. There are NO scratches in the display. This unit is a 9.99 out of 10. It has small scratches near the rear of the unit where the unit was opened and checked out by an authorized MSS. This model is a dash mount, but it is capable of being converted to a remote mount with the purchase of a remote mount kit (about $160 new). Please refer to Motorola's web site for more details and features of this radio. This model lists for $2500 new and possibly more for the H38/G51 Flash options.

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1722853809

1246. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 help page

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 22:16:08 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC096F8.F87E0132@shaw.ca>
Source record: 144701

FAZAMY wrote:
>
> Is the R7 the vertical that requires no radials that was recently discussed in
> this newsgroup? A radial-less vertical was discussed and I was unable to save
> the info.
>
> Tnx,
> KB2AMY
> Evan

This is it! I have one and wouldn't trade it for the world.

--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

1247. Re: Motorola MCS2000 Model 2 - 806-870 MHz - NO RESERVE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 23:19:51 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cc0ab67_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 144702

And this has ???? to do with antennas????? Other than it probably needs
one?

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Drew <drew_x3110@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:81bb9d0d.0204191353.5ea845c4@posting.google.com...
> Motorola MCS2000 Model 2 - FLASHport - 806-870 MHz - NO RESERVE!
>
> You are bidding on ONE Motorola MCS 2000, Model 2, FLASHport, 800 MHz,
> 35Watt, Privacy Plus Radio. This radio has the H38/G51 (Smartzone
> Operation) Flashcode installed. It operates in the 806-870 MHz range
> on Type I, II, IIi Systems and in conventional modes. It is capable
> of up to 160 Talkgroups and Conventional Channels combined -- on up to
> 20 Systems. The model number is M01UJM6PW6AN. Included in this
> auction is a palm mic, speaker adapter, and speaker (with speaker
> bracket). No other cables or parts are offered. This unit works
> great. I currently have it programmed on City Police, but will have
> to blank it for security reasons. There are NO scratches in the
> display. This unit is a 9.99 out of 10. It has small scratches near
> the rear of the unit where the unit was opened and checked out by an
> authorized MSS. This model is a dash mount, but it is capable of
> being converted to a remote mount with the purchase of a remote mount
> kit (about $160 new). Please refer to Motorola's web site for more
> details and features of this radio. This model lists for $2500 new
> and possibly more for the H38/G51 Flash options.
>
>
> http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1722853809

1248. Re: Icom 2100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 23:39:39 UTC
From: "Ken Coghill III, WB4ZOH" <wb4zoh@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3CC0AA9F.F65C5358@arrl.net>
Source record: 144703

Mike wrote:

> where can i find the software to program my radio?
>
> --

Mike,
I got the CS-2100 & OPC-478 Cloning Cable from HRO. I've seen the
OPC-478 cable on eBay several times from someone in Hong Kong; price
with shipping was within $3-5 of HRO.

73's
Ken, WB4ZOH

1249. Re: Random Wire, Longwire, Impedance Matching Transformer, UnUn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-19 23:51:46 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <m42w8.278$PX2.8027@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144704

No doubt, it's the best deal that I could find for a ready-wound transformer. But I can not see paying much more for it.

At least one balun authority from MIT opened up the 9:1 "Magnetic Longwire Balun" which Palomar offers and found less than $2.00 worth of materials. He characterizes the mark-up to $40.00 + as a terrific rip-off.

He recommends the ICE 180 model which has some built-in static protection - about $39.00. If I had an outdoor antenna I might have gone for it.

According to all that I've read it, impedance matching should help smooth out the perfomance peaks and lows to provide more even antenna performance accross the SW frequecies, plus, help to eliminate some noise.

Can't wait to try it.

1250. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 00:21:42 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <qw2w8.310$PX2.31759@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144705

I'm a newbie so forgive me if I am wrong. However, I thought that adding a balun or a unun (impedance matching transformer) matched impedance and effectively tuned the antenna?

Can a tuner (not a pre-selector) provide even finer antenna tuning?

BTW what's a good, basic, pre-selector for SWL on a random wire antenna?

--
pb
"Alan Beagley" <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:3CC0094D.49EF2581@optonline.net...
> Do any of the "automatic" antenna tuners permit manual override for use
> on SW broadcast bands? -- for receiving only, of course.
>
> Most (all?) of them seem to depend on being able to transmit a low-power
> signal on the frequency in question.
>
> -=-
> Alan
>

1251. Re: Icom IC-AH4 automatic antenna tuner question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 00:36:26 UTC
From: jwalkermi@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020419203626.07549.00003653@mb-ft.aol.com>
Source record: 144706

>Does turning the tuner OFF bypass it, or merely prevent it from being
adjusted?

It bypasses it.

Jack

1252. Antron (?) Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 00:58:10 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <a9qfa6$2ds8$1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 144708

Have 2 - new in box - Antron type antennas up for bid on e-bay. Currently at $20 each. 5 days to go.............

--
Lou/Tech@DP.NET

1253. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 00:59:58 UTC
From: Jim Jerzycke <kq6ea@pacbell.net>
Message-ID: <3CC0BD7D.4010905@pacbell.net>
Source record: 144707
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

They were designed by Paul Neil and Carl Concelman of Bell Labs. The BNC is a 'Bayonet Neil-Concelman', and the TNC is a 'Threaded Neil-Concelman'. And yes, the Type-N and Type-C connectors come from the first letter of their last names.
73, Jim KQ6EA

1254. Plumbers delight Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 01:24:58 UTC
From: KB7M <kb7m@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <No3w8.1212$zR6.143094@news.uswest.net>
Source record: 144709

Years ago, I saw a 3 element 2m yagi displayed at a ham club meeting. It was made using techniques similar to those used to build a 2m copper pipe J-pole. The boom and elements were both made with 1/2" copper pipe. The whole thing was DC ground. Has anyone else built one of these? Does anyone have plans or dimensions for one? I would like to build one for 2m and maybe 70cm. Anyone?

Thanks!
73 - Keith, KB7M

1255. Re: Plumbers delight Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 02:00:24 UTC
From: Jerry Curl <steelgangsta@msn.com>
Message-ID: <fce4af29367fab7fc46b67181451906f.56561@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 144710

"KB7M" <kb7m@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:No3w8.1212$zR6.143094@news.uswest.net...

> Years ago, I saw a 3 element 2m yagi displayed at a ham club meeting. It
> was made using techniques similar to those used to build a 2m copper pipe
> J-pole. The boom and elements were both made with 1/2" copper pipe. The
> whole thing was DC ground. Has anyone else built one of these? Does anyone
> have plans or dimensions for one? I would like to build one for 2m and
> maybe 70cm. Anyone?
>
> Thanks!
> 73 - Keith, KB7M

Interesting

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

1256. Re: Plumbers delight Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 02:23:45 UTC
From: "M.M." <markem@cervnet.com>
Message-ID: <Xns91F5C54DB9AF1nobodynowhere@68.1.17.6>
Source record: 144711

KB7M wrote:

> Years ago, I saw a 3 element 2m yagi displayed at a ham club meeting.
> It was made using techniques similar to those used to build a 2m
> copper pipe J-pole. The boom and elements were both made with 1/2"
> copper pipe. The whole thing was DC ground. Has anyone else built
> one of these? Does anyone have plans or dimensions for one? I would
> like to build one for 2m and maybe 70cm. Anyone?

Check a copy of the ARRL Handbook. My 1963 edition has a section on 'plumber's delight' construction. It's probably in later ones, too. It isn't only antennas constructed with copper pipe, it's applied to about any antenna constructed without insulating the elements from the boom.

73... Mark AA7TA

1257. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 02:30:46 UTC
From: JB <ac6tk@nospamcybertime.net>
Message-ID: <a9qjsk$8fp$1@madmax.keyway.net>
Source record: 144712
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Dittos too!

I avoid soldering PL-259s at all cost unless it's on Teflon coax.
It's just too much hassle and melts the plastic! I find it easier
to do N, BNC clamp or else crimp.

Anyone who would rather fall back on a PL-259 just doesn't
know any better and should be pitied.

The only good reason for using a PL-259, is because too many
radios have SO-239s, but many of mine have BNC Fem to Pl-259
adapters so that I can quickly make changes. Have had no trouble
up to 100 watts in regular usage. It is sensless to me how many
rigs used even Phone jacks on rigs. My Heath HW-2036a got
a BNC fitting before it was even finished!

Jim, ac6tk

"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
news:Xns91F4AE60B760Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76...
:
: > N connectors are a bit more challenging but only to those that would
: > feel a PL-259 is also challenging. If you can handle one, you probably
: > can handle the other. I don't mean to throw off on anybody but I have
: > known hams who just couldn't get the knack of putting on a PL-259.
: > As for the loss and match bizness...a PL-259 may well cut muster at 450
: > MHz but its a crap-shoot. A 'N' will almost always win. If you don't
: > have the mechanisms to measure (assuming that such is critical in the
: > application), you've really got better odds as a first-timer at 450 with
: > an N-connector.
:
:
: I fully concur. Have installed and used hundreds (at least) of both.
:
:
: Ed WB6SAT

1258. B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 02:41:10 UTC
From: mike ferraro <k6zsr@cox.net>
Message-ID: <az4w8.43247$%A.3868214@news1.west.cox.net>
Source record: 144713

Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200 I would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR

1259. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 02:46:18 UTC
From: JB <ac6tk@nospamcybertime.net>
Message-ID: <a9qkpo$8pi$1@madmax.keyway.net>
Source record: 144714
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

Haaaaaaaaaa! This is how the engineering staff justifies putting
an ATU network in your ham rigs! So that you can tune out the
SWR hump in your PL-259/SO-239 junction out to the antenna.

I have seen weirdness when tuning infrastructure, where I get
apparently more power out of the other end of the coax or out
of a duplexer, and different readings with different coax jumpers
with PL-259s! Instrumentation is meaningless until you do away
with them.

Jim, ac6tk

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:3CBF5AA0.808D2AA7@eznec.com...
: Was the insertion loss due to mismatch or to actual dissipative loss? If
: it's mismatch, the "loss" can be eliminated by a matching network.
:
: Here's an example to show the difference. Suppose the connector is right
: at the load, and that the generator is set up to provide 10 volts RMS (2
: W) to a 50 ohm load. The generator voltage is then 20 volts RMS. If the
: connector's impedance at the test frequency is a resistance of 12.2
: ohms, the load will see 50/112.2 * 20 = 8.91 volts RMS, a reduction of 1
: dB from the 10 volts it would have gotten without the connector. If this
: is happening, the connector loss is truly 1 dB, and the loss can't be
: recovered. But on the other hand, suppose that the connector's impedance
: is a pure reactance of 50.9 ohms. The load will see 100/(sqrt(100^2 +
: 50.9^2)) = 8.91 volts RMS just like it did with a resistive connector
: impedance. So the "insertion loss" is 1 dB, just the same as for the
: resistive connector. But this is different. We can make the insertion
: "loss" disappear entirely simply by adding a series reactance of the
: opposite sign at the connector. This cancels out the reactance, and the
: load gets its full 10 volts RMS (2 watts). This second case shows the
: effect of, and cure for, the impedance "bump" caused by a connector that
: doesn't have the correct constant internal impedance. In many cases,
: you'll have a matching network anyway, so you can adjust out the effect
: of the impedance bump with minimal degradation to your system. (The only
: possible degradation is a slight increase in the SWR on the transmission
: line, if the mismatch is at the antenna and the matching is done at the
: transmitter. The increased SWR could lead to increased loss if the line
: is quite lossy to begin with and the SWR increase is appreciable.) A UHF
: connector with Teflon insulation isn't likely to have much resistive
: loss -- measured "insertion loss" is more likely due to impedance
: mismatch.
:

: "Insertion loss" is similar to the concept of "mismatch loss" or
: "reflection loss". I recently wrote about those in the thread "Suggest
: coax for long run" in rec.radio.amateur.antenna, on March 27 and April
: 10. You should be able to find these at http://groups.google.com. There
: was also some discussion recently about misapplying modeling results to
: reach invalid conclusions. If a measurement is made of a connector's
: "insertion loss" and it's taken to imply that it represents real
: dissipative loss, then this could be a good example of that
: misapplication being done.
:
: Roy Lewallen, W7EL
:
: DougSlug wrote:
: >
: > I read a test report in which the author compared UHF and N connectors on a
: > network analyzer. I was surprised at how bad the UHF connector actually is
: > at UHF...he measured about 1 dB insertion loss per UHF connector vs. about
: > 0.2 dB loss per N connector at 440 MHz. Add the loss of the coax at UHF to
: > twice the insertion loss, and you've cut your effective power in half!
: > Yikes!
: >
: > I found this article enlightening:
: > http://minyos.its.rmit.edu.au/~rmmca/pl259tst.html
: >
: > - Doug

1260. Re: Centaur Baluns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 02:51:50 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uc1lu2rnqkoda2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144715

For the record:

According to Centaur, all their baluns are current baluns.
"K4IA" <K4ia@novacoxmail.com> wrote in message
news:ubppesrvstge3e@corp.supernews.com...
> They sure look beefy enough. Anyone have any experience with them? Are
> they current or voltage baluns? I want to run as a remote balun from coax
> to ladder line then to a 102' multi band antenna. My Radioworks 5Kw balun
> whines at 500 watts on 40m and below.
>
>

1261. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 02:54:32 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uc1m399quc6pdc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144716

Search the archives. This comes up often. The antenna is essentially a
folded dipole terminated with a dummy load. A lot of power gets wasted in
the terminating resistor. Go with a ladder line fed dipole and a tuner.
"mike ferraro" <k6zsr@cox.net> wrote in message
news:az4w8.43247$%A.3868214@news1.west.cox.net...
> Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the
> antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no
> higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200 I
> would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR
>
>

1262. screwdriver, effect from mtg bracket?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 03:30:28 UTC
From: Dave Benham <dodgeboy@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <a9qnccths1@slb1.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144717

I have an old screwdriver I am finally going to mount (hopefully for the trip to Dayton). I am building my own bracketry to mount it to the vehicle (a company car I can't drill holes into) -- I'm taking a welding class and will cobble up a hitch mounted bike rack. I plan to somehow mount it to a vertical 1 1/2" square tube, probably by welding some sort of half-pipe with a 2 1/4" ID.

What I am wondering is, all the screwdrivers I have seen on vehicles on the road or at swap parking lots have a pretty heavy duty bracket at the base to hold the thing. There's no way around that, as these antennas are pretty unwieldy. But how much does the bracket interfere with the antenna? Do some brackets interfere more than others? Even if the bracket were not grounded it seems that the thing would tend to detune it. I'm assuming the screwdriver should be insulated from the bracket -- by what kind of material and how thick? Something very thin would prevent a short to DC ground, but it seems like there would be unwanted capacitive effects if the insulator were too thin.

So, any thoughts on how to best mount the screwdriver on a trailer hitch would be appreciated.

Thanks.

Dave K8TRF

1263. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 03:41:11 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC0E357.F474C5FB@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144718

```
".Bill :-)" wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> >
> > ".Bill :-)" wrote:
> > > ... I find a gripe with saying a
> > > tuner is NOT worthwhile with the modern league of radios that really do
> > > have 50 ohm inputs.
> >
> > On HF, a tuner doesn't appreciably change the S/N ratio and a good
> > receiver has a very broad dynamic range. What good does a tuner do
> > on receive?

>
> What's it doing ? I dunno, I kinda figured it was impedance matching.
> What I do know is that by spinning the knobs on mine I definitely find a
> peak that is stronger than without the tuner on my random-wire.

My question is: Is the S/N ratio any different at the peak than it is
off the peak?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----
```

1264. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 03:44:43 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC0E42B.BC650BC2@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144569

mike ferraro wrote:
>
> Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the
> antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no
> higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200 I
> would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR

This antenna has been discussed loud and long. Do a search for 'T2FD'.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1265. Re: screwdriver, effect from mtg bracket?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 03:47:56 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC0E4EC.6C574D8A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144570

Dave Benham wrote:
> So, any thoughts on how to best mount the screwdriver on a trailer hitch
> would be appreciated.

I have a 5/8" threaded rod positioned in my trailer hitch with an ordinary
3/8" antenna mount. I brace my screwdriver with PVC pipe fastened at the
tie-down holes and attached about five feet up from the base of the antenna.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1266. Re: screwdriver, effect from mtg bracket?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 04:04:25 UTC
From: Leland Cox <lcox107@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <3CC0E8EE.1060105@comcast.net>
Source record: 144571

Dave,

My screwdriver mount is a piece of 1" steel bar about 5" long. It
is tapped up the bottom end and bolted through the bumper. This leaves
a stud 1" by 6" tall.
The screwdriver antenna has an insulator in the base that protrudes
about 1" below the body. This has a 1" hole up the center. This slides
down over the stud to mount the antenna. EZ on and off!!!!
I had to put a large heavy washer on the top and a small piece of
1/4 inch plate under the bumper to make it sturdy, But it has been
dependable.
The base of the screwdriver has to be insulated from ground. Any
support should be insulated and near the bottom!
Les, AA4F

Dave Benham wrote:

> I have an old screwdriver I am finally going to mount (hopefully for the
> trip to Dayton). I am building my own bracketry to mount it to the vehicle
> (a company car I can't drill holes into) -- I'm taking a welding class and
> will cobble up a hitch mounted bike rack. I plan to somehow mount it to a
> vertical 1 1/2" square tube, probably by welding some sort of half-pipe with
> a 2 1/4" ID.
>
> What I am wondering is, all the screwdrivers I have seen on vehicles on the
> road or at swap parking lots have a pretty heavy duty bracket at the base to
> hold the thing. There's no way around that, as these antennas are pretty
> unwieldy. But how much does the bracket interfere with the antenna? Do
> some brackets interfere more than others? Even if the bracket were not
> grounded it seems that the thing would tend to detune it. I'm assuming the
> screwdriver should be insulated from the bracket -- by what kind of material
> and how thick? Something very thin would prevent a short to DC ground, but
> it seems like there would be unwanted capacitive effects if the insulator
> were too thin.
>
> So, any thoughts on how to best mount the screwdriver on a trailer hitch
> would be appreciated.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Dave K8TRF
>
>
>
>

1267. Re: screwdriver, effect from mtg bracket?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 04:17:56 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <3oq1cu4ij1p794akgdp6ev2sroucb5l0b0@4ax.com>
Source record: 144572

Whatever you stick into the receiver hitch needs to be well grounded
to the frame of the vehicle. In one vehicle where I used the hitch I
had a hole drilled into the receiver socket with a nut welded over the
hole. Then I used a large bolt through the nut to clamp the stinger
tight. You could also use 1" shield braid from the stinger to the
receiver. The coax braid needs to be grounded near the base of the
screwdriver so you really need the bracket to be well grounded.

Dick - W6CCD
Remove 33 from address

On Fri, 19 Apr 2002 23:30:28 -0400, "Dave Benham"
<dodgeboy@mindspring.com> wrote:

>I have an old screwdriver I am finally going to mount (hopefully for the
>trip to Dayton). I am building my own bracketry to mount it to the vehicle
>(a company car I can't drill holes into) -- I'm taking a welding class and
>will cobble up a hitch mounted bike rack. I plan to somehow mount it to a
>vertical 1 1/2" square tube, probably by welding some sort of half-pipe with
>a 2 1/4" ID.
>
>What I am wondering is, all the screwdrivers I have seen on vehicles on the
>road or at swap parking lots have a pretty heavy duty bracket at the base to
>hold the thing. There's no way around that, as these antennas are pretty
>unwieldy. But how much does the bracket interfere with the antenna? Do
>some brackets interfere more than others? Even if the bracket were not
>grounded it seems that the thing would tend to detune it. I'm assuming the
>screwdriver should be insulated from the bracket -- by what kind of material
>and how thick? Something very thin would prevent a short to DC ground, but
>it seems like there would be unwanted capacitive effects if the insulator
>were too thin.
>
>So, any thoughts on how to best mount the screwdriver on a trailer hitch
>would be appreciated.
>
>Thanks.
>
>Dave K8TRF
>
>

1268. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 04:29:27 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC0EEA7.322376C2@netscape.net>
Source record: 144573

CAM wrote:
>
> ".Bill :-)" wrote:
> >
> > CAM wrote:
> > >
> > > ".Bill :-)" wrote:
> > > > ... I find a gripe with saying a
> > > > tuner is NOT worthwhile with the modern league of radios that really do
> > > > have 50 ohm inputs.
> > >
> > > On HF, a tuner doesn't appreciably change the S/N ratio and a good
> > > receiver has a very broad dynamic range. What good does a tuner do
> > > on receive?
>
> >
> > What's it doing ? I dunno, I kinda figured it was impedance matching.
> > What I do know is that by spinning the knobs on mine I definitely find a
> > peak that is stronger than without the tuner on my random-wire.
>
> My question is: Is the S/N ratio any different at the peak than it is
> off the peak?

I understand the point you're making and I'll still have to say yes. If
I can't hear the station without the tuner and I can with the tuner, I'd
say it helps.
On my present setup, one of my options is a random-wire of about 40
feet. Routed directly to the rig bypassing the tuner circuit, one would
think we had just suffered a solar flare. With the volume maxxed out
and squinting with the headphones just won't produce the sigs that can
be heard via the tuner.
I guess you could say my old tube rig is to blame with a high noise
floor...that in itself justifies the tuner to me.

-Bill WX4A

1269. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 04:58:20 UTC
From: N4LQ <N4LQ@igLou.com>
Message-ID: <3cc0f59d$1_2@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 144574

I had one and sent it back. It was dead on 1.8, 25db down from a dipole on
3.5mhz and poor to terrible on higher bands. It did have a low swr though.
It low swr is your goal in life then this antenna is for you. Just don't
expect any glowing signal reports.

--
Steve Ellington N4LQ.
"mike ferraro" <k6zsr@cox.net> wrote in message
news:az4w8.43247$%A.3868214@news1.west.cox.net...
> Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the
> antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no
> higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200 I
> would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR
>
>

1270. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 06:11:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <lf02cusku3a7q1svdanesadjgiqhd5k6mh@4ax.com>
Source record: 144575

On Sat, 20 Apr 2002 00:21:42 GMT, "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

>I'm a newbie so forgive me if I am wrong. However, I thought that adding a
>balun or a unun (impedance matching transformer) matched impedance and
>effectively tuned the antenna?
>
>Can a tuner (not a pre-selector) provide even finer antenna tuning?
>
>BTW what's a good, basic, pre-selector for SWL on a random wire antenna?

Hi Philip,

A good, basic, preselector is a tuner - a cheap one is more than adequate except, perhaps, for BCB (only because the mix of a short antenna and low frequency may not be anticipated by the manufacturer).

I think Cecil has anticipated elsewhere in this thread that S/N ratio is meaningfully handled already (the notorious "good receiver"). If you should be so lucky (not likely without premium gear or the added expense of the transmit side that goes unused), I would wonder why this would be a question in the first place. I say this, because across the board it is the rather poor advice of amateurs who already have a tuner (or bandpass filters) already in the mix and take this for granted in the receive side of their discussion. Sure they don't recommend it, but then how many don't have this covered? [Cecil being the rare exception, but then I am quite sure even his rig is well filtered by bands internally if by nothing external.]

Preselectors come amplified, or unamplified, and both contain (or should contain) a tuner. One need only look at the R-390 to consider this rig has three RF tuned amplifier stages (or maybe two, it's been a long time since I taught them in ETA School in the Navy). And even then it had a separate input tuner control (or perhaps it was another piece of comm equipment I taught back then....).

If in doubt, borrow one. Be careful, they may want it back. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1271. Re: Random Wire, Longwire, Impedance Matching Transformer, UnUn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 06:18:09 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <on12cu8lf02iq26lr6kgq6l0ud7iv9gqmp@4ax.com>
Source record: 144576

On Fri, 19 Apr 2002 23:51:46 GMT, "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

>No doubt, it's the best deal that I could find for a ready-wound
>transformer. But I can not see paying much more for it.
>
>At least one balun authority from MIT opened up the 9:1 "Magnetic Longwire
>Balun" which Palomar offers and found less than $2.00 worth of materials.
>He characterizes the mark-up to $40.00 + as a terrific rip-off.
>
>He recommends the ICE 180 model which has some built-in static protection -
>about $39.00. If I had an outdoor antenna I might have gone for it.
>
>According to all that I've read it, impedance matching should help smooth
>out the perfomance peaks and lows to provide more even antenna performance
>accross the SW frequecies, plus, help to eliminate some noise.
>
>Can't wait to try it.
>

Hi Philip,

He thought the additional 15 cents for static control (above and
beyond the $2 in usual parts) allowed for the $39 cost? He must have
a phd in astronomy.

It's not rocket science nor fractal electromagnetics.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1272. Re: coax monopole antenna for portable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 07:59:01 UTC
From: "Wolfgang K. Meister" <send.me.nomail@now>
Message-ID: <sh72cuor6dvvbin1lrt5miooptbnbdijap@4ax.com>
Source record: 144577

On Fri, 19 Apr 2002 09:59:06 -0400, G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
wrote:

>I don't get it.
>
>OK I understand L3 is a 1/4 wave resonant section of coax [VF x
>Lambda/4] with L4 acting as a stinger on the top [L4 = Lambda/4(1-VF)].
>L4 pads the length to a full L/4 quarter wave length monopole.
>
>If you pad the length to a full quarter wavelength, what is the benefit
>of this antenna over a normal quarter wavelength vertical?

very broad SWR on designed (tuned) QRG

>If L3 is a Lambda/4 resonant section, why do you need L4?
>Should not L3 resonant, on frequency, without L4?

good question, the antenna needs this because the outer shield is in
resonance too. The inner section is used for transformation.
The anenna is NOT my invention, it's published in a very famous
amateur radio antenna book 'Rothammel', 700 pages, in german language
only.

>Since L4 is a length of coax shorted center conductor to shield at each
>end, why don't you replace L4 with a piece of wire?

you can do that

>Have you experimented with a piece of wire replacing L4?

no, because the coax thing makes it very stable to roll up
but

73, Wolfgang

>... Greg,
>ve0acr/MM

1273. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 08:52:38 UTC
From: david <d.london@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <%0aw8.2441$A43.941952@news11-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 144578

"mike ferraro" <k6zsr@cox.net> wrote in message
news:az4w8.43247$%A.3868214@news1.west.cox.net...
> Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the
> antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no
> higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200 I
> would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR
>
we used one at our radio club did not work well, needs to be really high to
make it work properly, ours was only 5 metres high swr ok though as others
have said
david G0VGB

1274. Difference between (Antron99 and IMAX 2000) Vs An 5/8 antenna in alluminium.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 08:57:33 UTC
From: "\"Marcello\"" <drfvfm@tin.it>
Message-ID: <T3aw8.62065$SR5.1578679@twister1.libero.it>
Source record: 144579

Hello Everybody, I'm Marcello from italy, i could if is possible an information about 2 antennas.
The antennas are the ANTRON 99 and the IMAX 2000. I saw on internet that are good antennas, the second is better than the first!
My question is the db gaind that many web site write about 9 db for the first and 11 for the second is correct?

And......this two antennas as better than a simple 5/8 made in alluminium like SPectrum 1600 Mantova or SIRIO 827?

I have a Spit Gain 5/8 with 24 radial, you advise to change antenna for the Antron 99 or IMAX 200, or I must stay with my actual antenna?
Thank to all want answer me.

I'm talking about vertical antenna for 27 Mhz.

Excuse for the Enghlish error!

Marcello

1275. fibreglass poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 08:57:36 UTC
From: david <d.london@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <G5aw8.2443$A43.944059@news11-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 144580

uk only please
can anybody give me advice on where to buy fibreglass poles, preferably
solid, that I can use to make a vertical antenna
thanks
david

1276. Re: Plumbers delight Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 11:40:55 UTC
From: dickhinoh@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020420074055.19529.00003513@mb-cm.aol.com>
Source record: 144581

From the Google search engine:

http://www.kwarc.on.ca/tech/j-pole.html

Dick K8RVH

>KB7M wrote:
>
>> Years ago, I saw a 3 element 2m yagi displayed at a ham club meeting.
>> It was made using techniques similar to those used to build a 2m
>> copper pipe J-pole. The boom and elements were both made with 1/2"
>> copper pipe. The whole thing was DC ground. Has anyone else built
>> one of these? Does anyone have plans or dimensions for one? I would
>> like to build one for 2m and maybe 70cm. Anyone?

1277. Alpha Delta Antenna Switch Question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 12:11:16 UTC
From: eccraigjr@cs.comnospam
Message-ID: <20020420081116.22629.00004756@mb-fg.news.cs.com>
Source record: 144583

I have an 4 position Alpha Delta antenna switch that I want to use to connect 4 radios to the input of my tuner. That way I can use any of the four rigs with the tuner serving as my true antenna switch. Upon reading the documentation that came with the Alpha Delta unit, it mentions that this configuration can be used for receivers, but makes no mention of transmitters. Is is safe to say that this scenario should work fine? Thanks.

73 de Bert
WA2SI

1278. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 12:11:56 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3CC15B0C.F32EFD6B@bloomer.net>
Source record: 144584
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

Eh? Mr. C from BNC? BNC stands for British Naval Connector. :)

Scott
N0EDV

JLB wrote:

> [snipped]
>
> redmondj <redmondj@concentric.net> wrote in message
news:<3CBF64ED.8050003@concentric.net>...
> > UHF connectors were designed when UHF was considered to be anything
> > about 30 MHz. Currently the connectors come with a wide variation in
>
> A common misconception... UHF (the connector) does not mean Ultra
> High Frequency, it means Universal HF, as in "good for all uses
> between 3 and 30 MHz". Of course, the definition of 'good' is
> debatable in this case.
>
> As I recall the story, N, BNC, TNC, and C were all designed by the
> same two guys, Mr. 'N' and Mr. 'C'. Sorry, can't remember their
> names or where they worked (Bell Labs?). Perhaps someone else does?
>
> I've never had any trouble putting N connectors on. Keeping them
> on...thats another story, at least on cable with braided sheild. They
> can not stand much flexing. If you are using one on a rotating
> antenna, make sure that you have the cable clamped so there is no
> movement what so ever at the connector.
>
> Jim
> N8EE

--
Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
Building RV-4
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

1279. Domestic FM radio poor reception - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 12:20:42 UTC
From: River <river@powerup.com.au>
Message-ID: <u2dw8.29006$o66.90844@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 144582

I have a Sony stereo system (just your standard domestic system, nothing fancy) in-which I am having difficulty with the FM reception.

I'll using a "garden variety" simple FM dipole antenna (though I have used other antenna combinations without much further success neither) which when one tunes in the various local FM radio stations there's no real problems with their signals, but, when I finish tuning them and hen move away from the unit (usually 1 to 2 metres) the reception becomes furry and scratchy with a number of the stations, etc... Move back to with-in a metre or so and the reception improves 100%...

I'd appreciate advice on what's causing this and if there is a simple cure to this, thanks.

River

1280. Modelling artifact or ..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 12:43:15 UTC
From: "David J. Windisch" <davidw@copper.net>
Message-ID: <ha9y8.22$ci4.37299@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 144294

.. not?

I modeled two parallel,
same random length,
same height above real ground,
wire radiators,
using ELNEC3.0,
with various spacings,
center-fed 180-deg out-of-phase.
Frequencies ranged from 160M to 30M,
and lengths from 1/4-wave to 3/2-wavelengths.

What could be interesting is the difference in vertical take-off angle for maximum gain, for two wires versus one wire, at low heights above real ground.

Has anyone else noticed this effect? Is it 'real'?

I hope to put up some wires today in the side yard to have a whack at it. To change from case-A (one) to case-B (two) wires, I plan on shorting them together at the tuner with a physically-large spdt knife switch.

Even tho it's raining pitchforks off and on in SW Ohio today ;o)

73, W, N3HE

1281. Re: Domestic FM radio poor reception - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 13:16:28 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC16A2C.3F3A0B7F@netscape.net>
Source record: 144585

River wrote:
>
> I have a Sony stereo system (just your standard domestic system, nothing
> fancy) in-which I am having difficulty with the FM reception.
>
> I'll using a "garden variety" simple FM dipole antenna (though I have used
> other antenna combinations without much further success neither) which when
> one tunes in the various local FM radio stations there's no real problems
> with their signals, but, when I finish tuning them and hen move away from
> the unit (usually 1 to 2 metres) the reception becomes furry and scratchy
> with a number of the stations, etc... Move back to with-in a metre or so and
> the reception improves 100%...
>
> I'd appreciate advice on what's causing this and if there is a simple cure
> to this, thanks.
>
> River

Riv, if you can extend the thing to where it can me mounted outdoors
(mount it on a broomstick or something) it should work much better and
not require your presence. Whats happening is that your body is
reflecting signals...betcha didn't know that you could do that!
-Bill

1282. Re: screwdriver, effect from mtg bracket?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 13:41:26 UTC
From: dbagley@mindspring.com
Message-ID: <a9rr5r$u7u$1@slb0.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144586

Dave my screwdriver is actually connected to ground by the bottom mount, any
amount of unexposed coil is then cancelled out bucause the tube shields it.
this is how the thing works. I was told you need approx..18 " away from
other metal
for the exposed section of coil .
"Dave Benham" <dodgeboy@mindspring.com> wrote in message
news:a9qnccths1@slb1.atl.mindspring.net...
> I have an old screwdriver I am finally going to mount (hopefully for the
> trip to Dayton). I am building my own bracketry to mount it to the
vehicle
> (a company car I can't drill holes into) -- I'm taking a welding class and
> will cobble up a hitch mounted bike rack. I plan to somehow mount it to a
> vertical 1 1/2" square tube, probably by welding some sort of half-pipe
with
> a 2 1/4" ID.
>
> What I am wondering is, all the screwdrivers I have seen on vehicles on
the
> road or at swap parking lots have a pretty heavy duty bracket at the base
to
> hold the thing. There's no way around that, as these antennas are pretty
> unwieldy. But how much does the bracket interfere with the antenna? Do
> some brackets interfere more than others? Even if the bracket were not
> grounded it seems that the thing would tend to detune it. I'm assuming
the
> screwdriver should be insulated from the bracket -- by what kind of
material
> and how thick? Something very thin would prevent a short to DC ground,
but
> it seems like there would be unwanted capacitive effects if the insulator
> were too thin.
>
> So, any thoughts on how to best mount the screwdriver on a trailer hitch
> would be appreciated.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Dave K8TRF
>
>
>

1283. Re: Domestic FM radio poor reception - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 13:43:21 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC17079.4B93B165@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144587

River wrote:
>
> I have a Sony stereo system (just your standard domestic system, nothing
> fancy) in-which I am having difficulty with the FM reception.
>
> I'll using a "garden variety" simple FM dipole antenna (though I have used
> other antenna combinations without much further success neither) which when
> one tunes in the various local FM radio stations there's no real problems
> with their signals, but, when I finish tuning them and hen move away from
> the unit (usually 1 to 2 metres) the reception becomes furry and scratchy
> with a number of the stations, etc... Move back to with-in a metre or so and
> the reception improves 100%...
>
> I'd appreciate advice on what's causing this and if there is a simple cure
> to this, thanks.

You are apparently near 1/2 wavelength on the FM band. If you get between
the FM station and your antenna, you soak up a lot of RF. It's not unusual.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1284. Re: Domestic FM radio poor reception - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 13:43:51 UTC
From: "M.J.Powell" <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <9Cp9aRAXCXw8Ew+y@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 144594

In article <u2dw8.29006$o66.90844@news-server.bigpond.net.au>, River
<river@powerup.com.au> writes
>I have a Sony stereo system (just your standard domestic system, nothing
>fancy) in-which I am having difficulty with the FM reception.
>
>I'll using a "garden variety" simple FM dipole antenna (though I have used
>other antenna combinations without much further success neither) which when
>one tunes in the various local FM radio stations there's no real problems
>with their signals, but, when I finish tuning them and hen move away from
>the unit (usually 1 to 2 metres) the reception becomes furry and scratchy
>with a number of the stations, etc... Move back to with-in a metre or so and
>the reception improves 100%...
>
>I'd appreciate advice on what's causing this and if there is a simple cure
>to this, thanks.

Use an outdoor antenna.

Mike
--
M.J.Powell

1285. Re: Alpha Delta Antenna Switch Question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 14:03:19 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC1750B.F01D762A@icok.net>
Source record: 144588

Bert,
It just isn't too smart to switch transmitters
like that. If the unused terminals are shorted
and you 'forget' to switch in the correct transmitter,
you'll operate into a short. Not good. If the unused
terminals are not shorted and you make the same mistake,
you take the chance of transmitting into one of the
un-selected transmitters. Transmitter make very poor
loads, they tend to make sparks and noises.
You can switch transmitter, but you have to be very
careful...
- 'Doc

1286. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 14:11:34 UTC
From: Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <5ms2cu0ua3v8ees2sdlb8unc6prq2raqlc@4ax.com>
Source record: 144589
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

On Sat, 20 Apr 2002 07:11:56 -0500, Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
wrote:

> BNC stands for British Naval Connector. :)

I always thought a navel connector was an umbilical cord!

;-)
73 de G3NYY

--
Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

1287. Re: Random Wire, Longwire, Impedance Matching Transformer, UnUn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 15:16:00 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <QCfw8.20542$3z3.1874865@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144590

Just trying to muddle through and get the best bang for my buck.

Maybe make some new friends along the way! So don't tell me the static discharge gas tube is only .15 cents more?!!!

--
pb
"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:on12cu8lf02iq26lr6kgq6l0ud7iv9gqmp@4ax.com...
> On Fri, 19 Apr 2002 23:51:46 GMT, "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
> >No doubt, it's the best deal that I could find for a ready-wound
> >transformer. But I can not see paying much more for it.
> >
> >At least one balun authority from MIT opened up the 9:1 "Magnetic
Longwire
> >Balun" which Palomar offers and found less than $2.00 worth of
materials.
> >He characterizes the mark-up to $40.00 + as a terrific rip-off.
> >
> >He recommends the ICE 180 model which has some built-in static
protection -
> >about $39.00. If I had an outdoor antenna I might have gone for it.
> >
> >According to all that I've read it, impedance matching should help smooth
> >out the perfomance peaks and lows to provide more even antenna
performance
> >accross the SW frequecies, plus, help to eliminate some noise.
> >
> >Can't wait to try it.
> >
>
> Hi Philip,
>
> He thought the additional 15 cents for static control (above and
> beyond the $2 in usual parts) allowed for the $39 cost? He must have
> a phd in astronomy.
>
> It's not rocket science nor fractal electromagnetics.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

1288. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 15:28:00 UTC
From: Gary McAdams <g.m.mcadams@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <4Ofw8.40981$QC1.2794938@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144591

"mike ferraro" <k6zsr@cox.net>
> Has anyone had any experience with this antenna
>Sounds good but at around $200 I
> would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR
>
>

Mike,

Seriously, there are other things to consider than
a low SWR. If the SWR ratio was that important,
a dummy load would be a premier antenna!

Save your $200 and invest in a good tuner. Then
go to the local Home Depot and buy some wire,
most any wire will work.

Call up the nice fellows at Radio Works in Virginia,
and order some of their good ladder line. (About $0.19 a foot.)
Possibly a RV-4 remote balun also. ($49.95, I think)

Then string up as much of the wire that will fit your space.
Use the ladder line/balun/coax to connect the antenna
to your tuner. Find the tuner settings for your bands of
interest.

Enjoy amateur radio at it's finest!

I did exactly what I suggested to you about two years ago.
It works amazingly well for the amount of time and money
invested. The best bang for the buck ratio around!

In fact, it works so well that I have yet to getting around
to putting up my tower and tri-bander again!

CUL es 73
Gary, WG7X

1289. Re: Random Wire, Longwire, Impedance Matching Transformer, UnUn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 15:37:18 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <NWfw8.91095$CH1.79883@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 144592

A bit more than 15 cents but pretty low. Look here:
http://www.kc7nod.20m.com/static_dis.htm

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:QCfw8.20542$3z3.1874865@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Just trying to muddle through and get the best bang for my buck.
>
> Maybe make some new friends along the way! So don't tell me the static
> discharge gas tube is only .15 cents more?!!!
>
> --
> pb
> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
> news:on12cu8lf02iq26lr6kgq6l0ud7iv9gqmp@4ax.com...
> > On Fri, 19 Apr 2002 23:51:46 GMT, "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:
> >
> > >No doubt, it's the best deal that I could find for a ready-wound
> > >transformer. But I can not see paying much more for it.
> > >
> > >At least one balun authority from MIT opened up the 9:1 "Magnetic
> Longwire
> > >Balun" which Palomar offers and found less than $2.00 worth of
> materials.
> > >He characterizes the mark-up to $40.00 + as a terrific rip-off.
> > >
> > >He recommends the ICE 180 model which has some built-in static
> protection -
> > >about $39.00. If I had an outdoor antenna I might have gone for it.
> > >
> > >According to all that I've read it, impedance matching should help
smooth
> > >out the perfomance peaks and lows to provide more even antenna
> performance
> > >accross the SW frequecies, plus, help to eliminate some noise.
> > >
> > >Can't wait to try it.
> > >
> >
> > Hi Philip,
> >
> > He thought the additional 15 cents for static control (above and
> > beyond the $2 in usual parts) allowed for the $39 cost? He must have
> > a phd in astronomy.
> >

> > It's not rocket science nor fractal electromagnetics.
> >
> > 73's
> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
> >
>
>

1290. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 15:54:49 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <iC3SPKBJ9Yw8EAdG@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 144596
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Scott wrote:
>Eh? Mr. C from BNC? BNC stands for British Naval Connector. :)
>
Bayonet Neil Concelman (the T in TNC stands for "threaded").

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

1291. Re: Random Wire, Longwire, Impedance Matching Transformer, UnUn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 16:00:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <gi33cugv526uk40ms89nhg5ni77t8ljpm8@4ax.com>
Source record: 144593

On Sat, 20 Apr 2002 15:16:00 GMT, "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

>Just trying to muddle through and get the best bang for my buck.
>
>Maybe make some new friends along the way! So don't tell me the static
>discharge gas tube is only .15 cents more?!!!
>
>--
>pb

Hi Philip,

I've bought them (NE-2's) for $1/dozen. They'd be cheaper still if
they weren't so easily replaced with LEDs (for lighting annunciators
or as general purpose idiot light).

You want to watch their use though, they are also used as noise
generators (for which they are perfect). A simple high resistance
resistor does the job too.

Should I admit that the 15 cents was a high-ball? A nickel is closer,
but Boston academicians wither under the obvious. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1292. Polarization Differneces HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 17:04:58 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <_chw8.41130$V44.662@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 144595

I a horizontally polarized antenna for 2m but of course I can listen to vertically polarized signals. What is the loss or difference in db between the two types of polarization; meaning if a vertically polarized signal would give me 9 s-units with a VERTICALLY polarized 'zero-gain' antenna on my radio, then I switched to my 'zero-gain' HORIZONTALLY polarized antenna what should the s meter read?

1293. Phasing different antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 17:05:58 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <Wdhw8.20631$CH.4050@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144597

This may sound silly but can I 'phase' two 2m antennas together that are of different polarization? Specifically I would like to phase my 2m vertical and my 2m horizontal bigwheel together to receive equally well BOTH vertically and horizontally polarized signals. I want to do this so I do not have to switch antennas for working SSB and FM on the 2m band. Are there any kind of antennas made that produce vertically and horizontally polarized signals EQUALLY well? Also just in general can you phase two different antennas together if they are for the same frequency use, such as a bigwheel and a horizontal loop? If so how?

1294. Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 17:20:13 UTC
From: Mike <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <hrhw8.20786$3z3.1883139@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144598

We just had an earthquake in the Watertown, NY area around 7 this morning.
My first quake. Even though I was sleeping and it woke me up, I thought the
neighbors had an unbalanced load of laundry in the machine. Just wanted to
let ya all know.
73's
mike

--
From the desk of KC2JGA

1295. Re: Phasing different antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 17:24:42 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC1A45A.6C21ACE@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144599

JEEPMON wrote:
> Are there any
> kind of antennas made that produce vertically and horizontally polarized
> signals EQUALLY well?

Why not turn your 2m horizontal antenna 45 degrees?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1296. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 17:32:11 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC1A61B.2D12991A@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144600

Mike wrote:
>
> We just had an earthquake in the Watertown, NY area around 7 this morning.
> My first quake. Even though I was sleeping and it woke me up, I thought the
> neighbors had an unbalanced load of laundry in the machine. Just wanted to
> let ya all know.
> 73's
> mike
>
> --
> From the desk of KC2JGA

This newsgroup is rec.radio.amateur.antennas.

Unless your antenna fell down, try posting your earthquake info in
sci.geo.earthquakes.

1297. FS RF Transfer Switch Relay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 17:45:18 UTC
From: Mike Kulyk <mkulyk@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <OOhw8.9689$7e5.3661505@news02.optonline.net>
Source record: 144601
Cross-posted to: misc.industry.electronics.marketplace,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

K&L Transfer Switch TS-15-F-SMA-I-SD-DE9P-C+ (we have 6, new price was $316)

DC to 18GHz Coax Transfer Switch Failsafe Actuator with suppression diodes and indicators, 15VDC, 9 pin D sub-min interface, 0.5dB insertion loss max, Power Handling: 400W @ 100MHz, 175W @ 1GHz, 60W @ 10GHz.

$150 each. plus shipping

All 6 for $800 shipping included

Picture available by e-mail

1298. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:07:06 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <e7iw8.3643$t65.740@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144602

Hey Mike.....
I'm glad you posted that here. I don't go over to the sci.geo.earthquake newsgroup at all, but I do read the stuff here from ham ops like you. So it was important to me, in spite of what the self appointed newsgroup policeman G Blair had to say. You might post back if any of your ham friends suffered any tower or antenna damage. I glad you suffered no damage apparently. Guys like G. Blair.......haven't we all seen them policing the DX split transmit freqs? Aren't they the ones who talk over the DX station shouting "HE'S WORKING SPLIT --- UP 10" and they usually do it just when you think you've made contact but you're not sure because the frequency police won't shut up? Here's some newsgroup specific stuff just to cover me......I just put up my 2m and 435 mhz satellite antennas...working great!

Bill KC9CS

"G Blair" self appointed newsgroup cop <gblair@sympatico.ca> wrote in message news:3CC1A61B.2D12991A@sympatico.ca...
> Mike wrote:
> >
> > We just had an earthquake in the Watertown, NY area around 7 this morning.
> > My first quake. Even though I was sleeping and it woke me up, I thought the
> > neighbors had an unbalanced load of laundry in the machine. Just wanted to
> > let ya all know.
> > 73's
> > mike
> >
> > --
> > From the desk of KC2JGA
>
> This newsgroup is rec.radio.amateur.antennas.
>
> Unless your antenna fell down, try posting your earthquake info in
> sci.geo.earthquakes.

1299. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:17:23 UTC
From: Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Tgiw8.2213$PX2.166652@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144603

Welcome to our California fun...

Best 73 de:
Dennis Stahr - W6NYC

http://www.qsl.net/w6nyc/
Take out "the trash" when return emailing

"Mike" <mlaw3825@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:hrhw8.20786$3z3.1883139@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> We just had an earthquake in the Watertown, NY area around 7 this morning.
> My first quake. Even though I was sleeping and it woke me up, I thought
the
> neighbors had an unbalanced load of laundry in the machine. Just wanted to
> let ya all know.
> 73's
> mike
>
> --
> From the desk of KC2JGA
>
>

1300. OCF Long-wire with moveable feed point

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:19:59 UTC
From: Terry O'Neill <rfmscpa@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CC0CAC4.B37D949B@earthlink.net>
Source record: 144604

I was reading an old 73 Magazine, (May, 69') when I saw an article discussing Off Center Fed longwires. The article examines directivity pattern of a 3.5 wavelength longwire. Article shows how the radtiation pattern changes depending on where the feed line is placed along the length of the antenna to achieve a steerable pattern. This article was written before antenna modeling programs were invented and I assume the author's (W2EEY) results were experimental, although he doesn't say.

Per the ARRL Antenna book, a 3.5 wl longwire has about 3db gain over a dipole.

I have a long narrow lot with several tall trees where 3.5 wavelengths on 40 meters (about 475 feet @ 7.2mhz per the Antenna book) would be feasable.

What if one was to erect a folded doublet, 455 long, fed with open wire to a tuner ? Further, what if one were to arrange the wire of the folded doublet in a continuous loop around pulleys, so that you could move the feedpoint where you wanted it along the length of the doublet.

The result should be a 3 dbd gain antenna (on 40) with steerable pattern. Further, on 20 meters, 455 feet is approximately 7 wl, which would theoretically yield about 5.5 dbd. The gain would increase with frequency to about 8 dbd @ 10 meters.

Per the Antenna Book, take-off angle also decreases with wavelength, so it should be a good DX antenna.

It would seem to be a cheap alternative to a beam if a person had the room.

Has anyone built and or modeled this antenna? If so, I would be curious as to the results.

1301. Re: Polarization Differneces HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:33:47 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CC1B48B.F3580324@eznec.com>
Source record: 144605

In theory, you'd get no signal at all. In practice, you get some signal by reflection, so its polarization is changed. Also, your horizontal antenna is horizontally polarized directly broadside. The polarization is tilted in other directions, and purely vertical from the sides of a Yagi or ends of a dipole. Depending on how you've fed your antenna, you'll possibly have some feedline pickup which won't be horizontally polarized. An the "vertically polarized" signaly you're listening to might be tilted or elliptically polarized for various reasons. So there's no way of telling what you'll encounter in practice. Except that if you're dealing with line of sight signals, broadside to your antenna, and have taken steps to decouple your feedline, the attenuation of a purely vertically polarized signal will be substantial.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> I a horizontally polarized antenna for 2m but of course I can listen to
> vertically polarized signals. What is the loss or difference in db between
> the two types of polarization; meaning if a vertically polarized signal
> would give me 9 s-units with a VERTICALLY polarized 'zero-gain' antenna on
> my radio, then I switched to my 'zero-gain' HORIZONTALLY polarized antenna
> what should the s meter read?

1302. FA: $199 Mosley PRO67 + 2M Yagi + 30' Tower...Last 24 hours

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:34:26 UTC
From: Paul Lonnquist <paul@dock.net>
Message-ID: <Swiw8.9$Wd.11424@newshog.newsread.com>
Source record: 144606
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.swap

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1346309463

You can buy this antenna and tower and 2M antenna and all guys, brackets, and coax cable runs for only $199!!!

Located in Southern California in Simi Valley. Proceeds go to a church which has shut down their club station.

Come and take a look and get that monster 10-40M beam that you always wanted at a price you can afford.

1303. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:34:41 UTC
From: Mike <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <5xiw8.21031$3z3.1905126@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144607

Thanks Bill, I do know that earthquakes are not specifically oriented towards amatuer radio, but, considering that I am a member of the Jefferson County RACES club, I felt that it might be of some importance to some ham's. Even though, this earthquake happened approx., 30 minutes prior to our morning net roster check in. (Sully's International Rooster roster)(watertown repeater) I'm sure this small disaster will be a hot topic during our next RACES drill. Just because we live in upstate NY, does not mean a major quake won't happen. It does not mean that a large tornado will come ripping through our town, nor, does it mean we will lose half a town due to fire like the town of Carthage a month ago. Mr. Blair, I understand the importance of policing up certain areas of amatuer radio and newsgroups. It's not like I was posting links to porn sites or selling cotton candy in here. Next time, think about what the person is talking about in a newsgroup, it might not be relevant to you, but it might have relevance to other hams.
73's
Mike
From the desk of KC2JGA

"Bill Otten" <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:e7iw8.3643$t65.740@nwrddc02.gnilink.net...
> Hey Mike.....
> I'm glad you posted that here. I don't go over to the
sci.geo.earthquake
> newsgroup at all, but I do read the stuff here from ham ops like you. So
it
> was important to me, in spite of what the self appointed newsgroup
policeman
> G Blair had to say. You might post back if any of your ham friends
suffered
> any tower or antenna damage. I glad you suffered no damage apparently.
Guys
> like G. Blair.......haven't we all seen them policing the DX split
transmit
> freqs? Aren't they the ones who talk over the DX station shouting "HE'S
> WORKING SPLIT --- UP 10" and they usually do it just when you think you've
> made contact but you're not sure because the frequency police won't shut
up?
> Here's some newsgroup specific stuff just to cover me......I just put up
my
> 2m and 435 mhz satellite antennas...working great!
>
> Bill KC9CS
>

> "G Blair" self appointed newsgroup cop <gblair@sympatico.ca> wrote in
> message news:3CC1A61B.2D12991A@sympatico.ca...
> > Mike wrote:
> > >
> > > We just had an earthquake in the Watertown, NY area around 7 this
> morning.
> > > My first quake. Even though I was sleeping and it woke me up, I
thought
> the
> > > neighbors had an unbalanced load of laundry in the machine. Just
wanted
> to
> > > let ya all know.
> > > 73's
> > > mike
> > >
> > > --
> > > From the desk of KC2JGA
> >
> > This newsgroup is rec.radio.amateur.antennas.
> >
> > Unless your antenna fell down, try posting your earthquake info in
> > sci.geo.earthquakes.
>
>
>

1304. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:36:42 UTC
From: Mike <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <_yiw8.21037$3z3.1905425@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144608

Hi Hi! Even though this is my first of 2 earthquakes that has happened here
in new york, I just wish i had been awake with a couple cups of coffee in me
when it had happened.

73's
mike
--
From the desk of KC2JGA

"Stahr" <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:Tgiw8.2213$PX2.166652@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Welcome to our California fun...
>
> Best 73 de:
> Dennis Stahr - W6NYC
>
> http://www.qsl.net/w6nyc/
> Take out "the trash" when return emailing
>
>
>
> "Mike" <mlaw3825@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:hrhw8.20786$3z3.1883139@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > We just had an earthquake in the Watertown, NY area around 7 this
morning.
> > My first quake. Even though I was sleeping and it woke me up, I thought
> the
> > neighbors had an unbalanced load of laundry in the machine. Just wanted
to
> > let ya all know.
> > 73's
> > mike
> >
> > --
> > From the desk of KC2JGA
> >
> >
>
>
>

1305. Re: OCF Long-wire with moveable feed point

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:37:15 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC1B55B.EA866E36@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144610

Terry O'Neill wrote:
> Has anyone built and or modeled this antenna? If so, I would be curious
> as to the results.

There was such an antenna described in an article last year (I think) in
one of the ham radio magazines. It was called the clothesline folded dipole
or some such. I don't think it was QST but I might be wrong. Perhaps someone's
memory is better than mine?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1306. Re: Phasing different antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:39:08 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CC1B5CC.433DCF8F@eznec.com>
Source record: 144609

You could just use a tilted linear antenna. Or you could use circular polarization. That would receive all linear polarizations equally well (3 dB worse than a properly oriented linearly polarized antenna). You should find a number of examples in various ARRL publications.

To connect two antennas together in phase, if there's negligible mutual coupling between them, and both have a 50 ohm feedpoint impedance, connect them to a common point (where they're connected in parallel) via electrical quarter wavelengths of 75 ohm coax.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> This may sound silly but can I 'phase' two 2m antennas together that are of
> different polarization? Specifically I would like to phase my 2m vertical
> and my 2m horizontal bigwheel together to receive equally well BOTH
> vertically and horizontally polarized signals. I want to do this so I do not
> have to switch antennas for working SSB and FM on the 2m band. Are there any
> kind of antennas made that produce vertically and horizontally polarized
> signals EQUALLY well? Also just in general can you phase two different
> antennas together if they are for the same frequency use, such as a bigwheel
> and a horizontal loop? If so how?

1307. test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:45:58 UTC
From: Shaharudin Ali <shali@pd.jaring.my>
Message-ID: <a9sctc$jr9$1@news6.jaring.my>
Source record: 144611

[No readable article body recovered]

1308. GAP Antenna (Titan)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 18:52:22 UTC
From: Shaharudin Ali <shali@pd.jaring.my>
Message-ID: <a9sd9c$k4i$1@news6.jaring.my>
Source record: 144612

Can anyone advise me if this is the ultimate HF all band vertical?

1309. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 19:13:30 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC1BDDA.2A0D1672@netscape.net>
Source record: 144613

Mike wrote:
>
> Hi Hi! Even though this is my first of 2 earthquakes that has happened here
> in new york, I just wish i had been awake with a couple cups of coffee in me
> when it had happened.
>
> 73's
> mike
> --
> From the desk of KC2JGA

Check this URL and backtrack it to a telemetry station in your area and
you can see the whole thing as it happened.
http://aslwww.cr.usgs.gov/Seismic_Data/telemetry_data/SJG_24hr.html
Hurry, it only holds 24 hrs of data.

-Bill WX4A

1310. Re: GAP Antenna (Titan)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 19:29:18 UTC
From: me@nowwhere.com
Message-ID: <3CC1C18E.39A09C50@swbell.net>
Source record: 144614

Shaharudin Ali wrote:

> Can anyone advise me if this is the ultimate HF all band vertical?

surf to this url and read the reviews:

http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/315

kd5foy

1311. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 19:30:46 UTC
From: "M.J.Powell" <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <7ZFMceAmHcw8Ewuf@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 144525
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

In article <3CC15B0C.F32EFD6B@bloomer.net>, Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
writes
>Eh? Mr. C from BNC? BNC stands for British Naval Connector. :)

Never! It wouldn't stand up to a full broadside!

Mike
--
M.J.Powell

1312. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 19:42:43 UTC
From: VE2BQA <ve2bqa@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3CC1C4B3.6B798602@arrl.net>
Source record: 144615

Hi,

Here is the information we got from Canada Geological Survey

http://www.seismo.nrcan.gc.ca/sig_eq_report/2002/20020420.html

This earthquake wakes me this morning, I live in Montreal, Canada.

My antennas are still in good condition!

Have a nice day!

Martin Arsenault, VE2BQA
ve2bqa@arrl.net

".Bill :-)" wrote:

> Mike wrote:
> >
> > Hi Hi! Even though this is my first of 2 earthquakes that has happened here
> > in new york, I just wish i had been awake with a couple cups of coffee in me
> > when it had happened.
> >
> > 73's
> > mike
> > --
> > From the desk of KC2JGA
>
> Check this URL and backtrack it to a telemetry station in your area and
> you can see the whole thing as it happened.
> http://aslwww.cr.usgs.gov/Seismic_Data/telemetry_data/SJG_24hr.html
> Hurry, it only holds 24 hrs of data.
>
> -Bill WX4A

1313. Re: Polarization Differneces HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 19:44:16 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC1C4F2.DF2B40BE@icok.net>
Source record: 144616

JEEPMON,
A difference of 20 db is possible, but depends
on propagation. At times, there may be no difference,
or only a very slight one.
'Doc

1314. Re: Phasing different antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 19:46:26 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC1C575.FBB565AA@icok.net>
Source record: 144617

JEEPMON,
Sure, you can 'phase' any two (or more) antennas.
'Doc

1315. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 20:26:35 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CC1CEFB.70E9@erols.com>
Source record: 144618
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
> 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
> are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
> Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
Forget the UHF, they are crap. Use the N, it maintains the 50 ohm
impedance through the connector as best as anything. Be as anal as
possible about the installation of the connectors. Wrap them with
monkey shit and tape when done.

Dave N3DT

1316. Re: Motorola MCS2000 Model 2 - 806-870 MHz - NO RESERVE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 20:29:22 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CC1CFA2.6829@erols.com>
Source record: 144519

Crazy George wrote:
>
> And this has ???? to do with antennas????? Other than it probably needs
> one?
>
> --
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> Drew <drew_x3110@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:81bb9d0d.0204191353.5ea845c4@posting.google.com...
> > Motorola MCS2000 Model 2 - FLASHport - 806-870 MHz - NO RESERVE!
> >
> > You are bidding on ONE Motorola MCS 2000, Model 2, FLASHport, 800 MHz,
> > 35Watt, Privacy Plus Radio. This radio has the H38/G51 (Smartzone
> > Operation) Flashcode installed. It operates in the 806-870 MHz range
> > on Type I, II, IIi Systems and in conventional modes. It is capable
> > of up to 160 Talkgroups and Conventional Channels combined -- on up to
> > 20 Systems. The model number is M01UJM6PW6AN. Included in this
> > auction is a palm mic, speaker adapter, and speaker (with speaker
> > bracket). No other cables or parts are offered. This unit works
> > great. I currently have it programmed on City Police, but will have
> > to blank it for security reasons. There are NO scratches in the
> > display. This unit is a 9.99 out of 10. It has small scratches near
> > the rear of the unit where the unit was opened and checked out by an
> > authorized MSS. This model is a dash mount, but it is capable of
> > being converted to a remote mount with the purchase of a remote mount
> > kit (about $160 new). Please refer to Motorola's web site for more
> > details and features of this radio. This model lists for $2500 new
> > and possibly more for the H38/G51 Flash options.
> >
> >
> > http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1722853809
Plus why would any amateur want one. Everything has to be programmed
into it, and that is at least $50 if not more.
Dave N3DT

1317. Re: Plumbers delight Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 20:33:32 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CC1D09C.7EE3@erols.com>
Source record: 144520

KB7M wrote:
>
> Years ago, I saw a 3 element 2m yagi displayed at a ham club meeting. It
> was made using techniques similar to those used to build a 2m copper pipe
> J-pole. The boom and elements were both made with 1/2" copper pipe. The
> whole thing was DC ground. Has anyone else built one of these? Does anyone
> have plans or dimensions for one? I would like to build one for 2m and
> maybe 70cm. Anyone?
>
> Thanks!
> 73 - Keith, KB7M
They would be a bit heavy, especially on 2M, you can make easy 70cm
antennas out of 1/2" pvc and #10 solid house wiring with the insulation
on them. You can glue the elements on or drill holes if you can line
them up good. I made a 2.2 wavelength (11 elements) 70cm for about $1.
Get the ARRL antenna handbook.

Dave N3DT

1318. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 20:34:37 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CC1D0DD.B71@erols.com>
Source record: 144522

mike ferraro wrote:
>
> Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the
> antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no
> higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200 I
> would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR
Forget any antenna that has a resistor in it unless it is a rhombic.

Dave N3DT

1319. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 20:35:27 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jikw8.3976$uV.419@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144521

I don't know about G. Blair who admonished Mike for posting about this earthquake on a ham antenna newsgroup, but I have learned quite a bit already just following this thread. It's fascinating stuff too and should appeal to the ham ops solely for its educational value. So this apparently was centered in NY and was a 5.5 on the Richter scale.....that's fairly stout. Anyone know if communications were lost and did ham radio come to the rescue in providing emergency communications?

Bill KC9CS

"VE2BQA" <ve2bqa@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:3CC1C4B3.6B798602@arrl.net...
> Hi,
>
> Here is the information we got from Canada Geological Survey
>
> http://www.seismo.nrcan.gc.ca/sig_eq_report/2002/20020420.html
>
> This earthquake wakes me this morning, I live in Montreal, Canada.
>
> My antennas are still in good condition!
>
> Have a nice day!
>
> _______________________________
> Martin Arsenault, VE2BQA
> ve2bqa@arrl.net
>
>
> ".Bill :-)" wrote:
>
> > Mike wrote:
> > >
> > > Hi Hi! Even though this is my first of 2 earthquakes that has happened
here
> > > in new york, I just wish i had been awake with a couple cups of coffee
in me
> > > when it had happened.
> > >
> > > 73's
> > > mike
> > > --
> > > From the desk of KC2JGA
> >
> > Check this URL and backtrack it to a telemetry station in your area and

> > you can see the whole thing as it happened.
> > http://aslwww.cr.usgs.gov/Seismic_Data/telemetry_data/SJG_24hr.html
> > Hurry, it only holds 24 hrs of data.
> >
> > -Bill WX4A
>

1320. Re: Polarization Differneces HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 20:40:07 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CC1D227.6103@erols.com>
Source record: 144523

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> I a horizontally polarized antenna for 2m but of course I can listen to
> vertically polarized signals. What is the loss or difference in db between
> the two types of polarization; meaning if a vertically polarized signal
> would give me 9 s-units with a VERTICALLY polarized 'zero-gain' antenna on
> my radio, then I switched to my 'zero-gain' HORIZONTALLY polarized antenna
> what should the s meter read?
It is about 20 dB. Fine if you have a good signal, but don't expect to
do any cross polarization weak signal work. At VHF and especially UHF,
the polarization gets real important, at HF there is so much reflection
polarization hardly matters. As far as the "S-Meter" goes, it depends
on how it is calibrated, which it is probably not. Supposedly 1 S-unit
is 6 dB. Figure it out. DB's just add.

Dave N3DT

1321. Re: Phasing different antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 20:43:24 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CC1D2EC.664E@erols.com>
Source record: 144524

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> This may sound silly but can I 'phase' two 2m antennas together that are of
> different polarization? Specifically I would like to phase my 2m vertical
> and my 2m horizontal bigwheel together to receive equally well BOTH
> vertically and horizontally polarized signals. I want to do this so I do not
> have to switch antennas for working SSB and FM on the 2m band. Are there any
> kind of antennas made that produce vertically and horizontally polarized
> signals EQUALLY well? Also just in general can you phase two different
> antennas together if they are for the same frequency use, such as a bigwheel
> and a horizontal loop? If so how?
If you are just receiving, use a combiner that isolates each antenna
from each other. They are easily made from small torroids and a few
resistors. If you want to try it, let me know, I have a schematic for
it. Of course you will loose about 3 dB from each antenna, but the
effect will probably be useful.

Dave N3DT

1322. Re: GAP Antenna (Titan)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 21:37:15 UTC
From: Michael Melland <w9wis@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uc3nsbq97augd3@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144526

Also an interesting set of articles on a link from the NJQRP Club.

http://www.njqrp.org

Mike

1323. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 21:38:36 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <wdlw8.81029$G72.57633@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 144527

So, a Beverage is no good.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CC1D0DD.B71@erols.com...
> > Forget any antenna that has a resistor in it unless it is a rhombic.
>
> Dave N3DT

1324. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 21:55:51 UTC
From: Walt Bertram <wbertram@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC1E3E6.52A0F5C5@optonline.net>
Source record: 144528
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

C'mon folks, let's get serious, and practical!

Is a Type N connector better than a UHF connector? Yes.

But, what are we connecting this cable/connector to? An antenna, which at best has a 2:1 VSWR over the frequency range of interest. That is, it may look like 25 ohm, or 100 ohm, or any combination of resistance and reactance which results in a 2:1 VSWR. And if the connector adds a VSWR of 1.01:1, or 1.1:1, or whatever, to this, you're never gonna see any effect, positive or negative! Yes, the UHF connector could actually improve the match of the cable to the antenna.

And at the other end, we have a receiver or transceiver with a "50 ohm" impedance. How close to 50 ohm is it? Do you really believe the receiver/transceiver is a better match to 50 ohm, over a broad frequency range, than is a UHF connector? If you do, you're living in a dreamworld!

A much more important consideration should be things like:
water tightness; is the end of the cable well sealed against water intrusion?

mechanical; is the flexing of the cable going to result in loss of electrical or mechanical integrity?

Now, there are places where the effect of the "betterness" of a Type N connector may be seen. In connecting, for example, multiple lengths of cable through 2 connectors and a nipple, it is good practice to use the connector, and nipple, which have the better match to the cable impedance. That may very well be a Type N, or Type C, rather than a UHF connector.

But, when connecting a cable to a totally mismatched antenna, or receiver, let's use a little common sense. You could even use one of those infamous RCA plugs, and not see any observable difference in performance.

Walt (with 50 years of experience in RF/Microwave measurement technology)

Dave wrote:
>
> JEEPMON wrote:
> >
> > I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and

> > 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> > My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
> > are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> > And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
> > Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> > connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
> Forget the UHF, they are crap. Use the N, it maintains the 50 ohm
> impedance through the connector as best as anything. Be as anal as
> possible about the installation of the connectors. Wrap them with
> monkey shit and tape when done.
>
> Dave N3DT

1325. Re: OCF Long-wire with moveable feed point

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 22:14:42 UTC
From: karl <wb0vzz@email.msn.com>
Message-ID: <3cc1e829@news.sihope.com>
Source record: 144529

The November, 2001 issue of CQ had an article titled "The Motorized Clothesline Antenna". It's what your asking about. Of course, it could be built without a motor, just like the old "New York" style rowhouse clotheslines that extended across the back lot from the balconies. Hang your laundry on it too -- sealth!

Karl WB0VZZ

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CC1B55B.EA866E36@IEEE.org...
> Terry O'Neill wrote:
> > Has anyone built and or modeled this antenna? If so, I would be curious
> > as to the results.
>
> There was such an antenna described in an article last year (I think) in
> one of the ham radio magazines. It was called the clothesline folded
dipole
> or some such. I don't think it was QST but I might be wrong. Perhaps
someone's
> memory is better than mine?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1326. Re: Earthquake / Mike

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 22:21:47 UTC
From: Bubba <bubba@nbr1.com>
Message-ID: <%Rlw8.21882$CH.4444@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144530

Thanks for posting Mike. G Blair speaks for himself and not for the rest of us.

"Bill Otten" <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote in message news:jikw8.3976$uV.419@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> I don't know about G. Blair who admonished Mike for posting about this
> earthquake on a ham antenna newsgroup, but I have learned quite a bit
> already just following this thread. It's fascinating stuff too and should
> appeal to the ham ops solely for its educational value. So this apparently
> was centered in NY and was a 5.5 on the Richter scale.....that's fairly
> stout. Anyone know if communications were lost and did ham radio come to the
> rescue in providing emergency communications?
>
> Bill KC9CS
>
>
> "VE2BQA" <ve2bqa@arrl.net> wrote in message
> news:3CC1C4B3.6B798602@arrl.net...
> > Hi,
> >
> > Here is the information we got from Canada Geological Survey
> >
> > http://www.seismo.nrcan.gc.ca/sig_eq_report/2002/20020420.html
> >
> > This earthquake wakes me this morning, I live in Montreal, Canada.
> >
> > My antennas are still in good condition!
> >
> > Have a nice day!
> >
> > _______________________________
> > Martin Arsenault, VE2BQA
> > ve2bqa@arrl.net
> >
> >
> > ".Bill :-)" wrote:
> >
> > > Mike wrote:
> > > >
> > > > Hi Hi! Even though this is my first of 2 earthquakes that has happened
> here
> > > > in new york, I just wish i had been awake with a couple cups of

coffee
> in me
> > > > when it had happened.
> > > >
> > > > 73's
> > > > mike
> > > > --
> > > > From the desk of KC2JGA
> > >
> > > Check this URL and backtrack it to a telemetry station in your area
and
> > > you can see the whole thing as it happened.
> > > http://aslwww.cr.usgs.gov/Seismic_Data/telemetry_data/SJG_24hr.html
> > > Hurry, it only holds 24 hrs of data.
> > >
> > > -Bill WX4A
> >
>
>

1327. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 22:31:51 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020420183151.18153.00004650@mb-fd.aol.com>
Source record: 144531

>And if the connector adds a
VSWR of 1.01:1, or 1.1:1, or whatever, to this, you're never gonna see
any effect, positive or negative!<

I'll buy that statement. However, if you're implying that in-line UHF
connectors could never cause more detuning than that at 450 MHz, I can't agree.

Rick K1BQT

1328. Re: GAP Antenna (Titan)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 22:33:24 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC1ECB3.1F42493A@optonline.net>
Source record: 144532

Very helpful. I don't think I'm going to try a GAP antenna yet, but the reviews do explain better than anything I've seen before how the GAP antennas manage without radials.

-=-
Alan

Michael Melland wrote:
>
> Also an interesting set of articles on a link from the NJQRP Club.
>
> http://www.njqrp.org

1329. Temporary Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 23:42:34 UTC
From: keith green <kbgreen@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <K1nw8.37676$Rw2.2830259@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144533

Am moving to a new location next month-Morgan County, Ohio. Until I install my tower I am looking for suggestions for a quick all band (80-10 meter) antenna. I have 80 acres to work with and two unguyed Rohn 25 towers 1oo feet apart. Was thinking about a simple dipole supported in the middle by one of the towers, fed with ladder line, with a SGC237 tuner at the tower base with RG213 coax going to the shack. any suggestions?
also looking for feedline sugestions for a tower that will be located 400 feet, up on a hill away from the shack.
The dipole will not "see" west because of the hill but has clear view north east and south

Thx
Keith Green N4RNT

1330. Re: Polarization Differneces HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-20 23:45:09 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CC1FD85.31288590@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 144539

There is about 20 db of differance in the two. Up to arund 45 deg there
is not too much differance, around 3 db.

Forget about what the S unit differance is. Those stupid S meters vary
so much from radio to radio there is no real meaning in them .All they
are good for is to see the relative strength of the signal comming into
that reciever.

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> I a horizontally polarized antenna for 2m but of course I can listen to
> vertically polarized signals. What is the loss or difference in db between
> the two types of polarization; meaning if a vertically polarized signal
> would give me 9 s-units with a VERTICALLY polarized 'zero-gain' antenna on
> my radio, then I switched to my 'zero-gain' HORIZONTALLY polarized antenna
> what should the s meter read?

1331. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 00:11:49 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CC203C5.2015@erols.com>
Source record: 144534

CW wrote:
>
> So, a Beverage is no good.
> --
> CW
> KC7NOD
>
> "Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CC1D0DD.B71@erols.com...
> > > Forget any antenna that has a resistor in it unless it is a rhombic.
> > >
> > Dave N3DT

I figured someone would pull that one out.

Dave N3DT

1332. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 00:14:56 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CC20480.5A09@erols.com>
Source record: 144535
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

Walt Bertram wrote:
>
> C'mon folks, let's get serious, and practical!
>
> Is a Type N connector better than a UHF connector? Yes.
>
> But, what are we connecting this cable/connector to? An antenna, which
> at best has a 2:1 VSWR over the frequency range of interest. That is,
> it may look like 25 ohm, or 100 ohm, or any combination of resistance
> and reactance which results in a 2:1 VSWR. And if the connector adds a
> VSWR of 1.01:1, or 1.1:1, or whatever, to this, you're never gonna see
> any effect, positive or negative! Yes, the UHF connector could actually
> improve the match of the cable to the antenna.
>
> And at the other end, we have a receiver or transceiver with a "50 ohm"
> impedance. How close to 50 ohm is it? Do you really believe the
> receiver/transceiver is a better match to 50 ohm, over a broad frequency
> range, than is a UHF connector? If you do, you're living in a
> dreamworld!
>
> A much more important consideration should be things like:
> water tightness; is the end of the cable well sealed against water
> intrusion?
>
> mechanical; is the flexing of the cable going to result in loss of
> electrical or mechanical integrity?
>
> Now, there are places where the effect of the "betterness" of a Type N
> connector may be seen. In connecting, for example, multiple lengths of
> cable through 2 connectors and a nipple, it is good practice to use the
> connector, and nipple, which have the better match to the cable
> impedance. That may very well be a Type N, or Type C, rather than a UHF
> connector.
>
> But, when connecting a cable to a totally mismatched antenna, or
> receiver, let's use a little common sense. You could even use one of
> those infamous RCA plugs, and not see any observable difference in
> performance.
>
> Walt (with 50 years of experience in RF/Microwave measurement
> technology)
>

> Dave wrote:
> >
> > JEEPMON wrote:
> > >
> > > I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
> > > 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> > > My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
> > > are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> > > And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
> > > Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> > > connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
> > Forget the UHF, they are crap. Use the N, it maintains the 50 ohm
> > impedance through the connector as best as anything. Be as anal as
> > possible about the installation of the connectors. Wrap them with
> > monkey shit and tape when done.
> >
> > Dave N3DT
Let's get practical, just solder the coax to the antenna, that is the
best connector.

Dave N3DT

1333. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 00:20:08 UTC
From: k3ph@dxis.monroe.pa.us
Message-ID: <Guw5G0.HFL@dxis.monroe.pa.us>
Source record: 144538

For transmitting, yes, a beverage is no good.

73,
Bob, K3PH

In article <wdlw8.81029$G72.57633@sccrnsc01>,
CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com> wrote:
>So, a Beverage is no good.
>
>"Dave" <dwthomas@erols.com> wrote in message news:3CC1D0DD.B71@erols.com...
>> > Forget any antenna that has a resistor in it unless it is a rhombic.
>>
>> Dave N3DT
>
>

--
+------------------- \-\-\-\ ----------------------------+
| Bob Schreibmaier K3PH | E-mail: k3ph@dxis.monroe.pa.us |
| Kresgeville, PA 18333 | http://www.qsl.net/k3ph |
+---+

1334. Re: HAMSTICKS VERTICAL MOBILE ANT. QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 00:22:43 UTC
From: Dave <dwthomas@erols.com>
Message-ID: <3CC20653.16A4@erols.com>
Source record: 144536

Ed Lyons wrote:
>
> I have a 80m, 40m and 20m hamsticks I am trying to install on a 3/4
> supercab long box ford truck. Depending where I place the antenna I have
> a very good match but where I really want it tne best VSWR is about 1.6
> on 80m. Same thing happens with the other antennas.
>
> Anyways, the question I got is I know I can put a capacitor in parallel
> with the feed point to ground but do not know what values for each
> bands. Does anybody know???
> Also I am transmitting with 100W with the ts-50s Kenwood TX. What kind
> of physical capacitor I need for the power. Like an air core
> capacitor???? Can I put a variable air core cap???
>
> Thanks in advance
>
> VE3EJL
If you know what capacitance to use, put a T at the antenna and attach a length of coax (I assume you are using RG58 or something like that) to the T of a length that has the capacitance necessary, the charts will tell you how much capacitance RG58 has. Tape it to the feedline and waterproof it at the end. Cut and try will probably work faster than trying to figure it out, but look at the charts. It usually doesn't take much, except at 80 and 160M.

Dave N3DT

1335. Re: Phasing different antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 00:25:04 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9t0sv$o77$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144537

> JEEPMON wrote:
> > Are there any
> > kind of antennas made that produce vertically and horizontally polarized
> > signals EQUALLY well?
>
Cecil sed -
> Why not turn your 2m horizontal antenna 45 degrees?

==========

Why not indeed ! Simplicity itself! It has the same effect as all the
other hi-falutin complicated schemes requiring two antennas at at half the
cost, including the bit about 3dB. But it does take the fun out of
construction.

Reg

1336. Re: Temporary Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 01:14:17 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC21263.D1C42F93@icok.net>
Source record: 144540

keith,
Sounds good to me!
'Doc

1337. Re: GAP Antenna (Titan)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 01:15:24 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC212A7.D4124F22@icok.net>
Source record: 144541

The 'ultimate'? I seriously doubt it.
'Doc

1338. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 01:18:05 UTC
From: Dave Holford <holford@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC2134D.1518BDC2@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144542

CAM wrote:

> ".Bill :-)" wrote:
> > 1. Most of the automatic tuners seem to be very limited in matching
> > range. I get the impression that their use is more oriented to 'mopping
> > up' an already reasonable SWR for a solid-state rig. Maybe there's some
> > wider-range ones that I haven't seen.
>
> The SGC-230 will match virtually anything. I once forgot to attach
> the coil and stinger on 75m. The SGC-230 found a match to that four
> foot bottom section anyway.
> --
> cheers, CAM, W5DXP

But the SGC-230, and similar devices, really are antenna tuners - they mount between the antenna and feedline and match the antenna to the line. Antenna tuners can match almost anything, within reason, to the feedline over a wide frequency range.

Internal "antenna tuners" match the transceiver (transmitter) to the feedline and do nothing to the antenna. Internal "antenna tuners" can extend the useful range of an antenna; i.e. using that 80m dipole over a much wider range than would be possible without it. It is unfortunate that these things are commonly called "antenna tuners" - transmatch, line flatteners, etc. are much more descriptive of their true function.

Dave

1339. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 02:01:08 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC21D64.222D54E4@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144543

Hello Mike,

There are 9 news groups under rec.radio.amateur
1. antennas
2. boatanchors
3. digital.misc
4. dx
5. equipment
6. homebrew
7. misc
8. policy
9. space

I would assume neither "boatanchors" nor "dx" would be the place to post earthquake announcements. So why post in "antennas"? Would not "policy" be a better choice?

I do enjoy reading the posts in this group, but usually they are related to antennas.

I apologize to anyone who felt my post was out of line. My intention was pure.

The post was not meant to be flame bait.

Cheers, Greg

Mike wrote:
>
> Thanks Bill, I do know that earthquakes are not specifically oriented
> towards amatuer radio, but, considering that I am a member of the Jefferson
> County RACES club, I felt that it might be of some importance to some ham's.
> Even though, this earthquake happened approx., 30 minutes prior to our
> morning net roster check in. (Sully's International Rooster
> roster)(watertown repeater) I'm sure this small disaster will be a hot topic
> during our next RACES drill. Just because we live in upstate NY, does not
> mean a major quake won't happen. It does not mean that a large tornado will
> come ripping through our town, nor, does it mean we will lose half a town
> due to fire like the town of Carthage a month ago. Mr. Blair, I
> understand the importance of policing up certain areas of amatuer radio and
> newsgroups. It's not like I was posting links to porn sites or selling
> cotton candy in here. Next time, think about what the person is talking
> about in a newsgroup, it might not be relevant to you, but it might have
> relevance to other hams.
> 73's
> Mike

> From the desk of KC2JGA
>

1340. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 02:18:40 UTC
From: Dan <n7slc@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <a9t7np$dl5$1@news.xmission.com>
Source record: 144544
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

"Walt Bertram" <wbertram@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:3CC1E3E6.52A0F5C5@optonline.net...
> C'mon folks, let's get serious, and practical!
>
> Is a Type N connector better than a UHF connector? Yes.
>
> But, what are we connecting this cable/connector to? An antenna, which
> at best has a 2:1 VSWR over the frequency range of interest. That is,
> it may look like 25 ohm, or 100 ohm, or any combination of resistance
> and reactance which results in a 2:1 VSWR. And if the connector adds a
> VSWR of 1.01:1, or 1.1:1, or whatever, to this, you're never gonna see
> any effect, positive or negative! Yes, the UHF connector could actually
> improve the match of the cable to the antenna.
>
> And at the other end, we have a receiver or transceiver with a "50 ohm"
> impedance. How close to 50 ohm is it? Do you really believe the
> receiver/transceiver is a better match to 50 ohm, over a broad frequency
> range, than is a UHF connector? If you do, you're living in a
> dreamworld!
>
> A much more important consideration should be things like:
> water tightness; is the end of the cable well sealed against water
> intrusion?
>
> mechanical; is the flexing of the cable going to result in loss of
> electrical or mechanical integrity?
>
>
> Now, there are places where the effect of the "betterness" of a Type N
> connector may be seen. In connecting, for example, multiple lengths of
> cable through 2 connectors and a nipple, it is good practice to use the
> connector, and nipple, which have the better match to the cable
> impedance. That may very well be a Type N, or Type C, rather than a UHF
> connector.
>
> But, when connecting a cable to a totally mismatched antenna, or
> receiver, let's use a little common sense. You could even use one of
> those infamous RCA plugs, and not see any observable difference in
> performance.
>
> Walt (with 50 years of experience in RF/Microwave measurement
> technology)

>
>
>
>
> Dave wrote:
> >
> > JEEPMON wrote:
> > >
> > > I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for
2m and
> > > 70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> > > My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N
connector? What
> > > are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> > > And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any
choice?
> > > Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with
N
> > > connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
> > Forget the UHF, they are crap. Use the N, it maintains the 50 ohm
> > impedance through the connector as best as anything. Be as anal as
> > possible about the installation of the connectors. Wrap them with
> > monkey shit and tape when done.
> >
> > Dave N3DT

How about RF shielding? N connectors have far better shielding than a UHF connector. Probably not critical on your 2m radio in the car but in our repeater buildings on top of the mountain, you'll find nothing but N connectors on all of our microwave racks and Trunked Radio systems.

Dan

1341. TV antenna question (slightly off topic)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 02:44:43 UTC
From: Mark Berger <mlberger@pacbell.net>
Message-ID: <vlpw8.3345$pn4.1758726302@newssvr14.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144545

I'm a casual ham operator who has limited knowledge of antennas. I'm sure one of you can answer this slightly off-topic question about TV antennas.

I would like to have 2 TV antennas, each pointed towards a different broadcast station, connected by a T before going into the house and to the TV. A second TV antenna is cheaper than a rotator and doesn't require changing the antenna orientation for different channels.

Will this work, or should I just buy the rotator?

Mark
N6XEI

1342. Re: TV antenna question (slightly off topic)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 03:45:36 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cc236a0.37077309@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 144546

Sure. Just use a splitter to combine the two.

73
Gary K4FMX

On Sun, 21 Apr 2002 02:44:43 GMT, "Mark Berger" <mlberger@pacbell.net>
wrote:

>I'm a casual ham operator who has limited knowledge of antennas. I'm sure
>one of you can answer this slightly off-topic question about TV antennas.
>
>I would like to have 2 TV antennas, each pointed towards a different
>broadcast station, connected by a T before going into the house and to the
>TV. A second TV antenna is cheaper than a rotator and doesn't require
>changing the antenna orientation for different channels.
>
>Will this work, or should I just buy the rotator?
>
>Mark
>N6XEI
>
>

1343. Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 04:26:05 UTC
From: David Waine <davidwainez@zmyopal.net>
Message-ID: <Rgrw8.11$I4.55@news-1.opaltelecom.net>
Source record: 144547

Dear ng,

I wonder if anyone can help me...

I'm interested in developing an understand of how to make really broadband aerials (if indeed such a thing is possible). In other words I might be trying to make an aerial that's NOT tuned and does not resonate at a particular frequency. There are several reasons for doing this.

- I bought a Yupiteru MVT-9000 which is capable of 0.1MHz to 2GHz and it uses a simple whip; I'd like to try and engineer an aerial that at least covers most of that kind of range.

- At work we use mobile phones in an application (900MHz and 1800MHz) and I'd like to try and build an aerial that works over that kind of range so that I can monitor TX signal strength (so I'd feed the aerial into a simple "crystal set" with some kind of meter on the end).

I have seen wideband discone aerials and "tuners" that seem to provide loading to cause an out-of-band aerial to work. What I'm really after is some theory and design cook book information rather than a product with all the thinking done for me.

Thanks for reading and maybe responding...

David Waine

1344. Re: Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 06:30:05 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uc4n3f944m12ba@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144548

Are you interested in receiving only?

"David Waine" <davidwainez@zmyopal.net> wrote in message
news:Rgrw8.11$l4.55@news-1.opaltelecom.net...
> Dear ng,
>
> I wonder if anyone can help me...
>
> I'm interested in developing an understand of how to make really broadband
> aerials (if indeed such a thing is possible). In other words I might be
> trying to make an aerial that's NOT tuned and does not resonate at a
> particular frequency. There are several reasons for doing this.
>
> - I bought a Yupiteru MVT-9000 which is capable of 0.1MHz to 2GHz and it
> uses a simple whip; I'd like to try and engineer an aerial that at least
> covers most of that kind of range.
>
> - At work we use mobile phones in an application (900MHz and 1800MHz) and
> I'd like to try and build an aerial that works over that kind of range so
> that I can monitor TX signal strength (so I'd feed the aerial into a
simple
> "crystal set" with some kind of meter on the end).
>
> I have seen wideband discone aerials and "tuners" that seem to provide
> loading to cause an out-of-band aerial to work. What I'm really after is
> some theory and design cook book information rather than a product with
all
> the thinking done for me.
>
> Thanks for reading and maybe responding...
>
> ---
> David Waine
>

1345. Re: Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 06:36:27 UTC
From: David Waine <davidwainez@zmyopal.net>
Message-ID: <2btw8.12$l4.81@news-1.opaltelecom.net>
Source record: 144549

> Are you interested in receiving only?

Yes, sorry I should have said that...

David Waine

1346. Hy-Gain AV-18VS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 06:56:27 UTC
From: Mike <kc6wao@pacbell.net>
Message-ID: <7qn4cucavu8nklhoe56oiudtlfqijans5k@4ax.com>
Source record: 144550

I have been thinking about getting the Hy-Gain AV-18VS from MFJ. It is a 5 band [10-15-20-40-80] base loaded vertical. Does anyone have any experience with this antenna? MFJ doesnt have any manuals available online. I would like to know if it requires ground radials and if also if anyone thinks that it is just an expensive dummy load.

Any help would be appredíated.

Mike, KC6WAO

1347. HAM M Rotorcontroller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 07:19:00 UTC
From: Sven Arne Astrup <sastrup@online.no>
Message-ID: <EJtw8.3135$2E.99546@news2.ulv.nextra.no>
Source record: 144551

HI

Do anyone know the Zener Voltage of D1 which is sitting in the metering
system of the HAM M Rotor Controller Box.
The schematics says nothing about the Zener Voltage.

73 de Sven Arne LA6KJ

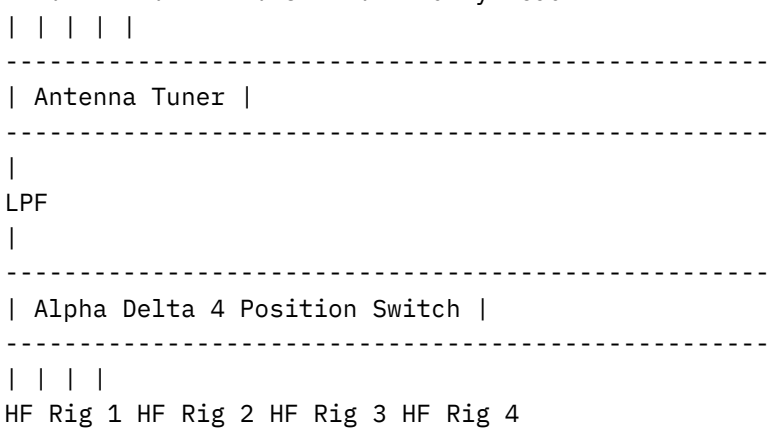
1348. Re: Alpha Delta Antenna Switch Question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 11:23:42 UTC
From: eccraigjr@cs.comnospam
Message-ID: <20020421072342.04345.00004951@mb-bh.news.cs.com>
Source record: 144552

>If the unused terminals are shorted
>and you 'forget' to switch in the correct transmitter,
>you'll operate into a short. Not good. If the unused
>terminals are not shorted and you make the same mistake,
>you take the chance of transmitting into one of the
>un-selected transmitters. Transmitter make very poor
>loads, they tend to make sparks and noises.
> You can switch transmitter, but you have to be very
>careful...
> - 'Doc

Thanks Doc,

But I don't understand how I'd transmit into another transmitter.



Hope this diagram remains intact when I post it.

73 de Bert
WA2SI

1349. Diamond SG7900A ?'s

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 12:29:40 UTC
From: bcolenso@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020421082940.19119.00005553@mb-fm.aol.com>
Source record: 144553

HI all:

I'm considering buying a Diamond SG7900A dual band (2m/440) mobile antenna. The spec's say it'a a 7/8 wl on 2m, and 3x5/8 wl on 440.

1. What is the radiation pattern on a 7/8 wl antenna? Is it good for mobile use?

2. This antenna is 62" tall. What is the best way to mount it? I have a 1/2 ton PU.

Thanks,
Bob--KD8WU

Remove the obvious when responding by e-mail

U of M GO BLUE !!!

1350. Re: Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 12:38:49 UTC
From: Phil Bradway <kb2hq@nycap.rr.com>
Message-ID: <tpyw8.69055$0o.13933550@typhoon.nyroc.rr.com>
Source record: 144554

David,

For the second part of your problem, try a full wave loop for 900 mHz made out of 1/4" soft copper tubing (about 13.5") Solder a piece of coax to the ends, center conductor to one side and the shield to the other. It will produce less than 2/1 SWR on both 900 and 1296.

Works great on short distance QSO's. With some slight adjustment, it should cover the (cell) phone bands. The relatively large diameter of the tubing makes it very broad-banded.

Phil, KB2HQ

"David Waine" <davidwainez@zmyopal.net> wrote in message
news:Rgrw8.11$l4.55@news-1.opaltelecom.net...
> Dear ng,
>
> I wonder if anyone can help me...
>
> I'm interested in developing an understand of how to make really broadband
> aerials (if indeed such a thing is possible). In other words I might be
> trying to make an aerial that's NOT tuned and does not resonate at a
> particular frequency. There are several reasons for doing this.
>
> - I bought a Yupiteru MVT-9000 which is capable of 0.1MHz to 2GHz and it
> uses a simple whip; I'd like to try and engineer an aerial that at least
> covers most of that kind of range.
>
> - At work we use mobile phones in an application (900MHz and 1800MHz) and
> I'd like to try and build an aerial that works over that kind of range so
> that I can monitor TX signal strength (so I'd feed the aerial into a
simple
> "crystal set" with some kind of meter on the end).
>
> I have seen wideband discone aerials and "tuners" that seem to provide
> loading to cause an out-of-band aerial to work. What I'm really after is
> some theory and design cook book information rather than a product with
all
> the thinking done for me.
>
> Thanks for reading and maybe responding...
>
> ---
> David Waine
>

1351. Microwave antennas value

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 12:46:36 UTC
From: monte.carroll@nashville.com
Message-ID: <3cc2b2db.384479843@news.nashville.com>
Source record: 144555

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. I recently acquired two antennas that were mounted on masts on the roof of a retail store. They appear to be for reception and/or transmission of microwave signals, resemble small satellite dishes, and were aimed horizontally. Below are the markings on them.

One is marked:
Pacific Monolith
PM 3153
Integrated Downconverter

The other is marked:
Lance Industries
MMDS/ITFS

and has a white box attached marked:
California Amplifier
MMDS Low Noise Downconverter
High Gain Model
part #130001
Input: 2500 - 2686 mHz
Output: 222-408 mHz

Attached to the white box above is a smaller box:
Conifer PA-1033
Low Noise Microwave pre-amp

What can I use them for? And, if I want to get rid of them, what are they worth?

Thanks for your efforts.

Monte B. Carroll
WC4MBC
Nashville, Tennessee, USA

1352. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 12:50:31 UTC
From: Jeff Brown <jbrown21@sprynet.com>
Message-ID: <3CC2B597.6040E2F1@sprynet.com>
Source record: 144556

I too found your post interesting. I'll bet the hams in your area were active. We in the mid west are due for a big one also so let's hope we hams are all prepared. Most of the country thinks that the west coast is the only area effected by quakes!
Jeff

1353. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 13:24:55 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3CC2BDA7.BF5CA17F@bloomer.net>
Source record: 144557
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

Yes "navEl" would be an umbilical cord and "navAl" would be those
squids! ;)

Scott
N0EDV

Walt Davidson wrote:

> On Sat, 20 Apr 2002 07:11:56 -0500, Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
> wrote:
>
> > BNC stands for British Naval Connector. :)
>
> I always thought a navel connector was an umbilical cord!
>
> ;-)
> 73 de G3NYY
>
> --
> Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

--
Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
Building RV-4
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

1354. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 13:27:53 UTC
From: keith green <kbgreen@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <t7zw8.42649$QC1.2931657@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144558
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

What about navel oranges.

1355. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 13:30:54 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020421093054.21535.00004260@mb-fj.aol.com>
Source record: 144560

>Yes, the UHF connector could actually
improve the match of the cable to the antenna.<

Absolutely true (if you're willing to patiently prune the feedine until your planets come into alignment and the SWR goes down). But, why? Wouldn't it be simpler to do your matching at the antenna and use good hardware?

PS--Don't look at the antenna connector on your 2.4 GHz network access point!

1356. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 13:33:37 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC2BFB1.C280FFA9@netscape.net>
Source record: 144559
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

keith green wrote:
>
> What about navel oranges.

Its much easier to mate a UHF connector to them

1357. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 13:58:11 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC2C573.546B59EA@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144561

Dave Holford wrote:
> But the SGC-230, and similar devices, really are antenna tuners - they mount
> between the antenna and feedline and match the antenna to the line.

The instructions that come with the SGC-230 say NOT to use a feedline on
the output of the tuner. The SGC-230 should be mounted directly at the
antenna between the feedline and the antenna. The recommended configuration
for an SGC-230 really does function as an "antenna tuner".
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1358. Re: TV antenna question (slightly off topic)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 13:59:40 UTC
From: jcplpsm@aol.communicate
Message-ID: <20020421095940.06894.00004593@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 144562

>I would like to have 2 TV antennas, each pointed towards a different
>broadcast station, connected by a T before going into the house and to the
>TV. A second TV antenna is cheaper than a rotator and doesn't require
>changing the antenna orientation for different channels.
>
>Will this work, or should I just buy the rotator?

This likely will not work properly. Antennas typically have multiple side lobes that will receive signals out of phase with the primary antenna. This will cause poor reception. The only way this can be elimninated is by using bandpass filters on each antenna (before combining) to filter the desired signals. This is very expensive. I'd stay with the rotor.

Scott M.

1359. Re: TV antenna question (slightly off topic)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 14:00:52 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC2C614.A5810FE3@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144563

Mark Berger wrote:
>
> I'm a casual ham operator who has limited knowledge of antennas. I'm sure
> one of you can answer this slightly off-topic question about TV antennas.
>
> I would like to have 2 TV antennas, each pointed towards a different
> broadcast station, connected by a T before going into the house and to the
> TV. A second TV antenna is cheaper than a rotator and doesn't require
> changing the antenna orientation for different channels.
>
> Will this work, or should I just buy the rotator?

That was once a common configuration with paralleled Yagis. It was
akin to multiple HF dipoles fed with one feedline.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1360. Re: TV antenna question (slightly off topic)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 14:10:39 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC2C85E.3143261E@netscape.net>
Source record: 144564

SAM wrote:
>
> >I would like to have 2 TV antennas, each pointed towards a different
> >broadcast station, connected by a T before going into the house and to the
> >TV. A second TV antenna is cheaper than a rotator and doesn't require
> >changing the antenna orientation for different channels.
> >
> >Will this work, or should I just buy the rotator?
>
> This likely will not work properly. Antennas typically have multiple side
> lobes that will receive signals out of phase with the primary antenna. This
> will cause poor reception. The only way this can be elimninated is by using
> bandpass filters on each antenna (before combining) to filter the desired
> signals. This is very expensive. I'd stay with the rotor.
>
> Scott M.

I'm with CAM on the next post. IF they are good single channel yagis,
and IF the channels are not adjacent, the scheme can work ok.

-Bill

1361. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 14:29:54 UTC
From: Dave Holford <holford@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC2CCE1.31875D60@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144565

CAM wrote:

> Dave Holford wrote:
> > But the SGC-230, and similar devices, really are antenna tuners - they mount
> > between the antenna and feedline and match the antenna to the line.
>
> The instructions that come with the SGC-230 say NOT to use a feedline on
> the output of the tuner. The SGC-230 should be mounted directly at the
> antenna between the feedline and the antenna. The recommended configuration
> for an SGC-230 really does function as an "antenna tuner".
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

Exactly!

Dave

1362. Re: Antennas for 2 & 6 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 15:52:14 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CC2E02D.7A9B0376@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144566

hey stephen
i just bought the cubex kingbee II it is 4 eles for 6 meters and 8 ele on 2 meters and its a wonderful antenna and well built and easy to assemble
good luck

Stephen Silberman wrote:

> I'm in the process of putting up a Tribander Beam. While I'm at it
> I'm thinking of also putting up something on the same Mast to cover 6
> and/or 2 Meters.
>
> Can I use some kind of Dual band Yagi for this or am I better off with
> two separate yagis. Also interested in any comments as to whose beam
> to use.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Steve Silberman
> W2KN

1363. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 16:04:23 UTC
From: Robert John <RAJohnGM@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <bqBw8.42834$QC1.2955331@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144567
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

From my experience, Icom don't make noise blanker!

"Ed Riggs" <riggsed@usa.net> wrote in message
news:YXJv8.19539$L1.1530045@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Don't forget to check for the possibility that the Icom blanker could be
> broken.
>
> Ed
>
> "AB Brown" <abbrown@nospammail.com> wrote in message
> news:a93aas$68n$1@slb1.atl.mindspring.net...
> Currently, I am using two amateur radios for communicating: one is the
Icom
> 718 and the other, strictly for 10 meters, is an older Realistic HTX-100.
I
> have used the HTX-100 for about 5 years now and I just obtained the Icom
> less than 6 months ago. I am puzzled by something though that I was
> wondering if anyone could address- the noise blanker on the HTX is FAR
> superior to the one on the Icom. I am wondering why? The Icom was a lot
> more expensive and I just figured it would have a better blanker. It has
AF
> DSP option, which I tried, and was disappointed. In every case on 10
> meters, the HTX receives better due to blanked noise effectiveness.
>
> I doubt I could internally modify the Icom's blanker for better
performance
> so I am wondering if I could add an external, synchronous (or other ?)
type
> noise blanker at the antenna input. I have read a few things about this
> type of blanker and, apparently by using noise generators, you can match
the
> phase of incoming noise and cancel it out. Any suggestions for a blanker,
> either internal or external? I understand the synchronous type is better
at
> lower Mhz, but will it work for 10/15 meters?
>
> I believe the main sources of noise at my QTH are computer (of course) and
> pole transformer noise. The computer noise is easily solved (by turning
off
> my monitor) but I have experienced the transformer noise for many years,
and
> the HTX blanker always nullified it.
>

> Appreciate any suggestions from the groups.
>
> Thanks,
> AB
>
>
>
>

1364. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 17:16:02 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23758-3CC2F3D2-13@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144469

Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
"At HF, for receiving purposes an antenna tuner is unnecessary."

True, in many cases, but not in all cases. The presence of interference makes a difference. With little interference, the stronger signal from using an antenna tuner may make little difference because the noise that comes with the signal is often much greater than internal noise of the receiver. So, varying the signal strength fed to the receiver identically varies the noise and leaves the signal to noise ratio almost unchanged.

But, a tuner can improve signal to noise ratio when strong interfering signals are near the desired frequency.

If the tuner can make the load presented to the receiving antenna a perfect (conjugate) match, 1/2 the energy available to the antenna can be delivered to the load. The other 1/2 of the energy will be re-radiated by the antenna. The energy delivered by an antenna can only be less, never more, than !/2 the available energy, in all but very special cases. A non-resonant antenna accepts less than all the available energy. A mis-matched antenna delivers less than all the available energy to its load (the receiver).

The antenna`s internal resistance is the radiation resistance which becomes the source resistance when an antenna is used for reception. The antenna doesn`t know whether it is supposed to be transmitting or receiving energy, so, of course, it does both.

The resonant antenna system only extracts maximum available energy at its resonant frequency. It only transfers maximum energy (1/2 that available to the antenna) when it is matched to its load.

At nearby frequencies, the resonant antenna discriminates by producing reduced response. It also discriminates by producing less transfer of the reduced response to a load which is matched at the resonant frequency but is mis-matched at other frequencies.

Not only does transfer of unwanted frequencies to a receiver represent simple interference, it has the real potential to overload tjhe receiver when the interference is strong. Overload in the receiver produces spurious interference from unwanted harmonic and heterodyne generation within the receiver itself.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1365. Re: TV antenna question (slightly off topic)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 17:27:48 UTC
From: Sam <2smoore@nemontel.net>
Message-ID: <tzCw8.49215$To6.14748884@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144568

In north east Montana we have been using that very set up for about 30 or 40 years with no problem. We aim on antenna at Williston North Dakota and another at a repeater across the boarder in Canada. A couple of channels from N.D. and couple from Canada. For us, the small angle between the main booms is about 120 degrees (when viewed from above), separate the booms by a couple of feet and it works fine.

K7SAM

1366. Endfed wire aerial for 136kHz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 18:01:55 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3cc2f7d7.159988417@news.online.no>
Source record: 144470

consider to try a sloping wire aerial on 136kHz band, the suggested
wire is 150m (500ft) long and the highest point is 50m (160ft) asl,
will use a ground electrode in the sea
Average height above ground is 10m (33ft), and wire diameter is 3mm

What sort of impedance may I expect at the lower end?

Have downloaded the program endfeed.exe, but I don't know what sort
of, or amount of radials equal a ground rod in salt water

73
Jan-Martin
LA8AK
--
remove ,xnd to reply

1367. Re: Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 19:28:58 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <6t36cukej757b79jkq4b5h3ru1l50oe745@4ax.com>
Source record: 144471

On Sun, 21 Apr 2002 05:26:05 +0100, "David Waine"
<davidwainez@zmyopal.net> wrote:

>Dear ng,
>
>I wonder if anyone can help me...
>
>I'm interested in developing an understand of how to make really broadband
>aerials (if indeed such a thing is possible). In other words I might be
>trying to make an aerial that's NOT tuned and does not resonate at a
>particular frequency. There are several reasons for doing this.
>
>- I bought a Yupiteru MVT-9000 which is capable of 0.1MHz to 2GHz and it
>uses a simple whip; I'd like to try and engineer an aerial that at least
>covers most of that kind of range.
>
>- At work we use mobile phones in an application (900MHz and 1800MHz) and
>I'd like to try and build an aerial that works over that kind of range so
>that I can monitor TX signal strength (so I'd feed the aerial into a simple
>"crystal set" with some kind of meter on the end).
>
>I have seen wideband discone aerials and "tuners" that seem to provide
>loading to cause an out-of-band aerial to work. What I'm really after is
>some theory and design cook book information rather than a product with all
>the thinking done for me.
>
>Thanks for reading and maybe responding...
>
>---
>David Waine

Hi David,

The first problem of extreme bandwidth is that it may match (not a
problem, or rather, not THE problem); but that in relation to
wavelength, the higher frequencies will cause sensitivities (through
the lobes developed) to climb toward the sky (if the antenna is
vertical).

This is the hidden trap of those 50-1000 MHz discones. Sure work good
in both match and reception at 50 MHz, but oddly deaf at 450 MHz and
above (even tho' still matching). Now by matching, this is a transmit
concern by and large; you would have little care initially and
certainly for your work.

If you can restrict your range of frequencies to 3:1, then the discone or similar wide band antenna will be quite serviceable.

But let's step back for a moment and reconsider your needs. You are simply looking for a sniffer. You want something to serve as a relative reference antenna. A simple vertical with groundplane is more than enough for the 900-1800 MHz range you identify. If you can put it in a fairly fixed location that has few obstructions and reflective surfaces nearby; and it can see your source which is also in a similar fixed location (and with the same provisos); then there is little need to optimize because you will be making comparisons, not absolute measures.

The trick here is to standardize both locations and their environment which will be far more meaningful than a fancy antenna. If you encounter problems of reflective surfaces offering fits in measurement, you may want to opt for a log-periodic covering the same frequency range. This assumes that you can shift to horizontal polarization (as you can see, there is far more to consider).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1368. +J, -J, inductance, capacitance...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 19:41:53 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <uc65jlfbbbtb72@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144472

I'm trying to build an antenna (for 2.4 GHz) whose geometry was provided by a Yagi optimizer program.

The program tells me I must counteract -77 ohms of reactive impedance for a perfect match. Which is minus, inductive reactance or capacitative reactance? If this reactance is capacitative, can I counteract it by putting a bend in the wire to the feed? How can I know how much of a bend?

Don W.

--
Find the elevation of anyplace with a terrestrial latitude and longitude at:
http://www.widders.net/elevation.asp

1369. Re: TV antenna question (slightly off topic)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 19:49:03 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <uc65tftoco3p00@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144473

>I'm a casual ham operator who has limited knowledge of antennas. I'm sure
>one of you can answer this slightly off-topic question about TV antennas.
>
>I would like to have 2 TV antennas, each pointed towards a different
>broadcast station, connected by a T before going into the house and to the
>TV. A second TV antenna is cheaper than a rotator and doesn't require
>changing the antenna orientation for different channels.
>
>Will this work, or should I just buy the rotator?

Using a "T" will not work well... you'll probably end up with
interference between the out-of-phase signals from the two antennas
combining destructively. Weak signal, ghosting, etc. can result.

Using a single-channel antenna joiner will work quite nicely. It's
fairly common to use a single-channel VHF or UHF antenna (e.g. a Yagi)
for one troubling station, and combine it with with a signal from a
log-periodic antenna pointed in a different direction.

You'll want to keep the antennas separated by some distance,
horizontally or vertically, to keep them from interacting with one
another.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1370. Re: TV antenna question (slightly off topic)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 19:51:56 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <uc662s7odoh74c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144474

In article <20020421095940.06894.00004593@mb-mf.aol.com>,
SAM <jcplpsm@aol.communicate> wrote:

>This likely will not work properly. Antennas typically have multiple side
>lobes that will receive signals out of phase with the primary antenna. This
>will cause poor reception. The only way this can be elimninated is by using
>bandpass filters on each antenna (before combining) to filter the desired
>signals. This is very expensive. I'd stay with the rotor.

Need not be expensive at all, if you only need to bring in one or two
channels from the second antenna. ChannelMaster makes a
single-channel combiner (their "Join-tenna") which does this quite
nicely; it sells for around $15.

I'm using one of these, plus a homebuilt Yagi cut for channel 11 (cost
me maybe $10 in parts), to supplement a log-periodic antenna which
handles all of the other channels. It works beautifully - clean
signals on all channels, and no need to fiddle with the rotor
(difficult in our household as we have two TVs and two TiVo systems
fed from the same antenna).

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1371. Re: Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 20:35:01 UTC
From: David Waine <davidwainez@zmyopal.net>
Message-ID: <jtFw8.13$l4.62@news-1.opaltelecom.net>
Source record: 144475

Dear ng (and especially those who posted),

Thanks for the input. As has been pointed out, my two needs are actually quite separate. I've decided to investigate making a log periodic aerial (perhaps not for any sound technical reason, but there we go) for my wide band project and by limiting my expectations on bandwidth, I think I can fabricate something that will work. How well remains to be seen! I'm using a book called "Antennas for all applications" as a design guide.

Today I've started the full wave loop for mobile with interesting results; I bought a reel of plumbers pipe and got my big soldering iron switched on... If anyone needs the best dimensions I came up with for 900M/1.8G, I'll post them. One interesting point is that the mobile phone I use at work is designed for embedded applications and it has a signal strength acceptable in dB's from 0 to -110. Of course it may not be accurate, but it's better than 5 LCD bars on most phones. The unit (Siemens TC35) also provides a "bit error rate" measure which is a better measure of the quality of the link. Of course this only works while a call is up and my interest is only in looking at Rx.

I'm afraid I still have this interest in understanding how one would build a un-tuned aerial or "sniffer". There is no good reason for this interest, just curious. Someone has recommended that I look at free space field strength measuring equipment as a better source of information so I've ended up reading an excellent book by R. Kitchen called "RF & uWave Radiation Safety". I recommend this if anyone's interested.

Anyway thanks for the help.

--
David Waine

1372. Re: Running Antenna Modeling Programs on AutoPilot

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 20:54:42 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <uc69p0d4qq6a8f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144476

:-) It seems we are a little sensitive aren't we? :-) It appears your product does about everything else, why not this valuable feature? Actually, I do apologize, obviously I missed the fact it was freeware. But not sure that really matters. I asked a simple question, although perhaps poorly phrased.

Regards,
Jim

1373. Re: +J, -J, inductance, capacitance...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 21:14:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <8145-3CC32B99-41@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144479

Don W. wrote:
"Which is minus, inductive or capacitive reactance?"

This was an arbitrary choice, probably based upon electrical machine reactance which is nearly always inductive. People generally prefer working in the positive quadrant of the X-Y system. So, inductive reactance was assigned a positive sign and capacitive reactance was assigned a negative sign, as they offset each other mathematically.

My 1998 ARRL Handbook shows this convention on page 4.16 in Fig 4.29.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1374. Re: Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 21:25:05 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <o7b6cuklq8srg4e4bo994bhc7b6kru78hv@4ax.com>
Source record: 144477

On Sun, 21 Apr 2002 21:35:01 +0100, "David Waine"
<davidwainez@zmyopal.net> wrote:

>
>I'm afraid I still have this interest in understanding how one would build a
>un-tuned aerial or "sniffer". There is no good reason for this interest,
>just curious.

Hi David,

There is still the capacity to satisfy your curiosity from
contributors here. I will offer two wideband examples that are
classic and that I have posted at different sites:
http://home.attbi.com/~kb7qhc/antennas/verticals/Cage/cage.htm
is for a thick radiator, a monopole that you could scale to your
frequency of interest, or, equally scalable:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/Discone/discone.htm
which contains an examination of the particulars of construction for
the discone (at least one of the particulars, the angle of the cone
construction).

Feel free to examine that last site from its root page
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1375. Re: Alpha Delta Antenna Switch Question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 21:43:16 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <szDDPL9kFW4OrPeeb3L12M6eQobu@4ax.com>
Source record: 144478

eccraigjr@cs.comnospam (Bert Craig) wrote:

>>If the unused terminals are shorted
>>and you 'forget' to switch in the correct transmitter,
>>you'll operate into a short. Not good. If the unused
>>terminals are not shorted and you make the same mistake,
>>you take the chance of transmitting into one of the
>>un-selected transmitters. Transmitter make very poor
>>loads, they tend to make sparks and noises.
>> You can switch transmitter, but you have to be very
>>careful...
>> - 'Doc
>
>Thanks Doc,
>
>But I don't understand how I'd transmit into another transmitter.

Looking at the instructions at the Alpha Delta web site. When the switch is in the "com" position, all four devices are grounded. If you accidentally transmit in the "com" position, what happens to your other three transceivers?

You might shoot an email to one of the addresses at the Alpha web site; ask 'em why they don't rate the switch for multiple transmitters.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Ant. 1 Ant. 2 Ant. 3 Ant. 4 Dummy Load
> | | | | |
>---
>| Antenna Tuner |
>---
> |
> LPF
> |
>---
>| Alpha Delta 4 Position Switch |
>---
> | | | |
>HF Rig 1 HF Rig 2 HF Rig 3 HF Rig 4
>
>Hope this diagram remains intact when I post it.
>
>73 de Bert
>WA2SI

1376. Re: Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 21:43:52 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1101-3CC33298-35@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144482

David Waine wrote:
"At work we use mobile phones in an application (900 MHz and 1800 MHz) and I`d like to try and build an aerial that works over that kind of range---."

A rhombic has a 2 to 1 frequency range.

Arnold B. Bailey has a 200 MHz example in his "TV and Other Receiving Antennas".

It is described as: Two #10 wires each 36 feet long, separated 18 feet at midpoint, overall length 31 feet.

It has a 600-ohm termination resistor at one end and a 300-ohm feedline at the other.

Divide the dimensions by 5 for your application. (Hint) Divide by 10 then multiply by 2.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1377. Re: Alpha Delta Antenna Switch Question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 21:59:40 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <9uc6cuontdh7dqvchtjph6rndkbb8driss@4ax.com>
Source record: 144480

On 21 Apr 2002 11:23:42 GMT, eccraigjr@cs.comnospam (Bert Craig)
wrote:

>>If the unused terminals are shorted
>>and you 'forget' to switch in the correct transmitter,
>>you'll operate into a short. Not good. If the unused
>>terminals are not shorted and you make the same mistake,
>>you take the chance of transmitting into one of the
>>un-selected transmitters. Transmitter make very poor
>>loads, they tend to make sparks and noises.
>> You can switch transmitter, but you have to be very
>>careful...
>> - 'Doc
>
>Thanks Doc,
>
>But I don't understand how I'd transmit into another transmitter.
>
>Ant. 1 Ant. 2 Ant. 3 Ant. 4 Dummy Load
> | | | | |
>---
>| Antenna Tuner |
>---
> |
> LPF
> |
>---
>| Alpha Delta 4 Position Switch |
>---
> | | | |
>HF Rig 1 HF Rig 2 HF Rig 3 HF Rig 4
>
>Hope this diagram remains intact when I post it.
>
>73 de Bert
>WA2SI

Hi Bert,

Your configuration appears to be classic in its layout. The warnings
are not very meaningful given the world of opportunity to have a
switch in the wrong position for even a perfect situation (which would
make for a VERY expensive solution in switching and loading);
afterall, open, short, grounded, or not is of no consequence as all
present an issue when you PTT the wrong mike. This is not so much a

technical issue as an operational one (we can all make a mistake - even talking into the wrong side of the mike).

Of technical interest is: does the switch support all frequencies? Another technical mark would be: what is the isolation between ports? These are the more compelling issues beyond accidents. Why? Because even if your operating technique is perfect, the switch may be frying your equipment or itself if by specification it does not support what you are trying to do. My guess is that given the vendor and holding it to HF across the board, you will have little trouble (but watch which mike you pick up to respond).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1378. What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 22:10:01 UTC
From: Recordking@Hotmail.com
Message-ID: <e8d89b3f.0204211410.51cd45a4@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144481

What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.

1379. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 23:30:59 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC34BB3.D327BF74@netscape.net>
Source record: 144484

DJboutit wrote:
>
> What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.

More than anything else it depends on your desired coverage area (omni or uni-directional), pocketbook (homebrew, hobbyist or commercial gear) and willingness to climb 150 feet to tinker with it (homebrew, hobbyist or commercial gear again).

-BM

1380. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 23:39:08 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3cc34bbb.18791383@news.online.no>
Source record: 144485
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 23:47:05 GMT, "Nathan" <twilitedaves3@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>Someone tries to make an alternative
>and constructve idea about an alternate
>method of mounting an antenna,

found a good idea recently....
instead of feeding the tower with the hot side of cable, it got the
screen, and the hot side was fed to the elevated radials

73
LA8AK
--
remove ,xnd to reply

1381. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-21 23:40:53 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC34E04.DF938D03@optonline.net>
Source record: 144486

For a start, if the Comet antenna is rated at 200 watts, you're probably going to fry it if you feed 500 watts into it.

And what about the frequency? An antenna has to be designed for the frequency to be used.

-=-
Alan

DJboutit wrote:
>
> What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.

1382. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 00:06:27 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <+FLDPA=0C5fTyKvbEPaQMUIjzySs@4ax.com>
Source record: 144487

Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote:

>What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
>500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
>use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
>is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.

As I understand, Comet makes amateur band antennas.

It is illegal to "broadcast" on the amateur bands.

What frequency(ies) are you talking about? What license? What audience?

Bob
k5qwg

1383. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 00:22:29 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3cc35749$0$2173$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 144488

Mike;

The antenna has a 600 ohm non inductive resistor connected to the ends of the folded dipole and a 12 to 1 balun in the center.

There are those who swear by the antenna and those who swear at those who swear by the antenna.

I use the antenna for my amateur and non amateur radio communications. It provides for quick band switching and only uses one coax cable and one set of suspension ropes. The down side of the antenna is that it is only 12% or so efficient when compared to a cut and tunes dipole antenna DEDICATED to a given sub band. This amounts to one or two s-units depending on your receiver and it's calibration.

Those who do not like the antenna will imply that you are lower than whale's .... in the ocean for using one when you could get so much better response with a antenna farm of cut and tuned dipole antenna's. You will also need a tuner to realize the full benefits of your dipole antennas if you go that way.

The purpose, the only purpose, of using the B&W Folded dipole antenna is to simplify your life and keep the war department and neighbors off your back about those "unsightly" wires hanging between the trees in your yard.

I am sure that you will receive many responses to your inquiry both positive and negative. They all come out every time someone asks "Any Good?".

BTW: The way the antenna works is to burn the RF energy that would be reflected in the resistor. This makes the RF power output transistors/tubes think that they are looking at a cut and tunes antenna.

BBTW: You will be told that you can make a cut and tuned dipole antenna for a couple of bucks. True, but an antenna tuner will cost several hundred or more.

Finally, listen to the advice given to you, sort the wheat from the chaff,
and use the antenna that serves you best, be it the B&W or a dipole or a beams or a vertical.

I have responded to others about this antenna in the past and have received many and varied responses in support and against.

Dave WD9BDZ

mike ferraro wrote:
>
> Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the
> antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no
> higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200 I
> would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR

1384. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 00:28:54 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC35946.E5EA6932@netscape.net>
Source record: 144489

J M Noeding wrote:
>
> On Sun, 14 Apr 2002 23:47:05 GMT, "Nathan" <twilitedaves3@hotmail.com>
> wrote:
>
> >
> >Someone tries to make an alternative
> >and constructve idea about an alternate
> >method of mounting an antenna,
>
> found a good idea recently....
> instead of feeding the tower with the hot side of cable, it got the
> screen, and the hot side was fed to the elevated radials
>
> 73
> LA8AK
> --
> remove ,xnd to reply

Thats the old 'quarter-wave sloper' scheme I once did on 40m although I used a separate wire than the guys and the 'ground/tower side' did take a simple tuning network.
Based on my results, I think it was very effective.
A fellow could easily choose one of the guys (I don't know how multiple ones might behave) to isolate and feed in this manner.
-WX4A

1385. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 00:29:32 UTC
From: N4LQ <N4LQ@igLou.com>
Message-ID: <3cc35996$1_3@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 144490

Another common troll who has no life.

--
Steve Ellington N4LQ.
"Mike" <mlaw3825@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:hrhw8.20786$3z3.1883139@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> We just had an earthquake in the Watertown, NY area around 7 this morning.
> My first quake. Even though I was sleeping and it woke me up, I thought
the
> neighbors had an unbalanced load of laundry in the machine. Just wanted to
> let ya all know.
> 73's
> mike
>
> --
> From the desk of KC2JGA
>
>

1386. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 00:33:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1103-3CC35A4D-7@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144493

J.M. Noeding, LA8AK wrote:
"Found a good idea recently. Instead of feeding the tower with the hot side of cable, it got the screen, and the hot side was fed to the elevated radials."

Cable lengths, radial heights, and grounding of the cable and various parts of the antenna system can influence the results. High radials could make a good capacitive hat, but radiators they aren`t.

The question is: Are there any test results to report?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1387. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 00:44:38 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC35CF6.F295702D@netscape.net>
Source record: 144491

"David G. Nagel" wrote:

> BTW: The way the antenna works is to burn the RF energy that would be
> reflected in the resistor. This makes the RF power output
> transistors/tubes think that they are looking at a cut and tunes
> antenna.

Sorry I'm yanking your chain but maybe you could expound on how not only
reflected but the desired received or transmitted signal is equally
'burnt' off and how those big bux spent vs effort of making your own
efficient antenna might be beneficial in hamming?
A $200 antenna should perform as well as 'keeping the neighbors happy'.
-Bill WX4A

.
>
> BBTW: You will be told that you can make a cut and tuned dipole antenna
> for a couple of bucks. True, but an antenna tuner will cost several
> hundred or more.
>
> Finally, listen to the advice given to you, sort the wheat from the
> chaff,
> and use the antenna that serves you best, be it the B&W or a dipole or a
> beams or a vertical.
>
> I have responded to others about this antenna in the past and have
> received many and varied responses in support and against.
>
> Dave WD9BDZ
>
> mike ferraro wrote:
> >
> > Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the
> > antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no
> > higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200 I
> > would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR

1388. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 00:45:55 UTC
From: K6ZSR <k6zsr@cox.net>
Message-ID: <73Jw8.50099$%A.4293335@news1.west.cox.net>
Source record: 144492

Dave: Thanks for your comments.....I have responded to all via their private email addresses... What I have learned from searching the net and this thread is ....the antenna works ok on all the bands except 160 and 80.....and these are the bands I need an antenna for!! So I have decided to put my R-8 vertical up and for 80 I am in the process of building the dipole in the 2000 handbook with the coaxial resonator input for broadband coverage on 80M. For 160 I am going to put up an inverted L after I get the previous 2 antennas up and running!! Thanks everybody for the comments.
de Mike K6zsr
"David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com> wrote in message
news:3cc35749$0$2173$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net...
> Mike;
>
> The antenna has a 600 ohm non inductive resistor connected to the ends
> of the folded dipole and a 12 to 1 balun in the center.
>
> There are those who swear by the antenna and those who swear at those
> who swear by the antenna.
>
> I use the antenna for my amateur and non amateur radio communications.
> It provides for quick band switching and only uses one coax cable and
> one set of suspension ropes. The down side of the antenna is that it is
> only 12% or so efficient when compared to a cut and tunes dipole antenna
> DEDICATED to a given sub band. This amounts to one or two s-units
> depending on your receiver and it's calibration.
>
> Those who do not like the antenna will imply that you are lower than
> whale's .... in the ocean for using one when you could get so much
> better response with a antenna farm of cut and tuned dipole antenna's.
> You will also need a tuner to realize the full benefits of your dipole
> antennas if you go that way.
>
> The purpose, the only purpose, of using the B&W Folded dipole antenna is
> to simplify your life and keep the war department and neighbors off your
> back about those "unsightly" wires hanging between the trees in your
> yard.
>
> I am sure that you will receive many responses to your inquiry both
> positive and negative. They all come out every time someone asks "Any
> Good?".
>
> BTW: The way the antenna works is to burn the RF energy that would be
> reflected in the resistor. This makes the RF power output
> transistors/tubes think that they are looking at a cut and tunes

> antenna.
>
> BBTW: You will be told that you can make a cut and tuned dipole antenna
> for a couple of bucks. True, but an antenna tuner will cost several
> hundred or more.
>
> Finally, listen to the advice given to you, sort the wheat from the
> chaff,
> and use the antenna that serves you best, be it the B&W or a dipole or a
> beams or a vertical.
>
> I have responded to others about this antenna in the past and have
> received many and varied responses in support and against.
>
> Dave WD9BDZ
>
> mike ferraro wrote:
> >
> > Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the
> > antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no
> > higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200
I
> > would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR

1389. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 01:18:09 UTC
From: Recordking@Hotmail.com
Message-ID: <e8d89b3f.0204211718.3c55d150@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144494

Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote in message
news:<e8d89b3f.0204211410.51cd45a4@posting.google.com>...
> What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.

Frequency 98 to 107.9 in a city with 3million people. So I will want
the most range as possable. It will be licensed FM Broadcasting. I
want the best commerical grade antenna that can take 500watts max.

1390. Re: Endfed wire aerial for 136kHz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 01:18:12 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <a9vocj$7fu$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144495

Immersed in salt sea water away from fresh river water, one short rod 50cm x 1cm, or small plate 20cm x 20cm has a negligible resistance to ground at LF. <1 ohm.

Only the inductance of the ground lead matters. It behaves exactly like the bottom end of the antenna and adds a little to the radiation resistance. But that inductance is tuned out simultaneously with the antenna inductance.

At 136 kHz the only significant loss will be in the loading coil. For a rough approximation a sloping wire can be represented by an inverted-L of same overall length and height equal to half height of sloper.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
J M Noeding <la8ak.xnd@online.no> wrote in message
news:3cc2f7d7.159988417@news.online.no...
> consider to try a sloping wire aerial on 136kHz band, the suggested
> wire is 150m (500ft) long and the highest point is 50m (160ft) asl,
> will use a ground electrode in the sea
> Average height above ground is 10m (33ft), and wire diameter is 3mm
>
> What sort of impedance may I expect at the lower end?
>
> Have downloaded the program endfeed.exe, but I don't know what sort
> of, or amount of radials equal a ground rod in salt water
>
> 73
> Jan-Martin
> LA8AK
> --
> remove ,xnd to reply

1391. Re: Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 01:24:29 UTC
From: Terry Bullett <tbullett@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CC3664D.D3417B42@charter.net>
Source record: 144496

My application is HF ionosphere sounding.

I use the "Frequency Independent Antennas" section of Antenna Engineering Handbook by Johnson and Jasik. Combined with the practical advice in the section on HF applications, you can make some nice antennas based on proven design techniques.

My particular favorites are the Log Periodics. I use them for transmission from 0.5-50 MHz without the need for tuners, couplers, etc. I just feed 50 ohm coax into a broadband balun and drive the antenna.
These log periodics can be very good receive antennas. You do need lots of land, some good, tall towers and plenty of copperweld wire!
Just point them in the right direction.

Simpler, for receive only, we use loop antennas with a preamp. We match the impedance of the loop and the amp at
the low frequency end for maximum performance there. Then the performance of the loop, with increases with
frequency, is partly offset by increasing mismatch between the loop and the preamp, and by the increasing loss in the
coax cable. Of course the loops resonate when their perimeter is half a wavelength. It's hard to get more than 1 decade of
frequency coverage from a loop.

Terry Bullett

David Waine wrote:
>
> Dear ng,
>
> I wonder if anyone can help me...
>
> I'm interested in developing an understand of how to make really broadband
> aerials (if indeed such a thing is possible). In other words I might be
> trying to make an aerial that's NOT tuned and does not resonate at a
> particular frequency. There are several reasons for doing this.
>
> - I bought a Yupiteru MVT-9000 which is capable of 0.1MHz to 2GHz and it
> uses a simple whip; I'd like to try and engineer an aerial that at least
> covers most of that kind of range.
>
> - At work we use mobile phones in an application (900MHz and 1800MHz) and
> I'd like to try and build an aerial that works over that kind of range so
> that I can monitor TX signal strength (so I'd feed the aerial into a simple
> "crystal set" with some kind of meter on the end).

>
> I have seen wideband discone aerials and "tuners" that seem to provide
> loading to cause an out-of-band aerial to work. What I'm really after is
> some theory and design cook book information rather than a product with all
> the thinking done for me.
>
> Thanks for reading and maybe responding...
>
> ---
> David Waine

--
Terry Bullett terry@bullett.net
"Those who do not understand unix are condemned to reinvent it, poorly."
- H. Spencer

1392. Re: +J, -J, inductance, capacitance...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 01:25:00 UTC
From: klocko@toad.net
Message-ID: <224d9cd4.0204211724.450a0326@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144497

"Don Widders" <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org> wrote in message
news:<uc65jlfbbbtb72@corp.supernews.com>...
> I'm trying to build an antenna (for 2.4 GHz) whose geometry was provided by
> a Yagi optimizer program.
>
> The program tells me I must counteract -77 ohms of reactive impedance for a
> perfect match. Which is minus, inductive reactance or capacitative
> reactance? If this reactance is capacitative, can I counteract it by
> putting a bend in the wire to the feed? How can I know how much of a bend?
>
> Don W.

Hi Don,
For monopoles and dipoles, -j77 reactance indicates that the antenna
is too short, so the simplest way to get rid of the reactance is to
make the antenna slightly longer. With a Yagi, it's probably a little
more complicated because of interactions between the driven and
passive elements. To determine how much longer the driven element
would have to be, maybe you can increase the length of the driven
element and get the characteristics without optimizing. The reactance
is small enough that a lot of extra length shouldn't be needed. Also
the pattern shouldn't change much. Or maybe you could optimize for 50
ohm impedance. 73,
Bill N3WK

1393. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 01:50:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <8145-3CC36C7B-69@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144499

Djboutit wrote:
"What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting up to 500 watts?"

The 5/8-wave antenna is a good start as it is used in AM broadcasting for maximizing in the simplest way the radiation along the earth`s surface. At 100 MHz, interaction with the earth is lossy so an earth tracking wave is not going to follow the curvature of the earth. Propagation will be nearly line of sight. There are better antennas for FM, but the 5/8-wave isn`t bad.

Polarization won`t be important to the reach of the signal because both polarizations are going to be severely dissipated by earth contact at 100 MHz.

Vertical polarization is desirable for mobile reception. Early broadcast antennas tended to be horizontal, and stacked arrays of horizontal elements such as turnstiles, halos, etc. were used to narrow the vertical beam and progressive phasing used to tilt the beam downward because any signal radiated above the horizon is considered wasted.

Omnidirectional radiation is a common practice for FM broadcasting because the line of sight propagation limits DX interference as occurs in AM broadcasting.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1394. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 02:10:20 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13551-3CC3710C-103@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144502

I wrote:
"High radials could make a good capacitive hat, but radiators they
aren`t."

Well, it occurs to me that sometimes they (radials) can be radiators.
There is the discone antenna where the disc can be radials which perform
as a part of a 3-D Vee antenna of sorts.

I`d like to retract my previous statement.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1395. FS: Optoelectronics Test Equipment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 02:13:29 UTC
From: Craig Cool <cool1986@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <dlKw8.68$iQ5.10880@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144498

Reason for selling: need money for medical bills.

Xplorer LTR Test Receiver (High Speed, Nearfield Receiver)
Serial 2053010...$495

M1 Micro Handicounter (Frequency Counter) Serial 862080...$125

Both units include charger, telescoping antenna, owners manual, and original box. Used approximately 2 hours to test 2-way radios and then put away in closet.

Both units are in absolute mint condition. In fact, you might as well call them brand new. I would like to sell these to someone who can use them. Pricing includes shipping via insured USPS Priority Mail to your front door. I am located in Plano, Texas.

Please email for further details. Thank you.

Craig Cool cool1986@earthlink.net

1396. Cleaning Variable Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 02:30:58 UTC
From: marvin rosen <raghead@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <CBKw8.39530$Rw2.3012090@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144500

Other than using a dishwasher or ultrasonic cleaner what other ways are
there to clean very dirty variable capacitors

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.350 / Virus Database: 196 - Release Date: 4/17/02

1397. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 02:43:18 UTC
From: Mike <mlaw3825@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <aNKw8.263$iM5.14507@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144501

Ahhh. Mr.Stephen Ellington
Phone: 502-222-8855
2000 Fox Trail Dr,
La Grange KY 40031-9444
I'm assuming you were talking to me. Apparently I do have a life. It might not be in the best interest of yours, but what I do for a living keeps me happy. Now, this is just a tidbit of info that i'm sure people would like to know.

--
From the desk of KC2JGA
"N4LQ" <N4LQ@igLou.com> wrote in message news:3cc35996$1_3@news.iglou.com...
> Another common troll who has no life.
>
> --
> Steve Ellington N4LQ.
> "Mike" <mlaw3825@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:hrhw8.20786$3z3.1883139@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > We just had an earthquake in the Watertown, NY area around 7 this morning.
> > My first quake. Even though I was sleeping and it woke me up, I thought
> the
> > neighbors had an unbalanced load of laundry in the machine. Just wanted to
> > let ya all know.
> > 73's
> > mike
> >
> > --
> > From the desk of KC2JGA
> >
> >
>
>
>

1398. Re: +J, -J, inductance, capacitance...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 02:54:09 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <uc6uu4df7vniad@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144503

"Bill Klocko" <klocko@toad.net> wrote in message
news:224d9cd4.0204211724.450a0326@posting.google.com...
> "Don Widders" <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org> wrote in message
news:<uc65jlfbbbtb72@corp.supernews.com>...
> > I'm trying to build an antenna (for 2.4 GHz) whose geometry was provided
by
> > a Yagi optimizer program.
> >
> > The program tells me I must counteract -77 ohms of reactive impedance
for a
> > perfect match. Which is minus, inductive reactance or capacitative
> > reactance? If this reactance is capacitative, can I counteract it by
> > putting a bend in the wire to the feed? How can I know how much of a
bend?
> >
> > Don W.
>
> Hi Don,
> For monopoles and dipoles, -j77 reactance indicates that the antenna
> is too short, so the simplest way to get rid of the reactance is to
> make the antenna slightly longer. With a Yagi, it's probably a little
> more complicated because of interactions between the driven and
> passive elements. To determine how much longer the driven element
> would have to be, maybe you can increase the length of the driven
> element and get the characteristics without optimizing. The reactance
> is small enough that a lot of extra length shouldn't be needed. Also
> the pattern shouldn't change much. Or maybe you could optimize for 50
> ohm impedance. 73,
> Bill N3WK

Thanks for that info!

Normally at this frequency I would use as close as possible to zero distance
between where I divide the coax and the driven element. In this case, I'll
try leaving about 7/16" of inner conductor and see if that takes care of the
reactance. I hope it works!

Don W.

1399. Re: +J, -J, inductance, capacitance...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 02:55:04 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <uc6v00bnshare2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144504

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:8145-3CC32B99-41@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Don W. wrote:
> "Which is minus, inductive or capacitive reactance?"
>
> This was an arbitrary choice, probably based upon electrical machine
> reactance which is nearly always inductive. People generally prefer
> working in the positive quadrant of the X-Y system. So, inductive
> reactance was assigned a positive sign and capacitive reactance was
> assigned a negative sign, as they offset each other mathematically.
>
> My 1998 ARRL Handbook shows this convention on page 4.16 in Fig 4.29.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>
Thank you for that!

I really must buy an ARRL Handbook.

Don W.

1400. Re: Cleaning Variable Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 03:16:48 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC380A0.BB09AA58@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144505

marvin rosen wrote:
> Other than using a dishwasher or ultrasonic cleaner what other ways are
> there to clean very dirty variable capacitors

Solvents and compressed air.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1401. Re: HAM M Rotorcontroller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 03:22:20 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cc387a3_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 144506

The first book I came to is for the T2X, which, IIRC is the same basic circuit as the HAM series, with additional LEDs, uses a 13V zener.

Check the "Rotor Doctor's" web site for more information. I thought there was a schematic and parts list there.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Sven Arne Astrup <sastrup@online.no> wrote in message
news:EJtw8.3135$2E.99546@news2.ulv.nextra.no...
> HI
>
> Do anyone know the Zener Voltage of D1 which is sitting in the metering
> system of the HAM M Rotor Controller Box.
> The schematics says nothing about the Zener Voltage.
>
> 73 de Sven Arne LA6KJ
>
>
>

1402. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 04:19:41 UTC
From: Eric Weaver <weav@sigma.net>
Message-ID: <3CC38F5D.984F09B6@sigma.net>
Source record: 144507

DJboutit wrote:
>

> Frequency 98 to 107.9 in a city with 3million people. So I will want
> the most range as possable. It will be licensed FM Broadcasting. I
> want the best commerical grade antenna that can take 500watts max.

Let me recommend look up SWR Antennas and also start reading at
http://www.radioworld.com/ . Ham antennas are not what you want for FM
broadcast ("three meter").

--
Eric C. Weaver weav@sigma.net Engineer Emeritus, KFJC 89.7 KG6KBY
"Radio, a bar so low on the musical ladder you need a
sump pump to keep your hairpiece dry" - Brancaccio

1403. Converting GE MPD Radios to work on two meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 04:54:24 UTC
From: Jay Tuttle <tuttlej3@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <4IMw8.51166$HH5.4051@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144508

I need advice and software to convert GE MPD RAdios to work on two meters
Thank You Jay Tuttle
AC7RQ
tuttlej2@attbi.com

1404. Re: We nailed TGOS - INFECTED!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 06:37:28 UTC
From: Dario Western <westernd@nospamdingoblue.net.au>
Message-ID: <3cc3af0d$0$9995$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 144509
Cross-posted to: alt.hentai.sailor-moon,rec.nude,rec.outdoors.fishing.bass,rec.ponds,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Not only that, have that nutcase stuck in an asylum. He's delirious!

"K7SAM" <2smoore@nemontel.net> wrote in message
news:pHrq8.33140$To6.8499016@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com...
The above is infected file do not open.

1405. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 07:05:23 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <uc7dl6ptgbk6a0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144510

"DJboutit" <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:e8d89b3f.0204211718.3c55d150@posting.google.com...
> Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote in message
news:<e8d89b3f.0204211410.51cd45a4@posting.google.com>...
> > What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> > 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> > use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> > is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.
>
>
> Frequency 98 to 107.9 in a city with 3million people. So I will want
> the most range as possable. It will be licensed FM Broadcasting. I
> want the best commerical grade antenna that can take 500watts max.

Obtaining a license for 98 to 107.9 (MHz?) will be a serious challenge. I
don't know of any case where the FCC has licensed that chunk of the
commercial FM broadcast spectrum to a single licensee.

Don W.

1406. Re: Cleaning Variable Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 07:20:48 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC3B9C9.2B5B3ACC@icok.net>
Source record: 144511

Car wash, then wax.
'Doc

1407. Re: Mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 07:46:08 UTC
From: Jaros&#65533;aw Misiak <jmisiak@opole.oip.pl>
Message-ID: <aa0f80$np3$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 144512

U&#65533;ytkownik "KA9CAR" <nospam@nospam.usa> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:a9p7s5$1j0b$1@news1.tribune.com...
>
> Here is a home brew 2 METER mobile antenna mounted on the spare tire mount
> of a small SUV.
>
> http://user.mc.net/~jdewey/sleeve_dipole/
>
>
> Jaros&#65533;aw Misiak <jmisiak@opole.oip.pl> wrote in message
> news:a9ofn5$jt5$1@news.tpi.pl...
> > hello I am looking for homebrew mobile antenna construction - any WWW
> pages
> > and other informations.
> >
> > 73! Jarek sp6ojk
> >
> >
>
>

Hello thanks for link to page. Most interesting for me are mobile 2m/70cm
and hf 20/15/10m antennas.

73!
Jarek sp6ojk

1408. Re: Mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 09:29:32 UTC
From: Willi Passmann <DJ6JZ@compuserve.de>
Message-ID: <aa0r6rjjt06$1@news.t-online.com>
Source record: 144517

> Hello thanks for link to page. Most interesting for me are mobile
2m/70cm
> and hf 20/15/10m antennas.

Hi Jarek,
you could also try
http://www.radio-portal.org
Do a search for homebrew and restrict this search to the category
"Antennas".

Regards,
Willi, DJ6JZ

1409. Re: Endfed wire aerial for 136kHz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 09:46:26 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13551-3CC3DBF2-130@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144513

Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
"At 136 kHz the only significant loss will be in the loading coil."

Problem with 136 KHz is the 2206m wavelength.

The sea nearby may offer an excellent ground return, but the antenna is likely short in electrical length. This produces a very low radiation resistance and a high capacitive reactance in the vertical antenna in spite of a flat top used as a capacitive top hat.

A partial solution to the problem of low radiation resistance can be found in using multiple downleads to the flat top loading capacitance.

The feedpoint impedance is multiplied by the square of the number of downleads used when these are all similar but only one is used to drive the system. This is similar to the action of a multiwire folded HF antenna.

Ed Laport gives details in Chapter One of "Radio Antenna Engineering".

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1410. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 10:28:48 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20530-3CC3E5E0-41@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144516

Don W. wrote:
"Obtaining a license for 98 to 107.9 MHz?'

FCC assigns stations at 200 KHz intervals on odd increments between 88 and 108 MHz. This sequence starts at 88.1 MHz, continues with 88.3 MHz, etc.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1411. relay that can handle 100 watts?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 10:29:33 UTC
From: AB Brown <abbrownnospam@mail.com>
Message-ID: <aa0oq3$en7$1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144514
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.mods,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm looking for the manufacturer's part numbers (Mouser, Digi-Key, etc) for a DPDT or 3PDT 12 Vdc relay that can handle 100 watts RF at HF. The purpose will be to switch out a preamp on transmit. If specific part numbers aren't available, what relay characteristics should I look for?

Thanks,
AB

1412. Radio/TV reception from 1 cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 10:39:04 UTC
From: Mart <nirvana@seattle.invalid>
Message-ID: <aa0p8o$lc0$1@news6.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 144515

Is there any way I could run a TV arial &
radio arial from one cable and split it from one
cable so it can be split back for the TV & hi fi
at the bottom?

1413. Re: Radio/TV reception from 1 cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 12:48:40 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CC40561.B87E49ED@gte.net>
Source record: 144518

Mart wrote:

> Is there any way I could run a TV arial &
> radio arial from one cable and split it from one
> cable so it can be split back for the TV & hi fi
> at the bottom?

If by radio, you mean commercial FM broadcast, V/U/FM splitter/combiners are readily available from Channel Master, Blonder Tongue and Winegard- maybe even Radio Shack. The splitter loss is very small. You could also use conventional 2 way splitters- but suffer a -3.5dB loss per port.

Dale W4OP

1414. Re: relay that can handle 100 watts?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 13:05:58 UTC
From: Frank Dinger <gm0csz.kn6wh@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <TVTw8.6283$xn.285971@news8-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 144419
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.mods,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> I'm looking for the manufacturer's part numbers (Mouser, Digi-Key, etc)
for
> a DPDT or 3PDT 12 Vdc relay that can handle 100 watts RF at HF. The
purpose
> will be to switch out a preamp on transmit. If specific part numbers
aren't
> available, what relay characteristics should I look for?
==========
Any normal relay (preferably hermetically sealed) with a contact rating of
a few amperes will do the trick.
I have seen plastic cased relays for RF power duties in 100 W Yeas-ic-ken
transceivers not larger than 1/4 cubic inch.
However ensure that RF power does not hit the relay contacts before these
are fully closed and use all the contacts for a single duty eg don't use one
of the contacts for control purposes.
For control purposes use (a) separate relay(s)

Frank gm0csz.kn6wh@ntlworld.com

1415. Re: fibreglass poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 13:33:25 UTC
From: Alan White <alannc44@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <FiUw8.399054$2J2.23073389@typhoon.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 144420

This suggestion was posted before, but I'll repeat it since the poster and I share a common activity: windsurfing. We both find that at any windsurfing swap fest (a lot like hamfests :-) people 'dump' their old masts. It is unsafe for windsurfers to use our fiberglass masts more than a year or two. Typically, these masts are 15-16 feet long. I know from experience that they'll last indefinitely in the elements and can be connected somewhat to increase height. Many of the later models use increasing amounts of carbon. I'm not sure what effect this may have on resonance.

Also, if you frequent favorite windsurfing launches you can often find broken masts in the dumpsters. Most of the masts come in sections and you can saw off the broken part anyway. They are not completely solid, however they can support quite a weight. Since they do have a hollow interior one can insert dowels and extend the lengths this way.

Alan

--
Windsurfing Club: http://www.ibscc.org
Homepage: http://pw1.netcom.com/~alannc44/qsl.htm

"david" <d.london@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:G5aw8.2443$A43.944059@news11-gui.server.ntli.net...
> uk only please
> can anybody give me advice on where to buy fibreglass poles, preferably
> solid, that I can use to make a vertical antenna
> thanks
> david
>
>

1416. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 14:40:02 UTC
From: George McCouch <geomac@hopkinsville.net>
Message-ID: <geomac-10B7B6.09400222042002@typhoon3.uswest.net>
Source record: 144421

In article <20020417234518.22918.00003608@mb-cn.aol.com>,
vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux (VHFRadioBuff) wrote:

> >Well, if you already have the rotator, you can answer your original query
> >better
> >than anyone else can -- just stack those antennas on it and see what happens.
>
> But I don't have the 10m antenna.. I don't want to spend the money if the
> rotator's not going to support it. :)
> =-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com

Unfortunatly there is not a whole lot of choice in rotors. You can
either spend a large amount of money for the Hy-Gain or Yaesu series or
even larger amounts for the big boy specialized rotors.

In 1967 QST did a 2 part rotor comparison article and it was
interesting to note that the high dollar CDR (at the time, now Hy-Gain)
rotors did not fare very well in some of the tests. The Alliance U-100
series came off very well and the comment was made that if you could
physically mount your antenna on it, it would support it and turn it.

The U-100 rotors are available on eBay usually for under $50 and rebuilt
from Norm's Rotor Service for under $100. Another inexpensive rotor to
consider is the ChannelMaster. If you can find a model 9915, that is the
best one although the standard ones sold at home centers work ok also.
Price is usually around $100. ChannelMaster used to make Radio Shack
brand rotors but I do not know who makes them now.

My installation consists of a very large Wilson System 33 tribander with
a wind load rating of 5.5 Sq Ft. and a 11 element Cushcraft 2 meter beam
on top of my tower at almost 40 feet. this is about 7 Sq Ft of windload.
Both the Alliance U -100 and the ChannelMaster 9915 have performed very
well with no failures although high winds do tend to move the antenna a
small amount.

I had used to use a CDE AR-40 but had problems with it turning the load.
Sometimes it needed help from the wind, or was stopped by the wind.

The only reason the U-100 was replaced was due to it being
over 25 years old (TV rotor in a long former life) and I did not like
the click box control unit. The Channel Master has been in use since
1985 and is still doing the job. I plan to add a light Cushcraft 3

element 6 meter beam to the stack and we will see if the break point of the ChannelMaster is reached. I bet it will continue to perform the same way it always has.

I have never owned any of the large rotors specifically designed for Ham Radio applications. If my tower were much higher or I wanted to put up physically larger antennas I might invest in one. For what I have up presently, the Channel Master (or the U-100 or 110) works fine.

73
George W3GEO

1417. Re: relay that can handle 100 watts?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 15:32:05 UTC
From: Joe Mama <joemama@prozac.net>
Message-ID: <q3b8cukg832bd7qmlc22d8nu10stk9ie8n@4ax.com>
Source record: 144425
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.mods,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 06:29:33 -0400, "AB Brown" <abbrownnospam@mail.com>
wrote:

> I'm looking for the manufacturer's part numbers (Mouser, Digi-Key, etc) for
> a DPDT or 3PDT 12 Vdc relay that can handle 100 watts RF at HF. The purpose
> will be to switch out a preamp on transmit. If specific part numbers aren't
> available, what relay characteristics should I look for?

> Thanks,
> AB

I can't give you any specs because I don't know your specific application,
but Dow Key has been making quality coaxial relays for years and they can no
doubt assist you..

www.dowkey.com

-jm

1968 XLCH under construction
1984 XR-1000
1987 Jaguar XJ6 Vanden Plas

To return mail no spam, change the reply address to:

"joemama at rarebird dot net"

1418. Re: Domestic FM radio poor reception - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 15:45:56 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <18097-3CC43034-63@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144427

River wrote:
"Move back to within a metre or so and the reception improves 100%."

You need to relocate either the receiver or its antenna.

If reception changes when you move away from your radio due to your influence on its antenna, the antenna should be placed elsewhere. Find a new place which eliminates the large change in reception. Eventually you will determine the good location using the receiving antenna itself. In the interim, you could find an FM portable convenient in the search for a good antenna site.

With a good strong signal, variations in strength, whatever the cause, are made unnoticeable by limiter action in the receiver.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1419. Re: Cleaning Variable Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 15:55:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <4hc8cuslpuu5m3kv47l58a2fbr16i83ttm@4ax.com>
Source record: 144423

On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 02:30:58 GMT, "marvin rosen"
<raghead@worldnet.att.net> wrote:

>Other than using a dishwasher or ultrasonic cleaner what other ways are
>there to clean very dirty variable capacitors
>

sink full of warm soapy (dawn) water.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1420. Re: Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 16:02:37 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <dvc8cu8i98mrahftn5bb1ea25if2hk1n9c@4ax.com>
Source record: 144424

On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 11:08:19 -0500, George McCouch
<geomac@hopkinsville.net> wrote:

>Does anyone know any place on the web where information is posted
>concerning the performance differences of various mobile HF antennas?
>It would be interesting to know the performance of say a 20 or 40 meter
>Hamstik vs. a Bug Catcher or Screwdriver at the same frequency. I
>understand that there are mobile antenna shootouts that measure
>the differences but have been unable to find much on the web about it.
>Of course there are a lot of variables that come into play but it would
>be interesting to see some general information.
>
>73
>George
>W3GEO

Hi George,

Try DejaNews by searching for "Shootout Results."

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1421. Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 16:08:19 UTC
From: George McCouch <geomac@hopkinsville.net>
Message-ID: <geomac-FE2679.11081922042002@news.uswest.net>
Source record: 144422

Does anyone know any place on the web where information is posted
concerning the performance differences of various mobile HF antennas?
It would be interesting to know the performance of say a 20 or 40 meter
Hamstik vs. a Bug Catcher or Screwdriver at the same frequency. I
understand that there are mobile antenna shootouts that measure
the differences but have been unable to find much on the web about it.
Of course there are a lot of variables that come into play but it would
be interesting to see some general information.

73
George
W3GEO

1422. Re: Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 16:11:16 UTC
From: Walter <walter@accessus.net>
Message-ID: <ECWw8.149355$%l3.11863861@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144426

George, you may also want to try
http://www.google.com
enter:
antenna,shootout results
there are 508 links listed.
73 Walter, AG5P

<<<snipped>>>
"George McCouch" <geomac@hopkinsville.net> wrote in message
news:geomac-FE2679.11081922042002@news.uswest.net...
> Does anyone know any place on the web where information is posted
> concerning the performance differences of various mobile HF
antennas?

1423. Re: This guy is trying to steal my mates wife. 7591

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 16:23:43 UTC
From: mcleanaj <mcleanaj@bigpond.com>
Message-ID: <3cc34952$0$15475$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 144483

Peter,
My advice to you is to butt out of it, you will end up the bad guy.. let
your mate work out his own problems, and remember there are two side sto
every argument.

<peter.west@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:POGw8.61345$51.504221@wards...
> This guy is trying to steal my mates wife. He dumped his last partner for
having too much "baggage" so if my mates wife becomes too much baggage he
will forget her too. we can arrange this by giving him loads of hassel.
For anyone that would like to help, his details are below:-
>
> Richard Harper
> 26 Ashview Gardens
> Ashford
> TW15 3RD
> Mob: +44(0)07973 527357
> Bus'Mob: +44(0)7889769261
>
> Give the bastard hell :-)
>
> Thanks to all those who help.
>
>
jdtmbysmwjxqcciepjecbwkfkxinirkotyejgdvfjcqfmttnnuljnigwqhqkjovbwuxmwicukfib
gndkdirfpg
>

1424. Re: Converting GE MPD Radios to work on two meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 16:46:49 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cc442ed_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 144429

Jay:

I think your address selection for that question fell a little short. I suspect you can actually get an answer to that question on either rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors or rec.radio.amateur.equipment, both NGs located just one or two steps down the index from this one which is r.r.a.ANTENNAS.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Jay Tuttle <tuttlej3@attbi.com> wrote in message news:4IMw8.51166$HH5.4051@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net...
> I need advice and software to convert GE MPD RAdios to work on two meters
> Thank You Jay Tuttle
> AC7RQ
> tuttlej2@attbi.com
>
>
>

1425. Re: relay that can handle 100 watts?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 16:50:09 UTC
From: "Alexander S. Wood" <alec_wood@nospamplease.ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <QbXw8.6678$xn.297395@news8-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 144428
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.mods,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

"AB Brown" <abbrownnospam@mail.com> wrote in message
news:aa0oq3$en7$1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net...
> I'm looking for the manufacturer's part numbers (Mouser, Digi-Key, etc)
for
> a DPDT or 3PDT 12 Vdc relay that can handle 100 watts RF at HF. The
purpose
> will be to switch out a preamp on transmit. If specific part numbers
aren't
> available, what relay characteristics should I look for?
>
> Thanks,
> AB
>
>

Coaxial relays are the obvious choice here, but expensive and not really necessary at HF. Let's face it, all the commercial autotuners use bog standard plastic cased ones.

Personally, I would go for any big chunky single throw relay. Parallel all the contacts if it's a multipole, and do not use any spare contact sets for control purposes, there will doubtless be lots of RF on them. Assuming that the relay is not going to be sited at a point of extreme RF voltage, an auto-salvage yard should yield several contenders. Remember though, that the longer the switching elements are, the less isolation you'll have, so the more RF will get into your pre-amp when on TX.

Omron make some nice compact 250V 10A SPST relays with a 12V coil, almost ubiquitous in monitor and TV degaussing circuits. These have a BIG contact gap too to cope with any back emf off the coil, although the thermistor should mean there isn't any.

Careful choice of sequencing circuitry so there is no RF on the line when it is switched will help prolong the contacts' life.

Good luck

Alec Wood M1BNK

1426. Re: Plumbers delight Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 16:53:27 UTC
From: M1nn0w <1c3d0g@att.net>
Message-ID: <beXw8.44481$QC1.3121314@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144430

Keith,
This is not exactly what you are looking for but it is a
cheap and easy 3 Element Yagi for 2 meters. I built it using 1/2 copper pipe
and a wood boom. The difference in element size (Calls for 1 inch Aluminum)
doesn't appear to have hurt it too much. It's direct connect at pretty close
to 2:1 SWR. I compared it by using a known repeater (60 miles south) and
seeing what I got on the S-meter when I keyed it up using the 5/8 whip on
the car versus the Yagi on the porch. The yagi was about 5 feet higher than
the whip. The difference One bar and noise with the Whip. 4 to 5 bars with
the Yagi and clear. I have no other means of testing it but it does work ok
or at least seems to. Here's the URL:
http://www.qsl.net/lu1awf/antena/17.htm
Good Luck & 73,

John (WB2TQC)

1427. Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 17:03:29 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <BnXw8.1436$iQ5.122433@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144431

I'm slowly trying to get this right. Wonder if you could give me some more of your highly valued advice?

I figured out a way to string more antenna wire and should have about 75 feet of wire strrung in an elongated "Z" pattern fed from one end. Actually the branches at each end are at rigth angles to the main run. Does anyone see a problem with such a pattern?

Had the wife pound in a 10 foot ground stake. I got the .01 capacitor and am just waiting for the impedance matching transformer from Drake.

I would like to run a separate ground line to the (R-6) coax feed point and connect it to the primary and secondary 9:1 impedance transformer and shielding at that point. Is that OK?

Finally, at ground level I'd like to spit the antenna lead-in for two runs to two rooms/radios. Would a standard RS coax cable/tv splitter serve, or, would I lose signal?

Thanks again fellas.

--
pb

1428. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 17:26:16 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <YIXw8.1505$iQ5.125902@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144432

Error: "spit" should read "spLit"

--
pb
"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:BnXw8.1436$iQ5.122433@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> I'm slowly trying to get this right. Wonder if you could give me some more
> of your highly valued advice?
>
> I figured out a way to string more antenna wire and should have about 75
> feet of wire strrung in an elongated "Z" pattern fed from one end.
Actually
> the branches at each end are at rigth angles to the main run. Does anyone
> see a problem with such a pattern?
>
> Had the wife pound in a 10 foot ground stake. I got the .01 capacitor and
am
> just waiting for the impedance matching transformer from Drake.
>
> I would like to run a separate ground line to the (R-6) coax feed point
and
> connect it to the primary and secondary 9:1 impedance transformer and
> shielding at that point. Is that OK?
>
> Finally, at ground level I'd like to spit the antenna lead-in for two runs
> to two rooms/radios. Would a standard RS coax cable/tv splitter serve, or,
> would I lose signal?
>
> Thanks again fellas.
>
> --
> pb
>
>
>

1429. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 18:06:10 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <8E=EPCdr5BDLpgXJ8MCQ40SF4i1e@4ax.com>
Source record: 144433

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

>
>Finally, at ground level I'd like to spit the antenna lead-in for two runs
>to two rooms/radios. Would a standard RS coax cable/tv splitter serve, or,
>would I lose signal?

I'm not sure what is in a tv splitter, so I can't advise you there. But at Radio Shack, you can get "T" adaptors for coax -- there's a PL-259 T, and a BNC T, too. There shouldn't be any cause for signal loss, so long as all the cable connectors are properly soldered.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Thanks again fellas.

1430. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 18:09:32 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC451DC.B496E97@netscape.net>
Source record: 144434

Philip wrote:
>

> Had the wife pound in a 10 foot ground stake.

Can I borrow her?
:-)
>
> Finally, at ground level I'd like to spit the antenna lead-in for two runs
> to two rooms/radios. Would a standard RS coax cable/tv splitter serve, or,
> would I lose signal?

Look specifically for a splitter that is labelled as passing down to 5
MHz. It will work well below 5 but thats the minimum freq used in cable
TV. Many splitters are rated for 54 Mhz on the bottom end and don't
work well at HF freqs.
Yes, you'll lose some signal but only about half an s-unit.
The other problem might be connectors unless you are using 75 ohm cable
for the whole setup.

-Bill

1431. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 18:29:43 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <rEYw8.1773$iM5.143884@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144435

Yea I'm going with the R-6 75 ohm stuff.

Do you think the "z" shape random wire fed at one end will be OK?

I was wondering if yous would catch that joke about my wife. No, she did not really put in the ground stake but she helped hold it while I did.

But I have a buddy who calls his wife "Big Foot" and "Sasquach."
pb
".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message news:3CC451DC.B496E97@netscape.net...
> Philip wrote:
> >
>
> > Had the wife pound in a 10 foot ground stake.
>
> Can I borrow her?
> :-)
> >
> > Finally, at ground level I'd like to spit the antenna lead-in for two runs
> > to two rooms/radios. Would a standard RS coax cable/tv splitter serve, or,
> > would I lose signal?
>
> Look specifically for a splitter that is labelled as passing down to 5
> MHz. It will work well below 5 but thats the minimum freq used in cable
> TV. Many splitters are rated for 54 Mhz on the bottom end and don't
> work well at HF freqs.
> Yes, you'll lose some signal but only about half an s-unit.
> The other problem might be connectors unless you are using 75 ohm cable
> for the whole setup.
>
> -Bill
>
>

1432. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:00:52 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC45DE4.B7060DFA@netscape.net>
Source record: 144436

Philip wrote:
>
> Yea I'm going with the R-6 75 ohm stuff.
>
> Do you think the "z" shape random wire fed at one end will be OK?
>
> I was wondering if yous would catch that joke about my wife. No, she did not
> really put in the ground stake but she helped hold it while I did.

Sure...the 'z' configuration shouldn't be a problem. That might be a
concern in a resonant antenna or when you want to preserve a certain
directional pattern.
Sounds like you're good to go. Enjoy it.

-Bill

1433. Re: Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:14:15 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC46107.46269DB7@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144437

George McCouch wrote:
> Does anyone know any place on the web where information is posted
> concerning the performance differences of various mobile HF antennas?
> It would be interesting to know the performance of say a 20 or 40 meter
> Hamstik vs. a Bug Catcher or Screwdriver at the same frequency. I
> understand that there are mobile antenna shootouts that measure
> the differences but have been unable to find much on the web about it.
> Of course there are a lot of variables that come into play but it would
> be interesting to see some general information.

George, I had that info on a web page that no longer exists. I'll try to
summarize it again and post it to my new web page. Briefly for 75m:
Assume bugcatcher with a large top hat is zero dB.
Screwdriver with large top hat - down about 0-2dB
No hat - down about 2-4dB
Base-loaded, no hat - down about 6-9dB
Hustler - down about 9dB
Outbacker - down about 10dB
Hamstick - down about 12dB
11.5' whip with SGC-230 tuner - down about 14dB.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1434. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:17:18 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC461BE.2BEF577D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144438

Philip wrote:
> I was wondering if yous would catch that joke about my wife. No, she did not
> really put in the ground stake but she helped hold it while I did.

Your wife trusts you enough to hold a stake while you swing at it
with a sledge hammer?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1435. Re: Cleaning Variable Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:21:46 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CC462C8.EEBB9E1E@att.net>
Source record: 144439

NOT RECOMMENDED, but it works ;

1. Wash the cap with hot soapy detergent and dry it.

2. Connect 120 vac through a current limiting resistor - a few thousand ohms - between the rotor and stator.

3. Place the cap with plates closed on an insulating surface and stand well away from it.

4. Turn on the a-c and literally burn out any remaining particles embedded in the metal.

This is the approach we used back in the mid-40's in the radio service shop where I worked while in high school to reclaim old radios that had sat in the barn for several years and had every kind of crud you can imagine in the cap plates. A little dangerous if you aren't careful, but it really worked on the tough cases. In those days, new radios were hard to come by and lots of the old junked sets were reclaimed to "make do with" until the end of WW2.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

marvin rosen wrote:
>
> Other than using a dishwasher or ultrasonic cleaner what other ways are
> there to clean very dirty variable capacitors

1436. Re: Cleaning Variable Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:22:06 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3cc451a0.91392046@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 144440

Hi Marvin

We used to dip them in a heated solution of commercial degreaser first, almost boiling if there were no fiber components, then wash them a second time in a product called 'aluma-clean', then rinse under running water, dry them in a stream of warm air, then regrease the bearings with white lithium grease.
'aluma-clean' will do absolutely nothing if the capacitor is not first degreased with a good quality commercial degreaser.
The commercial grade of 'Windex' will work fairly well also, but the store bought is almost useless, you would be better using 91% alcohol.

TTUL
Gary

1437. Re: FS: Optoelectronics Test Equipment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:24:29 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CC4636B.B5586C9E@att.net>
Source record: 144441

I have the M1 and can highly recommend it for a small portable counter - accuracy is remarkable. I keep mine running 24/7/365 to age and stabilize the crystal.

Can't use another, Craig, but wanted to weigh in on a recommendation - and your price is way low! I paid $399 for mine at Tucker's in Garland in the mid-90's.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Craig Cool wrote:
>
> Reason for selling: need money for medical bills.
>
> Xplorer LTR Test Receiver (High Speed, Nearfield Receiver)
> Serial 2053010...$495
>
> M1 Micro Handicounter (Frequency Counter) Serial 862080...$125
>
> Both units include charger, telescoping antenna, owners manual, and original
> box. Used approximately 2 hours to test 2-way radios and then put away in
> closet.
>
> Both units are in absolute mint condition. In fact, you might as well call
> them brand new. I would like to sell these to someone who can use them.
> Pricing includes shipping via insured USPS Priority Mail to your front door.
> I am located in Plano, Texas.
>
> Please email for further details. Thank you.
>
> Craig Cool cool1986@earthlink.net

1438. FA: ANTENEX 800 Low Profile Phantom Antenna - NIB - No Reserve - Motorola Style Mount

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:24:52 UTC
From: drew_x3110@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <81bb9d0d.0204221124.49415b9f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144442

ONE, NEW, ANTENEX brand, Phantom model, 3db gain, 806-866 MHz, “Transit” style, low visibility, 800 MHz Antenna. Antenex part number TRA8063. It is NEW in the bag. This antenna mounts to a standard MOTOROLA style mount (NOT INCLUDED IN THIS AUCTION). I have been using this style antenna for my personal equipment and I am very happy with the results. Great for low-profile or unmarked vehicles!

Thanks for looking!

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1348138001

1439. Re: GAP Antenna (Titan)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:26:23 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CC463DD.8641F2B5@att.net>
Source record: 144443

Your question is readily answered:

Yes, I can advise you.

No, there is no such thing as "the ultimate" anything, much less an
antenna.

Not trying to be sarcastic, but maybe you could reword your request for
more specific information?

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Shaharudin Ali wrote:
>
> Can anyone advise me if this is the ultimate HF all band vertical?

1440. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:27:59 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CC4643E.66B688B0@att.net>
Source record: 144444
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Robert, if you are interested in noise blankers, please refer to my recent posting in the Archives.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Robert John wrote:
>
> From my experience, Icom don't make noise blanker!

1441. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:42:58 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204221142.651ae368@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144445

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CC06EA5.E6EDAC65@IEEE.org>...
> ".Bill :-)" wrote:
> > ... I find a gripe with saying a
> > tuner is NOT worthwhile with the modern league of radios that really do
> > have 50 ohm inputs.
>
> On HF, a tuner doesn't appreciably change the S/N ratio and a good
> receiver has a very broad dynamic range. What good does a tuner do
> on receive?

It could reduce images in some lower priced radios. A preselector
would also. Probably better. Otherwise, not much else that I can see
for just casual receiving. I think there is a difference to the SWL in
EU compared to one is NA.
They have it rougher in general as far as overload problems than we
do. If I have any problems here, it would be problems from local
AM-BC's. And they aren't a problem if I use one of my better
receivers. And it just happens that my better receivers have
preselectors built into them. IE: drakes, and TS-830.
My 706g deals with strong AM-BC levels fairly poorly in comparison.
But if I stick my tuner inline on that radio when I have images," say
on 160m" presto! it's gone. So in my case, a 989c tuner is doing a
fairly decent job of being a "preselector" for the 706. You can then
tune the same freq on my 830 with no tuner and hear nothing but
static. Same for the old drake r4. MK

1442. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:46:57 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <RMZw8.1974$iM5.154413@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144446

Ha! Yea she's actually a great sport. Hey check out this link. Looks like it could be divorce aussie style...

http://abcnews.go.com/wire/World/ap20020422_218.html

--
pb
"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CC461BE.2BEF577D@IEEE.org...
> Philip wrote:
> > I was wondering if yous would catch that joke about my wife. No, she did not
> > really put in the ground stake but she helped hold it while I did.
>
> Your wife trusts you enough to hold a stake while you swing at it
> with a sledge hammer?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----
>

1443. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:49:19 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3PZw8.1982$iM5.154574@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144447

Thanks again Bill. BTW the splitter goes down to 5 Mhz soooo, see if I rig the other fittings onto the R-6 in order to use the "T". Where there's a will there's a way...

--
pb
".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message news:3CC45DE4.B7060DFA@netscape.net...
> Philip wrote:
> >
> > Yea I'm going with the R-6 75 ohm stuff.
> >
> > Do you think the "z" shape random wire fed at one end will be OK?
> >
> > I was wondering if yous would catch that joke about my wife. No, she did not
> > really put in the ground stake but she helped hold it while I did.
>
> Sure...the 'z' configuration shouldn't be a problem. That might be a
> concern in a resonant antenna or when you want to preserve a certain
> directional pattern.
> Sounds like you're good to go. Enjoy it.
>
> -Bill
>
>

1444. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 19:49:23 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aa1pg3bbi1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144448

```
> Your wife trusts you enough to hold a stake while you swing at it
> with a sledge hammer?
============================

She takes sensible precautions. She says "When I nod my head - hit it ! ".
```

1445. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 20:37:39 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC47489.C5C5C15A@icok.net>
Source record: 144449

Phillip,
The antenna, etc, should work fine, but forget about
that for a minute. How did you ever get your wife to
put in the ground stake??
'Doc

1446. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 21:01:56 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <8T_w8.2164$iM5.164773@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144450

Just joking but she held it for me. Do you beleive it that 10 feet ground
stakes are the code for my town? I thought I'd never get it in.

--
pb
"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CC47489.C5C5C15A@icok.net...
> Phillip,
> The antenna, etc, should work fine, but forget about
> that for a minute. How did you ever get your wife to
> put in the ground stake??
> 'Doc

1447. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 21:32:59 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <4809cugtgv3s7ni0850g5n4rkp6b1k3e8j@4ax.com>
Source record: 144451

On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 17:03:29 GMT, "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

>
>I figured out a way to string more antenna wire and should have about 75
>feet of wire strrung in an elongated "Z" pattern fed from one end. Actually
>the branches at each end are at rigth angles to the main run. Does anyone
>see a problem with such a pattern?

Hi Philip,

I see a lost advantage (for more wire).

If by the pattern described you have four anchor points, then you
could put up a loop (you might want to consider an open loop too).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1448. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 21:54:26 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CC48692.4F1F5F50@eznec.com>
Source record: 144453

"David G. Nagel" wrote:
>
> I use the antenna for my amateur and non amateur radio communications.
> It provides for quick band switching and only uses one coax cable and
> one set of suspension ropes. The down side of the antenna is that it is
> only 12% or so efficient when compared to a cut and tunes dipole antenna
> DEDICATED to a given sub band. This amounts to one or two s-units
> depending on your receiver and it's calibration.
> . . .

Dropping the efficiency from 100% to 12% would take an S-7 signal down to below S-3 (or from S-9 to just above S-6) on my Icom 730. There is no calibration for this on my receiver or on any other commercial amateur receivers I'm aware of (except Reg's, which does have adjustments for S-meter sensitivity and linearity).

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1449. 6/2/440/1.2 Mobile Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 22:00:28 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <0K%w8.107805$CH1.93925@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 144454

What is the best commercial made mobile antenna for 6M 2M 440mHz 1.GHz?

1450. Re: noise blanker improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 22:23:33 UTC
From: J Yazel <jyazel@nls.net>
Message-ID: <7939cukp7odta867klj9m9ku0s7jud2ikc@4ax.com>
Source record: 144452
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 19:27:59 GMT, "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net> wrote:

>Robert, if you are interested in noise blankers, please refer to my recent
>posting in the Archives.
>
>73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
>Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
>Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
>QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
>Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437
> --

Hi George,

I'm not familiar with the "Archives".

How do I access them?

Thanks.

Jack W8RAG

1451. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 22:27:13 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <570x8.2386$iM5.180227@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144455

Just finished stringing the "z." Don't radio wavwes fly in "z" formations?
zzzzzzzzz

I considered the loop but passed it up. The "z" wire is up in the attic up
running along the ridge beam with the two branch ends going down to the
eaves on about a 30 degree slope between the rafters.

Too much ducting, wires and piping up there to do much more.

--
pb
"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:4809cugtgv3s7ni0850g5n4rkp6b1k3e8j@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 17:03:29 GMT, "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
> >
> >I figured out a way to string more antenna wire and should have about 75
> >feet of wire strrung in an elongated "Z" pattern fed from one end.
Actually
> >the branches at each end are at rigth angles to the main run. Does anyone
> >see a problem with such a pattern?
>
> Hi Philip,
>
> I see a lost advantage (for more wire).
>
> If by the pattern described you have four anchor points, then you
> could put up a loop (you might want to consider an open loop too).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

1452. Re: Endfed wire aerial for 136kHz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 22:57:22 UTC
From: Alan Melia <Alan.Melia@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aa24gi$9u9$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144456

So far all the replies have been a little 'theoretical'. I suggest for some real 'experienced' guidance garnered from people who actually work 136kHz, and measure the ground loss on real amateur sized LF systems, try
http://www.qsl.net/on7yd/137khz.htm
and click on antennas
There is also a fine reference to many other practical 137 project web sites.
In a rocky landscape like Jan-Martin's a spike in the sea is not going to do a lot of good, although it will be better than one in the land. Low ground loss has to be achieved by using a lot of capacitive top-load and covering as much ground as possible. Then counterpoise wires under the aerial may help. (or they may make little difference) These notes are based on measurements done at EI0CF at Malin on the rocky north coast of Ireland.

cheers de Alan G3NYK

J M Noeding wrote in message <3cc2f7d7.159988417@news.online.no>...
>consider to try a sloping wire aerial on 136kHz band, the suggested
>wire is 150m (500ft) long and the highest point is 50m (160ft) asl,
>will use a ground electrode in the sea
>Average height above ground is 10m (33ft), and wire diameter is 3mm
>
>What sort of impedance may I expect at the lower end?
>
>Have downloaded the program endfeed.exe, but I don't know what sort
>of, or amount of radials equal a ground rod in salt water
>
>73
>Jan-Martin
>LA8AK
>--
>remove ,xnd to reply

1453. Re: Alpha Delta Antenna Switch Question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 23:20:08 UTC
From: Don Miller <brazzos@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <aa25c6$b8l$1@iac5.navix.net>
Source record: 144457

I have that ant switch and the supporting documents. I will scan and post both sides if anyone is interested. I use Visoneer One Touch Scanner and you will need to use the Scan Viewer program that I will send in order to open up the file and read. I use Norton 2002 virus protection incoming and outgoing.

In short the documents state quote, "When the knob points to the center (ground) switch position, all antenna circuits are internally disconnected and grounded. The active position circuit is continuously protected by the Model D-4 Arc Plug Cartridge Pill" enquote. Document also states:

VSWR dB Loss
30 MHZ <1.1:1 .1dB
150 MHZ <1.3:1 .15dB
450 MHZ <1.4:1 .5dB

Hope this helps somewhat,

Don Miller
WN8IIJ ARRL,EAA,NRA,AOPA,LE,FF,EMT and a bunch of other stuff that keeps me busy and the wife off-guard :-)

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message news:9uc6cuontdh7dqvchtjph6rndkbb8driss@4ax.com...
> On 21 Apr 2002 11:23:42 GMT, eccraigjr@cs.comnospam (Bert Craig)
> wrote:
>
> >>If the unused terminals are shorted
> >>and you 'forget' to switch in the correct transmitter,
> >>you'll operate into a short. Not good. If the unused
> >>terminals are not shorted and you make the same mistake,
> >>you take the chance of transmitting into one of the
> >>un-selected transmitters. Transmitter make very poor
> >>loads, they tend to make sparks and noises.
> >> You can switch transmitter, but you have to be very
> >>careful...
> >> - 'Doc
> >
> >Thanks Doc,
> >
> >But I don't understand how I'd transmit into another transmitter.
> >
> >Ant. 1 Ant. 2 Ant. 3 Ant. 4 Dummy Load
> > | | | | |
> >---
> >| Antenna Tuner |

> >---
> > |
> > LPF
> > |
> >---
> >| Alpha Delta 4 Position Switch |
> >---
> > | | | |
> >HF Rig 1 HF Rig 2 HF Rig 3 HF Rig 4
> >
> >Hope this diagram remains intact when I post it.
> >
> >73 de Bert
> >WA2SI
>
> Hi Bert,
>
> Your configuration appears to be classic in its layout. The warnings
> are not very meaningful given the world of opportunity to have a
> switch in the wrong position for even a perfect situation (which would
> make for a VERY expensive solution in switching and loading);
> afterall, open, short, grounded, or not is of no consequence as all
> present an issue when you PTT the wrong mike. This is not so much a
> technical issue as an operational one (we can all make a mistake -
> even talking into the wrong side of the mike).
>
> Of technical interest is: does the switch support all frequencies?
> Another technical mark would be: what is the isolation between ports?
> These are the more compelling issues beyond accidents. Why? Because
> even if your operating technique is perfect, the switch may be frying
> your equipment or itself if by specification it does not support what
> you are trying to do. My guess is that given the vendor and holding
> it to HF across the board, you will have little trouble (but watch
> which mike you pick up to respond).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1454. Re: fibreglass poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-22 23:55:11 UTC
From: "James L. Hudson" <jlhudson@ev1.net>
Message-ID: <3CC4A2DF.9EEF3EE2@ev1.net>
Source record: 144458

Check with your local high school or college track coach. Kids break pole vaulting poles all the time and they usually get thrown away.

Jim

david wrote:

> uk only please
> can anybody give me advice on where to buy fibreglass poles, preferably
> solid, that I can use to make a vertical antenna
> thanks
> david

1455. Re: GAP Antenna (Titan)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 00:04:27 UTC
From: Marvin Born <mborn@k8xu.com>
Message-ID: <3CC4A50B.A0E71E11@k8xu.com>
Source record: 144459

You might consider the Hygain HI- Tower to be one of the ultimate HF verticals.

Shaharudin Ali wrote:

> Can anyone advise me if this is the ultimate HF all band vertical?

1456. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 00:10:06 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <yD1x8.267538$Yv2.68859@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 144460

The "Z" shape will be fine. The previous post about using a "T" instead of the splitter sounds good. As long as you are not using two receivers at once that should work well and no splitter loss.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message news:rEYw8.1773$iM5.143884@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Yea I'm going with the R-6 75 ohm stuff.
>
> Do you think the "z" shape random wire fed at one end will be OK?
>
> I was wondering if yous would catch that joke about my wife. No, she did not
> really put in the ground stake but she helped hold it while I did.
>
> But I have a buddy who calls his wife "Big Foot" and "Sasquach."
> pb
> ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
> news:3CC451DC.B496E97@netscape.net...
> > Philip wrote:
> > >
> >
> > > Had the wife pound in a 10 foot ground stake.
> >
> > Can I borrow her?
> > :-)
> > >
> > > Finally, at ground level I'd like to spit the antenna lead-in for two
> runs
> > > to two rooms/radios. Would a standard RS coax cable/tv splitter serve,
> or,
> > > would I lose signal?
> >
> > Look specifically for a splitter that is labelled as passing down to 5
> > MHz. It will work well below 5 but thats the minimum freq used in cable
> > TV. Many splitters are rated for 54 Mhz on the bottom end and don't
> > work well at HF freqs.
> > Yes, you'll lose some signal but only about half an s-unit.
> > The other problem might be connectors unless you are using 75 ohm cable
> > for the whole setup.
> >
> > -Bill

> >
> >
>
>

1457. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 00:11:17 UTC
From: Robert Haviland <bobh@iag.net>
Message-ID: <FE1x8.2660$iM5.197960@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144461
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

If you are working at 40 meters or lower, the ferrite from TV sweep and
h-oscillator works well. You can often get it by asking.
bob w4mb

1458. Re: 6/2/440/1.2 Mobile Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 00:23:43 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <76fEPPsHxDm=bPDQCyEp4IkoVRoK@4ax.com>
Source record: 144462

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote:

>What is the best commercial made mobile antenna for 6M 2M 440mHz 1.GHz?

A better question might be whether such a critter exists.

Put a RadioShack discone on your jeep.

Bob
k5qwg
>

1459. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 00:38:23 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC4ACFF.44D2D7C7@netscape.net>
Source record: 144463

CW wrote:
>
> The "Z" shape will be fine. The previous post about using a "T" instead of
> the splitter sounds good. As long as you are not using two receivers at once
> that should work well and no splitter loss.
> --
> CW
> KC7NOD

Somebody help me here. Why would connecting two receivers via a T have
no loss? I can understand if only one of the rcvrs is connected but if
they both remain connected won't the voltage still divide consistent
with the load present on each line?
-Bill WX4A

>
> "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:rEYw8.1773$iM5.143884@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > Yea I'm going with the R-6 75 ohm stuff.
> >
> > Do you think the "z" shape random wire fed at one end will be OK?
> >
> > I was wondering if yous would catch that joke about my wife. No, she did
> not
> > really put in the ground stake but she helped hold it while I did.
> >
> > But I have a buddy who calls his wife "Big Foot" and "Sasquach."
> > pb
> > ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
> > news:3CC451DC.B496E97@netscape.net...
> > > Philip wrote:
> > > >
> > >
> > > > Had the wife pound in a 10 foot ground stake.
> > >
> > > Can I borrow her?
> > > :-)
> > > >
> > > > Finally, at ground level I'd like to spit the antenna lead-in for two
> > runs
> > > > to two rooms/radios. Would a standard RS coax cable/tv splitter serve,
> > or,
> > > > would I lose signal?
> > >
> > > Look specifically for a splitter that is labelled as passing down to 5

> > > MHz. It will work well below 5 but thats the minimum freq used in cable
> > > TV. Many splitters are rated for 54 Mhz on the bottom end and don't
> > > work well at HF freqs.
> > > Yes, you'll lose some signal but only about half an s-unit.
> > > The other problem might be connectors unless you are using 75 ohm cable
> > > for the whole setup.
> > >
> > > -Bill
> > >
> > >
> >
> >

1460. Re: Endfed wire aerial for 136kHz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 00:52:09 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aa2b7o$fe6$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144465

After further thought and refreshing my memory on operation of these programs I make the further comments -

At 136 KHz neither programs TANT136 or ENDFEED will precisely model your proposed 150 metre sloping wire from salt-sea level to a height of 50 metres.

TANT136 models a centre-fed dipole connected as a T-antenna and caters only for a "very good soil" with a resistivity of around 30 ohm-metres which is much higher than salt sea water of about 0.22 ohm-metres. But it also makes an allowance for "other ground losses" due to vegetation, bushes and perhaps trees, on the soil surface which cannot be set to zero as would apply to the surface of sea water. Although this vegetation loss is small it has a very significant effect when the extremely low 'ground electrode' loss in sea water is concerned.

ENDFEED models an inverted-L (the equivalent dimensions of which can be estimated from a sloper). The electrode system of this program does allow for immersion in salt sea water. Unfortunately the program utilises a T or an L matching network which has very different loss characteristics from a very large, simple, loading coil as is used at 136 KHz for which Q and efficiency can be adequately calculated.

With such a long 150m sloping antenna wire the antenna wire loss will be of the same order as the wire loss in a large loading coil. The same current flows through both components of the system.

Nevertheless, because the ground electrode and "other" ground losses can be considered zero in salt sea water, between one program and the other some useful radiating efficiency estimates might be obtained. With a large loading coil, 70 cms long by 40 cms diameter, a crude radiating efficiency of 10 percent is possible. This would allow you get around Europe with a Tx power of 100 watts. Whereas above an ordinary sort of soil several hundred, perhaps a kilowatt could be needed. Please let us know what happens.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

1461. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 00:53:15 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cc4b112.39447245@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 144467

On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 14:54:26 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>"David G. Nagel" wrote:
>>
>> I use the antenna for my amateur and non amateur radio communications.
>> It provides for quick band switching and only uses one coax cable and
>> one set of suspension ropes. The down side of the antenna is that it is
>> only 12% or so efficient when compared to a cut and tunes dipole antenna
>> DEDICATED to a given sub band. This amounts to one or two s-units
>> depending on your receiver and it's calibration.
>> . . .
>
>Dropping the efficiency from 100% to 12% would take an S-7 signal down
>to below S-3 (or from S-9 to just above S-6) on my Icom 730. There is no
>calibration for this on my receiver or on any other commercial amateur
>receivers I'm aware of (except Reg's, which does have adjustments for
>S-meter sensitivity and linearity).
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL

On my Kenwood TS430 there is about 4 db per S unit that I measured.
On the Collins S- line
receivers it is about 6 db per S unit.

Another way to look at it: That kind of antenna efficiency is like
going from nearly 1000 watts
out to 100 watts out. Or nearly 100 watts down to 10 watts.

73
Gary k4FMX

1462. Re: Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 00:55:47 UTC
From: George McCouch <geomac@hopkinsville.net>
Message-ID: <geomac-A8E5ED.19554722042002@news.uswest.net>
Source record: 144464

In article <3CC46107.46269DB7@IEEE.org>, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

> George McCouch wrote:
> > Does anyone know any place on the web where information is posted
> > concerning the performance differences of various mobile HF antennas?
> > It would be interesting to know the performance of say a 20 or 40 meter
> > Hamstik vs. a Bug Catcher or Screwdriver at the same frequency. I
> > understand that there are mobile antenna shootouts that measure
> > the differences but have been unable to find much on the web about it.
> > Of course there are a lot of variables that come into play but it would
> > be interesting to see some general information.
>
> George, I had that info on a web page that no longer exists. I'll try to
> summarize it again and post it to my new web page. Briefly for 75m:
> Assume bugcatcher with a large top hat is zero dB.
> Screwdriver with large top hat - down about 0-2dB
> No hat - down about 2-4dB
> Base-loaded, no hat - down about 6-9dB
> Hustler - down about 9dB
> Outbacker - down about 10dB
> Hamstick - down about 12dB
> 11.5' whip with SGC-230 tuner - down about 14dB.

Thanks Cecil,

This is the kind of stuff I was looking for. 75 meters is the critical
band for mobile antenna performance. It is interesting to note that
going from a Hustler or Hamstick to a Bugcatcher is about the
same as adding a linear with a KW output. I assume that the differences
become less as frequency increases but a Bugcatcher on 40 would still be
a worthwhile perfromance increase over a Hustler or Hamstick.

73
George
W3GEO

1463. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 00:59:10 UTC
From: Terry Bullett <tbullett@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CC4B1DE.B4DF40F7@charter.net>
Source record: 144466
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

I use N type connectors exclusively in my HF work. I also prefer crimp type connectors, vice the solder variety.
While it is possible to get a better solder job than a crimp job, it takes less skill
to do a decent job with a crimp tool. I've seen way too many hack jobs on solder connectors to begin to count 'em. And believe me it's a hell of alot easier to replace a crimp connector when it's still pitch dark at noon, there's a 20 knot wind and the temp is dropping below -40. This makes you glad you shelled out the extra bucks for a crimp tool instead of a propane soldering iron!

As for RG-9913, it is lower loss and cheap, but BEWARE
- It's easier to cause physical damage on this cable
- Water gets into the cable through the connector, penetrates the spiral dielectric
and turns the last meter of the cable into a gelatinous dummy load. A tiny bit of silicone RTV at the end will prevent this headache.
- Of course it needs a different type of connector than RG213

Terry

redmondj wrote:
>
> I see a lot of responses to the UHF-N question and I'll add my $.02.
>
> UHF connectors were designed when UHF was considered to be anything
> about 30 MHz. Currently the connectors come with a wide variation in
> quality. If you are determined to use an UHF connector get ones with
> teflon dielectric. I have seen them with nylon dielectric which will
> melt with moderate power at even 2M. Nylon is very lossy but is cheap
> compared to teflon. I find that it takes longer to properly assemble
> an UHF connector than an N. There is one solder connection on the N and
> two wrenches are required to finish the assembly. The N connector will
> have good dielectric material unless you are able to find a really off
> brand source.
>
> The other thing you need to consider is the loss of LMR400. If you are
> planning a run over 50 feet you might consider something like 9913.
>
> 73, Alan - K6RFK
>
> JEEPMON wrote:
>

> >I am putting up a Diamond dual band vertical antenna. It will be for 2m and
> >70cm with about 60 feet of LMR400 coax never run underground.
> >My problem is should I buy the antenna with the UHF or the N connector? What
> >are the pro's and con's to both? Is a UHF the same as a PL259?
> >And if one connector is better than the other then why is there any choice?
> >Also I have experience in soldering up PL259's but no experience with N
> >connectors. Are they hard to solder up to coax?
> >
> >

--
Terry Bullett terry@bullett.net
"Those who do not understand unix are condemned to reinvent it, poorly."
- H. Spencer

1464. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 01:12:23 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cc4b58c.40593647@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 144369

On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 20:38:23 -0400, ".Bill :-)"
<TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:

>CW wrote:
>>
>> The "Z" shape will be fine. The previous post about using a "T" instead of
>> the splitter sounds good. As long as you are not using two receivers at once
>> that should work well and no splitter loss.
>> --
>> CW
>> KC7NOD
>
>Somebody help me here. Why would connecting two receivers via a T have
>no loss? I can understand if only one of the rcvrs is connected but if
>they both remain connected won't the voltage still divide consistent
>with the load present on each line?
>-Bill WX4A
>
>>

Actually there will probably be a lot less loss if you use a splitter.
A splitter has 3.5 db of loss
each way but it isolates each receiver from the other. With the
splitter, hooking up or
disconnecting the second receiver will not be noticeable on the first.

What happens if you use a T connection is that one receivers coils
will load the other receivers
coils down. It is usually worse than just the amount of energy that is
shared with the other
receiver. It also depends on the length of the cable to the other
receiver and the frequency you
are trying to use. Some frequencies it may be fine on and others very
bad. The coils in one
receiver can make the impedance at the other end of the connected
cable at the T look like a
short circuit and rob most of the energy for the opposite receiver.
Even if the cable from the T
is left unconnected at the second receiver, if the length is close to
a quarter wave length then the
end of the cable at the T will look like a short circuit.

This becomes very apparent if you have ever had two receivers that
have tunable pre selectors
or front ends, hooked to the same antenna line with a T . When you

tune the pre selector of
one receiver you can see the signal drop markedly in the other at
certain settings.

73
Gary K4FMX

>

1465. Re: This guy is trying to steal my mates wife. 7591

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 01:13:38 UTC
From: Tom Currie <N4AOF@iglou.com>
Message-ID: <3CC4B542.D7202C8@iglou.com>
Source record: 144468

mcleanaj wrote:
>
> Peter,
> My advice to you is to butt out of it, you will end up the bad guy.. let
> your mate work out his own problems, and remember there are two side sto
> every argument.
>
> <peter.west@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:POGw8.61345$51.504221@wards...
> > This guy is trying to steal my mates wife.

He already IS the bad guy -- his massively cross-posted off-topic is abuse in the vast majority of the newsgroups where this worthless scum posted it.

The attempt to incite people to harass someone (even if the reason is real, which I doubt) is still a criminal offense in most jurisdictions. Hopefully someone will have copied the original post with complete headers and provided it to the victim so he can bring criminal charges for harassment against the poster.

The full headers of the original post will also identify the internet account used to send the spam and should cost this scum his account.

1466. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 01:30:05 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <xO2x8.2814$iM5.213118@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144370

Looks like a switcher would be a better way to go; Either one or the other
receiver on the feed at one time.

--
pb
"Gary Schafer" <gaschafer@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:3cc4b58c.40593647@netnews.attbi.com...
> On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 20:38:23 -0400, ".Bill :-)"
> <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:
>
> >CW wrote:
> >>
> >> The "Z" shape will be fine. The previous post about using a "T" instead
of
> >> the splitter sounds good. As long as you are not using two receivers at
once
> >> that should work well and no splitter loss.
> >> --
> >> CW
> >> KC7NOD
> >
> >Somebody help me here. Why would connecting two receivers via a T have
> >no loss? I can understand if only one of the rcvrs is connected but if
> >they both remain connected won't the voltage still divide consistent
> >with the load present on each line?
> >-Bill WX4A
> >
> >>
>
> Actually there will probably be a lot less loss if you use a splitter.
> A splitter has 3.5 db of loss
> each way but it isolates each receiver from the other. With the
> splitter, hooking up or
> disconnecting the second receiver will not be noticeable on the first.
>
> What happens if you use a T connection is that one receivers coils
> will load the other receivers
> coils down. It is usually worse than just the amount of energy that is
> shared with the other
> receiver. It also depends on the length of the cable to the other
> receiver and the frequency you
> are trying to use. Some frequencies it may be fine on and others very
> bad. The coils in one
> receiver can make the impedance at the other end of the connected

> cable at the T look like a
> short circuit and rob most of the energy for the opposite receiver.
> Even if the cable from the T
> is left unconnected at the second receiver, if the length is close to
> a quarter wave length then the
> end of the cable at the T will look like a short circuit.
>
> This becomes very apparent if you have ever had two receivers that
> have tunable pre selectors
> or front ends, hooked to the same antenna line with a T . When you
> tune the pre selector of
> one receiver you can see the signal drop markedly in the other at
> certain settings.
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX
>
>
>
>
>
>
> >
>

1467. Re: Endfed wire aerial for 136kHz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 01:30:56 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20529-3CC4B950-207@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144373

Alan Melia wrote:
"So far all the replies have been a little theoretical."

Sometimes practical guidance is sought. More often the question asked can best be answered by relating or referring to theory.

I don`t claim to be an LF radio expert, but I have installed an LF aircraft beacon on the island of Tierra del Fuego. Everything worked as planned the first time, so I didn`t learn much from my mistakes.

I quoted Ed Laport who knew the theory forward and backward. He also knew the practice of radio engineering as well as almost anyone. Ed was Chief Engineer of RCA International and in that position was responsible for countless radio installations of almost every imaginable type the world over. I`ve visited with Ed and I was impressed with his mastery of the radio business.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1468. Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 01:41:25 UTC
From: joel <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <vZ2x8.11103$Bh.3689680965@twister2.starband.net>
Source record: 144372

I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but what about other oil.. Cooking for example?

Joe (AG4QC)

1469. What was cost of Cushcraft AP8A vertical?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 01:41:59 UTC
From: Michael Herron <Hurricane145@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <HZ2x8.45285$QC1.3186100@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144371

Can anyone tell me the retail cost of the Cushcraft AP8A 8 band vertical?
Also I would like to know approx. when it was discontinued (if it was), as I
don't see it
in the online catalogs, HRO etc. Thanks, Mike K7MH.

1470. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 01:49:32 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aa2ejb$k3u$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144374

Roy, in the presence of NO information whatsoever, any S-meter reading, however uncertain its calibration may be, provides a great amount of very useful information. Radio amateurs use them all the time.

The USA System of Measurements cannot be allowed to be overturned just because YOU have no confidence in YOUR favourite pre-WW2 S-meter.

PS. My modern Japanese Icom Ham receivers have simple sensitivity and linearity pre-sets. If your own receiver's S-meter
is not so equipped then attach some sticky paper to the meter glass, connect your calibrated signal generator + attenuator and use a fine marker pen.
But I'm sure you already know about such things. ;o)
--
Regards, Reg G4FGQ.

1471. Re: What was cost of Cushcraft AP8A vertical?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 01:55:00 UTC
From: CJ <ceo@symantec.com>
Message-ID: <uc9fobubne232@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144376

Here is a snippet of text off the Bencher site..
at this URL: http://www.bencher.com/notice.html

Important Notice
In an undated letter to their dealers, but received the week of October
9th, 2000, Cushcraft Corporation, maker of Cushcraft verticals,
announced among other things:

"Also please note to your customers that parts for the following older
obsolete antennas are no longer available: AP8, AP8A, R4, R5 & R7"

--
73 / DX
Charles - AB7SL
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

1472. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 01:55:07 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CC4BEFB.C16C87E8@eznec.com>
Source record: 144375

Yep, 12% efficiency means a drop of 9.2 dB. And that's a number that doesn't depend on your S meter calibration.

I personally think the B&W antennas are a good thing -- they introduce people to the challenge of QRP operation.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Gary Schafer wrote:
>
> On my Kenwood TS430 there is about 4 db per S unit that I measured.
> On the Collins S- line
> receivers it is about 6 db per S unit.
>
> Another way to look at it: That kind of antenna efficiency is like
> going from nearly 1000 watts
> out to 100 watts out. Or nearly 100 watts down to 10 watts.
>
> 73
> Gary k4FMX

1473. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 02:03:14 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC4C0E2.AC1AD78F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144377

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I personally think the B&W antennas are a good thing -- they introduce
> people to the challenge of QRP operation.

Sorta like Hamsticks on 75m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1474. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 02:10:40 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <zo3x8.34764$CH.6557@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144378

Correction. I just reread the original post. I was under the impression that he was using one radio at a time. Using two radios, yes, it would divide and would be better off with the splitter.
".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message news:3CC4ACFF.44D2D7C7@netscape.net...
> CW wrote:
> >
> > The "Z" shape will be fine. The previous post about using a "T" instead of
> > the splitter sounds good. As long as you are not using two receivers at once
> > that should work well and no splitter loss.
> > --
> > CW
> > KC7NOD
>
> Somebody help me here. Why would connecting two receivers via a T have
> no loss? I can understand if only one of the rcvrs is connected but if
> they both remain connected won't the voltage still divide consistent
> with the load present on each line?
> -Bill WX4A
>
>

1475. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 02:11:30 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC4C2CC.66713FDD@optonline.net>
Source record: 144379

PCB-free transformer oil is usual, but I have seen automatic
transmission fluid suggested -- I don't recall whether Dexron or ATF, or
if it matters at all.

Don't know for sure, but my guess is that cooking oil wouldn't work.

-=-
Alan

joel wrote:
>
> I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but
> what about other oil.. Cooking for example?

1476. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 02:23:20 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <aa2gio$it9$0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 144380

On Tue, 23 Apr 2002 02:11:30 GMT, Alan Beagley wrote:
> PCB-free transformer oil is usual, but I have seen automatic
> transmission fluid suggested -- I don't recall whether Dexron or ATF, or
> if it matters at all.
>
> Don't know for sure, but my guess is that cooking oil wouldn't work.

Mineral oil is also suggested. Cheaper at a feed store than your local
pharmacy.

Bob, N7XY

1477. Re: Ultra broadband aerials

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 03:01:20 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20529-3CC4CE80-222@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144382

I wrote:
"A rhombic has a 2 to 1 frequency range."

The omitted gain figure is given by Bailey as 14.5 db or less over a dipole. This is quite ordinary gain for a rhombic, but this rhombic is small, as rhombics are usually 4 or 5 wavelengths on a side. This is the gain at the design frequency. At the 3 db down frequency, 11.5 db gain isn`t too bad.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1478. Re: Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 03:18:52 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <fq4x8.12096$tt4.602944@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144387

You are durn tootin' that a large bugcatcher would be worth it on 40. I have a 3" screwdriver that I wish I could get into a shootout just to see where it falls in compari-
son to a #640 Bugcatcher. One thing to consider in actual practice: Because a bugcatcher
is so high Q and, consequently, narrow banded AND fixed-tuned, a screwdriver of comparable size (or even smaller) may actually out-perform it simply because of its ability
to be adjusted for current conditions. IOW, when the Bugcatcher encounters anomolies
that detune it (other vehicles, wires, towers, etc), there is no way to adjust for the situation.
With the screwdriver, a little tap on the up/down control can bring the antenna right back into resonance despite the anomoly. You might talk the XYL into crawling out onto the
trunk and moving the tap at 70 MPH?? NOT! LOL!

73
Jerry
K4KWH
www.qsl.net/k4kwh
George McCouch <geomac@hopkinsville.net> wrote in message news:geomac-A8E5ED.19554722042002@news.uswest.net...
> In article <3CC46107.46269DB7@IEEE.org>, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> wrote:
>
> > George McCouch wrote:
> > > Does anyone know any place on the web where information is posted
> > > concerning the performance differences of various mobile HF antennas?
> > > It would be interesting to know the performance of say a 20 or 40 meter
> > > Hamstik vs. a Bug Catcher or Screwdriver at the same frequency. I
> > > understand that there are mobile antenna shootouts that measure
> > > the differences but have been unable to find much on the web about it.
> > > Of course there are a lot of variables that come into play but it would
> > > be interesting to see some general information.
> >
> > George, I had that info on a web page that no longer exists. I'll try to
> > summarize it again and post it to my new web page. Briefly for 75m:
> > Assume bugcatcher with a large top hat is zero dB.
> > Screwdriver with large top hat - down about 0-2dB
> > No hat - down about 2-4dB
> > Base-loaded, no hat - down about 6-9dB

> > Hustler - down about 9dB
> > Outbacker - down about 10dB
> > Hamstick - down about 12dB
> > 11.5' whip with SGC-230 tuner - down about 14dB.
>
> Thanks Cecil,
>
> This is the kind of stuff I was looking for. 75 meters is the critical
> band for mobile antenna performance. It is interesting to note that
> going from a Hustler or Hamstick to a Bugcatcher is about the
> same as adding a linear with a KW output. I assume that the differences
> become less as frequency increases but a Bugcatcher on 40 would still be
> a worthwhile perfromance increase over a Hustler or Hamstick.
>
> 73
> George
> W3GEO

1479. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 03:28:52 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3cc4d472$0$3328$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 144383

Yup. SWR works both ways Xmit and Receive. If you burn excess energy in the resistor on transmit you will burn excess energy in the resistor on receive. You just have less energy on receive but you loose the same percentage either way.

I have never said the B&W antenna was anything other than the antenna that does the job I need it for.

Dave WD9BDZ

".Bill :-)" wrote:
>
> "David G. Nagel" wrote:
>
> > BTW: The way the antenna works is to burn the RF energy that would be
> > reflected in the resistor. This makes the RF power output
> > transistors/tubes think that they are looking at a cut and tunes
> > antenna.
>
> Sorry I'm yanking your chain but maybe you could expound on how not only
> reflected but the desired received or transmitted signal is equally
> 'burnt' off and how those big bux spent vs effort of making your own
> efficient antenna might be beneficial in hamming?
> A $200 antenna should perform as well as 'keeping the neighbors happy'.
> -Bill WX4A
>
> .
> >
> > BBTW: You will be told that you can make a cut and tuned dipole antenna
> > for a couple of bucks. True, but an antenna tuner will cost several
> > hundred or more.
> >
> > Finally, listen to the advice given to you, sort the wheat from the
> > chaff,
> > and use the antenna that serves you best, be it the B&W or a dipole or a
> > beams or a vertical.
> >
> > I have responded to others about this antenna in the past and have
> > received many and varied responses in support and against.
> >
> > Dave WD9BDZ
> >
> > mike ferraro wrote:
> > >
> > > Has anyone had any experience with this antenna?....they claim that the

> > > antenna will cover all frequencies between 1.8 to 30mhz with an swr no
> > > higher than 2:1 across the entire range. Sounds good but at around $200 I
> > > would like to investigate! de Mike K6ZSR

1480. Re: ANTENNA?? Go figure!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 03:31:32 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <UD4x8.12365$tt4.597333@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144388

Ken Luther <sparkzz@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:SR3x8.18573$EK.599743@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> Hello,
>
> Here's a good story.
> A few years back I took down my outside 32 foot high ladder line dipole.
> (So I'm stupid, ok.)
>
> I was in a hurry to get another dipole up to try out my ebay-bought
> Knwd520s.
> I have a 2 story house, with about a 6 foot peaked roof.
>
> I also have NO tuner!!
>
> So, I says to myself, what the heck. -- I had about 70 feet of some old
> Radio Shack antenna wire.
> I ran it along the upper roof joist, (47 Ft 4 in),and let the "ears" hang
> down about 4 feet,
> 2 inches, and just twisted the surplus wire up and wrapped it back around
> the dangling end -- then cut it at the midpoint, and used 300 ohm foam
> insulated tv flat cable (I just twisted the wires together)
> (all 75 feet of it -- it was on clearence sale at WalMart for-- get this
> $1.50 !!!).
> and used alligator clips to connect it to a 4:1 balun I had picked up
at
> a ham sale somewhere.
>
> Sure, I would have rather had 450 ohm ladder line, but what's a few ohms
> here and there 8-).
>
> I just ran the cable from the end of the balun (using RG58U cable)
directly
> into the radio, fired it up, and
> had a nice QSO with a Dayton, OHIO station. (I'm in the New Orleans
> area!!!).
>
> NO smoke, NO sparks, NO tuner, NO dimming lights, and believe it or not --
> NO TVI !!!
>
> Hmmmm, I may just leave it that way.
> As the Subject reads: GO FIGURE??
>
> And you spent WHAT for an antenna???
>

>
> Ken, 73's
> KC5HMJ

I understand your excitement. There is nothing (to me) more satisfying in ham radio than
rigging up something from scratch and having it work well. Just curious as to what frequency you were on.

73

Jerry
K4KWH
www.qsl.net/k4kwh

>
>
>

1481. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 03:32:09 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3cc4d537$0$3328$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 144384

Talk to your transmitter manufacturer as to what they recommend for
their equipment.

Be prepared to spend some money.

When I was in High School, several ages ago, we had a nonprofit FM radio
station at school. The antenna was a set of stacked halo antennas on a
tower mounted on top of the school building. These are commercial
manufactured antennas.
Dave WD9BDZ

DJboutit wrote:
>
> Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote in message
news:<e8d89b3f.0204211410.51cd45a4@posting.google.com>...
> > What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> > 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> > use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> > is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.
>
> Frequency 98 to 107.9 in a city with 3million people. So I will want
> the most range as possable. It will be licensed FM Broadcasting. I
> want the best commerical grade antenna that can take 500watts max.

1482. 440 Mhz Antenna Plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 03:32:36 UTC
From: Imphantom <DoubleDuce4u@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <oB4x8.439$t%5.62834@newssvr28.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144385

Anyone have any good links to detailed plans for a 440 Mhz ground plane type antenna? Looking for something relatively easy to build that can be tower leg mounted. Possibly something with some decent gain.

TIA
Allen

1483. Re: GAP Antenna (Titan)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 03:48:17 UTC
From: lousherry <lousherry@lanset.com>
Message-ID: <3CC4D981.2010505@lanset.com>
Source record: 144386

I have been using the GAP Titan since March 8, 1996. The only time I had to take it down was to move it so I could could reroof. I love the thing. I have seen it bend 45 degrees and bounce back up and never miss a beat.
Lou
KB6FFT

Shaharudin Ali wrote:

> Can anyone advise me if this is the ultimate HF all band vertical?
>
>
>

1484. ANTENNA?? Go figure!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 04:06:16 UTC
From: Ken Luther <sparkzz@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <SR3x8.18573$EK.599743@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144381

Hello,

Here's a good story.
A few years back I took down my outside 32 foot high ladder line dipole.
(So I'm stupid, ok.)

I was in a hurry to get another dipole up to try out my ebay-bought
Knwd520s.
I have a 2 story house, with about a 6 foot peaked roof.

I also have NO tuner!!

So, I says to myself, what the heck. -- I had about 70 feet of some old
Radio Shack antenna wire.
I ran it along the upper roof joist, (47 Ft 4 in),and let the "ears" hang
down about 4 feet,
2 inches, and just twisted the surplus wire up and wrapped it back around
the dangling end -- then cut it at the midpoint, and used 300 ohm foam
insulated tv flat cable (I just twisted the wires together)
(all 75 feet of it -- it was on clearence sale at WalMart for-- get this
$1.50 !!!).
and used alligator clips to connect it to a 4:1 balun I had picked up at
a ham sale somewhere.

Sure, I would have rather had 450 ohm ladder line, but what's a few ohms
here and there 8-).

I just ran the cable from the end of the balun (using RG58U cable) directly
into the radio, fired it up, and
had a nice QSO with a Dayton, OHIO station. (I'm in the New Orleans
area!!!).

NO smoke, NO sparks, NO tuner, NO dimming lights, and believe it or not --
NO TVI !!!

Hmmmm, I may just leave it that way.
As the Subject reads: GO FIGURE??

And you spent WHAT for an antenna???

Ken, 73's
KC5HMJ

1485. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 05:07:26 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC4EC01.B159447@icok.net>
Source record: 144389

Joe,
Transformer oil would probably be 'best', and
your local power company probably has it by the ton.
Mineral oil works, tell your pharmanacist it's for
your elephant. Not very smart to use any type of
automotive 'fluids', besides being flamable, most of
it stinks.
'Doc

1486. Re: Plumbers delight Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 06:05:27 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204222205.6a4cd95b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144390

"KB7M" <kb7m@arrl.net> wrote in message news:<No3w8.1212$zR6.143094@news.uswest.net>...
> Years ago, I saw a 3 element 2m yagi displayed at a ham club meeting. It
> was made using techniques similar to those used to build a 2m copper pipe
> J-pole. The boom and elements were both made with 1/2" copper pipe. The
> whole thing was DC ground. Has anyone else built one of these? Does anyone
> have plans or dimensions for one? I would like to build one for 2m and
> maybe 70cm. Anyone?
>
> Thanks!
> 73 - Keith, KB7M

I built a 3 el NBS yagi for 6m totally from copper tubing. I used 1/2 inch hard drawn copper for the elements, and about 1 inch copper for the boom. I didn't bother with couplers. I just brazed the elements direct to the boom being real careful to line them up straight and have them centered. No real need for couplers in my case. The copper will bend before you ever break them off. I made a simple gamma match from 3/8 inch copper tubing and the center conductor and insulator from a piece of RG-8 coax. You strip the outer jacket and braid off. Whats left is a perfect fit inside 3/8 inch tubing. Copper is heavier than aluminum, but it's not too bad. The 6m beam is still pretty light as far as beams go. I used the NBS spacing so the gain is appx 9.4 dbi or so with about a 10 db f/b. I'd use hard drawn 3/8 tubing if I were to make a 2m version. 3/4 to 1 inch for the boom. I'd prefer aluminum as it's lighter and can break down easier, but copper is cheap and plentiful at the home depot. I think I spent maybe $21 for all the tubing to make the 6m beam. I may add couplers to the elements so I can break it down for transporting. Getting enough heat to weld a good joint can be a problem unless you have a good propane torch or oxy-acetylene rig. I use an oxy-acetylene rig and silver solder. With that I get enough heat that the solder melts like butter. I build it up a little on each side of the boom to make a strong joint. MK

1487. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 06:15:00 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0204222215.283a88d0@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144391

"joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:<vZ2x8.11103$Bh.3689680965@twister2.starband.net>...
> I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but
> what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
>
> Joe (AG4QC)

Hi Joe,
use some sort of mineral oil. "Mineral oils" are (in general) a
composition of liquid carbohydrates, while "cooking oils" are esters
of glycerine and high-order organic acids. These esters often
decompose and/or oxidize with time and high temperature.

BUT: Use a cooking oil if you are going to prepare fried potato chips
during tuning your rig 8-)) .

BR from Ivan

1488. Re: 440 Mhz Antenna Plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 07:33:29 UTC
From: Peter O <peter.o@lennik.org>
Message-ID: <3CC50E49.A2E2A683@lennik.org>
Source record: 144392

Go check out : http://www.arrl.org/tis/info/antproj.html

Imphantom wrote:
>
> Anyone have any good links to detailed plans for a 440 Mhz ground plane type
> antenna? Looking for something relatively easy to build that can be tower
> leg mounted. Possibly something with some decent gain.
>
> TIA
> Allen

--
Peter O
http://www.lennik.org

Time is fluid ... like a river with currents, eddies, backwash.
-- Spock, "The City on the Edge of Forever", stardate 3134.0

1489. G5RV help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 09:22:50 UTC
From: IronHead <slipkid@kwiknet.net>
Message-ID: <KJ9x8.200$mgK6.39125135@news2.randori.com>
Source record: 144393

I have a g5rv antenna ready to go up. My problem is, I cant put it up high enough to have the twinlead straight down. due to resrictions in yard size, I cant make it into a sloper either. I t has to be a flat top. I am wondering how i can make this antenna work by putting it up about 25 ft. Any help?

1490. end fed again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 09:26:55 UTC
From: IronHead <slipkid@kwiknet.net>
Message-ID: <zN9x8.203$mgK6.33816760@news2.randori.com>
Source record: 144394

I am making an end fed zep using 300 ohm twin lead wire.
I know 450 ohm wire would be better, I just have a load of 300 ohm and would like to use it up. I have decided to go with 20M for
space problems. I do not know how to figure the electrical properties. I want to run 50 ohm coax from the antenna to the rig. How would I go about going from the twin lead to coax and have the right match? What type of balun or choke? Any help is appreciated.

1491. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 09:36:16 UTC
From: nomail@pe1chl.ampr.org
Message-ID: <slrnacaaog.rla.nomail@linux.pe1chl.ampr.org>
Source record: 144395
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

Terry Bullett <tbullett@charter.net> wrote:
>I use N type connectors exclusively in my HF work. I also prefer crimp type
>connectors, vice the solder variety.
>While it is possible to get a better solder job than a crimp job, it takes less
>skill
>to do a decent job with a crimp tool. I've seen way too many hack jobs on
>solder connectors to begin to count 'em. And believe me it's a hell of alot
>easier to replace a crimp connector when it's still pitch dark at noon, there's
>a 20 knot wind and the temp is dropping below -40. This makes you glad you
>shelled out the extra bucks for a crimp tool instead of a propane soldering
>iron!

That could well be true, but I have seen many more cables pulled out of
the connector with crimp-type connectors than with solder-type, especially
with BNC. I also think the crimp-type is worse in moist conditions.

(of course you want to protect the connector against moist and cable stress
in all cases)

Rob
--
+---------------------------------+--------------------------------------+
| Rob Janssen pe1chl@amsat.org | WWW: http://www.xs4all.nl/~pe1chl/ |
| AMPRnet: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org | AX.25 BBS: PE1CHL@PI8ZAA.#NBO.NLD.EU |
+---------------------------------+--------------------------------------+

1492. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 10:30:29 UTC
From: AB Brown <abbrownnospam@mail.com>
Message-ID: <aa3d2b$p0v$1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144396

> I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but
> what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
>
> Joe (AG4QC)

I used to have a Heathkit type cantenna that used mineral oil. The outside of the can had a graph comparing wattage versus mineral or transformer oil. As power was increased into the dummy load, the transformer oil wouldn't heat up as quickly as the mineral oil. However, the mineral oil worked well enough in most cases.

AB

1493. best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 11:51:39 UTC
From: brucefraleigh@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3fb5609a.0204230351.18ed9447@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144397

I live in Florida (the lightning capital of the country, if not the world) and have just installed a 50' tv tower (given to me by a neighbor, with no instructions) and am wondering about how I should ground it. It stands about a foot from my house and has three guy wires attached to the tower about 10' from the top. About five feet of the tower is embedded in the ground, in about two yards of concrete.

I am just about to pour a foundation for an addition to my house, one side of which is about 6' away from the base of the tower. The addition will be 20' X 26' and I have just run about 130' (in two 65' rows about six inches apart) of 5/8" reinforcing rods in the footer trenches. Would I be better off grounding the tower to the steel re-bars in the footers or to a copper grounding rod driven into the ground at the base of the tower... or both? If both, should I use a different connecting wire for each and would it be better to drive the grounding rod into the ground at the bottom of the footer, even though it is a little further away from the tower or as close to the bottom of the tower as possible? Any advice and hints would be greatly appreciated. -Bruce

1494. Re: G5RV help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 11:54:38 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC54B7E.50757A49@netscape.net>
Source record: 144398

IronHead wrote:
>
> I have a g5rv antenna ready to go up. My problem is, I cant put it up high
> enough to have the twinlead straight down. due to resrictions in yard size,
> I cant make it into a sloper either. I t has to be a flat top. I am
> wondering how i can make this antenna work by putting it up about 25 ft. Any
> help?

I recently put up a 40-10 version with some similar space restrictions.
The centre point is on a 12' metal mast on top op the house...one side
goes horizontal out to a tree limb, the other side slopes away at about
45 degrees towards the ground and is attached to the top of a 2x2
mounted at the fence corner...about 12' high.
The vertical portion comes away from the antenna at an angle also...but
at least is perpendicular to the plane of the ant.
So far I have been very pleased with the results. My second contact
with it was a ZK1 which really boosted my feelings. Seems to be working
well in spite of all the angles.
GL,
Bill WX4A/KP4

1495. New Sony AN-LP1 questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 12:02:57 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cc54751.88710484@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 144399

My new Sony AN-LP1 just arrived from Universal and I have a few questions. I am using it with a Grundig Yacht Boy 400.

(1) There is now included in the kit an in-line, plug in, noise reduction element about the size of two wine corks lined up. Anyone know how it works? If it works? I didn't see much of a change.

(2) The manual says to extend the connection wire to its full length (around 10 ft.). Is this necessary for full performance? When I extend it over 2 ft. (with a Pentium-4 PC nearby) the QRN gets so loud that I lose the signal.

(3) I do not find that I am getting a significant improvement over the supplied random length wire at frequencies lower than 14 MHz. At and above 14 MHz the random wire does better.

Are my experiences common? Any suggestions for better performance?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

1496. Re: Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 12:07:56 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC54E9C.2CDE4F34@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144400

Jerry Oxendine wrote:
> Because a bugcatcher
> is so high Q and, consequently, narrow banded AND fixed-tuned, a screwdriver
> of comparable size (or even smaller) may actually out-perform it simply
> because of its ability to be adjusted for current conditions.

Yep, for the shootouts, there were no shorted turns on the top-performing
bugcatchers. They were optimized for one frequency (3.95 MHz). I use a
screwdriver and have a bugcatcher gathering dust.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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1497. Re: ANTENNA?? Go figure!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 12:12:41 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC54FB9.C4610F6E@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144401

Ken Luther wrote:
> I just ran the cable from the end of the balun (using RG58U cable) directly
> into the radio, fired it up, and
> had a nice QSO with a Dayton, OHIO station. (I'm in the New Orleans area!!!).

CW?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1498. Re: end fed again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 12:26:03 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC552DB.B388EBFE@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144403

IronHead wrote:
>
> I am making an end fed zep using 300 ohm twin lead wire.
> I know 450 ohm wire would be better, I just have a load of 300 ohm and would
> like to use it up. I have decided to go with 20M for
> space problems. I do not know how to figure the electrical properties. I
> want to run 50 ohm coax from the antenna to the rig. How would I go about
> going from the twin lead to coax and have the right match? What type of
> balun or choke? Any help is appreciated.

The wire should be 1/2 wavelength (about 33' for 20m) and the 300 ohm feedline should be 1/4 wavelength (about 16' for 20m). The 300 ohm Z0 is a problem with an end-fed Zepp. If the feedpoint impedance is 6000 ohms, the SWR on the 300 ohm line will be 20:1 and the impedance looking into the twinlead will be 15 ohms. If you use 450 ohm ladder-line, the SWR will be 13.3:1 and the impedance looking into the ladder-line will be 34 ohms. If you use open-wire feedline, The SWR will be 10:1 and the impedance looking into the open-wire feedline will be 60 ohms. The original Zepps used open-wire line.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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1499. Re: G5RV help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 12:28:45 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC5537D.45602DCD@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144402

IronHead wrote:
>
> I have a g5rv antenna ready to go up. My problem is, I cant put it up high
> enough to have the twinlead straight down. due to resrictions in yard size,
> I cant make it into a sloper either. I t has to be a flat top. I am
> wondering how i can make this antenna work by putting it up about 25 ft. Any
> help?

Don't allow the twinlead to hang straight down?
Drape it over a plastic lawn chair?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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1500. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 13:21:37 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <cl7FPKL2l5so6BizYp2azN0hZp9J@4ax.com>
Source record: 144404

"joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:

>I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
>question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but
>what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
>
>Joe (AG4QC)
>

I had a Cantenna which I filled with mineral oil. Worked fine with 100 watts. It wasn't cheap, though, coming out of the drug store with dozens of small bottles of mineral oil, enough to fill the damned can.

MFJ currently sells a Cantenna-style dummy load. You can buy it with or without transformer oil. They will also sell you a gallon of transformer oil. I believe Ameritron may have their version of the same thing.

I'd stay away from cooking oils -- they go rancid over time and smell bad, especially if heated frequently.

Bob
k5qwg

1501. Re: New Sony AN-LP1 questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 13:24:39 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <aa3nag$1dpc@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 144405

Hi Ken:

I have one of those, and I find there is no comparison between the AN-LP1
and the supplied wire antenna.
The AN-LP1 wins hands down. I have no idea what the plug in noise
thingamabob does either, I've never seen any difference with it in or out.
One thing I would try is shutting off the computer monitor as I've found
that most of the computer noise these days seem to come from the monitor. If
the noise goes away when it's turned off, I would buy a new monitor as it
seems to be impossible to fix the noise problem in one, I've tried with no
luck. I have had good luck with NEC's monitors and noise. I replaced my Dell
monitor with a NEC and all the computer noise went away.

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"Ken" <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3cc54751.88710484@news-server.optonline.net...
> My new Sony AN-LP1 just arrived from Universal and I have a few
> questions. I am using it with a Grundig Yacht Boy 400.
>
> (1) There is now included in the kit an in-line, plug in, noise
> reduction element about the size of two wine corks lined up. Anyone
> know how it works? If it works? I didn't see much of a change.
>
> (2) The manual says to extend the connection wire to its full length
> (around 10 ft.). Is this necessary for full performance? When I
> extend it over 2 ft. (with a Pentium-4 PC nearby) the QRN gets so loud
> that I lose the signal.
>
> (3) I do not find that I am getting a significant improvement over the
> supplied random length wire at frequencies lower than 14 MHz. At and
> above 14 MHz the random wire does better.
>
> Are my experiences common? Any suggestions for better performance?
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

1502. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 13:33:17 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CC5629B.CF7A18F7@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144406

hey bruce
i think you would be much better off with 3 copper 8 foot ground rods
about 3 foot from each leg of the tower and connect with some heavy gauge
wire
now what i did i too live in florida but i am not as paranoid as most are
i just planted my tower base about a foot into the ground in the bottom of
the 3 foot hole i dug for the base then filled it with a yard of cement
and when it comes to storm i will just disconnect the coax from the rigs
and short them to ground
cause reality speaking if lightning wants your stuff it will find a away
in no matter what you do,,,,grin
good luck
BTW what part of florida you in?>
i could use someone to climb my tower and install my antennas
i am in lakeland
thanks

Bruce Fraleigh wrote:

> I live in Florida (the lightning capital of the country, if not the
> world) and have just installed a 50' tv tower (given to me by a
> neighbor, with no instructions) and am wondering about how I should
> ground it. It stands about a foot from my house and has three guy
> wires attached to the tower about 10' from the top. About five feet
> of the tower is embedded in the ground, in about two yards of
> concrete.
>
> I am just about to pour a foundation for an addition to my house, one
> side of which is about 6' away from the base of the tower. The
> addition will be 20' X 26' and I have just run about 130' (in two 65'
> rows about six inches apart) of 5/8" reinforcing rods in the footer
> trenches. Would I be better off grounding the tower to the steel
> re-bars in the footers or to a copper grounding rod driven into the
> ground at the base of the tower... or both? If both, should I use a
> different connecting wire for each and would it be better to drive the
> grounding rod into the ground at the bottom of the footer, even though
> it is a little further away from the tower or as close to the bottom
> of the tower as possible? Any advice and hints would be greatly
> appreciated. -Bruce

1503. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 13:34:11 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <aa3nsb$tr0@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 144407

Back in the 70's, I was helping a friend move into a new house. We were setting up the ham shack (first things first) and need oil for the Cantenna, so we went to the store and bought 4 quarts of mineral oil, and while we were there we also picked up some water glasses and a new flapper valve for the toilet. We got strange looks from the clerk, so I told her we had found a new way to turn on, and asked if she wanted to try it with us. My friend said they looked at him strangely for months after that when he went to the store.

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"AB Brown" <abbrownnospam@mail.com> wrote in message
news:aa3d2b$p0v$1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net...
> > I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> > question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil,
but
> > what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
> >
> > Joe (AG4QC)
>
> I used to have a Heathkit type cantenna that used mineral oil. The
outside
> of the can had a graph comparing wattage versus mineral or transformer
oil.
> As power was increased into the dummy load, the transformer oil wouldn't
> heat up as quickly as the mineral oil. However, the mineral oil worked
well
> enough in most cases.
>
> AB
>
>
>

1504. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 13:45:17 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <aa3oh7$1b98@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 144408

Hi Bruce:

I put 3, 8' ground rods around my tower. Each spaced about 8' from each other. The rods are connected to one leg of the tower by short, lengths of #6 copper wire. Then I ran #6 wire back to the house and connected it to the house ground. All this was required by building code in my area.
I bonded the shields of the coax to the tower at the point they came away from the tower and used a lighting arrestor on the rotor cable at the point it came off the tower. At the point the coax entered the house I put lighting arrestors on the coax connected to yet another ground rod. Check out the polyphaser site for good information on how to do this at http://www.polyphaser.com/. If the tower is aluminum, then when you connect the ground wires to it, use ground blocks that are rated for aluminum/copper connections.

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"Bruce Fraleigh" <brucefraleigh@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:3fb5609a.0204230351.18ed9447@posting.google.com...
> I live in Florida (the lightning capital of the country, if not the
> world) and have just installed a 50' tv tower (given to me by a
> neighbor, with no instructions) and am wondering about how I should
> ground it. It stands about a foot from my house and has three guy
> wires attached to the tower about 10' from the top. About five feet
> of the tower is embedded in the ground, in about two yards of
> concrete.
>
> I am just about to pour a foundation for an addition to my house, one
> side of which is about 6' away from the base of the tower. The
> addition will be 20' X 26' and I have just run about 130' (in two 65'
> rows about six inches apart) of 5/8" reinforcing rods in the footer
> trenches. Would I be better off grounding the tower to the steel
> re-bars in the footers or to a copper grounding rod driven into the
> ground at the base of the tower... or both? If both, should I use a
> different connecting wire for each and would it be better to drive the
> grounding rod into the ground at the bottom of the footer, even though
> it is a little further away from the tower or as close to the bottom
> of the tower as possible? Any advice and hints would be greatly
> appreciated. -Bruce

1505. Re: G5RV help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 13:52:05 UTC
From: cj697@bfn.org
Message-ID: <Gv0x6u.BFJ@freenet.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 144410

> I have a g5rv antenna ready to go up. My problem is, I cant put it up high
> enough to have the twinlead straight down. due to resrictions in yard size,
> I cant make it into a sloper either. I t has to be a flat top. I am
> wondering how i can make this antenna work by putting it up about 25 ft. Any
> help?

What I did was run the twinlead at an angle (about 30 degrees or so) from the antenna to the ground. It is still at a 90 degree angle in relation to the dipole elements of the antenna, but the twinlead runs down to the top of a (wooden) fence in my backyard.

view perpendicular to axis of antenna:

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View along axis of antenna:

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It doesn't really matter what direction the twinlead goes (you could, in theory, have it ABOVE the antenna) as long as it is perpendicular (or nearly so, there is some leeway there also) to the main elements of the antenna.

The elements on my antenna aren't exactly straight, either. There is about a 20 degree angle at the center feedpoint. This makes it easier to support (I have a convenient tree) in the center. One end and the center are ~25' up, and the other end is perhaps 12' high. Not an ideal setup, but it does work. I worked KC4AAA at the South Pole using 100 watts with this setup, so I ain't complainin'...

73 de Bill N2KMF

--

Real men use flintlocks... In the rain.

1506. Re: GAP Antenna (Titan)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 14:16:09 UTC
From: Shaharudin Ali <shali@pd.jaring.my>
Message-ID: <aa3q7g$48k$1@news5.jaring.my>
Source record: 144409

Thanks George, I knew the word 'ultimate' might be controversial. Since I'm referring specifically to verticals, we know that there isn't much difference between vertical antennas' performance, in terms of dB. In the end, the choice will depend on one's budget, the built quality, the design, the strength etc of the antenna.

Nothing of course beats a full blown Yagi or a Quad. But my tiny house, its compound and my wallet, will not allow such luxury:)

I guess the better word is "value for money" - best value for money. From CP6 to R7/8 to Gap series. I need a vertical but I'm lost.

73
Shah 9M2SZ
==========

Invariably,

George, W5YR <w5yr@att.net> wrote in message
news:3CC463DD.8641F2B5@att.net...
> Your question is readily answered:
>
> Yes, I can advise you.
>
> No, there is no such thing as "the ultimate" anything, much less an
> antenna.
>
> Not trying to be sarcastic, but maybe you could reword your request for
> more specific information?
>
> 73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
> Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
> Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
> QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
> Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437
>
>
> Shaharudin Ali wrote:
> >
> > Can anyone advise me if this is the ultimate HF all band vertical?
>

1507. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 14:40:52 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Unex8.645$il5.37061@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144411

Noticed last night when I tune the Sony 7600GR in the 15 -to- 17 MHZ freq bands, it interferes with our portable color TV that is receiving through rabbit ears.

Sometimes it causes the TV to totally lose color and go B&W, or, to have rainbow bands of color, or, various patterns of static noise accross the screen.

I also noticed some TV reception interference when using the Sony AN-LP1 active antenna and I would expect some interference when tx'ing but not receiving.

When I disconnect the 80' "z" shaped random wire and use the whip, the effects are very slight, barely noticeable.

Is this normal?

--
pb
"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:BnXw8.1436$iQ5.122433@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> I'm slowly trying to get this right. Wonder if you could give me some more
> of your highly valued advice?
>
> I figured out a way to string more antenna wire and should have about 75
> feet of wire strrung in an elongated "Z" pattern fed from one end.
Actually
> the branches at each end are at rigth angles to the main run. Does anyone
> see a problem with such a pattern?
>
> Had the wife pound in a 10 foot ground stake. I got the .01 capacitor and
am
> just waiting for the impedance matching transformer from Drake.
>
> I would like to run a separate ground line to the (R-6) coax feed point
and
> connect it to the primary and secondary 9:1 impedance transformer and
> shielding at that point. Is that OK?
>
> Finally, at ground level I'd like to spit the antenna lead-in for two runs
> to two rooms/radios. Would a standard RS coax cable/tv splitter serve, or,
> would I lose signal?
>
> Thanks again fellas.
>
> --

> pb
>
>
>

1508. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 14:56:27 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC5761B.88F0F555@netscape.net>
Source record: 144412

Philip wrote:
>
> Noticed last night when I tune the Sony 7600GR in the 15 -to- 17 MHZ freq
> bands, it interferes with our portable color TV that is receiving through
> rabbit ears.
>
> Sometimes it causes the TV to totally lose color and go B&W, or, to have
> rainbow bands of color, or, various patterns of static noise accross the
> screen.
>
> I also noticed some TV reception interference when using the Sony AN-LP1
> active antenna and I would expect some interference when tx'ing but not
> receiving.
>
> When I disconnect the 80' "z" shaped random wire and use the whip, the
> effects are very slight, barely noticeable.
>
> Is this normal?
>
> --
> pb

Its not unheardof but I find it surprising that a radio like that would
be 'leaking' enough to interfere with your TV unless they are VERY close
together or your incoming TV signal is very weak (or both).
-Bill

1509. FA Antrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 15:37:54 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <aa4008$ig0$1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 144413

Have FA on E-Bay for one and a half day yet as of this writing....

2 - NEW IN BOX - Antron type antennas. Under $30 each......

These are Radio Shack packaged. I had bought a few. All of the previous ones sold from this lot were all ANTRON - according to the paperwork with them.

You'll have to excuse my computer illiteracy of not posting a link. I'm still missing one "myself" (hey at least I admit it) on some computer functions. But if you look up ANTRON, you should be able to find them. My user name on E-Bay is the same as here. I listed one as a CB/HAM and the other as a HAM/CB antenna.

Should you choose to look and bid, thanks in advance. I appreciate it.

--
Lou/Tech@DP.NET

1510. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 15:42:38 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cc57f25.746390@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 144415

On Tue, 23 Apr 2002 01:41:25 GMT, "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:
>I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
>question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but
>what about other oil.. Cooking for example?

I just went through this and decided to buy the MFJ item from Texas
Towers, which includes a gallon of transformer oil, for $59.95.

It is hard to find cheap transformer oil or mineral oil. At one
local drug chain, mineral oil was $8 a *pint*. I found it cheapest at
K-Mart (better hurry!) where it was every-day priced at around $2 per
pint. This brings it to $16 a gallon, which is not too bad.

The next best choice IMHO is low viscosity non-detergent motor oil.
If you can get 5-WT, it is probably as good as the mineral oil --
better because it will only cost around $6 for the gallon.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

1511. Re: New Sony AN-LP1 questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 15:54:06 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <ysfx8.468$607.52914@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144414

I've compared the reception of the AN-LP1 with the supplied random wire by switching between the two on the same signals. Trying it this way I noticed a reduction of some types of noise on some signals with the AN-LP1 in comparison to the wire.

I believe the wire may sometimes have a slight edge over an indoor AN-LP1 when the wire is strung outside and to a higher point than the AN-LP1, like out a window and attached to roof eaves or a gutter above the window.

However, many times the slight gain in signal strength on certain signals is off set by the superior readability of some signals gained through the AN-LP1's antenna selector/noise reduction.

I've never hung the AN-LP1 outside the window and higher up like the wire.

In my tests the indoors AN-LP1 is superior to the wire strung indoors.
--
pb
"Ken" <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3cc54751.88710484@news-server.optonline.net...
> My new Sony AN-LP1 just arrived from Universal and I have a few
> questions. I am using it with a Grundig Yacht Boy 400.
>

1512. Re: Ferrite Beads on Tower Guy Wires

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 15:54:39 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1100-3CC583BF-317@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144417

J.M. Noeding, LA8AK wrote:
"Found a good idea recently....instead of feeding the tower with the hot side of the cable, it got the screen, and the hot side was fed to the elevated radials."

The 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book doesn`t miss much. An antenna such as described by LA8AK is to be found on page 5-14 in Fig 22.

A 75-foot tower carrying yagis is excited at 160m using (4) 1/4-wave radials, insulated at their ends, and elevated 10 feet above the earth. The radials are joined together at their tower ends and connected to the inner conductor of the coax feedline. The coax shield is connected to the tower at that point. This is what I think LA8AK wrote.

This appears to me as a shunt feed of the tower. The radials and earth, and perhaps some of the tower nearby, form a coupling capacitor so that displacement current completes the drive circuit which includes the lower 10 feet of the tower.

A more complicated example of this feed method is found on the preceding page.

One can also excite a tower from a toroidal coil encircling the base of the tower. I have a question regarding either method: Why?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1513. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 16:05:24 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <8Dfx8.486$607.52647@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144416

The TV and the radio are about 12' apart. It appears to be more related to the antenna than to the radio unit itself. When I use the whip the interference is barely perceptible.

However, when I use the random wire it is radical - bright rainbows stripes. The interference seems to cycle through different patterns and color effects as I tune through the freqs.

The random wire is directly above in the attic running the length and width of the house. The Sony antenna jack is still outputting 4.3 DC. Would this amplify the resonance or other characteristics of the random antenna?

I will be eliminating the 4.3 dc output with the .01 uf capacitor when I install the impedance matching transformer.

--
pb
".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CC5761B.88F0F555@netscape.net...
> Philip wrote:
> >
> > Noticed last night when I tune the Sony 7600GR in the 15 -to- 17 MHZ
freq
> > bands, it interferes with our portable color TV that is receiving
through
> > rabbit ears.
> >
> > Sometimes it causes the TV to totally lose color and go B&W, or, to have
> > rainbow bands of color, or, various patterns of static noise accross the
> > screen.
> >
> > I also noticed some TV reception interference when using the Sony AN-LP1
> > active antenna and I would expect some interference when tx'ing but not
> > receiving.
> >
> > When I disconnect the 80' "z" shaped random wire and use the whip, the
> > effects are very slight, barely noticeable.
> >
> > Is this normal?
> >
> > --
> > pb
>
> Its not unheardof but I find it surprising that a radio like that would
> be 'leaking' enough to interfere with your TV unless they are VERY close

> together or your incoming TV signal is very weak (or both).
> -Bill
>
>

1514. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 16:19:01 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC58975.6E0C2E53@netscape.net>
Source record: 144418

Philip wrote:
>
> The TV and the radio are about 12' apart. It appears to be more related to
> the antenna than to the radio unit itself. When I use the whip the
> interference is barely perceptible.

That would suggest oscillator radiation back out thru the antenna
jack...still fairly uncommon these days. I've not noticed it with my
setup, but I'm going to try and see what happens. Both my antennas are
connected to the same mast as the TV antenna.
>
> However, when I use the random wire it is radical - bright rainbows stripes.
> The interference seems to cycle through different patterns and color
> effects as I tune through the freqs.

That's consistent with the oscillation beating against the color carrier
freq of the TV signal. Apparently the random wire is a better antenna
than the whip since its putting out a stronger signal :-)

>
> The random wire is directly above in the attic running the length and width
> of the house. The Sony antenna jack is still outputting 4.3 DC. Would this
> amplify the resonance or other characteristics of the random antenna?

I doubt it.

-Bill

1515. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 16:24:20 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <JInFPGFItgREPgWXzzf=nFyJDlSF@4ax.com>
Source record: 144319

"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

>The TV and the radio are about 12' apart. It appears to be more related to
>the antenna than to the radio unit itself. When I use the whip the
>interference is barely perceptible.
>
>However, when I use the random wire it is radical - bright rainbows stripes.
>The interference seems to cycle through different patterns and color
>effects as I tune through the freqs.
>
>The random wire is directly above in the attic running the length and width
>of the house. The Sony antenna jack is still outputting 4.3 DC. Would this
>amplify the resonance or other characteristics of the random antenna?
>
>I will be eliminating the 4.3 dc output with the .01 uf capacitor when I
>install the impedance matching transformer.

Basically, there is no accounting for what modern electronic devices will do to each other, especially when you have one connected to an 80' piece of wire in the attic that is right there, with your house wiring. I try to keep stuff out of the attic, but sometimes you don't have a choice. You might go to Palomar, The Wireman, Amidon and other sites that sell RFI-reduction devices, and check some of the books on the subject, but there is not a whole lot one can do, oftentimes.

Good luck...

Bob
k5qwg

1516. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 16:28:56 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <cZfx8.592$607.57921@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144320

Thanks Bill. It occurs on channel 4. It isn't our strongest channel and we
are only using rabbit ears.

--
pb
".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CC58975.6E0C2E53@netscape.net...
> Philip wrote:
> >
> > The TV and the radio are about 12' apart. It appears to be more related
to
> > the antenna than to the radio unit itself. When I use the whip the
> > interference is barely perceptible.
>
> That would suggest oscillator radiation back out thru the antenna
> jack...still fairly uncommon these days. I've not noticed it with my
> setup, but I'm going to try and see what happens. Both my antennas are
> connected to the same mast as the TV antenna.
> >
> > However, when I use the random wire it is radical - bright rainbows
stripes.
> > The interference seems to cycle through different patterns and color
> > effects as I tune through the freqs.
>
> That's consistent with the oscillation beating against the color carrier
> freq of the TV signal. Apparently the random wire is a better antenna
> than the whip since its putting out a stronger signal :-)
>
> >
> > The random wire is directly above in the attic running the length and
width
> > of the house. The Sony antenna jack is still outputting 4.3 DC. Would
this
> > amplify the resonance or other characteristics of the random antenna?
>
> I doubt it.
>
> -Bill
>
>

1517. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 16:34:22 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <i2gx8.614$607.58538@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144321

If it is putting rainbows on the TV, I wonder what it is doing to my brain?
Ha!

The TV is more or less an occasional use 13" we use to watch the news. I had
the headsets on playing with the radio while the wife was trying to watch
the TV. Our main TV is on cable and there isn't any RFI on that.

Actually I was pretty impressed that my new random wire was putting out such
potent vibes!

-
pb
"Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:JInFPGFItgREPgWXzzf=nFyJDlSF@4ax.com...
> "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
> >The TV and the radio are about 12' apart. It appears to be more related
to
> >the antenna than to the radio unit itself. When I use the whip the
> >interference is barely perceptible.
> >
> >However, when I use the random wire it is radical - bright rainbows
stripes.
> >The interference seems to cycle through different patterns and color
> >effects as I tune through the freqs.
> >
> >The random wire is directly above in the attic running the length and
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> >of the house. The Sony antenna jack is still outputting 4.3 DC. Would
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> >amplify the resonance or other characteristics of the random antenna?
> >
> >I will be eliminating the 4.3 dc output with the .01 uf capacitor when I
> >install the impedance matching transformer.
>
> Basically, there is no accounting for what modern electronic devices will
do to
> each other, especially when you have one connected to an 80' piece of wire
in
> the attic that is right there, with your house wiring. I try to keep stuff
out
> of the attic, but sometimes you don't have a choice. You might go to
Palomar,
> The Wireman, Amidon and other sites that sell RFI-reduction devices, and
check

> some of the books on the subject, but there is not a whole lot one can do,
> oftentimes.
>
> Good luck...
>
> Bob
> k5qwg
>
>

1518. HF beam help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 16:41:13 UTC
From: Merlin <dwarheit@nauticom.net>
Message-ID: <2a3bcu09pni41c23mpb1qgp80d3v9ibv17@4ax.com>
Source record: 144322

I am looking for a new HF beam. I presently have an old TET 3-element antenna that has served me well. It needs some work and I want to replace it. The new antenna can not have a turning radius of more than 17 feet. I want to purchase the best antenna for the money. I need some suggestions from you antenna experts.

Dave

----------== Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News ==----------
http://www.newsfeeds.com The Largest Usenet Servers in the World!
------== Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Ulimited downloads - 19 servers ==-----

1519. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 17:13:49 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <hDgx8.4733$d96.1800@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144323

Bruce,
Check my homepage at http://home1.gte.net/res0958z/index.htm which contains both photos and text on grounding a tower for lightning protection (I live in Largo, FL -- right in west central Florida's lightning alley). Also check the site at http://www.k9wk.com/litenin.html (another good one) and this site: http://users.erols.com/n3rr/lightningprotection/index.htm . I think you'll notice a trend in thought here. Write if you need more info....I've got a bunch of sites from my research.

Bill KC9CS

"Bruce Fraleigh" <brucefraleigh@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:3fb5609a.0204230351.18ed9447@posting.google.com...
> I live in Florida (the lightning capital of the country, if not the
> world) and have just installed a 50' tv tower (given to me by a
> neighbor, with no instructions) and am wondering about how I should
> ground it. It stands about a foot from my house and has three guy
> wires attached to the tower about 10' from the top. About five feet
> of the tower is embedded in the ground, in about two yards of
> concrete.
>
> I am just about to pour a foundation for an addition to my house, one
> side of which is about 6' away from the base of the tower. The
> addition will be 20' X 26' and I have just run about 130' (in two 65'
> rows about six inches apart) of 5/8" reinforcing rods in the footer
> trenches. Would I be better off grounding the tower to the steel
> re-bars in the footers or to a copper grounding rod driven into the
> ground at the base of the tower... or both? If both, should I use a
> different connecting wire for each and would it be better to drive the
> grounding rod into the ground at the bottom of the footer, even though
> it is a little further away from the tower or as close to the bottom
> of the tower as possible? Any advice and hints would be greatly
> appreciated. -Bruce

1520. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 17:16:54 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <aGgx8.4735$d96.2531@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144324

Bruce,
John's idea of connecting the tower ground back to the house ground is
very important. The idea being that if connected together there can be no
difference in potential between the systems. Difference of potential is 'the
path' lightning uses to find it's way around.

Bill KC9CS

"John Passaneau" <jxp16@psu.edu> wrote in message
news:aa3oh7$1b98@r02n01.cac.psu.edu...
> Hi Bruce:
>
> I put 3, 8' ground rods around my tower. Each spaced about 8' from each
> other. The rods are connected to one leg of the tower by short, lengths of
> #6 copper wire. Then I ran #6 wire back to the house and connected it to
the
> house ground. All this was required by building code in my area.
> I bonded the shields of the coax to the tower at the point they came away
> from the tower and used a lighting arrestor on the rotor cable at the
point
> it came off the tower. At the point the coax entered the house I put
> lighting arrestors on the coax connected to yet another ground rod. Check
> out the polyphaser site for good information on how to do this at
> http://www.polyphaser.com/. If the tower is aluminum, then when you
connect
> the ground wires to it, use ground blocks that are rated for
aluminum/copper
> connections.
>
>
>
> --
> John Passaneau
> Penn State University, State College Pa.
> W3JXP
> w3jxp@arrl.net
>
>
>
> "Bruce Fraleigh" <brucefraleigh@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:3fb5609a.0204230351.18ed9447@posting.google.com...
> > I live in Florida (the lightning capital of the country, if not the
> > world) and have just installed a 50' tv tower (given to me by a
> > neighbor, with no instructions) and am wondering about how I should
> > ground it. It stands about a foot from my house and has three guy

> > wires attached to the tower about 10' from the top. About five feet
> > of the tower is embedded in the ground, in about two yards of
> > concrete.
> >
> > I am just about to pour a foundation for an addition to my house, one
> > side of which is about 6' away from the base of the tower. The
> > addition will be 20' X 26' and I have just run about 130' (in two 65'
> > rows about six inches apart) of 5/8" reinforcing rods in the footer
> > trenches. Would I be better off grounding the tower to the steel
> > re-bars in the footers or to a copper grounding rod driven into the
> > ground at the base of the tower... or both? If both, should I use a
> > different connecting wire for each and would it be better to drive the
> > grounding rod into the ground at the bottom of the footer, even though
> > it is a little further away from the tower or as close to the bottom
> > of the tower as possible? Any advice and hints would be greatly
> > appreciated. -Bruce
>
>

1521. Re: 440 Mhz Antenna Plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 17:25:01 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0204230924.21b2a86c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144325

"Imphantom" <DoubleDuce4u@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:<oB4x8.439$t%5.62834@newssvr28.news.prodigy.com>...
> Anyone have any good links to detailed plans for a 440 Mhz ground plane type
> antenna? Looking for something relatively easy to build that can be tower
> leg mounted. Possibly something with some decent gain.
>
> TIA
> Allen

This isn't exactly what you are asking for, but it may suit your needs.

http://www.sadona.com/news/ant_coaxcol.html

You may want to try a simple j-pole design, too.

Randy

1522. Re: ANTENNA?? Go figure!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 17:48:25 UTC
From: bc316 <bc316/@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3cc59c7a$0$3689$39cecf19@nnrp1.twtelecom.net>
Source record: 144326

Gotta love that!! Did something like that a few years ago. I put a 4ft ground rod in the ground and strung up about 33ft of #10 into the air about 20ft and worked 40 mtrs all night long.

-73
Brent
N9BC

"Ken Luther" <sparkzz@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:SR3x8.18573$EK.599743@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> Hello,
>
> Here's a good story.
> A few years back I took down my outside 32 foot high ladder line dipole.
> (So I'm stupid, ok.)
>
> I was in a hurry to get another dipole up to try out my ebay-bought
> Knwd520s.
> I have a 2 story house, with about a 6 foot peaked roof.
>
> I also have NO tuner!!
>
> So, I says to myself, what the heck. -- I had about 70 feet of some old
> Radio Shack antenna wire.
> I ran it along the upper roof joist, (47 Ft 4 in),and let the "ears" hang
> down about 4 feet,
> 2 inches, and just twisted the surplus wire up and wrapped it back around
> the dangling end -- then cut it at the midpoint, and used 300 ohm foam
> insulated tv flat cable (I just twisted the wires together)
> (all 75 feet of it -- it was on clearence sale at WalMart for-- get this
> $1.50 !!!).
> and used alligator clips to connect it to a 4:1 balun I had picked up
at
> a ham sale somewhere.
>
> Sure, I would have rather had 450 ohm ladder line, but what's a few ohms
> here and there 8-).
>
> I just ran the cable from the end of the balun (using RG58U cable)
directly
> into the radio, fired it up, and
> had a nice QSO with a Dayton, OHIO station. (I'm in the New Orleans
> area!!!).
>
> NO smoke, NO sparks, NO tuner, NO dimming lights, and believe it or not --

> NO TVI !!!
>
> Hmmmm, I may just leave it that way.
> As the Subject reads: GO FIGURE??
>
> And you spent WHAT for an antenna???
>
>
> Ken, 73's
> KC5HMJ
>
>
>

1523. ICOM AH-4 tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 17:55:53 UTC
From: bc316 <bc316/@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3cc59e39$0$3689$39cecf19@nnrp1.twtelecom.net>
Source record: 144327

I'm planning on doing some camping this summer and wanted to use my Icom706 and ah-4. Can anyone tell me what length of wire that would work the best for 80-6? I was thinking of 260 ft as it would be a full wave length on 80. Would I gain anything with adding more wire?

-Brent

1524. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 18:25:38 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <19973-3CC5A722-9@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144329

Dave, WD9BDZ wrote:
"I have never said the B&W antenna was anything other than the antenna that does the job I need it for."

Yes. It`s a compact frequency tolerant antenna for which there is a significant demand. Many on this newsgroup have seen the "T2FD" berated for being inefficient, but until someone discovers a small efficient frequency tolerant antenna, the B&W type will have to do.

You have a couple of options with the B&W. Short the load resistor and you possibly have an efficient antenna over a narrow frequency range. Short the antenna and you possibly have a dummy load resistor over a wide frequency range.

B&W deserves a lot of credit for survival in a period when most of the competition folded.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1525. automatic tuners/couplers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 18:44:07 UTC
From: David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com>
Message-ID: <1019587447.587546@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>
Source record: 144328

I'm in the process of setting up a pactor station to relay msgs to the Pacific Area (NTS). I will need to scan several bands, like 10-40 including warc & perhaps 80). I'm torn between putting up a vertical (R7, R7000, R8) to cover all those bands with low swr, or using an automated tuner / coupler with my 80/40 vees.

I think the vees would radiate better, but then there's the need for an automatic, or electrically-controlled tuner.

I have always built my own tuners - so simple. And would like to build my own automated tuner, but need more info on this technology (relays? coils? capacitors? - especially relays or switching components). I don't think the commercial units would work anyway. They require an input (tx) signal to "tune", and I would be listening mostly, and would need to somehow "tell" the unit what settings I wanted for each band from a computer.

Thanks and 73,
dave allen, wb0taq, colorado springs

1526. Re: HF beam help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 19:01:09 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CC5AF72.E226873A@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144330

hey there
i would suggest looking at force 12 they have a wonderful performing beam i
dont know if it fall in your size range though
do a web search for force12 and you will find it

Merlin wrote:

> I am looking for a new HF beam. I presently have an old TET 3-element
> antenna that has served me well. It needs some work and I want to
> replace it. The new antenna can not have a turning radius of more than
> 17 feet. I want to purchase the best antenna for the money. I need
> some suggestions from you antenna experts.
>
> Dave
>
> -----------== Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News ==----------
> http://www.newsfeeds.com The Largest Usenet Servers in the World!
> ------== Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Ulimited downloads - 19 servers ==-----

1527. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 19:49:55 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cc5bb03$1_1@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144331

"Bruce Fraleigh" <brucefraleigh@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:3fb5609a.0204230351.18ed9447@posting.google.com...
> I live in Florida (the lightning capital of the country, if not the
> world) and have just installed a 50' tv tower (given to me by a
> neighbor, with no instructions) and am wondering about how I should
> ground it. It stands about a foot from my house and has three guy
> wires attached to the tower about 10' from the top. About five feet
> of the tower is embedded in the ground, in about two yards of
> concrete.
>
> I am just about to pour a foundation for an addition to my house, one
> side of which is about 6' away from the base of the tower. The
> addition will be 20' X 26' and I have just run about 130' (in two 65'
> rows about six inches apart) of 5/8" reinforcing rods in the footer
> trenches. Would I be better off grounding the tower to the steel
> re-bars in the footers

I would NOT, under ANY circumstances tie your tower grounding to the
rebar in your foundation footers (or a slab, etc.) ... unless you'd like
them
(the footers, slab, etc.) to explode if you take a strike ... you won't get
much
of a ground through the concrete, and all that energy will be trying to get
(flash)
from those rebars embedded in the concrete to (real) ground ... I can
envision
the results as being VERY dramatic (in a disastrous way).

Carl - wk3c

1528. Re: Slightly Off Topic - Ham Call Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 19:52:54 UTC
From: David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com>
Message-ID: <1019591574.428045@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>
Source record: 144332

Even slightly off the slightly off topic...

Anyone looking for a current database?

I have written a little windows program that looks up callsigns. It also will search for name, city, state, zip. It's free, written as a service to my fellow traffic handlers and hams in general. US only at this time, though I'm considering adding Canadian calls. It uses its own database (37Mb, 17Mb compressed) so you don't have to be online to use it, and it's real fast. I update the database weekly, in parallel with the fcc's weekly updates.

You can download it from my web site, http://wb0taq.home.att.net

73, dave allen, wb0taq, colorado springs

1529. Re: 440 Mhz Antenna Plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 20:12:45 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3cc5bfd4.16154413@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 144333

Hi Allen

Just build a simple 'mirror-image-J', they are side mounted and very simple to construct. Two T-Fittings and a length of pipe. They are mounted by using a section of PVC pipe as the standoff from the tower leg with a single hole drilled through it that the J slips into.

TTUL
Gary

1530. Re: ICOM AH-4 tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 20:33:16 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC5C50B.28920F4A@optonline.net>
Source record: 144334

The instructions for the IC-706MkIIG and for the AH4 say that one must
NOT use a wire that is a half-wavelength or a multiple of
half-wavelengths on the frequency of operation. So more wire is
desirable if you have room for it.

-=-
Alan

bc316 wrote:
>
> I'm planning on doing some camping this summer and wanted to use my Icom706
> and ah-4. Can anyone tell me what length of wire that would work the best
> for 80-6? I was thinking of 260 ft as it would be a full wave length on 80.
> Would I gain anything with adding more wire?
>
> -Brent

1531. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 20:37:18 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cc5c6b8.21292840@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 144335

On Tue, 23 Apr 2002 19:49:55 -0000, "Carl R. Stevenson"
<wk3c@fast.net> wrote:

>
>"Bruce Fraleigh" <brucefraleigh@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:3fb5609a.0204230351.18ed9447@posting.google.com...
>> I live in Florida (the lightning capital of the country, if not the
>> world) and have just installed a 50' tv tower (given to me by a
>> neighbor, with no instructions) and am wondering about how I should
>> ground it. It stands about a foot from my house and has three guy
>> wires attached to the tower about 10' from the top. About five feet
>> of the tower is embedded in the ground, in about two yards of
>> concrete.
>>
>> I am just about to pour a foundation for an addition to my house, one
>> side of which is about 6' away from the base of the tower. The
>> addition will be 20' X 26' and I have just run about 130' (in two 65'
>> rows about six inches apart) of 5/8" reinforcing rods in the footer
>> trenches. Would I be better off grounding the tower to the steel
>> re-bars in the footers
>
>I would NOT, under ANY circumstances tie your tower grounding to the
>rebar in your foundation footers (or a slab, etc.) ... unless you'd like
>them
>(the footers, slab, etc.) to explode if you take a strike ... you won't get
>much
>of a ground through the concrete, and all that energy will be trying to get
>(flash)
>from those rebars embedded in the concrete to (real) ground ... I can
>envision
>the results as being VERY dramatic (in a disastrous way).
>
>Carl - wk3c
>
>

Actually the rebar makes a pretty good ground. Concrete is a good
conductor. It holds
moisture where the ground around it may be dryer. It can often times
be a better ground than
the ground rods driven in the soil. It is called a Ufer ground system.
Named after the guy that
discovered it. It should not be the only ground but it can greatly
augment your ground rods.

When towers are mounted on concrete they are usually bolted to J bolts that go down into the
concrete. When a lightning strike occurs a large amount of the current goes into the concrete by
the J bolts. Some people bury several feet of tower in concrete. Just because you have ground
rods tied to the tower does not mean that a large amount of the energy will not also go into the
concrete.

The Polyphaser site has information on Ufer grounds.

73
Gary K4FMX

1532. Re: HF beam help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 21:11:48 UTC
From: AB7RS <ab7rsnospam@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <ucbjiaaropcc76@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144336

A lightning bolt 2 element 5 band quad.
http://www.lightningboltantennas.com/

"Merlin" <dwarheit@nauticom.net> wrote in message
news:2a3bcu09pni41c23mpb1qgp80d3v9ibv17@4ax.com...
> I am looking for a new HF beam. I presently have an old TET 3-element
> antenna that has served me well. It needs some work and I want to
> replace it. The new antenna can not have a turning radius of more than
> 17 feet. I want to purchase the best antenna for the money. I need
> some suggestions from you antenna experts.
>
> Dave
>
>
> ------------== Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News
==----------
> http://www.newsfeeds.com The Largest Usenet Servers in the World!
> ------== Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Ulimited downloads - 19 servers ==-----

1533. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 21:43:57 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <xAkx8.19285$uV.10415@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144337

"Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net> wrote in message
news:3cc5bb03$1_1@news7.fast.net...
>
> "Bruce Fraleigh" <brucefraleigh@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:3fb5609a.0204230351.18ed9447@posting.google.com...
> > I live in Florida (the lightning capital of the country, if not the
> > world) and have just installed a 50' tv tower (given to me by a
> > neighbor, with no instructions) and am wondering about how I should
> > ground it. It stands about a foot from my house and has three guy
> > wires attached to the tower about 10' from the top. About five feet
> > of the tower is embedded in the ground, in about two yards of
> > concrete.
> >
> > I am just about to pour a foundation for an addition to my house, one
> > side of which is about 6' away from the base of the tower. The
> > addition will be 20' X 26' and I have just run about 130' (in two 65'
> > rows about six inches apart) of 5/8" reinforcing rods in the footer
> > trenches. Would I be better off grounding the tower to the steel
> > re-bars in the footers
>
> I would NOT, under ANY circumstances tie your tower grounding to the
> rebar in your foundation footers (or a slab, etc.) ... unless you'd like
> them
> (the footers, slab, etc.) to explode if you take a strike ... you won't
get
> much
> of a ground through the concrete, and all that energy will be trying to
get
> (flash)
> from those rebars embedded in the concrete to (real) ground ... I can
> envision
> the results as being VERY dramatic (in a disastrous way).
>
> Carl - wk3c

Polyphaser actually recommends using the rebar in a footer to AUGMENT the tower ground, the idea being the lower the resistance the better. One way to lower the resistance is to expand the ground system over many paths -- divide and conquer. In the book by PolyPhaser "Lighting Protection and Grounding Solutions for Communication Sites", the followup to the book "The Grounds for Lightning Protection" they make numerous reference to use of Ufer grounds for augmentation of tower grounds.
Pages 11, 32-33, amongst others. Finally on page 81 is my favorite reference: " Those who think that three 8 ft ground rods around the base of

a tower is a good grounding system are on the right track only if the tower will be erected on the beach at high tide".

Finally, from the Ufer ground document on Polyphaser's website in the technical information section:
"Concrete is a fair conductor and can be used safely and effectively to augment your tower grounding system."

"It is a common misconception to think that a lightning strike will blow up a concrete pad. However, consider
first, a myth-perpetuating case of an improperly designed system where the tower leg "J"-bolts are imbedded
directly into the concrete pad. In this case, due to the poor nature of the tower ground system, each of these Jbolts
will actually share a significant amount of strike current which in turn will flow through the concrete. Since
the surface area interface between the J-bolts and the concrete is small, the surge current density is very large.
The corresponding heat generated by the energy transfer can turn the concrete moisture into steam and possibly
crack the pad. We have only seen this happen once on a mountain top in the Nevada desert. However, a
few poorly implemented occurrences can give a valuable technique a bad reputation.
If during construction, all of the rebar in the concrete pad becomes an integral part of your ground system, the
overall surge current density will be several orders of magnitude lower than the myth-perpetuating case above.
With the surge current distributed over all of the rebar there will be little to no opportunity to develop the
temperatures necessary to vaporize the imbedded moisture. The pad will not crack."

"As well as the Ufer ground works, it should not be used alone. We always recommend that radials or radials
with ground rods be used as the main ground system and that the Ufer ground be used to further reduce the
ground resistance of your system. Many tests have been done, dating back to 1968, which prove that the Ufer
is a safe and very effective way of augmenting a ground system."

My pool deck has a ground connection to the wire mesh in the concrete slab. Reason? In the event I put up an aluminum screen cage over my Florida pool (I live in west central Florida...right in the heart of lightning country) it was to be connected to the ground in the wire mesh. If it was a risk of 'explosion' the design would have been otherwise. By the way...the entry and exit ladders and handrails are also tied directly to the wire mesh....by code.

I think perhaps more research by those who don't understand proper grounds is warranted.

Bill KC9CS

1534. Re: Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 22:40:38 UTC
From: Pie`` IK2VTJ <picarusoNONVOGLIOSPAM@writeme.com>
Message-ID: <aa6bcd$84733$1@ID-83989.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 144362

"G Blair" <gblair@sympatico.ca> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:3CC21D64.222D54E4@sympatico.ca...
> Hello Mike,
> .....
So why post in "antennas"?
>.....
Because it's the first and the most important element of a receiver!
... if you want to receive.
:-)
--
73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.

http://www.qsl.net/ik2vtj
http://www.ardf.it

Togli / Remove
NONVOGLIOSPAM
dall'indirizzo / from address

1535. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 22:56:27 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC5E65B.57C6B53C@shaw.ca>
Source record: 144338

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> Dave, WD9BDZ wrote:
> "I have never said the B&W antenna was anything other than the antenna
> that does the job I need it for."
>
> Yes. It`s a compact frequency tolerant antenna for which there is a
> significant demand. Many on this newsgroup have seen the "T2FD" berated
> for being inefficient, but until someone discovers a small efficient
> frequency tolerant antenna, the B&W type will have to do.
>
> You have a couple of options with the B&W. Short the load resistor and
> you possibly have an efficient antenna over a narrow frequency range.
> Short the antenna and you possibly have a dummy load resistor over a
> wide frequency range.
>
> B&W deserves a lot of credit for survival in a period when most of the
> competition folded.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Well said -- but the debate will continue
to rear it's head again and again. I used
one for some time, and was very pleased
with it. I was well aware of its limitations
when I got it but it met my expectations and
then some. Efficiency be damned -- just get
a signal out and have fun!
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

1536. Re: 80/40 Triangle??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-23 23:34:55 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <aa4qp9$cbe@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 144339

Thanks to all who replied. Often what is envisioned on paper is much, much different in reality. I sort of let the design be "Dynamic" so to work with what I had. I put up the 30 ft IMC Conduit mast on top of the 20 foot roof peak for a total height of nearly 50 feet. I put up a pair op dipoles (Interconnected) Maypole fashion for 75 and 40 meters. The results thus far have been very gratifying. Much lower noise and better reports so far on 75 than the "W" configuration it replaced. High and in the clear as you can get it proven to be true once again.

P.S. The xyl doesn't really like the idea of an insulator hanging 25 feet above the entrance but life is full of compromises.

Tony WA6LZH

"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
news:a9kdej$bbm@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> Wonder what you antenna guru's think of such a thing? An inverted vee with
> the apex at 50 feet the elements drooping with an included angle of about
> 100-120 degrees and the ends turned back toward the mast to form a sort of
> triangle. Add a stub or trap tuned to 80 (or even a knife switch) at the
> center of the base such that the antenna behaves like a dipole on 80 and a
> full wave loop on 40. Ahh the end of yet another sunspot cycle.
>
>
> Tony WA6LZH
>
>

1537. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 00:25:57 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cc5fbb5_2@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144340

Bill,

I stand corrected ... Polyphaser has a very good reputation and
if they say it's OK, I trust that ... I had envisioned the currents trying
to flash from rebar through concrete and causing flash steam explosions.
Apparently I was underestimating the ability of concrete to
conduct the current.

I agree that 3 ground rods is not enough ... I just had concerns
about the concrete being part of the grounding equation.

Carl - wk3c

"Bill Otten" <res0958z@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:xAkx8.19285$uV.10415@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
>
> "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net> wrote in message
> news:3cc5bb03$1_1@news7.fast.net...
> >
> > "Bruce Fraleigh" <brucefraleigh@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> > news:3fb5609a.0204230351.18ed9447@posting.google.com...
> > > I live in Florida (the lightning capital of the country, if not the
> > > world) and have just installed a 50' tv tower (given to me by a
> > > neighbor, with no instructions) and am wondering about how I should
> > > ground it. It stands about a foot from my house and has three guy
> > > wires attached to the tower about 10' from the top. About five feet
> > > of the tower is embedded in the ground, in about two yards of
> > > concrete.
> > >
> > > I am just about to pour a foundation for an addition to my house, one
> > > side of which is about 6' away from the base of the tower. The
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> > > rows about six inches apart) of 5/8" reinforcing rods in the footer
> > > trenches. Would I be better off grounding the tower to the steel
> > > re-bars in the footers
> >
> > I would NOT, under ANY circumstances tie your tower grounding to the
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> > (the footers, slab, etc.) to explode if you take a strike ... you won't
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> > much
> > of a ground through the concrete, and all that energy will be trying to
> get
> > (flash)

> > from those rebars embedded in the concrete to (real) ground ... I can
> > envision
> > the results as being VERY dramatic (in a disastrous way).
> >
> > Carl - wk3c
>
> Polyphaser actually recommends using the rebar in a footer to AUGMENT the
> tower ground, the idea being the lower the resistance the better. One way
to
> lower the resistance is to expand the ground system over many paths --
> divide and conquer. In the book by PolyPhaser "Lighting Protection and
> Grounding Solutions for Communication Sites", the followup to the book
"The
> Grounds for Lightning Protection" they make numerous reference to use of
> Ufer grounds for augmentation of tower grounds.
> Pages 11, 32-33, amongst others. Finally on page 81 is my favorite
> reference: " Those who think that three 8 ft ground rods around the base
of
> a tower is a good grounding system are on the right track only if the
tower
> will be erected on the beach at high tide".
>
> Finally, from the Ufer ground document on Polyphaser's website in the
> technical information section:
> "Concrete is a fair conductor and can be used safely and effectively to
> augment your tower grounding system."
>
> "It is a common misconception to think that a lightning strike will blow
up
> a concrete pad. However, consider
> first, a myth-perpetuating case of an improperly designed system where the
> tower leg "J"-bolts are imbedded
> directly into the concrete pad. In this case, due to the poor nature of
the
> tower ground system, each of these Jbolts
> will actually share a significant amount of strike current which in turn
> will flow through the concrete. Since
> the surface area interface between the J-bolts and the concrete is small,
> the surge current density is very large.
> The corresponding heat generated by the energy transfer can turn the
> concrete moisture into steam and possibly
> crack the pad. We have only seen this happen once on a mountain top in the
> Nevada desert. However, a
> few poorly implemented occurrences can give a valuable technique a bad
> reputation.
> If during construction, all of the rebar in the concrete pad becomes an
> integral part of your ground system, the
> overall surge current density will be several orders of magnitude lower
than
> the myth-perpetuating case above.

> With the surge current distributed over all of the rebar there will be
> little to no opportunity to develop the
> temperatures necessary to vaporize the imbedded moisture. The pad will not
> crack."
>
> "As well as the Ufer ground works, it should not be used alone. We always
> recommend that radials or radials
> with ground rods be used as the main ground system and that the Ufer
ground
> be used to further reduce the
> ground resistance of your system. Many tests have been done, dating back
to
> 1968, which prove that the Ufer
> is a safe and very effective way of augmenting a ground system."
>
> My pool deck has a ground connection to the wire mesh in the concrete
slab.
> Reason? In the event I put up an aluminum screen cage over my Florida pool
> (I live in west central Florida...right in the heart of lightning
country)
> it was to be connected to the ground in the wire mesh. If it was a risk of
> 'explosion' the design would have been otherwise. By the way...the entry
and
> exit ladders and handrails are also tied directly to the wire mesh....by
> code.
>
> I think perhaps more research by those who don't understand proper grounds
> is warranted.
>
> Bill KC9CS
>
>
>

1538. Re: HF beam help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 00:39:53 UTC
From: NI4L <ni4l@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CC5FED9.33C39F69@charter.net>
Source record: 144341

http://www.qsl.net/w4kma/
I had Kma custom build me a antenna. A 10 meter Monster on a 40' boom
I have had several of the mainstream manufactures beams. NONE even comes close
to the gain and rejection of this antenna.
it works 6-20 meters with no tuner!
I highly recommend you taking a look at his website and tell him i sent you if
you decide on this route.
chris NI4L

Merlin wrote:

> I am looking for a new HF beam. I presently have an old TET 3-element
> antenna that has served me well. It needs some work and I want to
> replace it. The new antenna can not have a turning radius of more than
> 17 feet. I want to purchase the best antenna for the money. I need
> some suggestions from you antenna experts.
>
> Dave
>
> ------------== Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News ==----------
> http://www.newsfeeds.com The Largest Usenet Servers in the World!
> ------== Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Ulimited downloads - 19 servers ==-----

--

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1539. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 01:10:03 UTC
From: "mkelly@powerup.com.au" <mkelly@powerup.com.au>
Message-ID: <3CC605EB.E737219D@powerup.com.au>
Source record: 144342

Hydraulic oil is fine, it seems. High ignition point and no
additives.

joel wrote:
>
> I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but
> what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
>
> Joe (AG4QC)

--
****
* Murray Kelly vk4aok mailto://mkelly@powerup.com.au *
* 29 Molonga Ter. / Graceville/ QLD. 4075/ Australia *
* ph/fax Intl+ 61 7 3379 3307 *
****

1540. Re: KLM Satellite Ants.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 01:10:06 UTC
From: STEPHEN HOCH <STEPHEN.HOCH@VERIZON.NET>
Message-ID: <OBnx8.20129$t65.14368@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144343

Got the model numbers finally and they are the 2M-14C and 432-18C. Thanks
to Bill for the copies of the 2M-22C and 435-40CX they will help but would
like to have the correct ones. M2 is not answering emails and I don't know
what their problem is.

Thanks to all

Steve

"STEPHEN HOCH" <STEPHEN.HOCH@VERIZON.NET> wrote in message
news:NzMt8.1295$bn2.572@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> I recently aquired the KLM CS-2 (432 mhz) and CS-3(144 mhz) antennas in
very
> vine condition. There was no paperwork available however. I would like
to
> get a copy of the Paperwork if anyone has them out there please feel free
to
> contact me. Scans would be great also.
>
> Steve WU3I
> wu3i@arrl.net
>
>
>

1541. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 01:37:39 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <D%nx8.20268$t65.15154@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144344

Hi Carl,
Well, you're not entirely wrong here Carl. I'm just glad the entire topic came up. It's a fascinating topic to me and one I've spent a bunch of time researching. Florida Power Corp. has a series of lectures sponsored by Erico, Inc. http://www.erico.com/ that covers a variety of lightning related topics for facility managers, plant engineers, etc. I was invited to the conferences based upon some involvement I've had with a group online that discusses ONLY lightning and prevention ttp://groups.yahoo.com/group/LightningProtection/ . Last year our home took a lightning strike somewhere nearby. There was NO flash, NO thunder but I had damage to the electrical panel in my home, and it blew the phone box off the outside wall of my home. The utilities are underground, and the heavy fiberglass lid covering the underground phone connections in front of my home by the street was blown off the hole and found 90 feet away! The strike apparently then came into or tried to exit the house on the cable tv line....and the splitters were ruined. Two televisions which were plugged into the accessory plugs on the back of the cable boxes were lost along with the boxes of course. One computer not entirely unplugged took a hit via the phone modem....it was the ONLY cable to the computer not removed at the time. Lastly, at the rear of the house about 15 feet from the tower and along the foundation concrete slab the strike hit the foundation and along the baseboard in my office where my radio gear was, shattered the ceramic floor tile and blew an 8" long X 2 " deep by 3 inch hole in the concrete. So yes, a lightning strike can damage concrete and I learned it the hard way. At that time I only made do with the ground provided by my tower being sunk in the ground and having a ground rod or two connected to it. I was one of those who disconnected his coax, unplugged my rigs, and thought all was fine. Even then, rigs aren't safe due to the induction and magnetic effects of a near-strike. Oddly, experts don't think the tower took a strike directly. A solid state Heathkit antenna relay on the tower was undamaged, all my antennas work great, and my rotor was workable (although I sent it in for diagnostics and rebuilding as a precaution). My neighbors lost 2 computers in the strike. They didn't hear any thunderclap either. Very strange. I only heard the pistol like sound of a tile shattering. I'm not saying that lightning cannot damage concrete here...it's a known fact that building edges that come to a point are prime spots for strikes to hit and cause damage. My point is that properly done and as recommended by PolyPhaser the wire mesh in a slab can serve to augment and improve a total grounding system. My website mentioned earlier shows the recent improvements to my grounding system.

73,
Bill KC9CS

----- Original Message -----
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Sent: Tuesday, April 23, 2002 8:25 pm
Subject: Re: best way to ground a tower

> Bill,
>
> I stand corrected ... Polyphaser has a very good reputation and
> if they say it's OK, I trust that ... I had envisioned the currents trying
> to flash from rebar through concrete and causing flash steam explosions.
> Apparently I was underestimating the ability of concrete to
> conduct the current.
>
> I agree that 3 ground rods is not enough ... I just had concerns
> about the concrete being part of the grounding equation.
>
> Carl - wk3c

1542. Re: Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 01:45:08 UTC
From: George McCouch <geomac@hopkinsville.net>
Message-ID: <geomac-48B9F1.20450823042002@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144345

In article <dvc8cu8i98mrahftn5bb1ea25if2hk1n9c@4ax.com>,
Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote:

> On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 11:08:19 -0500, George McCouch
> <geomac@hopkinsville.net> wrote:

>
> Hi George,
>
> Try DejaNews by searching for "Shootout Results."
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Thanks for the responses. I should have known that a large body of info
was archieved somewhere and a Google newsgroup search turned up some
great stuff on the subject.

Appreciate the help and comments!

73
George
W3GEO

1543. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 02:35:53 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <lf6ccu4fsm6gu9i436tsistrtm3k07i1h7@4ax.com>
Source record: 144346

On Tue, 23 Apr 2002 09:34:11 -0400, "John Passaneau" <jxp16@psu.edu>
wrote:

>Back in the 70's, I was helping a friend move into a new house. We were
>setting up the ham shack (first things first) and need oil for the Cantenna,
>so we went to the store and bought 4 quarts of mineral oil, and while we
>were there we also picked up some water glasses and a new flapper valve for
>the toilet. We got strange looks from the clerk, so I told her we had found
>a new way to turn on, and asked if she wanted to try it with us. My friend
>said they looked at him strangely for months after that when he went to the
>store.

Made my day. Thanks!!

Bill, W7TI

1544. Re: Cleaning Variable Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 03:11:46 UTC
From: mailfrmpa@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020423231146.06885.00005243@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 144347

Try boiling in water mixed w/lemon juice. Saw this in an old QST "Hints and Kinks"

1545. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 03:20:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1101-3CC62493-146@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144348

Bill, KC9CS wrote:
"It`s a known fact that building edges that come to a point are prime spots for strikes to hit and cause damage."

I`ve been on the tops of many high buildings with my microwave installations. Ubiquitous are the "air terminals" (lightning rods) at frequent intervals around the edges. Their purpose? To prevent chunks of building material from being knocked loose by lightning and into the streets. A lightning strike to concrete may produce instant superheated steam from moisture retained in all concrete and blast the material asunder. It happens somewhere every day.

I`ve also erected countless communications towers. I`ve protected the reinforced concrete bases of these towers by a separate ground rod connected with a low inductance, low resistance cable or strap to each tower leg. I made an exception in Tierra del Fuego, which has never seen a lightning flash nor heard a thunder clap. But, elsewhere, the rebars got bypassed by external lightning grounds outside the tower bases. Never had a split tower base. Have heard of unprotected tower bases built by others that were split. That settles it for me forever.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1546. Re: ICOM AH-4 tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 03:59:08 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC62D8C.9BB13BD@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144349

bc316 wrote:
>
> I'm planning on doing some camping this summer and wanted to use my Icom706
> and ah-4. Can anyone tell me what length of wire that would work the best
> for 80-6? I was thinking of 260 ft as it would be a full wave length on 80.
> Would I gain anything with adding more wire?
>
> -Brent

Take a look at the ARRL Antenna book section on multiple wavelength wires. As the length of wire increase, the radiation pattern converges to be a very narrow beam in the direction of the wire. Not much off the sides. So the pattern for 260 ft on 6 meters will be in the direction of the wire and that's about it. If this is what you want, you are all set.

Most people who use long wires suspended by a kite never understand why the antenna loads fine, but they never seem to work anyone.

Try a 40 ft length of wire and lay down a few radials to the ground post on the tuner. 40 ft is the magical 5/8 wavelength for 20 meters which will give you a big signal on 20. The tuner will load the wire just fine on the other bands. It is easier to wind up some radials than pulling up a ground stake.

Cheers, Greg

1547. 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 04:38:31 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91F9DC376BD65Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 144350

I have an acre to play with, maybe a little bit more with some cooperation from neighbors. I'm located in the Sierra foothills of Central California. I'd like to get better 75M propagation to the NorthWest, in particular Oregon.

My question: What antenna would be a good idea.... wire beam? Vertical with parasitic element? Something else? I don't have very many suitable trees for support,(Mostly Oak), and I don't really want full size vertical elements. Would a wire beam 20 to 30 feet high be worth the effort? Or would a shortened vertical system be possibly better?

Recommendations and comments appreciated.

Ed WB6SAT

1548. Re: Random Wire Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 04:43:50 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aa5d66$284$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144351

Go back to the retailer and ask for your money back for selling defective goods.

1549. HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 05:17:27 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CC63FE1.E159AE7@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144352
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

hello group
i am going to be traveling the first of may and i need ideas on a wire antenna i can build that will work inside a hotel room
i dont need to hear about mobile antennas on the balcony or what have you i have yet to find a hotel that has a balcony or even a window that opens so i will need to string something up inside the room
i seen an add for something called a YO-YO antenna and was wondering if anyone has tried it or knows of anything similar that one can build
thanks

1550. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 05:35:25 UTC
From: joel <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <Surx8.11339$Yf6.3844503590@twister2.starband.net>
Source record: 144353

Well gang. It's unbelievable all the ideas that two days of messages will generate. Thank you all!
I narrowed it down to either transformer or mineral oil. I found a old heathkit manual and they recommend either. After I priced the oil, I decided to buy the MFJ 250 and get it over with. ($59.00). It's amazing, the MFJ is constructed just like I would have built in my basement shop and the quality is about the same too..

Joe (AG4QC)

<mkelly@powerup.com.au> wrote in message news:3CC605EB.E737219D@powerup.com.au...
> Hydraulic oil is fine, it seems. High ignition point and no
> additives.
>
> joel wrote:
> >
> > I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> > question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but
> > what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
> >
> > Joe (AG4QC)
>
> --
> **
> * Murray Kelly vk4aok mailto://mkelly@powerup.com.au *
> * 29 Molonga Ter. / Graceville/ QLD. 4075/ Australia *
> * ph/fax Intl+ 61 7 3379 3307 *
> **

1551. Re: G5RV help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 05:36:56 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aa5g9o$h5d$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144354

Dear OM,

Hang it up in any reasonable way you find convenient.

It will not have the slightest effect on overall performance.
--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

1552. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 07:07:36 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CC659B8.A306A781@eznec.com>
Source record: 144355

For central California to Oregon, what you need is something that radiates well at an elevation angle of about 30 degrees. For this angle, the optimum height for a horizontal antenna is about a half wavelength. But even a much lower horizontal antenna is likely to be better than a vertical at those angles, particularly considering that you're likely to have a fairly poor quality ground at your location.

I recommend downloading the free EZNEC demo program. It'll allow you to get a good idea of how most of the options you'll be able to choose from will perform.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

"Ed G." wrote:
>
> I have an acre to play with, maybe a little bit more with some
> cooperation from neighbors. I'm located in the Sierra foothills of Central
> California. I'd like to get better 75M propagation to the NorthWest, in
> particular Oregon.
>
> My question: What antenna would be a good idea.... wire beam? Vertical
> with parasitic element? Something else? I don't have very many suitable
> trees for support,(Mostly Oak), and I don't really want full size vertical
> elements. Would a wire beam 20 to 30 feet high be worth the effort? Or
> would a shortened vertical system be possibly better?
>
> Recommendations and comments appreciated.
>
> Ed WB6SAT

1553. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 09:31:58 UTC
From: Richard Craven <RichardCraven@freenetname.co.uk>
Message-ID: <aa5u8e$81fhu$1@ID-19542.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 144356
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

> i seen an add for something called a YO-YO antenna and was wondering if
anyone has tried it or knows of anything similar that one can build
> thanks

Here's a link to the home-page of one of the designers, which I found using
Google: it doesn't tell you how to build one or give any reviews but there
are some pictures to give you a clue.

http://www.qth.com/dwm/catalog.htm#yoyotenna

1554. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 09:37:04 UTC
From: Richard Craven <RichardCraven@freenetname.co.uk>
Message-ID: <aa5ui1$85a2t$1@ID-19542.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 144357
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

> i seen an add for something called a YO-YO antenna and was wondering if
> anyone has tried it or knows of anything similar that one can build

If you look at the manufacturer's home page, you'll find that the name for this bit of kit is "YO-YO-TENNA" and if you use Google you'll find loads of people who've made use of one.

www.google.com

You just type what you are looking for into the text box and the serach engine comes up with a list of pages to read.

1555. Re: ICOM AH-4 tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 10:32:02 UTC
From: Jack <NOSPAMkc8pkn@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <aa61ikbad1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144359

From I chart I was given when I bought my AH-4 these are the lengths (in feet) to use for a "random" wire:
27 1/2
39 1/2
58
76
95 1/2
109
144 3/4

Somewhere I read not to go over 145 feet but can't remember where or why.

Jack

"bc316" <bc316/@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:3cc59e39$0$3689$39cecf19@nnrp1.twtelecom.net...
> I'm planning on doing some camping this summer and wanted to use my Icom706
> and ah-4. Can anyone tell me what length of wire that would work the best
> for 80-6? I was thinking of 260 ft as it would be a full wave length on 80.
> Would I gain anything with adding more wire?
>
> -Brent
>
>

1556. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 10:35:19 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0204240235.7d6b91cf@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144360
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

Hi Dennis,
an inductance shortened dipole
http://www.qsl.net/qrp/ant/short80.htm
or a DCTL antenna
http://www.radiohc.org/Distributions/Dxers/dctl-antenna.html
http://www.io.com/~n5fc/dctl_ant.htm
might do. Both these antennas need no counterpoise / radials and can
be relatively small.

BR from Ivan

1557. Re: best way to ground a tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 12:20:09 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <Zpxx8.6644$d96.5650@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144361

At recent lightning protection conferences held here in Florida, one of the prime topics was the protection of buildings. Several studies were shown relating to lightning's apparent affinity for 'edges and points' on building roofs. Pictures of those were shown with damage where chunks of concrete had been split off by strikes. Invariably the points of buildings were most often hit. Wind and weather apparently team up to produce unusual static charges to the points and edges of buildings that help to either start a strike or attract one. Air terminals at those points was strongly recommended.

Bill KC9CS

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message news:1101-3CC62493-146@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Bill, KC9CS wrote:
> "It`s a known fact that building edges that come to a point are prime
> spots for strikes to hit and cause damage."
>
> I`ve been on the tops of many high buildings with my microwave
> installations. Ubiquitous are the "air terminals" (lightning rods) at
> frequent intervals around the edges. Their purpose? To prevent chunks of
> building material from being knocked loose by lightning and into the
> streets. A lightning strike to concrete may produce instant superheated
> steam from moisture retained in all concrete and blast the material
> asunder. It happens somewhere every day.
>
> I`ve also erected countless communications towers. I`ve protected the
> reinforced concrete bases of these towers by a separate ground rod
> connected with a low inductance, low resistance cable or strap to each
> tower leg. I made an exception in Tierra del Fuego, which has never seen
> a lightning flash nor heard a thunder clap. But, elsewhere, the rebars
> got bypassed by external lightning grounds outside the tower bases.
> Never had a split tower base. Have heard of unprotected tower bases
> built by others that were split. That settles it for me forever.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

1558. Re: automatic tuners/couplers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 13:39:12 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CC6B580.3FF9964F@crosslink.net>
Source record: 144363

David E Allen wrote:
>
> I'm in the process of setting up a pactor station to relay msgs to the
> Pacific Area (NTS). I will need to scan several bands, like 10-40 including
> warc & perhaps 80)....
> I have always built my own tuners - so simple.....

Sounds like an auto tuner might always be just behind your actual freq.

If you already have V's working on 40 & 80 I'd add a 10m and see what I got. The 40 otta work 15m as 3/4 wave and the combo *might* not be too bad on WARC bands. Worth a try b4 trying something more complicated & expensive.

Include something simple like the coils used in "screwdrivers" if wider bandwidth is needed. I've seen folks offering automatic (memory) retuners for them.

IIRC, most multiband verticals have pretty narrow areas of low SWR in each band; we needed a tuner on our Butternut. Make sure you can cover all the freq's you need to scan b4 spending $hundreds.

Many tnx for putting up the station.
K3DWW

1559. Test no need to open.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 13:42:46 UTC
From: Gary McAdams <g.m.mcadams@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <qDyx8.43438$Rw2.3372814@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144364

Just testing, and yes I know about alt.test.

Thanks!

Gary WG7X

1560. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 15:27:06 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aa6is9roq1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144365
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

Try a short, centre-loaded dipole. Link coupled to short transmission line.
Line may be twisted-pair or coax. Twisted-pair is lighter.

Very narrow band but wider than a magloop. Tune to correct band before
leaving home for jouney. Trim length for right frequency when in hotel room.
40m should be a suitable band for good contacts. night or day.

Take with you a hammer and a few 2" steel nails. It will be necessary to
anchor the ends of the antenna half-way up the walls on opposite opposite
sides of the room.

This type of antenna is also good for the attic where there's no need to
protect a large loading coil on rainy days.

Download program MIDLOAD from website below in a few seconds. Not zipped up.
Run immediately. Will tell you how may turns of what gauge of wire to wind
on loading coil of your choice of length and diameter.

(In MY radio travelling days I stayed in low-class hotels where room windows
were openable or already broke. I always asked for a room at the top and at
the rear of the house overlooking the garbage cans outside the cookhouse. A
long length of thin, black, plastic, flexible, stranded wire tossed out the
window allowed use of a top-fed vertical. Salvation Army hostels were
satisfactory. But when my travelling gear included fishing rods I booked
into better-class places.)

Download MIDLOAD now before you forget.
--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

1561. Re: Cellular Yagi Anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 15:59:25 UTC
From: Mel Martin <ve2dc@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC6D65D.D2BDFB0@rac.ca>
Source record: 144366

Larsen used to make yagi's for that band.

Dennis Kaylor wrote:
>
> hey bill
> this site below has antennas for all sorta of microwave bands and stuff
> i am sure they would have one for the freqs your cellphone works on good
> luck
> www.directivesystems.com
>
> Badwater Bill wrote:
>
> >
> > I need to build a yagi for my cell phones. I have a remote cabin in
> > the woods and get minimal service. Does anyone know of a site with
> > some instructions for a yagi?
> >
> > Bill

1562. Re: antron 99 tower mounted?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 16:10:52 UTC
From: Mel Martin <ve2dc@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC6D90C.B0F1DFC9@rac.ca>
Source record: 144367

You've got to be kidding! There would be interaction at any reasonable distance. OTOH, you could perhaps use the directivity... 1/2 wave spacing would be good.... fairly omnidirectional... but that's about 17 feet... good luck.

Dennis Kaylor wrote:
>
> hey everyone
> i am considering side mounting my A99 on the side of my 50 foot tower
> and i was wondering just how far away from the side of the tower it
> needsto be and not have any reaction with antenna performance

1563. Re: Hy-Gain AV-18VS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 16:20:39 UTC
From: Mel Martin <ve2dc@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC6DB57.24BE3558@rac.ca>
Source record: 144368

Isn't that the one with a tapped coil at the base? if so, you have to
move the tap to change frequency. Not very convenient... and yes you do
require either radials or a very good ground. It will work quite well
over a reasonable ground system if it has a clear view of the horizon.

Mike wrote:
>
> I have been thinking about getting the Hy-Gain AV-18VS from MFJ. It
> is a 5 band [10-15-20-40-80] base loaded vertical. Does anyone have
> any experience with this antenna? MFJ doesnt have any manuals
> available online. I would like to know if it requires ground radials
> and if also if anyone thinks that it is just an expensive dummy load.
>
> Any help would be appredíated.
>
> Mike, KC6WAO

1564. WTB: Unused Newtronics/Hustler 6BTV. Pay $120 incl parcel post.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 16:31:34 UTC
From: tongaloa <tongaloa@alltel.net>
Message-ID: <aa6nb0$29f$1@iac5.navix.net>
Source record: 144219
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I am looking for an unused (NOS) Hustler trap vertical. 6BTV is 40, 30, 20, 15, 10 with the kW stinger for 80m. Will pay $120 incl. USAP parcel post, insured.

If you've purchased one, decided you don't want, and like my offer, please write.

73,
Bob
wb4mnf

1565. rectifying antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 16:47:17 UTC
From: Peter Wilkie <wilkie@fizzy.murdoch.edu.au>
Message-ID: <3CC6E195.872AEA5C@fizzy.murdoch.edu.au>
Source record: 144220

Hi all,

Has anyone got a good source of information on rectifying antennas,
suitable for 2.45 GHz?

Design examples would be great.

1566. Re: Help Please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 16:59:46 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC6E470.A396F513@icok.net>
Source record: 144221

AJ,
Very nice creative approach to an old idea! If
you fall for this one, I have a boat for sale...
'Doc

1567. FS: GAP Voyager Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 17:50:20 UTC
From: jonweiner@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020424135020.18315.00005979@mb-fp.aol.com>
Source record: 144222

I have for sale a brand new in the carton GAP Voyager antenna. This is the 45' high model designed for 160/80/40 meters. Includes extra swivel ground mount. Price $325. For pick up only at Greenville, SC.

Jon, K1VVC

1568. Re: automatic tuners/couplers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 19:45:31 UTC
From: Anita Andringa <a.andringa@rhayward.demon.nl>
Message-ID: <uce2r6h2hfsd19@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144223

David E Allen wrote:
> I'm torn between putting up a vertical (R7, R7000, R8)
> to cover all those bands with low swr, or using an automated tuner /
coupler
> with my 80/40 vees.
>

Hi,

could you not just build a "manual" tuner, find the right taps on the
coil(s) and then use relays to switch bands?
Any variable caps could be replaced by fixed ones that are close (and adjust
the taps accordingly), or, if you have them, just use a variable per band.
Anita

1569. Re: Cleaning Variable Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 19:47:48 UTC
From: lbrty4us@aol.com
Message-ID: <205ef942.0204241147.588d30cc@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144224

"marvin rosen" <raghead@worldnet.att.net> wrote in message
news:<CBKw8.39530$Rw2.3012090@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>...
> Other than using a dishwasher or ultrasonic cleaner what other ways are
> there to clean very dirty variable capacitors

Don't immerse them (they have bearings, mica trimmers, etc.). Spray
hard with a good solvent cleaner and work it back & forth with
current-limited HV DC (400-600, and not AC) on it - it will clean
right up. Assume you do not mean HV xmtng types (i.e., wide plate
spacing), which may be manually accessed & cleaned.

1570. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 20:02:27 UTC
From: lbrty4us@aol.com
Message-ID: <205ef942.0204241202.7538f9c6@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144225

There are some silly things posted in this thread. Assuming you have some way to tune the thing, a tuner is a wonderful thing for enhancing rcvg; I use one with R-388/51J3, SP600, HRO, etc. It seems no one has addressed the point of your question, which is how to tune the thing in the rcv-only mode.

Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote in message news:<3CC0094D.49EF2581@optonline.net>...
> Do any of the "automatic" antenna tuners permit manual override for use
> on SW broadcast bands? -- for receiving only, of course.
>
> Most (all?) of them seem to depend on being able to transmit a low-power
> signal on the frequency in question.
>
> -=-
> Alan

1571. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 20:18:06 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cc712bc.104064859@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 144226

On Wed, 24 Apr 2002 19:44:20 GMT, R. Makul K1XV <k1xv@arrl.net> wrote:
>I use mineral oil because it is usp food grade. If a child or pet
>gets back there and tastes some, they may get the runs, but they won't
>drop dead.

Not to mention that with a gallon you could shit easy for 20 years.

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

1572. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-24 20:37:52 UTC
From: Floyd Sense <sentek@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <AIEx8.1908$8p3.179256@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144227

I read all the responses in this thread, and don't believe anyone addressed your comment about the need to transmit a low-power signal in order to adjust a tuner. That may account for all the long "tune-up" carriers I hear on the bands. You can easily build a noise bridge which will allow you to accurately adjust a tuner without the need for transmitting any signal at all. That's also a good way for those who use a tuner for transmitting to eliminate interference while tuning. See any good antenna handbook for details on use of the noise bridge. Or, you can visit this link http://www.palomar-engineers.com/Tuner-Tuner/tuner-tuner.html to see a commercial product that does the same thing.

K8AC

"Alan Beagley" <abeagley@optonline.net> wrote in message news:3CC0094D.49EF2581@optonline.net...
> Do any of the "automatic" antenna tuners permit manual override for use
> on SW broadcast bands? -- for receiving only, of course.
>
> Most (all?) of them seem to depend on being able to transmit a low-power
> signal on the frequency in question.
>
> -=-
> Alan
>

1573. AH-4 question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 02:26:30 UTC
From: bc316 <bc316@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <qPJx8.30636$X9.659765@typhoon.kc.rr.com>
Source record: 144229

I have another question about the AH-4. How or can you setup a loop configuration with AH-4? I noticed the SGC's you can do this. Both are pretty similar in design right?

-Brent

1574. Re: ICOM AH-4 tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 02:26:30 UTC
From: bc316 <bc316@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <qPJx8.30635$X9.659765@typhoon.kc.rr.com>
Source record: 144230

Thanks for all the replies.

-Brent

"bc316" <bc316/@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:3cc59e39$0$3689$39cecf19@nnrp1.twtelecom.net...
> I'm planning on doing some camping this summer and wanted to use my
Icom706
> and ah-4. Can anyone tell me what length of wire that would work the best
> for 80-6? I was thinking of 260 ft as it would be a full wave length on
80.
> Would I gain anything with adding more wire?
>
> -Brent
>
>

1575. Re: TV antenna question (slightly off topic)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 02:31:51 UTC
From: Mark Berger <mlberger@pacbell.net>
Message-ID: <rUJx8.1108$m53.527830084@newssvr21.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144231

Thanks to all those who replied. I purchased a second antenna and connected both with a splitter in reverse. Works great! Now I get all the channels I want without using a rotator.

Mark

> I'm a casual ham operator who has limited knowledge of antennas. I'm sure
> one of you can answer this slightly off-topic question about TV antennas.
>
> I would like to have 2 TV antennas, each pointed towards a different
> broadcast station, connected by a T before going into the house and to the
> TV. A second TV antenna is cheaper than a rotator and doesn't require
> changing the antenna orientation for different channels.
>
> Will this work, or should I just buy the rotator?
>
> Mark
> N6XEI

1576. Re: AH-4 question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 02:52:09 UTC
From: gbrown@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <3cc37a14.136779188@news1.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 144232

>I have another question about the AH-4. How or can you setup a loop
>configuration with AH-4?

Try these helpful searches:

http://groups.google.com/groups?q=%2Bah-4+%2Bloop&hl=en&btnG=Google+Search

http://www.google.com/search?sourceid=navclient&querytime=MGOVC&q=ah%2D4+%2Bloop

for previous answers to your question!

Gary
K4GPB

1577. Re: Help Please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 02:55:09 UTC
From: mcleanaj <mcleanaj@bigpond.com>
Message-ID: <3cc68031$0$9990$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 144358

Hoo Boy!!
Anyone know anything about this mob??
AJ

"Help Please" <205793.508328497@762537.108268589> wrote in message
news:aa5osemlp122@rex.ip-plus.net...

The program of the mercy stock "Mercy and Mutual Aid" about the financial help for the building of the medicative body for the tuberculosis convicts. In resent years in the foundation of criminal corrective system in Russia, particularly in the Chelyabinsk region, is extremely unfortunate background around tuberculosis. The tuberculosis morbidity among the convicts for last 10 (1991-2000) years increased in 13 times and is 3251 people for 100000, in 2000 year, exceeding analogical index among the population in 41 times. (79 per 1000000). In 05.04.01 in the foundations of criminal corrective system of our region are 3088 tuberculosis morbidity, particularly with active forms - 1699, nowadays 4,9 per cent of all convicts of the region need isolation.
The interregion tuberculosis hospital is the one in our region where a high-qualified assistance is allowed. Nowadays here are hospitalized less than a half of needy persons. But this hospital is in a limit of all its resourced, and cease to be a centre of the organize methodical activity of the region calibre. The sanitary norms of the allocation patients: for 1 patient is 1,2x1.2 m. instead of 5x5 m. This constructs extra difficulties in the municipal provision, it leads to the violation sanitary epidemiological regime, forms the facilities for reinfection of patients and contamination our specialists.
In 1998 the building of the new body was begun. It would consists of 150 positions (rooms).
The cost of this building is 370000 dollars of USA. But there are only 60000 dollars of USA.
Nowadays the finance from the Federal and Local budget could not be for the absence of money. But we hope for your help. We believe in your mercy and God is with us. All the financial help will help us to build new hospital. It lets us to improve sanitary hygienic maintenance, to supply a new degree of treatment for our patients.
Dear Friends! We need your help. For each of you we will set fire on the candles in the churches. The god stores all of you!

Thank you. The chairman of the stock V. Kravtsov.

WWW: http://fund.sgr.ru

Your money enumerate by electronic payment on our account:

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4 CHASE METROTECH CENTER, BROOKLIN, NEW YORK 11245,USA.
SWIFT: CHASUS33

account ﷺ 001-1-907425 with CHELYABINVESTBANK, Chelyabinsk, Russia,
SWIFT: CHINRU4C,

in favour of account ﷺ 30109840400680000006,
JSC "URICOM-BANK", Chelyabinsk, Russia

BENEFICIARY

account ﷺ 40602840900007000212
Charitable Fund of "Mutual aid and Mercy"

DETAILS OF PAYMENT :

"CHARITY DONATION".

EURO:

COMMERZBANK AG,
60261 FRANKFURT AM MAIN, GERMANY,
SWIFT: COBADEFF

account ﷺ 400887199800EUR with CHELYABINVESTBANK, Chelyabinsk, Russia,
SWIFT: CHINRU4C

in favour of account ﷺ 30109978000680000006
JSC "URICOM-BANK", Chelyabinsk, Russia.

BENEFICIARY

account ﷺ 40602840900007000212
Charitable Fund of "Mutual aid and Mercy"

DETAILS OF PAYMENT :

"CHARITY DONATION "

1578. Re: AH-4 question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 02:55:24 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CC7700B.270B0C6F@optonline.net>
Source record: 144233

Here's info. on using an IC-AH4 with balanced feeder, so I *guess* a
loop could be used.

-=-
Alan

bc316 wrote:
>
> I have another question about the AH-4. How or can you setup a loop
> configuration with AH-4? I noticed the SGC's you can do this. Both are
> pretty similar in design right?

1579. Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 04:10:53 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <Z9Lx8.38087$EK.12199936@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144234

Hello All

I will be taking my Code / Tech test this coming Saturday and plan to take my General class test at Dayton the middle of May. Held a Novice ticket 37 years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones suggestions for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason. Since I will be attending the Dayton Super Hamvention, I would like to know what to look for in used equipment as well.

Thanks in advance.

Regards
Ed L

1580. Re: screwdriver, effect from mtg bracket?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 04:16:49 UTC
From: Leland Cox <lcox107@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <3CC78351.504@comcast.net>
Source record: 144235

Look for me at Dayton, Will be at the Vibroplex Booth!
Les, AA4F

Dave Benham wrote:

> I have an old screwdriver I am finally going to mount (hopefully for the
> trip to Dayton). I am building my own bracketry to mount it to the vehicle
> (a company car I can't drill holes into) -- I'm taking a welding class and
> will cobble up a hitch mounted bike rack. I plan to somehow mount it to a
> vertical 1 1/2" square tube, probably by welding some sort of half-pipe with
> a 2 1/4" ID.
>
> What I am wondering is, all the screwdrivers I have seen on vehicles on the
> road or at swap parking lots have a pretty heavy duty bracket at the base to
> hold the thing. There's no way around that, as these antennas are pretty
> unwieldy. But how much does the bracket interfere with the antenna? Do
> some brackets interfere more than others? Even if the bracket were not
> grounded it seems that the thing would tend to detune it. I'm assuming the
> screwdriver should be insulated from the bracket -- by what kind of material
> and how thick? Something very thin would prevent a short to DC ground, but
> it seems like there would be unwanted capacitive effects if the insulator
> were too thin.
>
> So, any thoughts on how to best mount the screwdriver on a trailer hitch
> would be appreciated.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Dave K8TRF
>
>
>
>

1581. Best Preselector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 05:16:28 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <MiMx8.2961$8p3.274002@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144236

Can anyone recommend a good, basic preselector for a SWL antenna? I've read the back-posts from Google groups searches. However, there does not seem to be a clear winner - except for the Lowe PR-150 (for 300 smackers).

How would you rate these?

MFJ-956 preselector $40
MFJ-1040B preselector/preamp $100
Palomar P-405 preselector/preamp $120
P-408 $130
Grove (TUN4) and Ameco (TPA, PT-3).

Are there any others that I should check out?

Thanks again.
--
pb

1582. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 09:44:56 UTC
From: John Seney <wd1v@amsat.org>
Message-ID: <wd1v-D8F9F5.05484425042002@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 144237

In article <Z9Lx8.38087$EK.12199936@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>, "Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:

> Hello All
>
> I will be taking my Code / Tech test this coming Saturday and plan to
> take
> my General class test at Dayton the middle of May. Held a Novice ticket
> 37
> years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones suggestions
> for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason. Since I will be
> attending the Dayton Super Hamvention, I would like to know what to look
> for
> in used equipment as well.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> Regards
> Ed L

Buy the one you think is best. They all have upsides and downsides. You can always sell and try something else.

See you at Dayton!
JS
http://www.qsl.net/wd1v

1583. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 10:28:34 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3CC7DA51.D336820D@bloomer.net>
Source record: 144238

Depends what you like...If tuning up tubes is OK, I like the Kenwood TS-520S...bought mine in 1985 for $350 and they're still selling for about that price. Downside is no WARC bands (30M, 17M, 12M). Solid state I like the Kenwood TS-430 or TS-440. The TS-680 was interesting as it was HF+6M, simple and easy to operate, but I haven't seen too many on the used market (dealers that is). Recapping what another fellow wrote, buy what you can afford and try it out!

Scott
N0EDV

Ed Laughery wrote:

> Hello All
>
> I will be taking my Code / Tech test this coming Saturday and plan to take
> my General class test at Dayton the middle of May. Held a Novice ticket 37
> years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones suggestions
> for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason. Since I will be
> attending the Dayton Super Hamvention, I would like to know what to look for
> in used equipment as well.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> Regards
> Ed L

--
Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
Building RV-4
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

1584. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 11:17:02 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cc7e2b9_1@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 144239

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:Z9Lx8.38087$EK.12199936@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> Hello All
>
> I will be taking my Code / Tech test this coming Saturday and plan to take
> my General class test at Dayton the middle of May. Held a Novice ticket
37
> years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones suggestions
> for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason. Since I will be
> attending the Dayton Super Hamvention, I would like to know what to look
for
> in used equipment as well.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> Regards
> Ed L

Hi Ed,
You Don't Say what Mode you plan to operate the most. and I'm sure you'll get much advise.. but here are some pointers

If possible plug the thing in and check to see if it will light up Also if you plan to work CW at all make sure it has a Cw filter installed. I'm partial to TEN TEC rigs for CW work because of their great break in system. If looking at TEN Tec though you need to be sure you check out the VFO/PTO knob for slipage. in some models the PTO began to slip after awhile Ten Tec makes rebuild kit and will rebuild on at the factory for about 100 bucks but you should figure this into any offer you would make.

Look for obvious damage.. dents deep, deep scratches. broken or cracked class of plastic peices. If the rig requires a seperate power supply is the matching one available or easily obtained. Look for worn lettering on the front panel. this lettering is important. and if warn off it is very hard to put it back. check to make sure all knobs are where they should be. If it's a Digital readout. make sure it's working.. some kenwoods and others developed problems with the LED readouts or they became intermintent after awhile.. though these can usually be fixed you may not want to tackle the job yourself. Smell the rig to see if there is any smoky smell.. You may not want a rig that comes from a smokers home. but beyond that smell for burnt resistor or capcitor smell.. if not familar with that smell take a resistor and heat it up over a flame you'll never forget the smell. Stay away from rigs that have that smell , unless your into restoration work. Just some simple things you can do to keep from getting disapointed and I'm sure many on the list can add many more. Other than these things Look for

the rig that does what you want it to do, IE Phone, CW, Rtty Psk31 etc.

I would stay away from the following
Ten Tec century 21-- Good Cw rig but you can find others that do more at about the same price.

old Hallicrafters rigs -Unless you plan to collect them

Atlas Rigs--

Good Bets if every thing else looks good.
Kenwoods Ts520, ts 530, 820 , 830 (Good dependable rigs- Tube finals.) Expect to pay about 250 to 300 for these.
Yaesu FT 101(Becareful though alot of these were used by CBers and have been hevily modified) 200 to 350

Ten Tec Triton IV and Omni C & D series between 250 and 500 depending upon options and accesories available.

Ten Tec Scouts 555- nice CW and SSB rig 350--450 and about 10 dollars for each additional band modules .

Of Course if you have the Bucks the sky is the limit.. look for Yaesu FT 1000 Or ICom 756 pro etc..

Just some thoughts-- there were and are may good rigs built.. over the last 20 years.. look for the features you can live with.. but beware of the things mentioned above.

73 Dave kc1di

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1585. Re: G5RV help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 11:39:36 UTC
From: Jerry <jerryaa@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <YVRx8.7703$0N1.363408713@newssvr16.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144240

I have my home made G5RV up 17 feet. It works on all bands and tunes fine on all bands [with tuner]. I don't know about DX ing but can get out to California on 20 meters. 80 and 40 meters acts like an NVIS. 400 ohm twin lead is not perpendicular at all but does not touch the ground.

1586. G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 11:52:47 UTC
From: Jerry <jerryaa@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <j6Sx8.7712$122.363983897@newssvr16.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144241

Amateur friends of mine advise me to get as much wire as possible in the air. They say that 80 meter dipole would tune all bands with tuner just like the G5. I am severely limited to the height of the antenna. G5 is 17 to 20 feet off the ground.

Only problem, I have just enough room in the yard for the 102 feet for the G5. I would have to make a horse shoe shape on both ends to fit the 80 meter in the yard. Which would be the better performer? How would having that 90 degree bend at each end of the dipole affect performance?

1587. Re: Hy-Gain AV-18VS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 12:07:13 UTC
From: Ken Ashcroft <ken@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <cPBliGCxF$x8EwTF@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 144258

I had the old 18 AVQ, and it worked well at ground level with a good
earth. I never got the wire radials right. My Maldol wo9rks well at
shoulder height, but I could not get it resonant aloft.
In article <3CC6DB57.24BE3558@rac.ca>, Mel Martin <ve2dc@rac.ca> writes
>Isn't that the one with a tapped coil at the base? if so, you have to
>move the tap to change frequency. Not very convenient... and yes you do
>require either radials or a very good ground. It will work quite well
>over a reasonable ground system if it has a clear view of the horizon.
>
>Mike wrote:
>>
>> I have been thinking about getting the Hy-Gain AV-18VS from MFJ. It
>> is a 5 band [10-15-20-40-80] base loaded vertical. Does anyone have
>> any experience with this antenna? MFJ doesnt have any manuals
>> available online. I would like to know if it requires ground radials
>> and if also if anyone thinks that it is just an expensive dummy load.
>>
>> Any help would be appredíated.
>>
>> Mike, KC6WAO

--
Ken Ashcroft

1588. Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 12:10:43 UTC
From: Larry Gauthier <larryg5099@chartermi.net>
Message-ID: <ucfsjkbcng7c28@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144242

Well, after purchasing a new amplifier and putting up a new set of antennas, I am working some great DX, but am also working my neighbors' [not just one neighbor...] clock radios, telephones, audio systems and computer speakers. I would like to take a pro-active approach and purchase some filters that I can deliver/install when I hear of a complaint - or actually call each of my immediate neighbors and ask if I am causing them any problems.

I have heard that the K-Y filters are great for phones - so those are on my list. But I think I also need to purchase some toroidal coils (for speaker leads on stereo systems and computers) and some "snap-on" line filters (that will encircle the line cords of appliances like the clock radios).

A few questions:

Any good/bad comments on the K-Y filter for telephones?
What brand/style toroid should I buy? (there are only about a zillion out there...)
Where can I find those "snap on" line filters? I remember seeing them at Hamfests, but do not see them in any of the catalogs I have.
Other suggestions?

Thanks in advance for your replies,

-larry
K8UT

1589. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 12:35:29 UTC
From: gbrown@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <3cc40226.171612635@news1.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 144250

> Held a Novice ticket 37
>years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones suggestions
>for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason.

Look for ease of use with controls that are not too tiny and lettering on same
not too small. Watch out for complex menuing systems that require you to have
the manual in the other hand at all times.

$500 or less: A gold-labelled Kenwood TS-830S would be my pick!
Great receiver and a brute of a transmitter.

Around $1000 used: From it, I moved to an ICOM IC-746 with its big LCD display.

Read the peer reviews at:
http://www.eham.net/reviews/

Gary
K4GPB

1590. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 12:46:15 UTC
From: RainBird <RainBird@giganews.net>
Message-ID: <rUSx8.194548$K5.16181336@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144243

Since you're just starting out again, I'd suggest getting something new to avoid a lot of grief right off the bat. Not that any self respecting ham would ever consider passing along defective gear ;-) (heaven forbid!) but nothing would be worse than getting someone else's problems on your return to the hobby.

There are still some IC-746's available at a decent price or check the Kenwood TS-570 for under $1000. You will probably find some real discounts on new gear at Dayton so why not take advantage of it?

Good luck.

1591. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 12:48:01 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC7FB01.405A5A0F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144244

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hello All
>
> I will be taking my Code / Tech test this coming Saturday and plan to take
> my General class test at Dayton the middle of May. Held a Novice ticket 37
> years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones suggestions
> for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason. Since I will be
> attending the Dayton Super Hamvention, I would like to know what to look for
> in used equipment as well.

IMO, it's hard to beat an ICOM IC-756pro at a closeout price of $1800,
$1000 less than the new IC-756pro II. I don't know how I ever got by
without the bandsweep scope.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1592. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 12:50:32 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <lnufcu4aiv93gjv2guqkammafnbq092qan@4ax.com>
Source record: 144245

On Wed, 24 Apr 2002 23:10:53 -0500, "Ed Laughery"
<laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:

>I would like to know what to look for
>in used equipment as well.

The other suggestions posted are good; I'd strongly recommend getting a rig with a built-in antenna tuner. My personal favorite is the Kenwood TS-870S. Prior to that I had a TS-850S/AT which is a very good rig, but getting a little old now so if you find one you like, check it out very carefully.

Bill, W7TI

1593. Re: rectifying antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 13:11:01 UTC
From: "I.R.Baboon" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CC80065.7EDCBDC4@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 144247

What are You goong to do with this?
2.45 GHz is within (or, at the border to our 13cm. band), but
I kind of doubt this is an amateur radio application.

For those who does not know what this thingamajig is all about,
see http://www.tsgc.utexas.edu/tadp/1996/general/wpt.html

However, I guess Peter Wilkie already have looked at this page...
(strangely enough (?!), this is also for 2.45 GHz).

Even MORE strange, the EXACT thing You are looking for can be found
in an IEEE paper:
McSpadden & Chai: "A dual polarized circular patch rectifying
antenna at 2.45 GHx for microwave power conversion and detection",
published in 1994 MTT-S International Microwave Symposium digest
94.3 (1994 Vol III [MWSYM] pp. 1749-1752).

Happy reading!

"I.R Baboon"

Peter Wilkie wrote:
>
> Hi all,
>
> Has anyone got a good source of information on rectifying antennas,
> suitable for 2.45 GHz?
>
> Design examples would be great.

1594. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 13:12:47 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <ldTx8.46991$tt4.3050282@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144246

Hi

Thanks to everyone who responded. I'll have my pointer and shopping list
with me as I troop the booths at Dayton.

Very 73
Ed

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:lnufcu4aiv93gjv2guqkammafnbq092qan@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 24 Apr 2002 23:10:53 -0500, "Ed Laughery"
> <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:
>
> >I would like to know what to look for
> >in used equipment as well.
>
> ----------
>
> The other suggestions posted are good; I'd strongly recommend getting a
> rig with a built-in antenna tuner. My personal favorite is the Kenwood
> TS-870S. Prior to that I had a TS-850S/AT which is a very good rig, but
> getting a little old now so if you find one you like, check it out very
> carefully.
>
> Bill, W7TI

1595. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 15:23:14 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <aa96tj$vp5$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 144248

A long subject with many answers.

Try readings at http://www.cebik.com/radio.html

As I recall, bending the last 30% of a 135 foot wire does not do much damage, particularly at low elevations. Returning the line in a U may do some damage.

I have a straight 100 foot wire at 28 feet fed with open line. I had to play around a bit to get a match on some bands, but It works. I am using a Johnson MatchBox, balanced tuner.

KA9CAR

Jerry <jerryaa@prodigy.net> wrote in message news:j6Sx8.7712$122.363983897@newssvr16.news.prodigy.com...
> Amateur friends of mine advise me to get as much wire as possible in the
> air. They say that 80 meter dipole would tune all bands with tuner just
> like the G5. I am severely limited to the height of the antenna. G5 is 17
> to 20 feet off the ground.
>
> Only problem, I have just enough room in the yard for the 102 feet for the
> G5. I would have to make a horse shoe shape on both ends to fit the 80
> meter in the yard. Which would be the better performer? How would having
> that 90 degree bend at each end of the dipole affect performance?
>
>
>
>

1596. Re: AH-4 question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 15:26:11 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <aa9735vpc1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 144249

I had an ALINCO automatic tuner.
I fed my 210 foot loop with 300 ohm tv line.
Don't try this with Coax.
The tuner was in the garage.
I had a relay on the antenna side of the tuner, which would disconect the antenna from the tuner, and ground the antenna, when ever I turned off the power.

Worked fine.
KA9CAR

bc316 <bc316@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:qPJx8.30636$X9.659765@typhoon.kc.rr.com...
> I have another question about the AH-4. How or can you setup a loop
> configuration with AH-4? I noticed the SGC's you can do this. Both are
> pretty similar in design right?
>
> -Brent
>
>

1597. How does a 'linear decouplig stub' work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 16:17:11 UTC
From: tongaloa <tongaloa@alltel.net>
Message-ID: <aa9avb$og1$1@iac5.navix.net>
Source record: 144251

How does a 'linear decouplig stub' work?

I found an old "butternut" brand antenna on the roadside and
was reading that resonance is established using 'linear decoupling stubs'
rather than traps. How do these work? Thanks,
-bob

1598. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 16:25:22 UTC
From: tongaloa <tongaloa@alltel.net>
Message-ID: <aa9bem$ou5$1@iac5.navix.net>
Source record: 144253

Ed-

I have a heck of a lot of fun with a Heath HW-16.
CW only.
80, 40, 15.
Use it with an HG-10 VFO however there is a guy selling
a PTO type VFO kit for $17 on the internet that should work fine.

Expect to spend $20 to $120 depending on condition.
I look for clean, quality, construction, no corrosion, and smell
the transformer! You'll likely have to reform/replace filter cap if
it's not been ued in a long time.

Can be modified to use the 4 pole CW filter from SB/HW-100/101/102

For more power than the 30-40 W it puts out, I used to use a Heath SB200
amp. Got about 300W out with the low drive. I sold it and am modifying
an old Dentron MLA2500B for ex Soviet military triodes. I hope to see
somewhere in the range of 800 W out with this new amp.

-bob
wb4mnf
"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:Z9Lx8.38087$EK.12199936@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> Hello All
>
> I will be taking my Code / Tech test this coming Saturday and plan to take
> my General class test at Dayton the middle of May. Held a Novice ticket
37
> years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones suggestions
> for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason. Since I will be
> attending the Dayton Super Hamvention, I would like to know what to look
for
> in used equipment as well.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> Regards
> Ed L
>
>
>
>

1599. How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 16:32:56 UTC
From: jason_hsu@my-deja.com
Message-ID: <f7d9a152.0204250832.b5144c5@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144252
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

There are several noise canceller products on the market, such as the MFJ-1025 and MFJ-1026.

http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-1025

http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-1026

Both of these products are said to have the ability to remove local AND DX noise sources. This would be a miracle on the lower bands on summer nights, when distant lightning strikes wreak havoc on the bands.

From what I understand, it connects to a signal antenna (your regular transmit antenna) and a noise antenna (a second antenna). The signal antenna picks up the weak signal and the noise. The noise antenna just picks up the noise. You amplify the noise from the noise antenna so that it is the same intensity as the noise from the signal antenna. You adjust the phase of the noise from the noise antenna so that it is 180 degrees out of phase with the noise from the signal antenna. The received RF from the signal and the noise antennas is added, the out-of-phase-noise components cancel out, and only the RF signal reaches the receiver.

The BIG question: Why doesn't the noise antenna receive some of the signal as well as the noise? Even if the noise antenna is much less efficient than the regular signal antenna, wouldn't this diminish the noise received as well as the signal received?

Jason Hsu, AG4DG
usenet@@@jasonhsu.com
http://www.jasonhsu.com/ham_radio-technical.html

1600. parallel plate antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 16:41:57 UTC
From: Peter Wilkie <wilkie@fizzy.murdoch.edu.au>
Message-ID: <3CC831D5.F0F0B524@fizzy.murdoch.edu.au>
Source record: 144254

Hi all,

Any one got any ideas on free code for modeling parallel plate lens antennas? 2.45 GHz again.

For those of you wondering, I'm thinking of toying with wireless power transmission. 2.45 GHz happens to be an easily available frequency of magnetron, microwave ovens.

1601. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 16:52:28 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC83435.D389A2D0@icok.net>
Source record: 144255

Larry,
I'm not familiar with a "K-Y" telephone filter, but
can recommend one of the AT&T filters that 'Ma Bell'
usually has. It's an "1611A", and is 'pig-tailed' to
fit the box on the outside of the house. These things
can also be 'series'ed for greater protection. I can
also recommend the "K-Com" filters, but I'm not sure
they're around anymore.
The snap-on torroid filters are fairly common, I
know that 'Radio Shack' has them (not the cheapest, but
usually in stock). I'd suggest a 5 gallon bucket of
them. While you're at the 'Shack', pick up a few
'HI-pass' filters. They don't always help but the don't
hurt.
If you don't have one of the RFI books (ARRL or FCC),
I'd suggest you get one. I'd also suggest that you become
very familiar with 'PL-97-259', the federal preemption law.
And the best suggestion of all is to make sure YOUR house
is 'clean' before helping your neighbors!
RFI isn't any 'fun', but have fun...
'Doc / W5LZ

1602. Re: Help Please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 16:58:05 UTC
From: mcleanaj <mcleanaj@bigpond.com>
Message-ID: <3cc745ae$0$1152$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 144228

Smile,
I suppose it only leaks when put in water?? Grin!!!
AJ
"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CC6E470.A396F513@icok.net...
> AJ,
> Very nice creative approach to an old idea! If
> you fall for this one, I have a boat for sale...
> 'Doc

1603. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 17:02:09 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC8367A.7C51BB07@icok.net>
Source record: 144256

Jerry,
Given the height you have to work with both antennas
won't be the 'best' in the world. I would tend to favor
the 80 meter dipole, but fed with ladder line through a
tuner. The 'bent' shape isn't going to make ~that~ much
difference, especially since only about 12 feet on each
'side' will be 'bent' (125ft vs. 102ft +/- (?)).
Assuming that you already have a tuner, the cost of
making a 80 meter dipole wouldn't be that much, I'd give
it a shot...
'Doc

1604. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 17:43:48 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC84054.B1440996@netscape.net>
Source record: 144259
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Jason Hsu wrote:
>

> The BIG question: Why doesn't the noise antenna receive some of the
> signal as well as the noise? Even if the noise antenna is much less
> efficient than the regular signal antenna, wouldn't this diminish the
> noise received as well as the signal received?
>
> Jason Hsu, AG4DG
> usenet@@@jasonhsu.com
> http://www.jasonhsu.com/ham_radio-technical.html

My understanding is that there is a difference in phase between the
desired signal and that of the noise given their different source
locations. That gadget can be tuned for either one. MFJ explains it
pretty well....
http://www.mfjenterprises.com/man/pdf/MFJ-1026.pdf

1605. Re: Hy-Gain AV-18VS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 17:50:54 UTC
From: n2iczisqrp@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020425135054.20532.00003751@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 144260

>I have been thinking about getting the >Hy-Gain AV-18VS from MFJ. I would like >to know if it requires ground radials.

Yes... It will need radials. At least two radials per band. Check out www.eham.net and see if there's a review there... Overall, I've heard good things about this antenna over the years... It's simply a good base loaded vertical with an adjustable coil (could be a pain to change frequencies). When used with the appropriate ground radials and clear view of the horizon, it'll work great on 10-20 meters. 40 meters should be ok to good and 80 meters should be marginal (with respect to height versus the coil versus antenna efficiency, etc.). The price, of course, can't be beat! :)

Good luck.

73,

N2ICZ

1606. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 17:55:25 UTC
From: MarkBeck666 <markbeck666@aol.comSpam>
Message-ID: <gqXx8.126696$XV5.11272109@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144261

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CC83435.D389A2D0@icok.net...
> And the best suggestion of all is to make sure YOUR house
> is 'clean' before helping your neighbors!
> RFI isn't any 'fun', but have fun...
> 'Doc / W5LZ

Doc, why does he need to make sure his house is clean he is not the one complaining to himself. I would take care of my neighbor thats where the problems lie.
I would also work with one neighbor at a time and get them straightned out, wrap speaker wires etc for computers, audio rectification is not your fault.

1607. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 18:20:01 UTC
From: Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CC848CF.D76F1476@attbi.com>
Source record: 144262

MarkBeck666 wrote:

> > And the best suggestion of all is to make sure YOUR house
> > is 'clean' before helping your neighbors!
>
> Doc, why does he need to make sure his house is clean he is not the one
> complaining to himself.

Because this will help to demonstrate to the neighbors that the problem is in *their* appliances that are poorly shielded and non-RFI-proof, and not in his transmitters. If he's interfering with his own TVs and phones, it certainly doesn't look good from the start and he won't be able to make the neighbors pay for the cost of the filters. If he's planning to cough up the cost for the filters for every single neighbor, he better get a second job. Not to mention the RFI that he won't be able to cure at all. Having your own house clean is essential before troubleshooting the neighbors' toasters.

> I would take care of my neighbor thats where the problems lie. I would also
> work with one neighbor at a time and get them straightned out, wrap speaker
> wires etc for computers, audio rectification is not your fault.

Try explaining that to the irate neighbor when you can't even tell him with a straight face that you don't interfere with your own audio equipment.

73 .... Zoran WA7AA

1608. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 18:43:23 UTC
From: Larry Gauthier <larryg5099@chartermi.net>
Message-ID: <ucgjjv7c2u2geb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144263

Doc,

Actually, you raise a very good point. The XYL is also complaining about interference to various appliances in the house: phones, touch lamps, GFIs [i trip them], and the timer on her stove. If I can cure these internal problems, I can certainly look at my neighbors (who are a bit distant, every house here is on an acre) with some degree of certainty and say "yes, we had that problem in our own house and here is how we solved it."

Thanks for the advice,

-larry
K8UT
"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CC83435.D389A2D0@icok.net...
> Larry,
> I'm not familiar with a "K-Y" telephone filter, but
> can recommend one of the AT&T filters that 'Ma Bell'
> usually has. It's an "1611A", and is 'pig-tailed' to
> fit the box on the outside of the house. These things
> can also be 'series'ed for greater protection. I can
> also recommend the "K-Com" filters, but I'm not sure
> they're around anymore.
> The snap-on torroid filters are fairly common, I
> know that 'Radio Shack' has them (not the cheapest, but
> usually in stock). I'd suggest a 5 gallon bucket of
> them. While you're at the 'Shack', pick up a few
> 'HI-pass' filters. They don't always help but the don't
> hurt.
> If you don't have one of the RFI books (ARRL or FCC),
> I'd suggest you get one. I'd also suggest that you become
> very familiar with 'PL-97-259', the federal preemption law.
> And the best suggestion of all is to make sure YOUR house
> is 'clean' before helping your neighbors!
> RFI isn't any 'fun', but have fun...
> 'Doc / W5LZ

1609. Re: automatic tuners/couplers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 18:47:04 UTC
From: David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com>
Message-ID: <1019760424.939728@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>
Source record: 144264

Anita Andringa <a.andringa@rhayward.demon.nl> wrote:

: could you not just build a "manual" tuner, find the right taps on the
: coil(s) and then use relays to switch bands?
: Any variable caps could be replaced by fixed ones that are close (and adjust

Yes, that would be the idea. Or at least I guess that's how the automatic tuners to it - just have many fixed inductances and capacitances that are switched in. But I'm guessing at that and was hoping for some more concrete info, and also what style of relays would work the best and last the longest. And for that matter, quiet enough to not keep me up at night.

I would be using this for a scanning operation, so the relays will be operating every few seconds, 24x7, rather than every few minutes or hours a few times a day.

Thanks for the ideas.
dave allen, wb0taq, colorado springs

1610. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 19:15:00 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aa9kjj$6la$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144265

What happens in the USA when someone who lives in the vicinity of a properly licensed broadcasting station complains to that station they are severely interfering with his and his neighbors TV reception.

Reg.

1611. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 20:12:45 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC8633D.50A7415A@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144266

StarGazer wrote:
>
> I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
>
> Will it still work about as well?

It will work even better on both bands because it is easier to match.

If you can hang 130' of wire for 80M, 80M will tune up great and require just a little bit of matching as you move away from resonance, but 40M is hard to match due to the very high impedance of the 2nd harmonic.

The ARRL Antenna Handbook has tons of info on this.

Even the ARRL Handbook has a little bit on basics.

Ron Cebik has a nice web page at http://www.cebik.com/aledz.html debating where to hang a 67 ft or 44 ft dipole to work the bands from 40 meters and up in frequency.

The analysis is relevant to your dilemma of choosing a 100 ft dipole to cover 80M and 40M.

1612. Re: automatic tuners/couplers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 20:37:52 UTC
From: Anita Andringa <a.andringa@rhayward.demon.nl>
Message-ID: <ucgq9chh14lr10@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144267

David E Allen wrote:
> Yes, that would be the idea. Or at least I guess that's how the automatic
> tuners to it - just have many fixed inductances and capacitances that are
> switched in.

Yes, the automatic ones usually have an L configuration with a series L part, with L's in binary fashion like 0.1, 0.2, 0.4 uH etc. up to some big one. Relays than short the L's that are not needed.
The parallel part is made up of C's, again binary but parallel, relays switching in 5, 10, 20, 40 pF etc.
Some tricks are added such as an extra series C in the antenna connection, and the ability to have the parallel C on the antenna side or on the transmitter side of the L.
And of course there's an attenuator for use during tuning, an impedance detector (resistive and reactive part), a microprocessor etcetera.

Perhaps this will give you some more ideas to ponder, hi
Anita

1613. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 20:55:18 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC86D36.D09D0E4B@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144268

G Blair wrote:
> If you can hang 130' of wire for 80M, 80M will tune up great and
> require just a little bit of matching as you move away from resonance,
> but 40M is hard to match due to the very high impedance of the 2nd
> harmonic.

Feed it with 1/2WL of ladder-line on 80m and 3/4WL of ladder-line on
40m and the problem will be solved.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1614. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 20:57:44 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC86DB1.AF1F6992@icok.net>
Source record: 144269

Mark,
But, the 'problem' may not lie with the neighbor, it
may be the result of problems at home. Make sure ~you~
aren't causing the RFI, then worry about the neighbors.
That's also the advice the FCC gives you.
'Doc

1615. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 21:02:10 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC86EBB.35D73A7A@icok.net>
Source record: 144270

Reg,
What is supposed to happen is that the broadcast station
checks to make sure that they are not interfering. What usually
happens is that when there are enough complaints about the
broadcast station, the FCC tells them to 'clean up their act'.
If the complaints continue, the broadcast station gets a 'visit'
from the FCC. The time between complaint and action varies from
days, to decades...
'Doc

1616. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 21:04:15 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC86F39.25642F03@icok.net>
Source record: 144271

StarGazer,
That depends on a lot of things. The answer is
"maybe" with some doubt thrown in...
'Doc

1617. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 22:21:37 UTC
From: dan <danlx@execpc.com>
Message-ID: <3cc881c8$0$3571$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com>
Source record: 144272

Hi all,

On Thu, 25 Apr 2002 17:55:25 GMT, "MarkBeck666"
<markbeck666@aol.comSpam> wrote:

>
>"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CC83435.D389A2D0@icok.net...
>> And the best suggestion of all is to make sure YOUR house
>> is 'clean' before helping your neighbors!
>> RFI isn't any 'fun', but have fun...
>> 'Doc / W5LZ
>
>Doc, why does he need to make sure his house is clean he is not the one
>complaining to himself. I would take care of my neighbor thats where the
>problems lie.
AHH, let me take a guess here. You may, read that probably, will run
into a neighbor that refuses to acknowledge it is his/her equipment
that is allowing the rfi to enter it and keep her/him from using it.
I quote, "BY GOD YOUR DAMN RADIO IS AT FAULT AND I WILL NOT LET YOU DO
ANYTHING TO MY EQUIPMENT". "I PAID TOP DOLLAR FOR THAT STEREO, IT HAS
BRAND NEW TUBES IN IT AND THE RESPONSE IS EXACTLY WHAT IT SHOULD BE".
"I WILL NOT LET THE PHONE COMPANY DO ANYTHING TO MY WIRES OR TO MY
PHONE". GET OUT OF MY HOUSE, NOW". That was one of my neighbors from
my old neighborhood. He finally came over and realized equipment
could be "fixed" without hurting it. Now his upstairs neighbor, the
one that threatened to kill me had a real problem. I would not help
him after that threat and most of the other neighbors shunned him when
told about it. For 2 1/2 years, his tv, stereo, clock radio, dimmer
switches among other things were rfi problems. BTW, at that time, I
lived on the edge of the getto during the cb amp craze, most
interference was from cb stations as far as 4 blocks away. My
downstairs neighbor came to the door one night and was very upset that
I was coming through a radio he seldom used. It seems he was studying
for a college final and the radio, set on a classical station, helped
him relax as he studied. Well after having him touch my equipment, it
was turned off and cold, I turned it on to see if we could find the
culprit. Down to 27megs and within 20 seconds there was this
wonderful jackass with a horrible sounding amp splattering 30+ kc each
way. I then told the guy I felt highly insulted that he thought I
sounded like the guy on the radio. He knew me, he knew my voice but,
he was so upset it didn't register that it was not me.

It really does help, in many cases, to show a person standing next to
your radio/antenna using your phone without rfi that it is not the
radios fault. It also helps to have handouts ready that explain the

problem, with lots of references to manufacturers 800 # so they can
call and complain to them about the lack of filtering. It is a real
bear when one of the neighbors gets a bug that it is only your fault.

Don't forget to document every thing you do. If the FCC gets involved
and you send in all your documentation it goes a long way.
Documentation also proves you did not destroy some piece of equipment
that quits working shortly after you have worked on it. Write down
everything you do.

Good luck
>I would also work with one neighbor at a time and get them straightned out,
>wrap speaker wires etc for computers, audio rectification is not your fault.
>

Dan

I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
Remove left x for a direct reply.

1618. Cell phone antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-25 23:07:58 UTC
From: Joel Kolstad <JKolstadHatesSpam@Electroglas.Com>
Message-ID: <aaa2rr02a8a@enews4.newsguy.com>
Source record: 144273

I was curious... many cell phones are able to operate on the 900MHz band (older analog service) as well as the newer 1.8GHz band (e.g., digital PCS service). If you go to Cushcraft or other antenna manufacturers, they advertise small retractable antennas that claim to have fairly decent VSWRs over both of these bands. How is this done? Presumably a quater-wave monopole resonant at 900MHz would be a wavelength long at 1.8GHz, and would be effectively impossible to match to since the input impedance would be (close to) infinite. Any ideas? The manufacturers' web sites don't usually have much technical information.

I am aware of the technique using resonant circuits somewhere along the length of the antenna to dual- or tri-band it, but you don't see anything looking like a resonant circuit in these antennas!

---Joel Kolstad

1619. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 00:07:45 UTC
From: n2ey@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020425200745.29940.00000601@mb-cb.aol.com>
Source record: 144274

In article <3CC9843F.4C2A34BC@capnet.com>, StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> writes:

> only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
>
>Will it still work about as well?

Depends on how high you can get it (the higher the better) and what feedline is used.

A simple set of traps will permit a total wire length of about 105-110 feet to resonate on both 80 and 40, giving low SWR with coax feed.

73 de Jim, N2EY

1620. Re: relay that can handle 100 watts?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 01:46:43 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cc8afd4.11076026@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 144275
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.mods,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Look for a relay where:

- The moving contact isn't connected with wire (low stray inductance), and

- The moving contact is isolated from the magnetic armature (low stray capcitance).

The Potter-Brumfield "RK" series is a good example. Its leaf spring contacts have low inductance and are well separated from the armature metal. Their T90 series is not, because the moving contact is mounted directly to the iron aramture.

Other manufacturers have similar parts. Go to the surplus store and have a look at the goods before buying.

--KR0U

On Mon, 22 Apr 2002 06:29:33 -0400, "AB Brown" <abbrownnospam@mail.com> wrote:

>I'm looking for the manufacturer's part numbers (Mouser, Digi-Key, etc) for
>a DPDT or 3PDT 12 Vdc relay that can handle 100 watts RF at HF. The purpose
>will be to switch out a preamp on transmit. If specific part numbers aren't
>available, what relay characteristics should I look for?
>
>Thanks,
>AB
>
>

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to the corresponding punctuation marks.

1621. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 01:47:41 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4514-3CC8B1BD-68@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144278

Jason Hsu wrote:
"Why doesn`t the noise antenna receive some of the signal as well as the noise?"

I expect it does. Why is that a detriment?

I have no idea what noise canceller you are discussing. So, I`m qualified to express an opinion. Noise is frequently broad in bandwidth.

Consider noise squelch circuits used in FM receivers. They are a type of noise canceller.
Squelch circuits sample the noise just outside the passband of the receiver and reject the passband of the receiver. When the receiver is not receiving a signal, the squelch circuit sample receives unabated noise which is rectified to control silencing of the receiver.

A received signal quiets the FM receiver including the squelch circuit noise sample. No significant noise is rectified, so the control circuit removes the receiver squelch.

I expect that frequency discrimination is used to separate signal from the noise received in a cancelling scheme, more or less as in a standard squelch circuit.

I expect that the noise could be taken from the main antenna circuit, and that is the practice in many schemes. It is important to take a noise sample ahead of the portion of a receiver affected by the noise canceling circuits, and to put a timely hole in the receiver response with the minimum disturbance and shortest duration needed to obliterate the noise.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1622. Lots of test equipment for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 01:55:21 UTC
From: wdizney@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <c44869b7.0204251755.2acc1ec6@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144276
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.equipment,misc.industry.electronics.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

I have the following for sale. All pieces are fully operational and
are in good looking condition.

1)Wiltron model 87a50 VSWR bridge. 2-18Ghz, APC7 connectors sn/809011
=$400.00
1)HP model 491C TWT amplifier 2-4Ghz 1Watt output and 30db =$350.00
1)Genrad model 1238 Detector 10Hz to 100kHz =$1000.00
1)Genrad model 1658 RLC meter =$400.00
1)HP 8411a Frequency Converter for the 8410C 0.11-12.4GHz APC7
=$300.00
1)HP K752C directional coupler 18-26.5Ghz =$100.00
1)HP R752C directional coupler 26.5-40Ghz =$100.00
1) HP 346b Noise source 18Ghz "N" connector = $400
1) HP 8671a signal generator 2-6.2GHz $1500.00
1) Wavetek 2002a sweep generator to 2.5Ghz(broken front handles)=
$300.00
1) Racal Dana 9510 counter timer $250.00
1) hp 8445B Automatic Preselector 1.8 to 18GHz = $300.00
2) TEK WM 490 k 18-26.5 Ghz waveguide mixer = $250.00
2) HP 8640-60506 40dB low noise amplifier 20hz to 10Mhz $100.00
1) HP K532a Frequency meter 18-26.5Ghz = $150.00
2) HP R486a thermister mount 26.5GHz -40Ghz =$250
1) Miller grid dip meter 90651 frequency range 1.7-300Mhz =$200.00
1) Ailtech FM-100 communication monitor =$400.00
1) singer FM-10cs frequency meter/signal generator =$300.00
1) HP 8697a plugin for the 8690 sweep generator 26.5 to 40Ghz
=$1500.00
1) HP 8696a plugin for the 8690 sweep generator 18 to 16.5Ghz
=$1250.00

Buyer pays actual shipping charges if buying one piece. 2 or more
pieces, and I will pay shipping. The more you buy, the more of a
discount you'll get. I know it's long list, and I have to clean out
my workshop to make way for our new nursury.

Thanks for your time,
Mike

1623. Re: parallel plate antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 02:05:11 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4516-3CC8B5D7-19@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144277

Peter Wilkie wrote:
"I`m thinking of toying with wireless power transmission."

Efficiency requires extreme focus of antennas at both ends of your path. Any energy which falls outside the surface of your antennas is lost. As at least 1/2 of all energy falling on a receiving antenna is re-radiated, the original sending antenna must capture all received energy which is re-transmitted by the receiving antenna. It must be large, not only for its sending focus but for interception of all the reflected energy from the receiving antenna, too.

1624. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 02:21:09 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3cc8b91b$0$3335$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 144279

A friend of mine was on the receiving end of RFI complaints from a lady
half a block down a long street. She insisted that he was the problem.
He had her check her radio and tv while he stood by her side. She had
the problem and insisted that he was the problem. Turned out to be a
fault in the telephone system.
Some times you win.

Dave WD9BDZ

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> What happens in the USA when someone who lives in the vicinity of a properly
> licensed broadcasting station complains to that station they are severely
> interfering with his and his neighbors TV reception.
> ---
> Reg.

1625. Re: Indoor Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 02:41:12 UTC
From: Wayne and Louise <the-irwins@cox.net>
Message-ID: <c73y8.45982$3C4.706741@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 144280

Last winter my outdoor inverted VEE came down in a storm. I was beginning to suffer withdrawl symptoms so I ran a wire from one room to the next and "worked it" against the baseboard radiator using an MFJ tuner. Ran only 5 watts CW on 40 meters and worked all over the Eastern United States and Eastern Canada. I didn't get any S9 + 20 dB reports, but I had a ball.

Try it and be pleasantly surprised.

Wayne, W1KI

"VE7HBX" <VE7HBX@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:yDau8.10715$6G4.274124@news1.telusplanet.net...
> Okay, here it is: I live on the second floor of a 3 storey wood frame
> building. No Patio. Is there hope for transmitting on HF from here?
>
>

1626. 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 03:20:31 UTC
From: Dave <niceguyr941@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <uchim0f60t6440@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144283

Does anyone have any plans for a 2M Dipole?

Thanks,

DC
http://www.hamtalk.com
Ham Radio Message Forums on the Web

1627. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 03:24:53 UTC
From: graywolf15222@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <a53b928c.0204251924.44ba6273@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144281

Larry,

I strongly recommend that you do not take the pro active approach. You
are asking for a pack of trouble. Just clean up your own QTH and only
offer lip service to your neighbors.

GW

"Larry Gauthier" <larryg5099@chartermi.net> wrote in message
news:<ucfsjkbcng7c28@corp.supernews.com>...
> Well, after purchasing a new amplifier and putting up a new set of
> antennas, I am working some great DX, but am also working my neighbors' [not
> just one neighbor...] clock radios, telephones, audio systems and computer
> speakers. I would like to take a pro-active approach and purchase some
> filters that I can deliver/install when I hear of a complaint - or actually
> call each of my immediate neighbors and ask if I am causing them any
> problems.
>
> I have heard that the K-Y filters are great for phones - so those are on my
> list. But I think I also need to purchase some toroidal coils (for speaker
> leads on stereo systems and computers) and some "snap-on" line filters (that
> will encircle the line cords of appliances like the clock radios).
>
> A few questions:
>
> Any good/bad comments on the K-Y filter for telephones?
> What brand/style toroid should I buy? (there are only about a zillion out
> there...)
> Where can I find those "snap on" line filters? I remember seeing them at
> Hamfests, but do not see them in any of the catalogs I have.
> Other suggestions?
>
> Thanks in advance for your replies,
>
> -larry
> K8UT

1628. Re: rectifying antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 03:27:24 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29608-3CC8C91C-251@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144285

Peter Wilkie wrote:
"Design examples would be great."

You said it!

When you transmit microwaves from a dish, a large receiving antenna is needed to capture all the energy.

An example is the periscope used on towers instead of waveguide or coax. The periscope captures with a top mounted reflector only the center of the microwave beam from the dish below. The outside of the beam is out of phase with the center due to the Fresnel interference, and is allowed to whiz on by the reflector to enhance the beam horizontally sent on by the reflector. Point is that the big reflector you see at a relatively short distance up the tower is not even catching all the energy from the dish below. It`s not big enough!

The greater the dish-reflector spacing, the bigger the antenna components needed to retain most of the energy flowing between dish and reflector.

If one wants to efficiently transmit energy from one dish to another, the dishes must be very large and very close. Any energy not falling on a dish is lost. At least half the energy falling on a dish is returned in the opposite direction. All this re-radiated energy must fall on the original sending dish or it is lost.

2.45 GHz requires too large hardware for practical wireless power transmission in all but very special cases.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1629. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 03:30:04 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FBD0B2653CFrog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 144282

Thanks, Roy. So far, you're the only one to respond, and your info was very helpful. Quite frankly, about the highest I can get any horizontal wire is maybe 30 - 40 feet... kinda low for 75M, although my current 75M inverted V works fairly well off my 40' tower.

Regarding a 30 deg. angle of radiation, since horizontal wire would radiate considerbly higher at 1/8 wave ground height I'd probably have to work with, what about a shortened vertical, (~ 30'), with reflector element and just a "fair" ground. Wouldn't the radiation angle be better over my required path than the low wire beam? I'm kinda thinking of the 2 elem. vertical parasitic array for 75M that was in the Dec. 95 issue of QST. If I laid out a dozen or so radials on my poor soil, I'd get a fair ground, at best, which would actually help by raising my angle of radiation, would't it?

Ed WB6SAT

> For central California to Oregon, what you need is something that
> radiates well at an elevation angle of about 30 degrees. For this
> angle, the optimum height for a horizontal antenna is about a half
> wavelength. But even a much lower horizontal antenna is likely to be
> better than a vertical at those angles, particularly considering that
> you're likely to have a fairly poor quality ground at your location.
>
> I recommend downloading the free EZNEC demo program. It'll allow you to
> get a good idea of how most of the options you'll be able to choose
> from will perform.

1630. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 03:47:06 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CC8CDB9.13170A11@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144286

dave you dont really need plans its roughly 19 inches on both sides
start with 20 and trim to lowest SWR

Dave wrote:

> Does anyone have any plans for a 2M Dipole?
>
> Thanks,
>
> DC
> http://www.hamtalk.com
> Ham Radio Message Forums on the Web

1631. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 03:48:18 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC8CE02.AEC75430@netscape.net>
Source record: 144284

"David G. Nagel" wrote:
>
> A friend of mine was on the receiving end of RFI complaints from a lady
> half a block down a long street. She insisted that he was the problem.
> He had her check her radio and tv while he stood by her side. She had
> the problem and insisted that he was the problem. Turned out to be a
> fault in the telephone system.
> Some times you win.
>
> Dave WD9BDZ

The mere presence of a 'ham' antenna, or anything that can be construed
as one, often catches the blame for everything from fish dying in the
aquarium to blow-dryers that blow fuses. (been there)
Personal skills are more important than the technical ones in dealing
with such folks. You can't convince them but you can keep them at bay.

-Bill WX4A

1632. Re: Cell phone antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 03:54:21 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cc8d317_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 144288

Ever heard the expression: "Works equally poorly on all bands"? None of those handsets is particularly efficient, but what the heck, no feed line losses.

Actually, any small piece of metal will radiate at those frequencies, and by including a different matching network for cell or PCS and you're home free.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

1633. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 03:55:11 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC8CF9F.9BBC7716@netscape.net>
Source record: 144287

Dave wrote:
>
> Does anyone have any plans for a 2M Dipole?
>
> Thanks,
>
> DC
> http://www.hamtalk.com
> Ham Radio Message Forums on the Web

Dave, please don't take offense, but this isn't a good question. Is there something specific about construction techniques or whatever? What is the intended use and how do you want to build it...wire, tubing, portable, etc? The best responses will depend on a bit more info.
-Bill WX4A

1634. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 04:07:55 UTC
From: Dave <niceguyr941@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <uchl40mv9fku0d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144290

Thanks for the responses guys. I just found a site which shows how to build
a 2m dipole out of copper piping: http://dipole.wa4upe.com/

I think I'll start with that.

Thanks again,

DC
http://www.hamtalk.com
Ham Radio Message Forums on the Web

"Dave" wrote in message news:uchim0f60t6440@corp.supernews.com...
> Does anyone have any plans for a 2M Dipole?
>
> Thanks,
>
> DC
> http://www.hamtalk.com
> Ham Radio Message Forums on the Web
>
>

1635. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 04:11:08 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CC8D35C.9EEED6C5@eznec.com>
Source record: 144289

All antennas radiate at all angles. Just because an antenna doesn't radiate most strongly at, say, 30 degrees doesn't automatically mean that it'll radiate less at 30 degrees than some antenna that does. A horizontal antenna that radiates most strongly straight up often has a stronger field strength than a vertical at the vertical's best angle.

There are too many variables involved to give you a rule of thumb -- ground characteristics, loss in the loading network for a shortened vertical, and so forth. If you don't want to use a modeling program to investigate the possibilities, it's time to get out the wire and start running experiments.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

"Ed G." wrote:
>
> Thanks, Roy. So far, you're the only one to respond, and your info was
> very helpful. Quite frankly, about the highest I can get any horizontal
> wire is maybe 30 - 40 feet... kinda low for 75M, although my current 75M
> inverted V works fairly well off my 40' tower.
>
> Regarding a 30 deg. angle of radiation, since horizontal wire would
> radiate considerbly higher at 1/8 wave ground height I'd probably have to
> work with, what about a shortened vertical, (~ 30'), with reflector element
> and just a "fair" ground. Wouldn't the radiation angle be better over my
> required path than the low wire beam? I'm kinda thinking of the 2 elem.
> vertical parasitic array for 75M that was in the Dec. 95 issue of QST. If
> I laid out a dozen or so radials on my poor soil, I'd get a fair ground, at
> best, which would actually help by raising my angle of radiation, would't
> it?
>
> Ed WB6SAT

1636. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 04:37:14 UTC
From: Neoklis <neoklis@users.sourceforge.net>
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.4.33.0204260734170.1078-100000@neok.home>
Source record: 144291

On Fri, 26 Apr 2002, StarGazer wrote:

> I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
>
> Will it still work about as well?
>
Try a G5RV dipole. Its 102 ft with a 33ft 300 ohm downlead and it should
cover 80/40 as well as other bands. There are good commercial versions
available at reasonable prices and its easy to make. Try a search for
g5rv on the internet for details.

Good luck!

--
Regards My Ham Radio callsign: 5B4AZ QTH Loc: KM64MR
My website (with some Linux software):
Neoklis http://leonardo.spidernet.net/Copernicus/22420/

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1637. Re: automatic tuners/couplers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 07:21:00 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204252320.24e30ca7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144292

David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com> wrote in message
news:<1019587447.587546@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>...

> I'm in the process of setting up a pactor station to <snip>

> I have always built my own tuners - so simple. And would like to build my
> own automated tuner, but need more info on this technology (relays? coils?
> capacitors? - especially relays or switching components). I don't think
> the commercial units would work anyway. They require an input (tx) signal
> to "tune", and I would be listening mostly, and would need to somehow "tell"
> the unit what settings I wanted for each band from a computer.
>
> Thanks and 73,
> dave allen, wb0taq, colorado springs

Hi,

If you can read Spanish, in this month's (April 2.002) spanish CQ
Radio Amateur there is an excellent article by Xavier Solans, EA3GCY,
about a homebrew automatic tuner.

The idea is very simple. You say you know how to make a manual tuner?
OK, just replace the manual variable Cs and Ls by computer controlled
ones. The idea is simply to make a couple of PCBs that respectively
implement a variable C by paralleling capacitors and a variable L by
shorting serial coils. If you are not afraid to experiment, building
one of such "coils" and a couple of such "capacitors" with an extra
relay to short them out completely will give you L, reverse L and T
configurations all controlled by software.

The tuner in the CQ Radio Amateur article is a self contained unit
with an L network and a PIC controller in a third PCB in the same box.
I am currently trying to build a T network but without local computer
control. My idea is to place it in a box next to the antenna and
remotely control it from a PC by a serial line. This should give
plenty of room to experiment. Manual control at first with the
simplest software, and then with different software approaches to the
auto-tuning. If the PC software also monitors the rig through the
serial port it should be able to tune the network with previously
stored parameters even before transmitting.

BTW I am using 500V ceramic capacitors, but they are hard to find at
some values. The retailers say they only have old stocks of them and
will not be getting more because nobody is buying them anymore. Do you
(anybody) know if 100V capacitors would be enough for 100W? I had even
thought of homebrewing my own ones but I would prefer to start with

something simpler.

Toni

1638. tvi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 09:22:36 UTC
From: Derek Wellby <Dwellby@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aab629du1@newsg2.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 144293

Hello this may be a silly question but has anyone had any problems with tvi caused my any misalignments in 847's?

I have had a F/S G5RV up for about two years no tvi probs "at least none reported" and none on my tv's. Over that period have used an Icom 706 mk2G Ft100D Alinco DJ70.I recently changed antenna to a Carolina Windom CW80 Special probs started.aH AHH says you lot there's the trouble. But alas no I reinstalled the G5RV to discover that the trouble was worse. Yesterday insstalled a Braid Breaker in my neighbours tv lead Lo and behold it's gone Ihope. But it seems rather strange that I have not had these probs before.I have only a small garden so both the G5RV and the C Windom have to be installed not quite as suggested but has mentioned have had no probs.

Being that my shack is on the top floor of my house and is in the smallest room other than the loo I have to use a MFJ artificial earth to the water system "as sugessted in their manual" anyone had dealings with this unit and any suggestions would be kindly accepted. Regards to all.

Chas Holloway

Please treply to chajun@ecossetel.com

1639. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 10:00:55 UTC
From: "Copper.net" <davidw@copper.net>
Message-ID: <Wz9y8.24$ci4.41112@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 144295

Let 15-20 ft of wire hang down from each end. Small benefit is 8JK action
from the vertical pieces, at right angles to the main wire.
--

73, W, N3HE

1640. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 10:02:32 UTC
From: k9wkj <k9wkj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <Lqay8.984$eV4.37313@reggie.win.bright.net>
Source record: 144296

g5rv = dummyload on 80M just hang the wire down on the ends and feed it with ladder line (at least 60ft) and it will work out any where you want to go

Neoklis <neoklis@users.sourceforge.net> wrote in message news:Pine.LNX.4.33.0204260734170.1078-100000@neok.home...
> On Fri, 26 Apr 2002, StarGazer wrote:
>
> > I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
> >
> > Will it still work about as well?
> >
> Try a G5RV dipole. Its 102 ft with a 33ft 300 ohm downlead and it should
> cover 80/40 as well as other bands. There are good commercial versions
> available at reasonable prices and its easy to make. Try a search for
> g5rv on the internet for details.
>
> Good luck!
>
> --
> Regards My Ham Radio callsign: 5B4AZ QTH Loc: KM64MR
> My website (with some Linux software):
> Neoklis http://leonardo.spidernet.net/Copernicus/22420/
>
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1641. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 10:09:22 UTC
From: k9wkj <k9wkj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <9xay8.985$eV4.37281@reggie.win.bright.net>
Source record: 144297

G5RV will not work right on 80M no matter what they may tune up but they
dont radiate well they were not designed to work on 80m
the ladderline fed dipole (at least 60FT of ladderline) will get great perf
on 80m and all over the other bands as well
'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CC8367A.7C51BB07@icok.net...
> Jerry,
> Given the height you have to work with both antennas
> won't be the 'best' in the world. I would tend to favor
> the 80 meter dipole, but fed with ladder line through a
> tuner. The 'bent' shape isn't going to make ~that~ much
> difference, especially since only about 12 feet on each
> 'side' will be 'bent' (125ft vs. 102ft +/- (?)).
> Assuming that you already have a tuner, the cost of
> making a 80 meter dipole wouldn't be that much, I'd give
> it a shot...
> 'Doc

1642. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 11:41:10 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aabecm$f7d$7@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 144298
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

In rec.radio.amateur.antenna Jason Hsu <jason_hsu@my-deja.com> wrote:

> The BIG question: Why doesn't the noise antenna receive some of the
> signal as well as the noise? Even if the noise antenna is much less
> efficient than the regular signal antenna, wouldn't this diminish the
> noise received as well as the signal received?

It may do so - so what? If the desired signal is that strong, then
reducing it a bit is not going to hurt.

Or you can adjust the noise antenna gain until the desired signal is
not reduced. The result would be a compromise on noise reduction.

The whole system works when there is a different S/N ratio between
the two antennas. If they are the same - as is often the case with
DX noise, then there is little or no noise reduction possible by
such simple signal inversion.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

1643. A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 11:55:17 UTC
From: Jerry <jerryaa@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <Feby8.12523$lO7.377797785@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144299

I have a Valor 1/4 mobile mag mount transmitting antenna. Instructions say it is ready to go, except for cutting to most commonly used frequency. I do not have an antenna analyzer for 2m.

It does not appear that it would have a coil in it to compensate for the -j reactance. How does this quarter wave make up for the other 1/4 of the antenna that is not there? I am reluctant to put it on the air until I know how these work. Does this antenna establish ground through the rig? Doesn t sound right.

1644. Re: Modelling artifact or ..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 13:07:56 UTC
From: jim.bolinger@lintek.aeroflex.com
Message-ID: <8d5ec8a2.0204260507.dc9bee@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144300

"David J. Windisch" <davidw@copper.net> wrote in message
news:<ha9y8.22$ci4.37299@newsfeed.slurp.net>...
> .. not?
>
> I modeled two parallel,
> same random length,
> same height above real ground,
> wire radiators,
> using ELNEC3.0,
> with various spacings,
> center-fed 180-deg out-of-phase.
> Frequencies ranged from 160M to 30M,
> and lengths from 1/4-wave to 3/2-wavelengths.
>
> What could be interesting is the difference in vertical take-off angle for
> maximum gain, for two wires versus one wire, at low heights above real
> ground.
>
> Has anyone else noticed this effect? Is it 'real'?
>
> I hope to put up some wires today in the side yard to have a whack at it.
> To change from case-A (one) to case-B (two) wires, I plan on shorting them
> together at the tuner with a physically-large spdt knife switch.
>
> Even tho it's raining pitchforks off and on in SW Ohio today ;o)
>
> 73, W, N3HE

Do a web search for the 8JK array.

Jim
N8EE

1645. Re: How does a 'linear decouplig stub' work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 13:11:38 UTC
From: jim.bolinger@lintek.aeroflex.com
Message-ID: <8d5ec8a2.0204260511.6fd02e7e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144301

"tongaloa" <tongaloa@alltel.net> wrote in message news:<aa9avb$og1$1@iac5.navix.net>...
> How does a 'linear decouplig stub' work?
>
> I found an old "butternut" brand antenna on the roadside and
> was reading that resonance is established using 'linear decoupling stubs'
> rather than traps. How do these work? Thanks,
> -bob

Typically they are quarter wavelength shorted stubs. Like a quarter
wavelength of transmission line, shorted on one end, the other end
will be an open circuit. This effectively open circuits the antenna
at the open end of the stub.

This can also be used to detune guy wires.

Jim
N8EE

1646. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 13:27:28 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CC955C0.B2066120@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144302

jerry
the antenna get ground thru the mag mount making contact with the metal surface
in order to tune this you will need an SWR meter or an MFJ 259
and you would remove the metal rod and trim it till the SWR for the freq you
want to work is as low as possible

Jerry wrote:

> I have a Valor 1/4 mobile mag mount transmitting antenna. Instructions say
> it is ready to go, except for cutting to most commonly used frequency. I do
> not have an antenna analyzer for 2m.
>
> It does not appear that it would have a coil in it to compensate for the -j
> reactance. How does this quarter wave make up for the other 1/4 of the
> antenna that is not there? I am reluctant to put it on the air until I know
> how these work. Does this antenna establish ground through the rig? Doesn
> t sound right.

1647. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 14:06:24 UTC
From: NoBody <NotHere@NoWhere.Net>
Message-ID: <3CC95E87.7846E03E@NoWhere.Net>
Source record: 144303
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Back YEARS AGO , before the days of transistors there was a home brew gadget by W6TNS (?) called Twin Noise Squelch.... it used a dual triode and worked great in my 10 meter mobile Gonset converter into car radio in my 1937 Graham.... ....

Bill Nelson wrote:

> In rec.radio.amateur.antenna Jason Hsu <jason_hsu@my-deja.com> wrote:
>
> > The BIG question: Why doesn't the noise antenna receive some of the
> > signal as well as the noise? Even if the noise antenna is much less
> > efficient than the regular signal antenna, wouldn't this diminish the
> > noise received as well as the signal received?
>
> It may do so - so what? If the desired signal is that strong, then
> reducing it a bit is not going to hurt.
>
> Or you can adjust the noise antenna gain until the desired signal is
> not reduced. The result would be a compromise on noise reduction.
>
> The whole system works when there is a different S/N ratio between
> the two antennas. If they are the same - as is often the case with
> DX noise, then there is little or no noise reduction possible by
> such simple signal inversion.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

1648. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 14:08:30 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC95F5E.19061838@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144304

Dave wrote:
> Does anyone have any plans for a 2M Dipole?

How about using two RS telescoping antennas?
Make sure each section covers 18"-20".
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1649. Re: tvi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 14:17:27 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC96177.F05B53B2@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144305

Derek Wellby wrote:
> Being that my shack is on the top floor of my house and is in the
> smallest room other than the loo I have to use a MFJ artificial earth
> to the water system "as sugessted in their manual" anyone had
> dealings with this unit and any suggestions would be kindly accepted.
> Regards to all.
>
> Chas Holloway Please treply to chajun@ecossetel.com

The G5RV is a balanced antenna so you don't need the artificial
ground. Try transmitting without the artificial ground and see
if you still have the problem. Make sure you have a choke at
the twinlead/coax junction.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1650. Re: tvi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 14:17:51 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC9618F.FA7499A5@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144306

Derek Wellby wrote:
> Being that my shack is on the top floor of my house and is in the
> smallest room other than the loo I have to use a MFJ artificial earth
> to the water system "as sugessted in their manual" anyone had
> dealings with this unit and any suggestions would be kindly accepted.
> Regards to all.
>
> Chas Holloway Please treply to chajun@ecossetel.com

The G5RV is a balanced antenna so you don't need the artificial
ground. Try transmitting without the artificial ground and see
if you still have the problem. Make sure you have a choke at
the twinlead/coax junction.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1651. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 14:27:09 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC963BD.149952D8@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144307

k9wkj wrote:
> g5rv = dummyload on 80M ...

This is absolutely not true. The SWR on the coax on 80m is not high
enough to cause appreciable losses. Please go to my web page and
see why the G5RV is a good antenna on 80m and 40m.
--
cheers, CAM, http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

1652. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 14:33:10 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020426103310.28291.00005405@mb-ms.aol.com>
Source record: 144308

I think the best site for information regarding RFI is the ARRL's site. Just go to http://www.arrl.org and do a search for "rfi" and you will come up with a ton of articles that will help out!
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

1653. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 14:35:55 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC965CB.4B55AD80@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144309

k9wkj wrote:
> G5RV will not work right on 80M no matter what they may tune up but they
> dont radiate well they were not designed to work on 80m

I'm sorry, but this is simply false. W8JI ran A/B tests and didn't find
any appreciable difference between a G5RV and a 130ft dipole on 80m.
The SWR on the coax is not high enough to cause appreciable losses and
there is nowhere else for the power to go. The twinlead series section
transformer transforms the impedance to about 15 ohms at the twinlead/
coax junction which is not too bad a match for 50 ohm coax. Of course,
it requires an antenna tuner.
--
cheers, CAM, http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

1654. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 15:32:04 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC972D9.9D63BC4A@icok.net>
Source record: 144310

Jerry,
The 'other half' of the antenna is the vehicle body, as
with most 1/4 wave antennas. It 'gets' it the same way the
others do, but by capacitive coupling through the mag-mount.
'Doc

1655. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 15:34:13 UTC
From: k9wkj <k9wkj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <Nhfy8.991$eV4.37403@reggie.win.bright.net>
Source record: 144312

well if you do some on the air tests yourselfyou will find that if
someone comes on with a g5rv on 80m you wont here them nearly as well as
an equivelent station running a dipole
i here this everynite i have yet to here a g5rv be anything like useful on
80m
im sure it will work out on CW but it wont work well on the phone portion
and you still have to use a tuner so why not use the dipole??
dont mean to be contrary but thats how it works
cul de k9wkj
CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CC965CB.4B55AD80@IEEE.org...
> k9wkj wrote:
> > G5RV will not work right on 80M no matter what they may tune up but they
> > dont radiate well they were not designed to work on 80m
>
> I'm sorry, but this is simply false. W8JI ran A/B tests and didn't find
> any appreciable difference between a G5RV and a 130ft dipole on 80m.
> The SWR on the coax is not high enough to cause appreciable losses and
> there is nowhere else for the power to go. The twinlead series section
> transformer transforms the impedance to about 15 ohms at the twinlead/
> coax junction which is not too bad a match for 50 ohm coax. Of course,
> it requires an antenna tuner.
> --
> cheers, CAM, http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

1656. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 15:49:21 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20916-3CC97701-302@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144311

Jerry wrote:
"How does this quarter wave make up for the other 1/4 of the antenna
that is not there?"

Actually, it`s the other 1/4-WAVE of the antenna that`s not there.

I/4-wave antennas get their other HALF from a reflected image.

A mag mount is a compromise, but they obviously work, though performance
of a whip with an actual good ground connection immediately at its
drtivepoint is likely better.

The mag mount base is connected to the coax shield. The center conductor
connects to the 1/4-wave whip.

The mag base and coax have capacitive coupling to the vehicle. The coax
has series inductance which offers some impedance to r-f which would
return to your transmitter on the coax exterior.

Jerry`s "Valor" instructions say the mag mount antenna is ready to go.
Why not try it on low power first?

You might search the web on "Mobile Antennas for 10 Meters" by L.B.
Cebik, W4RNL. 2m will work better than 10m using a mag mount.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1657. UPS and HF noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 16:37:47 UTC
From: Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CC9825B.6DF51CC@attbi.com>
Source record: 144313
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Hi, everyone.

I am looking for some feedback from those of you who are using a UPS in your shacks. I installed a fairly decent (i.e. not your average Radio Shack UPS) unit the other day and the noise from its chopper is horrible. Btw, my antenna is very close to the shack and when it's unplugged, there is no hash/birdies of any kind on the TS-850.
The unit in question is PW9125-2000 by Powerware - a commercial type UPS with excellent specs on filtering almost any kind of garbage on the 120 V line. Any feedback would be appreciated.

73 .... Zoran WA7AA

1658. Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 16:45:52 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CC9843F.4C2A34BC@capnet.com>
Source record: 144257

I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.

Will it still work about as well?

1659. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 17:01:42 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CC987F6.2FC1988D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144314

k9wkj wrote:
> well if you do some on the air tests yourselfyou will find that if
> someone comes on with a g5rv on 80m you wont here them nearly as well as
> an equivelent station running a dipole. i here this everynite i have yet
> to here a g5rv be anything like useful on 80m
> im sure it will work out on CW but it wont work well on the phone portion
> and you still have to use a tuner so why not use the dipole??

Because a G5RV works well on 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m. A coax-fed 130
ft. dipole is a single band antenna. At the same height, there is not
enough difference between a dipole and a G5RV on 80m to worry about.
Have you ever done an objective A/B comparison? I have.

EZNEC sez that the SWR of a G5RV on 3.9 MHz will be about 4:1. Figure
the difference in losses in decent coax for 1:1 and 4:1 and you will
not be able to detect the difference on the receiving end.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1660. Re: UPS and HF noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 17:11:36 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <ucj2isn2b2o8bf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144316
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Sounds trying. :) I use APC ups's. Have two in shank area, within 10 feet and a third about 25 feet away. Have even run Astron power supply and rigs off one and never noticed any noise.

Regards,
Jim

1661. Re: UPS and HF noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 17:13:05 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CC98AA1.B418780D@netscape.net>
Source record: 144315
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Zoran Brlecic wrote:
>
> Hi, everyone.
>
> I am looking for some feedback from those of you who are using a UPS in
> your shacks. I installed a fairly decent (i.e. not your average Radio
> Shack UPS) unit the other day and the noise from its chopper is
> horrible. Btw, my antenna is very close to the shack and when it's
> unplugged, there is no hash/birdies of any kind on the TS-850.
> The unit in question is PW9125-2000 by Powerware - a commercial type UPS
> with excellent specs on filtering almost any kind of garbage on the 120
> V line. Any feedback would be appreciated.
>
> 73 .... Zoran WA7AA

I take it that this is an online type that is always on? A better
option might be a backup supply that only cuts in when the commercial
power fails. At least it won't be making noise all the time.
If you are concerned about cleaning up the incoming power, a Sola (or
other vendor) constant-voltage ferro-resonant xfmr would be best, but be
wary of connecting together with a UPS.
-Bill

1662. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 17:35:05 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ucj3u8k19voc06@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144317

Cam I have worked over 200 countries on 75 SSB on my "dummy" load G5RV. Most contacts running 100 watts, I will admit in a few pile ups to cranking up a pair of 4-400's.

Fred W4JLE

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:3CC987F6.2FC1988D@IEEE.org...
> k9wkj wrote:
> > well if you do some on the air tests yourselfyou will find that if
> > someone comes on with a g5rv on 80m you wont here them nearly as well as
> > an equivelent station running a dipole. i here this everynite i have yet
> > to here a g5rv be anything like useful on 80m
> > im sure it will work out on CW but it wont work well on the phone portion
> > and you still have to use a tuner so why not use the dipole??
>
> Because a G5RV works well on 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m. A coax-fed 130
> ft. dipole is a single band antenna. At the same height, there is not
> enough difference between a dipole and a G5RV on 80m to worry about.
> Have you ever done an objective A/B comparison? I have.
>
> EZNEC sez that the SWR of a G5RV on 3.9 MHz will be about 4:1. Figure
> the difference in losses in decent coax for 1:1 and 4:1 and you will
> not be able to detect the difference on the receiving end.
> --
> cheers, CAM, W5DXP

1663. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 17:38:16 UTC
From: tongaloa <tongaloa@alltel.net>
Message-ID: <aac3ab$cn9$1@iac5.navix.net>
Source record: 144318

Here is model of the 80m (don't do 75) I made and am happy with.
http://www.edebris.com/catalog2/browse/63/0/0/0
It works well for DX. Eastern Europe, Pacific, Africa from GA. USA
Height of top wire on mine is about 40'.
-bob
wb4mnf
"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
news:Xns91FBD0B2653CFrog207Junocom@148.78.248.76...
>
> Thanks, Roy. So far, you're the only one to respond, and your info was
> very helpful. Quite frankly, about the highest I can get any horizontal
> wire is maybe 30 - 40 feet... kinda low for 75M, although my current 75M
> inverted V works fairly well off my 40' tower.
>
> Regarding a 30 deg. angle of radiation, since horizontal wire would
> radiate considerbly higher at 1/8 wave ground height I'd probably have to
> work with, what about a shortened vertical, (~ 30'), with reflector
element
> and just a "fair" ground. Wouldn't the radiation angle be better over my
> required path than the low wire beam? I'm kinda thinking of the 2 elem.
> vertical parasitic array for 75M that was in the Dec. 95 issue of QST. If
> I laid out a dozen or so radials on my poor soil, I'd get a fair ground,
at
> best, which would actually help by raising my angle of radiation, would't
> it?
>
> Ed WB6SAT
>
>
> > For central California to Oregon, what you need is something that
> > radiates well at an elevation angle of about 30 degrees. For this
> > angle, the optimum height for a horizontal antenna is about a half
> > wavelength. But even a much lower horizontal antenna is likely to be
> > better than a vertical at those angles, particularly considering that
> > you're likely to have a fairly poor quality ground at your location.
> >
> > I recommend downloading the free EZNEC demo program. It'll allow you to
> > get a good idea of how most of the options you'll be able to choose
> > from will perform.

1664. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 18:06:26 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CC99722.25AB277B@eznec.com>
Source record: 144169

The requirements for an antenna that works well between Georgia and
Africa are a lot different than for one that works well between central
California and Oregon. It's unlikely that the best antenna for one
purpose will be anywhere near optimum for the other.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

tongaloa wrote:
>
> Here is model of the 80m (don't do 75) I made and am happy with.
> http://www.edebris.com/catalog2/browse/63/0/0/0
> It works well for DX. Eastern Europe, Pacific, Africa from GA. USA
> Height of top wire on mine is about 40'.
> -bob
> wb4mnf

1665. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 18:38:37 UTC
From: Frank <fworm@norpak.ca>
Message-ID: <3CC9C902.3060709@norpak.ca>
Source record: 144170

Check out Progressive-Concepts
They are on the web but am unsure of thier address.
I would suggest a circular polarized antenna for FM
broadcast. Progressive has them
Regards

DJboutit wrote:

> What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.
>

1666. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 19:46:58 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cc9abbb_2@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 144171

This is absolutely not a true statement, The G5RV is a very acceptable 80 Meter Ant. Used one here to glean 35 countries CW at 5 watts or less..

73 Dave KC1DI

"k9wkj" <k9wkj@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:9xay8.985$eV4.37281@reggie.win.bright.net...
> G5RV will not work right on 80M no matter what they may tune up but they
> dont radiate well they were not designed to work on 80m
> the ladderline fed dipole (at least 60FT of ladderline) will get great perf
> on 80m and all over the other bands as well
> 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CC8367A.7C51BB07@icok.net...
> > Jerry,
> > Given the height you have to work with both antennas
> > won't be the 'best' in the world. I would tend to favor
> > the 80 meter dipole, but fed with ladder line through a
> > tuner. The 'bent' shape isn't going to make ~that~ much
> > difference, especially since only about 12 feet on each
> > 'side' will be 'bent' (125ft vs. 102ft +/- (?)).
> > Assuming that you already have a tuner, the cost of
> > making a 80 meter dipole wouldn't be that much, I'd give
> > it a shot...
> > 'Doc
>
>

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.351 / Virus Database: 197 - Release Date: 4/19/02

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1667. Re: UPS and HF noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 20:22:01 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <JFiy8.1550$mF4.48@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144172
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I have three APC units in my shack, absolutely no problems from HF up to 1.2 gig. All of my station power is supplied from a UPS, even the Astron power supplies run from one.

FWIW, in my profession I service corporate computer networks, and the APC brand is the defacto standard in all enterprise networks (and so far I have never had to replace one...)

73 de W6DKN

"Zoran Brlecic" <WA7AA@attbi.com> wrote in message news:3CC9825B.6DF51CC@attbi.com...
> Hi, everyone.
>
> I am looking for some feedback from those of you who are using a UPS in
> your shacks. I installed a fairly decent (i.e. not your average Radio
> Shack UPS) unit the other day and the noise from its chopper is
> horrible. Btw, my antenna is very close to the shack and when it's
> unplugged, there is no hash/birdies of any kind on the TS-850.
> The unit in question is PW9125-2000 by Powerware - a commercial type UPS
> with excellent specs on filtering almost any kind of garbage on the 120
> V line. Any feedback would be appreciated.
>
> 73 .... Zoran WA7AA
>

1668. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 21:03:32 UTC
From: Paul <paul.mckee@chello.be>
Message-ID: <cSiy8.2584$Tz.141747@news.chello.be>
Source record: 144173
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

"Jason Hsu" <jason_hsu@my-deja.com> wrote in message
news:f7d9a152.0204250832.b5144c5@posting.google.com...
> There are several noise canceller products on the market, such as the
> MFJ-1025 and MFJ-1026.
>
> http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-1025
>
> http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-1026
>
> Both of these products are said to have the ability to remove local
> AND DX noise sources. This would be a miracle on the lower bands on
> summer nights, when distant lightning strikes wreak havoc on the
> bands.
>
> From what I understand, it connects to a signal antenna (your regular
> transmit antenna) and a noise antenna (a second antenna). The signal
> antenna picks up the weak signal and the noise. The noise antenna just
> picks up the noise. You amplify the noise from the noise antenna so
> that it is the same intensity as the noise from the signal antenna.
> You adjust the phase of the noise from the noise antenna so that it is
> 180 degrees out of phase with the noise from the signal antenna. The
> received RF from the signal and the noise antennas is added, the
> out-of-phase-noise components cancel out, and only the RF signal
> reaches the receiver.
>
> The BIG question: Why doesn't the noise antenna receive some of the
> signal as well as the noise? Even if the noise antenna is much less
> efficient than the regular signal antenna, wouldn't this diminish the
> noise received as well as the signal received?
>
> Jason Hsu, AG4DG
> usenet@@@jasonhsu.com
> http://www.jasonhsu.com/ham_radio-technical.html

From my understanding of how this is donee, the comments about phase cancellation are correct. However, you should normally locate your noise antenna(s) as close to the noise sources as possible. In this way, because of the proximity to the noise source they are picking up much more of the noise and less of the wanted signal (If they are placed within a building for example)

Paul

(G4EGJ)

1669. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-26 22:46:46 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20916-3CC9D8D6-357@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144174

Roy Lewallen, W7EL wrote:
"The requirements for an antenna that works between Georgia and Africa are a lot different than one that works well between central California and Oregon."

Yes. Distances and directions are different as are other path conditions. Optimum vertical angles should be used and others should be suppressed to reduce multipath delay and distortion. The best vertical angle is usually the same at both ends of the path.

F-layer transmission to a distance of 500 miles or less always uses vertical angles of 30 degrees or more. Greater distances can use lower angles. The vertical angle of the received signal is mostly determined by the transmitting antenna. The azimuth angle of the received signal tends to wander especially on long paths, but it too is mostly determined by the transmitting antenna.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1670. Re: UPS and HF noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 00:13:24 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CC9ED09.4ED9A81B@icok.net>
Source record: 144175
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Zoran,
Just like switching power supplies, some UPS are not
suitable for communications use. It doesn't matter how
much it costs, or how well it does it's primary function.
Sorry 'bout that...
'Doc

1671. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 00:50:30 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aacsklcmb1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144176

Richard Harrison wrote,

> Greater distances can use lower
> angles. The vertical angle of the received signal is mostly determined
> by the transmitting antenna. The azimuth angle of the received signal
> tends to wander especially on long paths, but it too is mostly
> determined by the transmitting antenna.
==========

Hello Richard,

I don't think you really meant what you said. It is a popular misconception the actual radio path (or simultaneous paths) between two locations on the Earth's surface is affected by the antennas, either at the receiving or transmitting ends.

Swinging a directional beam antenna around does not have slightest affect on the path taken between two stations. The path (or paths) actually taken is entirely a trigonometrical function of where the stations are located on the Earth's surface and the height and slope of the ionspheric layers involved.

There may, of course, be more than one path and the antennas can be rotated or angled to choose the path which has the lowest loss between the ends of the path. But the actual paths taken by radio waves are not under human control.

You can't shift any particular path around, up or down, just by putting some different numbers into Eznec.

In the normal course of events one path usually predominates and a beam is swung round or elevated to take advantage of it.

Regards Reg, G4FGQ

1672. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 00:56:09 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <JGmy8.55679$3C4.870467@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 144177
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

No problem with RF shielding. Phelps Dodge used UHF fittings on their
6 can VHF duplexers for years, and they (Celewave) still continue to do
so. Two UHF
females on each can. That's a total of 16 UHF fittings per duplexer set,
and the product delivers 100 dB isolation. Not my first choice in
connectors, but
it really depends on the skill of the installer for most VHF applications
rather than
design limitations.

Microwave racks and trucked radios operate well above the frequency range
the gentleman who started the thread asked about.

I agree with Walt.

Pete

"Dan" <n7slc@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:a9t7np$dl5$1@news.xmission.com...
> "Walt Bertram" <wbertram@optonline.net> wrote in message
> news:3CC1E3E6.52A0F5C5@optonline.net...
> > C'mon folks, let's get serious, and practical!
> >
> > > How about RF shielding? N connectors have far better shielding than a
UHF
> connector. Probably not critical on your 2m radio in the car but in our
> repeater buildings on top of the mountain, you'll find nothing but N
> connectors on all of our microwave racks and Trunked Radio systems.
>
> Dan
>
>

1673. Re: automatic tuners/couplers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 01:24:42 UTC
From: Larry Loucks <Larry.Loucks@attglobal.net>
Message-ID: <3CC9FDDA.3D5BFEC7@attglobal.net>
Source record: 144178

Look at the latest issue of QST.

Larry

David E Allen wrote:
>
> I'm in the process of setting up a pactor station to relay msgs to the
> Pacific Area (NTS). I will need to scan several bands, like 10-40 including
> warc & perhaps 80). I'm torn between putting up a vertical (R7, R7000, R8)
> to cover all those bands with low swr, or using an automated tuner / coupler
> with my 80/40 vees.
>
> I think the vees would radiate better, but then there's the need for an
> automatic, or electrically-controlled tuner.
>
> I have always built my own tuners - so simple. And would like to build my
> own automated tuner, but need more info on this technology (relays? coils?
> capacitors? - especially relays or switching components). I don't think
> the commercial units would work anyway. They require an input (tx) signal
> to "tune", and I would be listening mostly, and would need to somehow "tell"
> the unit what settings I wanted for each band from a computer.
>
> Thanks and 73,
> dave allen, wb0taq, colorado springs

1674. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 01:26:27 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3cc9fe46_2@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144179

I have a Yaesu FT-847 ... a "do just about everything" rig that covers
160m-70cm
including the duplex satellite modes ... it has some really nice features
and I've been
really happy with it. (about $1500)

If you can only acquire 1 radio, I think this one has merits in that it can
do so
much ... and does it quite nicely.

If your budget won't support the FT-847, and you can live with QRP
operation, the FT-817 is similarly versatile in covering the same bands,
without the duplex satellite operation, but with some nice features for
data modes. (about $669 with current rebates ... if you can afford it,
spring for the optional SSB filter ... and the higher stability reference
oscillator ... the first makes a difference in RX performance and the
second is very good for tuning accuracy/stability for things like PSK-31.

Good luck with your tests ...

73,
Carl - wk3c

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:Z9Lx8.38087$EK.12199936@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> Hello All
>
> I will be taking my Code / Tech test this coming Saturday and plan to take
> my General class test at Dayton the middle of May. Held a Novice ticket
37
> years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones suggestions
> for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason. Since I will be
> attending the Dayton Super Hamvention, I would like to know what to look
for
> in used equipment as well.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> Regards
> Ed L
>
>
>
>

1675. Re: UPS and HF noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 01:46:16 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cca06bd_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 144180
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I used to be involved with noise (RFI) location and mitigation at radio receive sites. I found that noise from a UPS varies by manufacturer and model. Some are quiet, some can be quieted, and some would probably cost more to quiet than to replace.

Example: One problem some manufacturers overlook is that the battery leads need to be filtered if the batteries are outside the metal enclosure. On multi kilowatt units, this gets a little onerous.

Recommendation: Try before you buy. Most manufacturers have no idea about RFI from their products, although few will admit it. I encountered a site where HF was absolutely shut down by installation of an inappropriate huge UPS. It resulted in the site eventually being shuttered and abandoned. A DF site had a UPS go bad and was replaced by an available unit. They could actually DF on their own equipment building on wideband noise from 4 to 9 MHz. Returning to the DF system manufacturer's original UPS cleared it all up.

In general, the less than 1 kW APC and Best units are relatively low noise. Almost none above 1 kW are quiet as built, unless things have changed in the last 2 or 3 years.
--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:3CC9825B.6DF51CC@attbi.com...
> Hi, everyone.
>
> I am looking for some feedback from those of you who are using a UPS in
> your shacks. I installed a fairly decent (i.e. not your average Radio
> Shack UPS) unit the other day and the noise from its chopper is
> horrible. Btw, my antenna is very close to the shack and when it's
> unplugged, there is no hash/birdies of any kind on the TS-850.
> The unit in question is PW9125-2000 by Powerware - a commercial type UPS
> with excellent specs on filtering almost any kind of garbage on the 120
> V line. Any feedback would be appreciated.
>
> 73 .... Zoran WA7AA
>

1676. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 01:57:15 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FCC0F7EA14CFrog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 144181

Thanks for clarifying that point, Reg. Yes, the path I wish to optimize my 75M antenna for is about 1000 miles. Roy suggests the optimum angle of radiation for that path is about 30 degrees. Since I wish to put the most RF I can where it can make best use of this path, I will design my antenna accordingly for 30 deg angle takeoff.

Ed WB6SAT

1677. Re: UPS and HF noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 02:23:49 UTC
From: treynolds@my-deja.com
Message-ID: <ad7a9af4.0204261823.17177ae6@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144182
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com> wrote in message news:<3CC9825B.6DF51CC@attbi.com>...
> Hi, everyone.
>
> I am looking for some feedback from those of you who are using a UPS in
> your shacks. I installed a fairly decent (i.e. not your average Radio
> Shack UPS) unit the other day and the noise from its chopper is
> horrible. Btw, my antenna is very close to the shack and when it's
> unplugged, there is no hash/birdies of any kind on the TS-850.
> The unit in question is PW9125-2000 by Powerware - a commercial type UPS
> with excellent specs on filtering almost any kind of garbage on the 120
> V line. Any feedback would be appreciated.
>
> 73 .... Zoran WA7AA

Until 15 months ago I worked as a firmware engineer at a company that made UPSs (not APC, although APC makes fine products). All UPSs must pass FCC emissions standards. Those standards are tight enough that it should not produce any noticable noise in even the best radio. I would suggest taking the UPS back to where you bought it. Technically it is not legal to sell in the US. Although to be fair, it is hard to control all these parameters on a mass production basis. Some manufacturers are better than others at it.

Tom

1678. tower help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 02:25:59 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCA0C36.ACC30926@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144183

hello everyone
i am in need of someone in the tampabay area or central florida polk
county who does tower work i need several things installed on a 45 foot
tower
if anyone in this group is in this area and knows of anyone please
contact me via email
thanks

1679. Re: HAM M Rotorcontroller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 02:49:30 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <_koy8.76365$HH5.4576@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144184

http://www.rotordoc.com/

http://www.rotorservice.com/

"Sven Arne Astrup" <sastrup@online.no> wrote in message
news:EJtw8.3135$2E.99546@news2.ulv.nextra.no...
> HI
>
> Do anyone know the Zener Voltage of D1 which is sitting in the metering
> system of the HAM M Rotor Controller Box.
> The schematics says nothing about the Zener Voltage.
>
> 73 de Sven Arne LA6KJ
>
>
>

1680. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 02:53:12 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CCA1298.76EE5BFD@eznec.com>
Source record: 144185

Oops, sorry, you must be shooting for somewhere in northeastern Oregon. I'm near Portland, at the northern border but on the west side of the state. From here to San Francisco ("Northern" California, although it's about centered north-south) is just over 500 miles in a direct line, and LA ("Southern" California) is just over 800 miles from here. According to W6ELProp, Shel Shallon's wonderful -- and free -- propagation prediction program, single hop to San Francisco from here is at about 34 degrees, and to LA about 23. So for 1000 miles, you should be looking at closer to 20 degrees than 30.

You DO want to design your antenna to have the strongest possible signal at the desired elevation angle. You DON'T want to necessarily choose an antenna which does its best radiating at that angle. The elevation angle at which an antenna radiates the most strongly is often, as in EZNEC, called the "takeoff angle". You DON'T want to select an antenna solely on the basis of its takeoff angle.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

"Ed G." wrote:
>
> Thanks for clarifying that point, Reg. Yes, the path I wish to optimize
> my 75M antenna for is about 1000 miles. Roy suggests the optimum angle of
> radiation for that path is about 30 degrees. Since I wish to put the most
> RF I can where it can make best use of this path, I will design my antenna
> accordingly for 30 deg angle takeoff.
>
> Ed WB6SAT

1681. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed FM broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 02:56:59 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <%roy8.11335$ao1.8210@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 144186

If you are serious about a "licensed" operation, then you should know this answer (or read the broadcast trade magazines).

Are you serving as the station's engineer on the FCC application and license ?

The standard usage is a 2 or 4 bay halos (with coax phased harnesses). Some of the early FM broadcast antennas were only horizontally polarized (not great for mobile reception) ... by 1970 most switched to vertical/horizontal polarization.

Andrew (Tinley Park) still mfg. antennas ... and you can find surplus from commercial station brokers.

gb

"DJboutit" <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:e8d89b3f.0204211718.3c55d150@posting.google.com...
> Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote in message
news:<e8d89b3f.0204211410.51cd45a4@posting.google.com>...
> > What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> > 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> > use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> > is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.
>
>
> Frequency 98 to 107.9 in a city with 3million people. So I will want
> the most range as possable. It will be licensed FM Broadcasting. I
> want the best commerical grade antenna that can take 500watts max.

1682. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 02:59:48 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <Euoy8.76394$HH5.4777@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144187

My trapped 80/40 dipole would fit in that amount of space !

w9gb

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CC9843F.4C2A34BC@capnet.com...
> I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
>
> Will it still work about as well?
>

1683. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 03:07:31 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FCCCE2024D5Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 144188

No, actually, I goofed. I'm shooting, specifically, for the central Oregon coast and the Eugene area too. I didn't yet look at airline miles, so I was waaaay off on my estimate.. Guess I should have done that homework first, before bringing up the discussion here, but you were right in your initial assessment. I think I'll do the EZNEC thing this weekend.

Another question though. You said,

"> You DO want to design your antenna to have the strongest possible
> signal at the desired elevation angle. You DON'T want to necessarily
> choose an antenna which does its best radiating at that angle."

Isn't the above contradictory? Isn't an antenna that has the strongest possible signal at the desired elevation angle the same as an antenna that does its best radiating at that angle? . . . hmmm, after a moments thought, I think I see your point. Other lobes can be involved.... am I on the right track?

Ed

1684. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 03:16:10 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <uck60bordtc6b4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144189

```
=================== Band Summary Report ====== April
2002====================
Portland to DM13v, CA,California
================= Mode: SSB ======= SSN: 96 ======= Pwr: 63W
==================
================================================================================
===
--------------------------- Signal Take-Off
Angle ---------------------------
================================================================================
===
UT MUF 3.8
00 17.5 *! 3.4
01 17.6 *! 3.6
02 16.9 *! 3.8
03 15.3 *! 4.0
04 13.3 !18.3
05 11.7 !17.7
06 10.7 !17.8
07 10.2 !17.9
08 9.8 !18.2
09 9.3 !18.4
10 8.9 !18.9
11 8.6 !19.4
12 8.8 !20.1
13 10.0 !22.0
14 12.0 *! 3.8
15 14.0 *! 3.6
16 15.3 *! 3.5
17 16.1 -
18 16.5 -
19 17.4 -
20 18.0 -
21 17.8 -
22 17.0 -
23 17.2 -
================================================================================
===
Notes: ! =Best Band
1) * due to low Take-Off Angle, may require better than average antenna.
2) Ionospheric Propagation Mode is the Most Reliable Mode (MRM).
3) Take-Off Angle - angle required for MRM.
==
=================== Band Summary Report ====== April
```

```
2002======================
Portland to DM13v, CA,California
================= Mode: SSB ======= SSN: 96 ======= Pwr: 63W
==================
================================================================================
===
----- Quality: E=Excellent, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, N=Noise (!)=Best
Band -----
================================================================================
===
UT MUF 3.8
00 17.5 *!N
01 17.6 *!N
02 16.9 *!P-
03 15.3 *!P+
04 13.3 !P+
05 11.7 !P+
06 10.7 !P+
07 10.2 !P+
08 9.8 !P+
09 9.3 !P+
10 8.9 !P+
11 8.6 !F-
12 8.8 !F-
13 10.0 !F-
14 12.0 *!P-
15 14.0 *!N
16 15.3 *!N
17 16.1 -
18 16.5 -
19 17.4 -
20 18.0 -
21 17.8 -
22 17.0 -
23 17.2 -
================================================================================
===
Notes:
1) * due to low Take-Off Angle, may require better than average antenna.
2) Ionospheric Propagation Mode is the Most Reliable Mode (MRM).
3) Take-Off Angle - angle required for MRM. Your antenna may or may not
have good performance at this angle. Poor performance at this
angle will result in poorer Signal Quality.
4) N=Noise, P=Poor, F=Fair, G=Good, E=Excellent
5) The following values relate SNR and signal quality:
Poor Fair Good Excellent
SSB 44 54 64 74 2.5 KHz
CW 24 34 44 54 250 Hz
------------------------------
Regards,
```

Jim

1685. 9:1 Impedance Matching Transformer - or Not?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 03:26:20 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <wToy8.7488$iU4.649099@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144190

I followed some advice offered here at the newsgroup and ordered part #
2510079 from Drake to use as a 9:1 impedance matching transformer.

Part# 2510079 arrived today but I question whether it is a 9:1 impedance
matcher.

It is a 1/2" toroid wound with 5 turns of trifilar.

Wouldn't a 9:1 impedance matching transformer have many more turns?

Phil

1686. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 03:34:43 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20916-3CCA1C53-377@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144192

Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
"---the actual paths taken by radio waves are not under human control."

We humans exert some control over where radio waves go. An example is in the shortwave broadcast antennas in the European plant where I worked for years.

These were carefully designed with a beamwidth which only stretched from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. The elevation angles were optimized to give us a maximum signal at about 1800 miles from our site. We hoped to sometimes make the trip in one hop, but for sure we could make it in two hops.

We had no control over the height of the reflecting layer but we did have multiple bands in simultaneous service in the various languages. We also had no control of the listener`s antenna. Usually it was low and could probably only receive the two-hop signal. That`s a far cry from having the ideal of identical optimum transmitting and receiving antennas.

We had enough vertical beamwidth for either one hop or two. That almost guarantees fading, but occasional success is better than none. We had plenty of confirmation of our effectiveness. High effective radiated power overcomes many problems.

The signal got through as designed. Local jammers in the cities made listening there difficult or impossible most of the time. In the countryside it was a different story. H-F groundwaves go nowhere. The skywave jammers were located about as far east as we were west. Skywave jamming was often effective when propagation characteristics were about the same for the jammers as they were for the broadcaster. But in the early morning and evening hours, propagation for the broadcaster and the jammers were different and the listener could and did get a relatively clean signal. Farmers on the turnip wagons brought the jokes and stories they heard on their clandestine radios to town where they spread like wildfire.

Another example of directional control comes from the 10 KW rhombics pressed into temporary service on 100 KW transmitters. The dissipation lines eventually melted. It was months before we got bigger stainless steel wire to reconstruct these dissipation lines to withstand the high power. When the heavier wire was installed, we received a ton of mail from Eastern European Exiles living in South America and they were complaining that they could no longer hear their favorite programs. Unfortunately, other broadcasters were using the same frequencies to target South America, and we couldn`t leave the dissipation lines

broken.

We proved capabale of turning off the signal just as we proved capable of turning it on. The path taken by the signal was after all under our control.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1687. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 03:37:47 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <uck797l4ui2239@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144191

That's a lot easier circuit. :) Only about 442 statute mile between Eugene OR and Sonora CA.

```
==================== Band Summary Report ====== April
2002====================
Eugene to W6, Sonora, USA
================= Mode: SSB ======= SSN: 96 ======= Pwr: 63W
==================
================================================================================
===
--------------------------- Signal Take-Off
Angle ---------------------------
================================================================================
===
UT MUF 3.8
00 11.5 !13.1
01 11.5 !43.2
02 11.1 !37.9
03 10.1 !35.5
04 8.9 !35.2
05 7.9 !36.2
06 7.3 !37.4
07 6.9 !38.1
08 6.6 !38.5
09 6.3 !39.2
10 6.0 !39.7
11 5.8 !40.1
12 5.9 !39.8
13 6.5 !39.0
14 7.6 !39.1
15 8.9 !41.5
16 9.9 !44.7
17 10.5 !13.0
18 10.8 !12.8
19 11.1 -
20 11.3 -
21 11.4 -
22 11.3 -
23 11.3 !12.8
-------------
==================== Band Summary Report ====== April
2002====================
Eugene to W6, Sonora, USA
================= Mode: SSB ======= SSN: 96 ======= Pwr: 63W
```

```
==================
================================================================================
===
----- Quality: E=Excellent, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, N=Noise (!)=Best
Band -----
================================================================================
===
UT MUF 3.8
00 11.5 !N
01 11.5 !F-
02 11.1 !F+
03 10.1 !G-
04 8.9 !F+
05 7.9 !G-
06 7.3 !G-
07 6.9 !G-
08 6.6 !G-
09 6.3 !G-
10 6.0 !G-
11 5.8 !G-
12 5.9 !G+
13 6.5 !G+
14 7.6 !G+
15 8.9 !F+
16 9.9 !P+
17 10.5 !N
18 10.8 !N
19 11.1 -
20 11.3 -
21 11.4 -
22 11.3 -
23 11.3 !N
---
```

Looks like a decent dipole would work quite well. But the other guys are certainly the experts.

Cheers,
Jim - KU5S

1688. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 03:59:32 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FCD5B56A2EFrog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 144193

> Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
> "---the actual paths taken by radio waves are not under human control."
>

I'm not too sure on that. Some scientists claim we're already changing
global temperature, and the Ozone layer... etc. Its only a matter of time
before we start in on the F layer!

Ed

1689. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 04:02:29 UTC
From: VA3ATD <a.duffy@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CCA22D5.6000700@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 144194

You can always find plans for a "Slinky Antenna". A pair can be tuned up on 20m easily enough (vary the length of the coils) and strung up in the room using fishing line. Makes a shortened dipole. Not the greatest but easily packed away and uses coax to feed it.

--
73, Tony
VA3ATD
London, Ontario
"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits" AD

Dennis Kaylor wrote:

> hello group
> i am going to be traveling the first of may and i need ideas on a wire
> antenna i can build that will work inside a hotel room
> i dont need to hear about mobile antennas on the balcony or what have
> you i have yet to find a hotel that has a balcony or even a window that
> opens so i will need to string something up inside the room
> i seen an add for something called a YO-YO antenna and was wondering if
> anyone has tried it or knows of anything similar that one can build
> thanks
>
>
>

1690. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 04:09:15 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20916-3CCA246B-379@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144196

Hello Reg,

When I said, "The azimuth of the received signal tends to wander especially on long paths, but it too is mostly determined by the transmitting antenna." I meant, nature causes a wander from the "great circle path". Also, where the transmitter is sited determines, in general, where you must aim a directional receiving antenna.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1691. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 04:16:32 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CCA2620.E38D6125@eznec.com>
Source record: 144195

No. Let's take a simple example. Suppose you have a choice of putting up a B&W terminated folded dipole (the one with a resistor in it) at 120 feet high, a standard half wave antenna at 60 feet high, or a quarter wave high ground mounted vertical with 8 radials (at 3.8 MHz, average ground). The "takeoff angle" of the 120 foot high antenna is 30 degrees, meaning that it radiates most strongly at that elevation angle. The "takeoff angle" of the 60 foot high antenna is 90 degrees, meaning it radiates best straight up. The vertical's "takeoff angle" is 25 degrees, but the field strength is nearly as good at 30 (less than 0.2 dB difference). Which is the best antenna for a 30 degree elevation angle path?

If we're generous in assuming that the B&W is 20% efficient at that frequency, its field strength at a 30 degree elevation angle is just about 0.5 dBi. The lower dipole has a field strength of 4 dBi at 30 degrees. And the vertical's field strength is about -1 dB. So the lower dipole is best for that path. The B&W is better than the vertical, but not by much.

Summary:

Antenna Takeoff angle FS at 30 deg elev, dBi

B&W at 120' 30 deg 0.5
Dipole at 60' 90 deg 4
Vertical 25 deg -1

The second and third columns are NOT the same!

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

This information came from EZNEC, using models that the demo version can easily handle. For the vertical, I used MININEC type ground and an 18 ohm load at the base to simulate ground system loss for 8 radials. High Accuracy ground was used for the dipole models. For the B&W, I simply used a dipole model and subtracted 7 dB from the result, since the B&W will have a pattern shape very similar to a half wave dipole.

"Ed G." wrote:
>
> No, actually, I goofed. I'm shooting, specifically, for the central
> Oregon coast and the Eugene area too. I didn't yet look at airline miles,
> so I was waaaay off on my estimate.. Guess I should have done that
> homework first, before bringing up the discussion here, but you were right
> in your initial assessment. I think I'll do the EZNEC thing this weekend.
>
> Another question though. You said,

>
> "> You DO want to design your antenna to have the strongest possible
> > signal at the desired elevation angle. You DON'T want to necessarily
> > choose an antenna which does its best radiating at that angle."
>
> Isn't the above contradictory? Isn't an antenna that has the strongest
> possible signal at the desired elevation angle the same as an antenna that
> does its best radiating at that angle? . . . hmmm, after a moments
> thought, I think I see your point. Other lobes can be involved.... am I on
> the right track?
>
> Ed

1692. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 04:21:50 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <%Dpy8.69701$tt4.4107778@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144197

Hello

Just wanted to express my thanks to all that have replied. I am busy
looking at every unit that has been suggested. Take the tests in the AM.

Regards
Ed L
"Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net> wrote in message
news:3cc9fe46_2@news7.fast.net...
> I have a Yaesu FT-847 ... a "do just about everything" rig that covers
> 160m-70cm
> including the duplex satellite modes ... it has some really nice features
> and I've been
> really happy with it. (about $1500)
>
> If you can only acquire 1 radio, I think this one has merits in that it
can
> do so
> much ... and does it quite nicely.
>
> If your budget won't support the FT-847, and you can live with QRP
> operation, the FT-817 is similarly versatile in covering the same bands,
> without the duplex satellite operation, but with some nice features for
> data modes. (about $669 with current rebates ... if you can afford it,
> spring for the optional SSB filter ... and the higher stability reference
> oscillator ... the first makes a difference in RX performance and the
> second is very good for tuning accuracy/stability for things like PSK-31.
>
> Good luck with your tests ...
>
> 73,
> Carl - wk3c
>
> "Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
> news:Z9Lx8.38087$EK.12199936@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> > Hello All
> >
> > I will be taking my Code / Tech test this coming Saturday and plan to
take
> > my General class test at Dayton the middle of May. Held a Novice ticket
> 37
> > years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones
suggestions
> > for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason. Since I will be
> > attending the Dayton Super Hamvention, I would like to know what to look

> for
> > in used equipment as well.
> >
> > Thanks in advance.
> >
> > Regards
> > Ed L
> >
> >
> >
> >
>

1693. Bux CommCo antennas? Any opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 04:21:55 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020427002155.07791.00005424@mb-mp.aol.com>
Source record: 144198

I recently was looking at a flyer for Bux CommCo. They sell various cables and adapters and also sell a mounting bracket that allows you to screw in two tunable HF mobile whips, so they are mounted horizontally, like a dipole. They can also be rotated.

Has anyone used this product? Any opinions? Their website is www.buxcommco.com.

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

1694. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 04:39:54 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CCA2B90.86560A53@att.net>
Source record: 144199

I use my two 20-meter Extended Double Zepp antennas on 80 - 10 with excellent results on all bands. The antennas - mounted at right angles - are 88 feet long and are fed in the center with about 30 feet of ladderline to W2DU choke baluns to 13 ft of RG-213 into the shack and the tuner. They afford about 3 db gain on 20 due to a narrowing of the main broadside lobes and gain on all higher bands. A slight theoretical gain is predicted for 40 but it is not worth talking about.

A "G5RV" is nothing more than a hunk of wire in the air that is of a length that presents certain advantages on the band it was designed for - 20 meters - and has a hybrid feed system of ladderline and coax that even the designer said should be replaced with a continuous run of ladderline from the antenna to the tuner. It is not magic and possesses no properties that a similar length of wire in a similar location would not have. While the hybrid feed system appears to offer acceptable operation on bands other than 20 meters, it seems to introduce as many problems as it resolves.

A major advantage of the 88 ft antenna is that it is NOT resonant on any amateur band so it does not exhibit the large changes in feedline input impedance that resonant antennas do. The difference in signal level on 80 meters at distance between the 88 ft EDZ, a 102-ft G5RV and a 135 ft "resonant" dipole would be essentially unmeasurable by the average amateur, assuming that the same power is presented to each antenna and that they are each at the same height and in similar environments such as soil properties, nearby objects, etc.

The feedline length is critical in only one respect: it must reach from the tuner to the antenna feedpoint connection.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

k9wkj wrote:
>
> G5RV will not work right on 80M no matter what they may tune up but they
> dont radiate well they were not designed to work on 80m
> the ladderline fed dipole (at least 60FT of ladderline) will get great perf
> on 80m and all over the other bands as well
> 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CC8367A.7C51BB07@icok.net...
> > Jerry,
> > Given the height you have to work with both antennas
> > won't be the 'best' in the world. I would tend to favor
> > the 80 meter dipole, but fed with ladder line through a

> > tuner. The 'bent' shape isn't going to make ~that~ much
> > difference, especially since only about 12 feet on each
> > 'side' will be 'bent' (125ft vs. 102ft +/- (?)).
> > Assuming that you already have a tuner, the cost of
> > making a 80 meter dipole wouldn't be that much, I'd give
> > it a shot...
> > 'Doc

1695. Re: 9:1 Impedance Matching Transformer - or Not?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 06:36:16 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3chkcugiq35m5r0nqu4jki6avlapohfe5r@4ax.com>
Source record: 144200

On Sat, 27 Apr 2002 03:26:20 GMT, "Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote:

>I followed some advice offered here at the newsgroup and ordered part #
>2510079 from Drake to use as a 9:1 impedance matching transformer.
>
>Part# 2510079 arrived today but I question whether it is a 9:1 impedance
>matcher.
>
>It is a 1/2" toroid wound with 5 turns of trifilar.
>
>Wouldn't a 9:1 impedance matching transformer have many more turns?
>
>Phil
>

Hi Phil,

RF impedance matching transformers do not always (in fact rarely)
employ a "turns ratio" approach found in audio transformers. Do not
mistake the various leads as being to a Primary or a Secondary
winding stepping up or down. The number of turns is designed with a
target impedance in mind for the least delay length in the lines being
wound.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1696. Re: 9:1 Impedance Matching Transformer - or Not?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 08:49:09 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aadom5$n5j$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144201

Phil, yes its a 9-to-1 transformer. (3-turns)^2 = 9
--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

1697. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 11:38:18 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aae2j9$rl3$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144202

Ed,

Path elevation angle depends on time of day/night. It is the same at both ends of the path. But for your purposes, as discussed below, it is of little consequence.

It depends on which of the "E" or "F" layers is available. At sunrise and sunset at mid-path almost anything can happen and it will. Just watch your S-meter and the sun. Remember, on N-S routes, the sun begins to shine on the layers at midpoint of the path before your own sunrise at ground level and still shines on the layers after your own sunset.

Height of the E, summer or winter, is a very steady 70 miles when the path is in sunlight but disappears fast as darkness descends.

Height of F varies crudely betwee 200 miles and 300 miles. Low at night, high in daylight. The E in daylight can often allow the waves to pass through to the F, both up and back down again. It depends on the number of sunspots.

As you have no intention of fitting your antenna to a hinge and waving it about like a magic wand, JUST ERECT A SIMPLE VERTICAL above a dozen, roughly 40-feet long, shallow-buried ground radials and away you go !

The height of a 1/4-wave or shorter vertical antenna has no effect on the radiation pattern. The pattern is very broad. Even at elevation angles as high as 45 degrees the radiated field strength is only 1/2 S-unit less than its maximum value along the horizontal.

Get a ruler, pencil and paper. Assume a flat Earth. Draw the path as two, equal, back-to-back, right-angle triangles. It is easy to see how the angle varies versus height of the layers. You don't need a computer program for one-hop paths.

(There's one complication not mentioned above. There is such a thing as the "D" Layer which, like the "E" layer, also exists only in daylight at a height of around 50 miles. It is a very thick absorbing layer. On the 80 meter band it can completely absorb all radio waves, both going up and down, for several hours around noon. It depends on summer, winter, lattitude and on the sun-spot cycle. It acts like a blunt high-pass filter. Cut-off frequency depends on strength of solar radiation and varies between 2.5 and 5 MHz. The 160m band and below is always as dead as a Dodo at noon. What it's doing now at your lattitude I have no idea. The 80m band between 9am and 4pm might be completely dead so just shift up to 40m on your 1/2-wave vertical and you will very likely be back in business again.)

Reg, G4FGQ

http://www.g4fgq.com

1698. Re: How does a 'linear decouplig stub' work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 12:21:57 UTC
From: carkenord@juno.com
Message-ID: <4346b55e.0204270421.345efb86@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144203

> How does a 'linear decouplig stub' work?
>

At one time there was a multiband antenna sold, called a Lattin. It
used decoupling stubs.

The Lattin has been discussed in this Forum.

Do a GOOGLE search for the word "Lattin"........

Lee Carkenord KA0FPJ

1699. Re: UHF OR N CONNECTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 12:24:47 UTC
From: "Christopher.Cox" <cobox.nospam@netexp.nospam.net>
Message-ID: <3CCA98DD.4030801@netexp.nospam.net>
Source record: 144204
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

With all due respect Rob,

There is a space agency that I know of where crimp on connectors are
mandatory when using BNC. They have been stressed to 2000 pounds pull
before failure.

I have seen the type of failures where you can simply pull a connector
off. But this is usually due to either wrong components being used for
the type of cable, and/or wrong tooling crimping the connector on.

My opinion is that hobbyist will do better with soldering a connector on
because of the myriad of cable types he/she is trying attach a BNC
connector to. I know I would have to keep quite a collection of
connectors and tools to meet even my occasional needs.

Best Regards

Christopher Cox

Rob Janssen wrote:

> Terry Bullett <tbullett@charter.net> wrote:
>
>>I use N type connectors exclusively in my HF work. I also prefer crimp type
>>connectors, vice the solder variety.
>>While it is possible to get a better solder job than a crimp job, it takes less
>>skill
>>to do a decent job with a crimp tool. I've seen way too many hack jobs on
>>solder connectors to begin to count 'em. And believe me it's a hell of alot
>>easier to replace a crimp connector when it's still pitch dark at noon, there's
>>a 20 knot wind and the temp is dropping below -40. This makes you glad you
>>shelled out the extra bucks for a crimp tool instead of a propane soldering
>>iron!
>>
>
> That could well be true, but I have seen many more cables pulled out of
> the connector with crimp-type connectors than with solder-type, especially
> with BNC. I also think the crimp-type is worse in moist conditions.
>
> (of course you want to protect the connector against moist and cable stress
> in all cases)
>
> Rob
>

1700. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:13:37 UTC
From: Tom Coates <tecoates@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <5uxy8.112312$ro5.9915751@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144205
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

The rooms I've stayed in recently have been large enough to fit a 20M folded dipole around the walls. A half dozen pushpins should be sufficient to anchor it to the wallboard. A 15M version would be even easier.

Tom
W3HHB

"Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message news:3CC63FE1.E159AE7@tampabay.rr.com...
> hello group
> i am going to be traveling the first of may and i need ideas on a wire
> antenna i can build that will work inside a hotel room
> i dont need to hear about mobile antennas on the balcony or what have
> you i have yet to find a hotel that has a balcony or even a window that
> opens so i will need to string something up inside the room
> i seen an add for something called a YO-YO antenna and was wondering if
> anyone has tried it or knows of anything similar that one can build
> thanks
>
>
>

1701. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:19:02 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CCAA401.671DDEA1@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 144206

I'd bend the ends of a 130 footer to fit in the 100' space allotment.
The gentler the bend the better. Optimum would be to raise the center
to the point where the ends fit within the allotted 100' (83 feet
high!). Less effective, but still better than traps/loading coils,
would be to let 15' on each end hang straight down. Resonant length
will vary slightly based on the specific installation. Of course,
ladder line and a good tuner will allow you to load just about anything
you can manage, but always best to resonate for easiest tuning.

'73 KI4Z

StarGazer wrote:

> I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
>
> Will it still work about as well?

1702. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:20:49 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CCAA46C.9D219B6F@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 144207

Tried a G5RV years ago.. big dissappointment..

Neoklis wrote:

> On Fri, 26 Apr 2002, StarGazer wrote:
>
> > I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
> >
> > Will it still work about as well?
> >
> Try a G5RV dipole. Its 102 ft with a 33ft 300 ohm downlead and it should
> cover 80/40 as well as other bands. There are good commercial versions
> available at reasonable prices and its easy to make. Try a search for
> g5rv on the internet for details.
>
> Good luck!
>
> --
> Regards My Ham Radio callsign: 5B4AZ QTH Loc: KM64MR
> My website (with some Linux software):
> Neoklis http://leonardo.spidernet.net/Copernicus/22420/
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1703. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:24:05 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CCAA52F.D44B9E60@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 144208

A better solution would be to try a horizontal loop. If you have 100',
maybe you can get 260' or so up in some type of loop configuration.
Fed with open wire and a good tuner, you'll do better than any dipole
inspired configuration.

'73 KI4Z

StarGazer wrote:

> I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
>
> Will it still work about as well?

1704. Re: B&W Folded dipole - Any Good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:28:40 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <clxy8.783$6J5.33714392@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144209

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CC4C0E2.AC1AD78F@IEEE.org...
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > I personally think the B&W antennas are a good thing -- they introduce
> > people to the challenge of QRP operation.
>
> Sorta like Hamsticks on 75m.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

You guys are great! You said it all without being nasty about it.

Brian/N0iMD

1705. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:30:16 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <IJxy8.785$1M5.33872920@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144210

Joe, stay away from the fish oil sold in asian markets.

"joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:vZ2x8.11103$Bh.3689680965@twister2.starband.net...
> I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but
> what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
>
> Joe (AG4QC)

1706. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:33:18 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <yMxy8.789$AG5.33584400@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144212

"joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:Surx8.11339$Yf6.3844503590@twister2.starband.net...
> Well gang. It's unbelievable all the ideas that two days of messages will
> generate. Thank you all!
> I narrowed it down to either transformer or mineral oil. I found a old
> heathkit manual and they recommend either. After I priced the oil, I
decided
> to buy the MFJ 250 and get it over with. ($59.00). It's amazing, the MFJ
is
> constructed just like I would have built in my basement shop and the
quality
> is about the same too..
>
> Joe (AG4QC)

Some guys are always bragging about their home workshops and homebrewing
skills!

Watch out for the sharp edges.

;) Brian

1707. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:33:54 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CCAA77D.9F4633EF@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 144211

My Opinion: When in doubt, buy an Icom. Nobody ever got shot by buying Icom (or hewlett packard for that matter). For around $400 used, you should be able to get a used IC-745. Personally, I think it's the bang for buck champion of used rigs.

Just my opinion.. no flames please..

KI4Z

Ed Laughery wrote:

> Hello All
>
> I will be taking my Code / Tech test this coming Saturday and plan to take
> my General class test at Dayton the middle of May. Held a Novice ticket 37
> years ago - Winter 1965 Callbook. I would appreciate anyones suggestions
> for a transceiver - all price ranges within reason. Since I will be
> attending the Dayton Super Hamvention, I would like to know what to look for
> in used equipment as well.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> Regards
> Ed L

1708. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:35:39 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aae9fbloc1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144213

How come Richard Clark with his tame Italian clown has not yet put in an
appearance on this thread ?

Regards from Reg G4FGQ

1709. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:35:40 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aae9fbloc2@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144214

Ed wrote
> the path I wish to optimize
> my 75M antenna for is about 1000 miles. Roy suggests the optimum angle of
> radiation for that path is about 30 degrees. Since I wish to put the most
> RF I can where it can make best use of this path,

==========
Ed,

The logical way of going about this little problem for a 1000 mile (or any other) path is as follows -

The paths taken on 80m will depend on time of day, season of year and whether its the E or F layer or both simultaneously. Unfortunately you have no say in the matter unless you are prepared to move to another state or cheat by using your mobile.

By elementary trigonometry (or scribbled sketch on paper) -

E layer F layer min F layer max
--------- ---------- ----------
70 miles 200 miles 300 miles (Height)
---------- ----------- -----------
8 degrees 22 degrees 31 degrees (Elevation Angle)

So, depending on time of day, unless you intend to wave an 80m narrow-beam antenna around while listening to the man at the other end who is watching his S-meter, you need an antenna which radiates over a very broad range of low-ish elevation angles.

There's no need to spend hours, deep into the night, experimenting with Ezec as useful as that excellent program may be. Any drunken CB addict will tell you all you need is a simple 1/4-wave vertical, or shorter, standing above a few buried radials. And if the fellow at the other end does the same so much the better. ;o)

At an elevation of 31 degrees the radiated field strength will be 1.3 decibels down relative to radiation at 8 degrees which is obtained on your pocket calculator from 20*Log(ArcCos(Angle)) decibels.

And if the pesky D-Layer should block you out just QSY up to 40m. The geometric path(s) taken and angles will be the same. It might be even better propagation.

Yours, Reg, G4FGQ

1710. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:46:42 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <6Zxy8.806$NO5.34020592@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144215

"David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com> wrote in message
news:3cc8b91b$0$3335$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net...
> A friend of mine was on the receiving end of RFI complaints from a lady
> half a block down a long street. She insisted that he was the problem.
> He had her check her radio and tv while he stood by her side. She had
> the problem and insisted that he was the problem. Turned out to be a
> fault in the telephone system.
> Some times you win.
>
> Dave WD9BDZ

While stationed on Guam, I was visiting Ka5uwn, the AF Installation Mars Directors, at his home at NAVCAMS. I lived at Andersen AB. As we were playing radio, he got a call from an Andersen resident complaining about his neighbors antennas and TV interference. Howard said he would check in to it since he knew most of the hams and all of the MARS folks. As he was taking down this guys address and contact information, he stopped with a puzzled look on his face. He asked the guy to standby and put him on hold. Then he asked for my street address, and it turned out this was my neighbor on the phone.

He got back on the phone and asked if there was interference right now, and the guy said yes.

Brian/N0iMD

1711. Re: 9:1 Impedance Matching Transformer - or Not?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:56:16 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <46yy8.8826$8p3.737958@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144216

OK fellas life is good again. Thanks!

--
pb
"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:aadom5$n5j$1@paris.btinternet.com...
> Phil, yes its a 9-to-1 transformer. (3-turns)^2 = 9
> --
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ
> Free Radio Modelling Software
> Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
>
>
>

1712. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 13:59:32 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CCAAEC4.E534F691@netscape.net>
Source record: 144217

Brian P Burke wrote:

> since he knew most of the hams and all of the MARS folks. As he was taking
> down this guys address and contact information, he stopped with a puzzled
> look on his face. He asked the guy to standby and put him on hold. Then he
> asked for my street address, and it turned out this was my neighbor on the
> phone.
>
> He got back on the phone and asked if there was interference right now, and
> the guy said yes.
>
> Brian/N0iMD

I work in cable TV and this 'lying' happens often after a problem is
resolved. A customer will call and complain and swear they are looking
at the set at that moment and there is still a problem. Ya send a truck
or call 'em back 15 minutes later and it has 'cleared up' all by itself.
I guess its Human Nature.

-Bill

1713. quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 14:39:35 UTC
From: johan <j.blaak@home.nl>
Message-ID: <ELyy8.156137$ol.11030333@zwoll1.home.nl>
Source record: 144218

hi there,
what is a better antenna?
a Quad or a Yagi?
grtz johan

1714. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 15:01:58 UTC
From: k9wkj <k9wkj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <qVzy8.992$eV4.37572@reggie.win.bright.net>
Source record: 144129

```
great idea mark
that would be the best solution in his spot
cul de k9wkj
Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net> wrote in message
news:3CCAA52F.D44B9E60@bellatlantic.net...
> A better solution would be to try a horizontal loop. If you have 100',
> maybe you can get 260' or so up in some type of loop configuration.
> Fed with open wire and a good tuner, you'll do better than any dipole
> inspired configuration.
>
> '73 KI4Z
>
> StarGazer wrote:
>
> > I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
> >
> > Will it still work about as well?
>
```

1715. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 15:08:23 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCABEC9.60C3453F@icok.net>
Source record: 144119

johan,
That depends on which you like the most.
'Doc

1716. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 15:32:01 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCAC471.1C6A4BF3@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144120

"George, W5YR" wrote:
> The feedline length is critical in only one respect: it must reach from the
> tuner to the antenna feedpoint connection.

George, it doesn't do any good to carefully choose a non-resonant length for the antenna and then choose a random length for the feedline. You can run into exactly the same problem that you are trying to avoid. For instance, EZNEC sez that your 88 ft. dipole results in an SWR of 38:1 on 450 ohm line at 3.9 MHz. This means that if your ladder-line length is a certain length, the impedance looking into the ladder-line will be 17,000 ohms, exactly the condition you are trying to avoid by choosing a non-resonant length for the dipole. Fortunately, that happens with around 200 ft. of ladder-line for your 88 ft. dipole on 80m so you are probably just lucky to be using less than 200 ft. Because of your high SWR on 80m, the impedance looking into the ladder-line can be double or triple the feedpoint impedance of a one-wavelength dipole if you accidentally choose the worst case length of ladder-line.

However, the problem is sure to occur in reality on some of the higher bands. There are unavoidable current maximums and minimums all along the ladder-line on the shorter wavelength bands. Choosing a non-resonant length of dipole buys you nothing using ladder-line or open-wire feedline because the feedline can cause anti-resonance in the antenna *system*. Using ladder-line, the selection of feedline length is actually more critical than the selection of dipole length. This is especially true if one is using a balanced tuner with a balun/choke.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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1717. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 15:40:51 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCAC683.FBB5A800@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144122

Mark Hall wrote:
> Tried a G5RV years ago.. big dissappointment..

What configuration? Inv-V? Height?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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1718. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 15:41:49 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CCAC578.F885A13E@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 144121

I prefer Quad.. but I'm looped

johan wrote:

> hi there,
> what is a better antenna?
> a Quad or a Yagi?
> grtz johan

1719. G5RV on 30m?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 15:58:27 UTC
From: Eric Weaver <weav@sigma.net>
Message-ID: <3CCACAA3.52128D67@sigma.net>
Source record: 144123

The prefab G5RV antennas at Ham Radio Outlet are marked "not for 10 MHz" -
is this due to some resonance or impossible reactance on 30M?

--
Eric C. Weaver weav@sigma.net KG6KBY/AE
"Radio, a bar so low on the musical ladder you need a
sump pump to keep your hairpiece dry" - Brancaccio

1720. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 16:07:07 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aaeibacmf1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144124

Richard Harrison wrote
> When I said, "The azimuth of the received signal tends to wander
> especially on long paths, but it too is mostly determined by the
> transmitting antenna." I meant, nature causes a wander from the "great
> circle path".
==========

Yes Rich, most people understood what you meant but you accidentally strayed into the area of the not-uncommon misconceptions.

Just to throw something else in, the undersides of ionospheric 'layers' have waves as do the more sharply defined surface layers of the oceans. There are large extensive waves like tides with smaller waves within which change by the hour or even by the minute. Its a sort of convection motion. This results in random variations in effective height of a layer and in random changes in the directions at which radio waves are refracted and reflected. When turbulent the result is slow and fast fades and multi-path distortion.

So radio waves arrive at the receiving antenna from somewhat different directions and elevation angles from one hour and one minute to the next.

Over a period of hours there can exist a systematic difference between the elevation angles at the ends of a particular path. One mechanism, for example, the effective height of the F-layer at different hours of the day depends on the number of hours the sun has been shining on it. The longer it has been exposed to solar radiation the higher it rises.

So we find the height of the F-layer is higher over England, for example, than it is over Texas. The 'surface' of the layer has an east-west upward slope or even a curvature relative to the surface of the Earth over distances of several thousand miles or more. It corresponds to a sort of daily 'tide'. Clearly, elevation angles at the ends of E-W multi-hop paths can be systematically different and there is benefit to be gained by tilting commercial regular daily-traffic antenna beams accordingly. Reciprocity tends to hold. But anything gained by amateurs in this direction is likely to be imaginary because of the impossibility of obtaining long term, accurate, error-rate statistics to optimise beam directions. I've no idea whether such commercial data is available. It's probably confidential or secret.

Another mechanism is due to the Earth's magnetic field. Ionised particles excited by radio waves cause the waves to take curved paths especially over the magnetic poles where the magnetic field has its srongest vertical components. Reciprocity can fail because the go and return paths may then be considerably different.

Reg.

1721. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 16:35:04 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <8rAy8.20038$z%3.3779468@monolith.news.easynet.net>
Source record: 144125

40 yrs experience says ordinary motor-oil works well
G3GVB

Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net> wrote in message
news:IJxy8.785$1M5.33872920@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com...
> Joe, stay away from the fish oil sold in asian markets.
>
> "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
> news:vZ2x8.11103$Bh.3689680965@twister2.starband.net...
> > I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> > question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil,
but
> > what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
> >
> > Joe (AG4QC)
>
>

1722. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 16:43:12 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <wyAy8.20042$z%3.3782253@monolith.news.easynet.net>
Source record: 144126

We are equally reluctant for you to go on the air until you have enough knowledge.

How did you get a licence without knowing this ? (if you have one)

G3GVB

Jerry <jerryaa@prodigy.net> wrote in message news:Feby8.12523$lO7.377797785@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com...
> I have a Valor 1/4 mobile mag mount transmitting antenna. Instructions say
> it is ready to go, except for cutting to most commonly used frequency. I do
> not have an antenna analyzer for 2m.
>
> It does not appear that it would have a coil in it to compensate for the -j
> reactance. How does this quarter wave make up for the other 1/4 of the
> antenna that is not there?

I am reluctant to put it on the air until I know
> how these work. Does this antenna establish ground through the rig? Doesn
> t sound right.
>
>

1723. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 16:52:11 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <%GAy8.715$ap4.331@nwrddc03.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144127

I suppose that is a pretty relative question, things like location, mounting, tuning, etc. can give differing results. However, in my case the quad is the clear winner.

I live in the Mohave Desert in So. CA. and went from a Cushcraft A3S 10,15, and 20 meter tribander @ 60 feet to a Lightning Bolt 2 element Quad at 60'.

The Lightning Bolt is a 10,12,15,17, and 20 meter antenna that is fed with a single feedline. The receive is much better, it is "quieter" and less prone to static, atmospherical, and electrical noise. It also is about 1-2 "S" units better on both receive and transmit in most cases, and it is more broadbanded than the yagi - especially on 15 meters. The F/B ratio is a bit better also, but I didn't spend a lot of time tuning it for best F/B, I just built it as per specs and put it up and it "plays" well as-is. (Your mileage may vary...) :>)

(another advantage to the quad is that the birds do not like it very well, I guess they cannot find a good place to hang onto in the wind - the boom is 3" diameter and the spreaders are diagonal. When I had the yagi up, there were always about 30-40 birds that liked to use it for a perch, which resulted in quite a mess at the base of the tower. Not so with the quad ... :>)

73 de W6DKN

"johan" <j.blaak@home.nl> wrote in message
news:ELyy8.156137$oI.11030333@zwoll1.home.nl...
> hi there,
> what is a better antenna?
> a Quad or a Yagi?
> grtz johan
>
>

1724. Re: UPS and HF noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 16:52:54 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3ccad042.766182@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 144128
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 26 Apr 2002 19:23:49 -0700, treynolds@my-deja.com (Thomas Reynolds) wrote:

>
>Until 15 months ago I worked as a firmware engineer at a company that
>made UPSs (not APC, although APC makes fine products). All UPSs must
>pass FCC emissions standards. Those standards are tight enough that
>it should not produce any noticable noise in even the best radio. I
>would suggest taking the UPS back to where you bought it. Technically
>it is not legal to sell in the US. Although to be fair, it is hard to
>control all these parameters on a mass production basis. Some
>manufacturers are better than others at it.
>
>Tom

The standards are **NOT** especially stringent. Emissions at maximum allowable Part 15 levels can and **WILL** cause harmful interference to nearby amateur HF communications.

The allowable emissions for "home" type products (Class B) is 250uV at 50 ohms = -59dBm, per conductor. Total power of the common-mode emissions (two lines, hot & Neut) is twice the power, -56dBm.

My receiver noise floor is -138dBm. Weak DX and QRP signals are not readable with the 20dB attenuator switched in, so the harmful interference threshold is no more than -118dBm. (This is for the 10M and 15M bands. Higher background noise makes the figure on 160M perhaps -95dBm, depending on how quiet your QTH is).

With less than 62dB path loss the noise will regularly obstruct the desired weak-signal communications ("harmful interference" per Part 15). If the UPS is close to your antenna, you don't have that much path loss!

But the unit in question is a commercial product, probably Class A. These have HF emissions limits of 3000uV = -37dBm per conductor, -34dBm total common mode power. Now the required path loss is 84dB! Interference **WILL** occur at this power level unless the UPS is far, far away from the receiver antenna. Which is why any product marketed for possible home use, regardless of whether it also has business uses, must be Class B (in the USA).

So, make sure you your unit has a Class B label (this is case where Grade "A" products are inferior!). Then keep it as far away from the antenna as possible. Then add outboard ferrite chokes and RFI

filtering as needed.

--KR0U
-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

1725. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 17:15:02 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020427131502.00947.00009393@mb-cu.aol.com>
Source record: 144130

>We are equally reluctant for you to go on the air until you have enough
>knowledge.
>
>How did you get a licence without knowing this ? (if you have one)
>
>G3GVB

This is the Problem with the New License give aways in the US. No knowledge needed, just memorize some QUESTIONS and ANSWERS that have no meaning to the person.

1726. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 17:32:39 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <XgBy8.61551$3C4.1000273@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 144131

Whoa. ""Probably not" from those who don't know"??

What kind of a statement is that? Some of us warned you that
the lateral stresses would be a concern. Did you just want everyone
to agree with you rather than offer opinions based on 30 years of
practice? Defining a TV rotator covers a lot of ground. A CDE TR-44
TV rotator placed below a tower bushing will handle any TV array
and most ham antennas. A small RS unit top mounted and
you begin pushing the envelope with stacked arrays. Your mileage may
vary. Are you interested in being conservative in your approach, or what
degree of possible failure will you accept?

73

Peter k1zjh

"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message
news:20020416213352.27904.00002716@mb-fb.aol.com...
> > So BUY the RS
> >unit you're so intent upon, put the system up and report back to us on
your
> >success or failure when it happens. We'll wait.
>
> Try paying attention to the discussion at hand. The rotator is one I've
been
> using for a couple years now. Just was wondering if the rotator could
handle
> the addition of the new antennna. I've gotten a couple "Yes it will work,
I've
> done it" answering a a few "Probably not" from those who don't know. I'll
wait
> and see if I decide to buy the antenna.
>
> >More than once
> >Norm's Rotor service has been suggested as THE place to go for new OR
> >used/reconditioned REAL rotors and you reply "don't bother"
>
> What? Do you own a share in this company or something?
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com

1727. Re: G5RV on 30m?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 18:03:11 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCAE7DF.B0E0B247@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144132

Eric Weaver wrote:
> The prefab G5RV antennas at Ham Radio Outlet are marked "not for 10 MHz" -
> is this due to some resonance or impossible reactance on 30M?

On 30m, the series section transformer feedline transforms the impedance such that there is a 40:1 SWR on the coax, a pretty bad situation. If you want your G5RV to work on 30m, reduce the series section to 20 feet. It will then work well on 30m (but not so good on the other bands).
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1728. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 18:06:47 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCAE8B7.F7638FEA@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144133

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >We are equally reluctant for you to go on the air until you have enough
> >knowledge.
> >
> >How did you get a licence without knowing this ? (if you have one)
>
> This is the Problem with the New License give aways in the US. No knowledge
> needed, just memorize some QUESTIONS and ANSWERS that have no meaning to the
> person.

It's not a new license problem. I did the same thing in 1951 for my Novice
license and again in 1952 for my Conditional license. Everyone has a learning
curve besides you people who were born with immaculate knowledge.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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1729. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 18:32:27 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aaeqrq$d89$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144134

Richard, an interesting story of radio warfare. I'm sure your tactics were
very successful.

But it should be made clear, the geographical location of a receiving
station cannot be changed just by swinging the transmitting antenna around.

Regards Reg.

--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:20916-3CCA1C53-377@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
> "---the actual paths taken by radio waves are not under human control."
>
> We humans exert some control over where radio waves go. An example is in
> the shortwave broadcast antennas in the European plant where I worked
> for years.
>
> These were carefully designed with a beamwidth which only stretched from
> the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. The elevation angles were optimized to
> give us a maximum signal at about 1800 miles from our site. We hoped to
> sometimes make the trip in one hop, but for sure we could make it in two
> hops.
>
> We had no control over the height of the reflecting layer but we did
> have multiple bands in simultaneous service in the various languages. We
> also had no control of the listener`s antenna. Usually it was low and
> could probably only receive the two-hop signal. That`s a far cry from
> having the ideal of identical optimum transmitting and receiving
> antennas.
>
> We had enough vertical beamwidth for either one hop or two. That almost
> guarantees fading, but occasional success is better than none. We had
> plenty of confirmation of our effectiveness. High effective radiated
> power overcomes many problems.
>
> The signal got through as designed. Local jammers in the cities made
> listening there difficult or impossible most of the time. In the
> countryside it was a different story. H-F groundwaves go nowhere. The
> skywave jammers were located about as far east as we were west. Skywave

> jamming was often effective when propagation characteristics were about
> the same for the jammers as they were for the broadcaster. But in the
> early morning and evening hours, propagation for the broadcaster and the
> jammers were different and the listener could and did get a relatively
> clean signal. Farmers on the turnip wagons brought the jokes and stories
> they heard on their clandestine radios to town where they spread like
> wildfire.
>
> Another example of directional control comes from the 10 KW rhombics
> pressed into temporary service on 100 KW transmitters. The dissipation
> lines eventually melted. It was months before we got bigger stainless
> steel wire to reconstruct these dissipation lines to withstand the high
> power. When the heavier wire was installed, we received a ton of mail
> from Eastern European Exiles living in South America and they were
> complaining that they could no longer hear their favorite programs.
> Unfortunately, other broadcasters were using the same frequencies to
> target South America, and we couldn`t leave the dissipation lines
> broken.
>
> We proved capabale of turning off the signal just as we proved capable
> of turning it on. The path taken by the signal was after all under our
> control.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

1730. Re: Bux CommCo antennas? Any opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 18:42:41 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <BiCy8.21873$vX.3604@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 144135

I have not tried Buck's (K4ABT) hamstick adapter antennas, but this is a VERY common design (it has been in the ham trade magazines for over 20 years - originally wit the hustler whip antennas)

Buck is a regular writer on packetradio and sound card interfaces for CQ and other magazines.

My past business dealings have been great, prompt shipment - great communication.

Send Buck an e-mail with your specific questions.

73 de Greg
W9GB

"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message news:20020427002155.07791.00005424@mb-mp.aol.com...
> I recently was looking at a flyer for Bux CommCo. They sell various cables and
> adapters and also sell a mounting bracket that allows you to screw in two
> tunable HF mobile whips, so they are mounted horizontally, like a dipole. They
> can also be rotated.
>
> Has anyone used this product? Any opinions? Their website is www.buxcommco.com.
>
> =-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com

1731. FCC Construction permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 18:45:41 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <plCy8.65928$CH.10668@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144136

My next question is where is your FM "construction permit" ?

http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Databases/mmb/fmdb/index/

w9gb

"w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:%roy8.11335$ao1.8210@rwcrnsc54...
> If you are serious about a "licensed" operation, then you should know this
> answer (or read the broadcast trade magazines).
>
> Are you serving as the station's engineer on the FCC application and
license
> ?
>
> The standard usage is a 2 or 4 bay halos (with coax phased harnesses).
Some
> of the early FM broadcast antennas were only horizontally polarized (not
> great for mobile reception) ... by 1970 most switched to
vertical/horizontal
> polarization.
>
> Andrew (Tinley Park) still mfg. antennas ... and you can find surplus from
> commercial station brokers.
>
> gb
>
>
> "DJboutit" <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:e8d89b3f.0204211718.3c55d150@posting.google.com...
> > Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote in message
> news:<e8d89b3f.0204211410.51cd45a4@posting.google.com>...
> > > What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> > > 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> > > use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> > > is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.
> >
> >
> > Frequency 98 to 107.9 in a city with 3million people. So I will want
> > the most range as possable. It will be licensed FM Broadcasting. I
> > want the best commerical grade antenna that can take 500watts max.
>
>

1732. Re: Bux CommCo antennas? Any opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 18:54:07 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCAF3CF.A7CDE465@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144137

VHFRadioBuff wrote:
> I recently was looking at a flyer for Bux CommCo. They sell various cables and
> adapters and also sell a mounting bracket that allows you to screw in two
> tunable HF mobile whips, so they are mounted horizontally, like a dipole. They
> can also be rotated. Has anyone used this product? Any opinions?
> Their website is www.buxcommco.com.

Don't bother trying it for frequencies lower than 14 MHz but it works pretty
well for 20m-10m. Mount them on top of three ten-foot TV antenna poles and
you have a portable rotatable dipole for under $75, great for Field Day.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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1733. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 19:51:13 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <RiDy8.14960$ao1.8514@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 144138

Very straight forward.

http://www.qsl.net/w4sat/calcmtr.htm

The 2 meter band (One full wavelength) = 78.74 inches [~ 39.37
inches/meter x 2]

1/2 wavelength ~= 39.37 inches

1/4 wavelength ~= 19.685

You do not need copper pipe ----- you can use common copper wire, an old FM
twin lead antenna, coat hanger, anything that will conduct RF (electricity)

http://kg8ih.cit.cwru.edu/w8edu/projects/j-pole

Standard dipole (~ 75 ohms impedance)

---------------------------------| |-----------------------------------
19.685" Feedpoint 19.685"

Now, the polarization (horizontally or vertically) WILL make a difference.
Most FM usage (due to mobiles & handhelds) on the 2 meter band is vertical

SSB/CW is usually horizontal

FOR FUTURE REFERENCE
Antenna Elmer
http://www.qsl.net/w4sat/antenna.htm

73 de Greg
w9gb

http://www.cubex.com/vhf.htm

"Dave" <niceguyr941@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:uchim0f60t6440@corp.supernews.com...
> Does anyone have any plans for a 2M Dipole?
>
> Thanks,
>
> DC
> http://www.hamtalk.com
> Ham Radio Message Forums on the Web
>
>

1734. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 19:58:23 UTC
From: "Copper.net" <davidw@copper.net>
Message-ID: <4qDy8.365$hp4.136443@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 144139

OOPS. Not at right angles -- collinear with the wire.

--

73, W, N3HE

1735. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 20:09:07 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CCB0563.8D08427E@netscape.net>
Source record: 144140

w9gb wrote:
>
> Very straight forward.
>
> The 2 meter band (One full wavelength) = 78.74 inches [~ 39.37
> inches/meter x 2]
>
> 1/2 wavelength ~= 39.37 inches

Half-wave is about an inch longer for the center of the 2 meter ham band
as opposed to these 150 MHz calculations. I'm not pointing that out to
nitpick, but its easier to trim rather than add on extra length.
-Bill

1736. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 20:21:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13408-3CCB0849-190@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144146

Reg wrote:
"---it should be made clear, the geographical location of a receiving station cannot be changed just by swinging the transmitting antenna around."

Indeed not. Don`t know of any listeners who relocated to receive our broadcasts.

Because of our broadcasts, however, some listeners may have been persuaded to escape to South America, where, alas, they could no longer hear our broadcasts. We shut them off down there.

We chose transmitter sites conducive to successful propagation to targeted listeners. Not too close, not too far, like Goldilocks` soup it was just right.

Our broadcasts had undeniable results. We produced a buying panic in one country which exhausted store shelves by a preemptive announcement of a coming currency devaluation. In another country we were charged but not convicted of inciting a revolt which resulted in short lived independencee. Etc. We did our share in the downfall of the Soviet Union.

When interviewed, defectors from behind the Iron Curtain were asked which was their favorite western broadcaster? More often than not, they did not name BBC, VOA, or other broadcasters aimed at them, but they named Armed Forces Radio Service, which heavily programmed with popular music of the western world!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1737. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 20:33:59 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13410-3CCB0B37-98@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144145

WA8ULX wrote:
"No knowledge needed, just memorize some QUESTIONS and ANSWERS that have no meaning to the person."

That`s an opportunity, not a problem. You weren`t tested on auto mechanics to get a driver`s license.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1738. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 20:36:43 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <vZDy8.66302$CH.10746@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144141

Bill,

Yes, adding wire is a problem

The measurements were for "educational" purposes. The think the math for
the amateur ticket needs to get harder OR ask for a GED certificate
.... from some of the questions that I have been seeing on newsgroups
....

Greg
W9GB

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CCB0563.8D08427E@netscape.net...
> w9gb wrote:
> >
> > Very straight forward.
> >
> > The 2 meter band (One full wavelength) = 78.74 inches [~ 39.37
> > inches/meter x 2]
> >
> > 1/2 wavelength ~= 39.37 inches
>
> Half-wave is about an inch longer for the center of the 2 meter ham band
> as opposed to these 150 MHz calculations. I'm not pointing that out to
> nitpick, but its easier to trim rather than add on extra length.
> -Bill
>

1739. Re: KLM Satellite Ants.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 20:39:51 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <r0Ey8.80082$HH5.5278@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144142

Steve -

M2 is VERY SLOW (as is MFJ and Mosley) to e-mail inquiries. I found that the telephone works BEST for these firms ... due to their SMALL support staffs.

Greg
w9gb

"STEPHEN HOCH" <STEPHEN.HOCH@VERIZON.NET> wrote in message news:OBnx8.20129$t65.14368@nwrddc02.gnilink.net...
> Got the model numbers finally and they are the 2M-14C and 432-18C. Thanks
> to Bill for the copies of the 2M-22C and 435-40CX they will help but would
> like to have the correct ones. M2 is not answering emails and I don't know
> what their problem is.
>
> Thanks to all
>
> Steve
>
> "STEPHEN HOCH" <STEPHEN.HOCH@VERIZON.NET> wrote in message
> news:NzMt8.1295$bn2.572@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> > I recently aquired the KLM CS-2 (432 mhz) and CS-3(144 mhz) antennas in
> very
> > vine condition. There was no paperwork available however. I would like
> to
> > get a copy of the Paperwork if anyone has them out there please feel free
> to
> > contact me. Scans would be great also.
> >
> > Steve WU3I
> > wu3i@arrl.net
> >
> >
> >
>
>

1740. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 20:40:06 UTC
From: Sarge <sarge-43@NOSPAMtexas.net>
Message-ID: <F0Ey8.152169$XV5.13820204@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144143
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

Hahaha! Just out of curiosity, ever have a run in with housekeeping?

"Tom Coates" <tecoates@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:5uxy8.112312$ro5.9915751@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> The rooms I've stayed in recently have been large enough to fit a 20M
folded
> dipole around the walls. A half dozen pushpins should be sufficient to
> anchor it to the wallboard. A 15M version would be even easier.
>
> Tom
> W3HHB

1741. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 20:40:30 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204271240.53fd962f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144144

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> If we're generous in assuming that the B&W is 20% efficient at that
> frequency, its field strength at a 30 degree elevation angle is just
> about 0.5 dBi. The lower dipole has a field strength of 4 dBi at 30
> degrees. And the vertical's field strength is about -1 dB. So the lower
> dipole is best for that path. The B&W is better than the vertical, but
> not by much.

Just judging from my experience on 75m, I'd say a good dipole at
50-60-70 ft would be about as good as anything else you are going to
find for that band and distance. I would prefer coax fed with no tuner
used for the best results.
He could use parallel phased dipoles if he wanted more broadside gain,
but I don't think it would be needed. You don't really want to be too
directional on 75m unless you are aiming at dx. Most times you want to
be fairly omnidirectional as most yik yak in all directions on that
band. I'd probably use the dipole, and if I needed more signal out,
I'd run an amp. I would never use a vertical on 80m, unless you really
want to work long haul dx. A good dipole at 60 ft will likely outdo a
vertical nearly anywhere stateside I bet unless it's one heck of a
vertical. It will also do a workable job at dx. The average vertical
would likely be lousy at 500-1000 miles compared to the dipole at 60
ft. It's going to be very tough to beat a 60 ft dipole at 500 miles no
matter what he would try. MK

1742. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 20:53:52 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <AdEy8.80113$HH5.4601@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144147

Record King -

Some to these web pages

BTW, you had to submit an antenna pattern to the FCC with your construction permit.

Here is the standard Harris antenna
http://www.broadcast.harris.com/product_portfolio/product_details.asp?sku=WW WSKYTILLERMP

Other mfg.
http://www.broadcast.harris.com/product_portfolio/studio_products.asp?cat=3

W9GB

"DJboutit" <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:e8d89b3f.0204211718.3c55d150@posting.google.com...
> Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote in message
news:<e8d89b3f.0204211410.51cd45a4@posting.google.com>...
> > What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> > 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> > use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> > is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.
>
>
> Frequency 98 to 107.9 in a city with 3million people. So I will want
> the most range as possable. It will be licensed FM Broadcasting. I
> want the best commerical grade antenna that can take 500watts max.

1743. Re: Suggestions for first tranceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 21:05:05 UTC
From: Al <ABurzynski@nojunk.satx.rr.com>
Message-ID: <5oEy8.3653$9F5.229652@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
Source record: 144148

I purchased an IC-745 new in 1984 and am still using it. So far I replaced the battery, a rather simple task, and C5 on the 2nd LO board. The receiver would drift erratically. I checked the Icom website and they stated that C5 should fix the problem. I called Icom for a price on the part and it was 97 cents US. The cost was too low for them to handle so they sent me two for free. It was very nice of them to do that. Replacing the cap took about 30 minutes and the rig is like new again.

The receiver section of this transceiver is one of the finest around.

Al
KA5JGV

"Mark Hall" <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net> wrote in message
news:3CCAA77D.9F4633EF@bellatlantic.net...
For around $400 used, you should be able
> to get a used IC-745. Personally, I think it's the bang for buck champion
of
> used rigs.
> KI4Z

1744. Re: FCC Construction permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 21:20:38 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <aaf5hf$2cn2$1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 144149

I find it kind of odd to be looking here for "commercial" antenna interests. That isn't to say, that you won't find answers. Many amateurs hold positions as Broadcast Engineers or sales people. However.....

Once before while searching through newsgroup listings, I did see and actually read one for a while - dealing particularly with that subject. Maybe if it still exists, you would be best suited to look it up. You'll most likely find more of an audience for your questions.

As to the permits and so on, the gentleman is right. If you're serious, there is a lot of paperwork you had best be looking into. To not do it, may be the very thing that pulls the plug on all the effort you're now expending to get on the air.
AND, that isn't counting hefty fines that may very well accompany it.

Some people have good ideas and intentions, but forget to look into the proper licenses and so on which allow that idea to remain in existence. I'm not from your area, so I have no idea of the frequency spectrum there as to what stations are on and what frequencies are available, if any. You may "think" you're going on the air on the frequency you've chosen, but once you fill out the paperwork, the FCC may say otherwise. Then what? You have to check into ALL aspects...

While I'm not a "broadcast" engineer, I do hold a commercial license and did attend a "broadcast" school years ago as well as study broadcast engineering and electronics at that time. A lot of things have changed but one thing is constant.. The FCC still controls who goes on and who doesn't. Working "with" their blessing, will get you closer to your goals.

Just my 2 cents.....

Lou/tech@dp.net

"w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:plCy8.65928$CH.10668@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net...
> My next question is where is your FM "construction permit" ?
>
>
http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Databases/mmb/fmdb/index/
>
>
> w9gb
>
>
> "w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
> news:%roy8.11335$ao1.8210@rwcrnsc54...

> > If you are serious about a "licensed" operation, then you should know
this
> > answer (or read the broadcast trade magazines).
> >
> > Are you serving as the station's engineer on the FCC application and
> license
> > ?
> >
> > The standard usage is a 2 or 4 bay halos (with coax phased harnesses).
> Some
> > of the early FM broadcast antennas were only horizontally polarized (not
> > great for mobile reception) ... by 1970 most switched to
> vertical/horizontal
> > polarization.
> >
> > Andrew (Tinley Park) still mfg. antennas ... and you can find surplus
from
> > commercial station brokers.
> >
> > gb
> >
> >
> > "DJboutit" <Recordking@Hotmail.com> wrote in message
> > news:e8d89b3f.0204211718.3c55d150@posting.google.com...
> > > Recordking@Hotmail.com (DJboutit) wrote in message
> > news:<e8d89b3f.0204211410.51cd45a4@posting.google.com>...
> > > > What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> > > > 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> > > > use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> > > > is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.
> > >
> > >
> > > Frequency 98 to 107.9 in a city with 3million people. So I will want
> > > the most range as possable. It will be licensed FM Broadcasting. I
> > > want the best commerical grade antenna that can take 500watts max.
> >
> >
>
>

1745. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 22:33:55 UTC
From: Jerry <jerryaa@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <nHFy8.695$Gt4.91195760@newssvr16.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144151

I just want to thank all of those who responded constructively to my post.
Thanks to Doc, CAM, Richardson Harrison, Dennis Kaylor. And Reg Edwards and
Roy Llewallen are always there with positive responses. These folks make
this newsgroup worthwhile
for us folks who are wanting to learn more.

To the very few who choose to respond only with caddy or derogatory
remarks, get a life!!

1746. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 22:36:17 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <ZyfLPMxOb4mLqS72W5XTE4kwLQ10@4ax.com>
Source record: 144152

"Dave" <niceguyr941@yahoo.com> wrote:

>Does anyone have any plans for a 2M Dipole?
>
>Thanks,
>
>DC

Do you have a license?

Your query is awfully elementary.

Bob
k5qwg
>http://www.hamtalk.com
>Ham Radio Message Forums on the Web
>

1747. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 22:37:26 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3ccb279e$0$1417$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 144153
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

If I stay at your house can I stick all sorts of pins in your walls???

Dave WD9BDZ

Tom Coates wrote:
>
> The rooms I've stayed in recently have been large enough to fit a 20M folded
> dipole around the walls. A half dozen pushpins should be sufficient to
> anchor it to the wallboard. A 15M version would be even easier.
>
> Tom
> W3HHB
>
> "Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
> news:3CC63FE1.E159AE7@tampabay.rr.com...
> > hello group
> > i am going to be traveling the first of may and i need ideas on a wire
> > antenna i can build that will work inside a hotel room
> > i dont need to hear about mobile antennas on the balcony or what have
> > you i have yet to find a hotel that has a balcony or even a window that
> > opens so i will need to string something up inside the room
> > i seen an add for something called a YO-YO antenna and was wondering if
> > anyone has tried it or knows of anything similar that one can build
> > thanks
> >
> >
> >

1748. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 22:48:41 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020427184841.01838.00007907@mb-cg.aol.com>
Source record: 144154

>Do you have a license?
>
>Your query is awfully elementary.
>
>Bob

Im sure he does, no knowledge required anymore to be Ham. Just memorize some Q&As and your over, doesnt matter if you know the Info.

1749. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 22:51:12 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020427185112.01838.00007908@mb-cg.aol.com>
Source record: 144155

>To the very few who choose to respond only with caddy or derogatory
>remarks, get a life!!

To you I say, get a Very Basic Book on SIMPLE Ants, then you wont have to ask such Basic Questions.

1750. Re: A 2 meter 1/4wave mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 22:52:52 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020427185252.01838.00007913@mb-cg.aol.com>
Source record: 144156

>That`s an opportunity, not a problem. You weren`t tested on auto
>mechanics to get a driver`s license.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Your right I wasnt, but you were tested on Basic Electronic Theory to get a Ham License.

1751. Re: 440 Mhz Antenna Plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 23:09:27 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <HcGy8.22368$vX.3602@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 144157

Useful for side mounts of antennas to towers

http://www.w9iix.com/

w9gb

"Imphantom" <DoubleDuce4u@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:oB4x8.439$t%5.62834@newssvr28.news.prodigy.com...
> Anyone have any good links to detailed plans for a 440 Mhz ground plane
type
> antenna? Looking for something relatively easy to build that can be tower
> leg mounted. Possibly something with some decent gain.
>
> TIA
> Allen
>
>

1752. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 23:17:20 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <4kGy8.80465$HH5.4252@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 144158

Caution, pricing is not for the faint of heart
http://www.titanex.de/

For your research, a photo of K9DX Titanex V160 installation
(looks like a few AM broadcast stations I have seen)
http://www.titanex.de/images/k9dx_v160s.jpg

Greg
w9gb

"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
news:Xns91F9DC376BD65Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76...
>
> I have an acre to play with, maybe a little bit more with some
> cooperation from neighbors. I'm located in the Sierra foothills of
Central
> California. I'd like to get better 75M propagation to the NorthWest, in
> particular Oregon.
>
> My question: What antenna would be a good idea.... wire beam? Vertical
> with parasitic element? Something else? I don't have very many suitable
> trees for support,(Mostly Oak), and I don't really want full size vertical
> elements. Would a wire beam 20 to 30 feet high be worth the effort? Or
> would a shortened vertical system be possibly better?
>
> Recommendations and comments appreciated.
>
> Ed WB6SAT

1753. Re: What is the lowest a loop for 80/40 could be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-27 23:59:57 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3ccb387f$1_3@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 144159

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CCC6E1F.CF93A55B@capnet.com...
> to where it works decently?

My 500 ft loop is at 35 feet works great.

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.351 / Virus Database: 197 - Release Date: 4/19/02

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1754. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 00:31:43 UTC
From: AB7RS <ab7rsnospam@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <ucmgp9dk47v5e5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144160

More bang for the buck with the quad.

"johan" <j.blaak@home.nl> wrote in message
news:ELyy8.156137$oI.11030333@zwoll1.home.nl...
> hi there,
> what is a better antenna?
> a Quad or a Yagi?
> grtz johan
>
>

1755. Thank You!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 00:52:46 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <qyHy8.54523$EK.31163421@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 144161

Hi All

Just wanted to send my appreciation to everyone that has posted comments and words of wisdom to my recent posts regarding my taking the amateur exams. I am happy to report that the TECH and CODE tests are behind me. I am now in official FCC database watch mode. Next stop is the Dayton Hamvention and the General Class exam. Once I get the exams out of the way, I can settle down and really learn how to be a HAM.

I started on the road to becoming an amateur radio operator 38 years ago - receving my Novice ticket in 1965. I let time slip by and didn't get my ticket upgraded hefore the one year like of my nocive ticket expired. So todays test completion was a long time coming.

Thank you all very much for your help the past month.

Regards
Ed Laughery

1756. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 01:00:07 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FDB73EE5CA1Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 144163

Thanks to all, over the past few days, for the feedback and info to help me decide what antenna I want to construct to meet my needs.

To restate my needs, once more, I need an antenna which will give me a good signal, on 75M, primarily around sunset hours, +/-, between my location in Sierra foothills east of Stockton, CA over the path to the Oregon Central coast and Eugene area. My limitations are primarily height.... I expect a horizontal antenna can't go much higher than 30 feet.

I'm almost in a state of overload with all the good info you guys have posted. I will be reviewing much of it over the next week or two as I am not in a rush to build anything just yet. I need to download the antenna modeling software too.

As it looks now, though, perhaps with my limitations, I should just stick to a single 75M dipole as high as I can get it. My current Inverted V is at about a 40foot apex with ends a few feet above the ground, and works OK, I'm just trying for a bit better signal over this one particular path.

Again, thanks to all.

Ed WB6SAT

1757. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 01:01:23 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CCB489F.187E0B60@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 144162

I splurged and bought Brake Fluid for mine (Less than $3 a quart at Pep Boys). 450ï¿½ C is a big number.

captbrian wrote:

> 40 yrs experience says ordinary motor-oil works well
> G3GVB
>
> Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net> wrote in message
> news:IJxy8.785$1M5.33872920@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com...
> > Joe, stay away from the fish oil sold in asian markets.
> >
> > "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
> > news:vZ2x8.11103$Bh.3689680965@twister2.starband.net...
> > > I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> > > question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil,
> but
> > > what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
> > >
> > > Joe (AG4QC)
> >
> >

1758. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 01:12:00 UTC
From: Ace_On_Par3 <pwhelton@hal-pcNOSPAM.org>
Message-ID: <aafibrurr1@news.hal-pc.org>
Source record: 144165

Johan. I will have to side with the quad for a couple of reasons:
1. I've always heard that quads perform better at lower heights and since I couldn't put up a monster tower it worked good for me.
2. The turning radius of a quad is smaller. Another point that worked out for me and kept the antenna on my side of the fence.
3. Quads are reputed to be less noisy than yagi's.
4. Literature indicates it only takes two elements on a quad to equate to three elements on a yagi. Of course boom length should be considered. I had an 8 foot boom. I dare say most yagis won't perform very well with only an 8 foot boom.

I hope you make the right choice but keep in mind either choice will get you on the air so have fun.

73's es DX,
Pat - KZ5J
--

"johan" <j.blaak@home.nl> wrote in message
news:ELyy8.156137$oI.11030333@zwoll1.home.nl...
> hi there,
> what is a better antenna?
> a Quad or a Yagi?
> grtz johan
>
>

1759. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 01:14:20 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CCB4BA8.F19E14B@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 144164

It was in the straight dipole configuration, at about 35 feet. My plain ole 40 meter dipole worked significantly better. Might of been a funny pattern off the G5RV. Of course for a multi-band it was acceptable I suppose. Wasn't sorry to see the G5RV go. Got hooked on a 2-Wavelength 80 meter horizontal loop, fed with open wire and a SA-2040 tuner. That one stays.

Looped for Life

CAM wrote:

> Mark Hall wrote:
> > Tried a G5RV years ago.. big dissappointment..
>
> What configuration? Inv-V? Height?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1760. Re: Thank You!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 01:28:38 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CCB5046.715A3566@netscape.net>
Source record: 144166

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> am happy to report that the TECH and CODE tests are behind me.

Congrats Ed.

-Bill M

1761. Another Thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 02:48:40 UTC
From: Philip <plpb@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <cqJy8.10157$8p3.843571@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144167

Thanskj to all who advised and guided me through understanding, procurring and rigging the 9:1 unun impedance matcher for my random wire-to-coax SWL antenna.

It's in and there is a marked improvement of the 80' random wire.. In fact, for the first time the Sony 7600GR sometimes gets loaded up with some intermodulation around the stronger stations.

I notice I am getting more stations in SW bands where it was previosuly "nil heard" for the most part.

In sum, it simply feels smoother, or better tuned. Thanks again. It was worth the trouble.

Phil

1762. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 04:04:25 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020428000425.05595.00005299@mb-cd.aol.com>
Source record: 144168

>Whoa. ""Probably not" from those who don't know"??
>
>What kind of a statement is that?

You left out the rest of the quote. I received a few "Yes" replies from people who have experienced a similar setup and it worked for them. All of the "No" answers (or the "Probably not"'s) came from people who have NOT tried a similar setup. I didn't get one reply where someone said that they had tried something similar and it didn't work...

> A small RS unit top mounted and
>you begin pushing the envelope with stacked arrays.

I am not so sure that my other antennas really constitute much of a stacked array. The 6m antenna weighs about 1.5 pounds and the 2m antenna is nothing but PVC, light wooden spreaders and small gauge copper wire.

This thread is old and I am quite suprised even to find a new response to it. I have pretty much decided not to bother with the yagi and to stick with the vertical.
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

1763. Re: Bux CommCo antennas? Any opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 04:11:33 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020428001133.05595.00005301@mb-cd.aol.com>
Source record: 144069

>Don't bother trying it for frequencies lower than 14 MHz but it works pretty
>well for 20m-10m. Mount them on top of three ten-foot TV antenna poles and
>you have a portable rotatable dipole for under $75, great for Field Day.

What do you think about using it in conjunction with a 5/8 base vertical
antenna? Do you think there will be an improvement in the signal, especially if
put on a rotator?
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

1764. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 04:17:45 UTC
From: numeric <numeric@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <JJKy8.50390$Rw2.3942036@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144070
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

I have been looking for a broad band noise generator but so far I have been
un-successful. The HP noise diodes are very expensive GG's and I have
doubted that the NE555 timer chip could produce a predictable noise spectrum
output level. Your claim of a flat 0dbm output is a welcome surprise.
Question; is it possible to provide a predictable output level or at-least
calibrate the noise level output without an expensive spectrum analyzer or
other expensive equipment ?
I would be interested in your noise generator planes.
Thanks in advance for your comments.

"Pete Gianakopoulos" <n.gianakopoulos@worldnet.att.net> wrote in message
news:ZxIk8.12622$tP2.1084008@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> This might be a little off topic, but I have taken the broadband noise
> circuit from one of the other ARRL handbooks, and added enough gain after
> the diode. The result is a noise generator that will put out 0dBm from
> 10KHz to 1.3GHz, with a flat output across this range. I would be glad to
> share the circuit, along with board layouts to interested parties. What I
> use this circuit for is characterizing RF filters, along with a spectrum
> analyzer.
>
> Pete Gianakopoulos KE9OA
>
> Ian White, G3SEK <G3SEK@ifwtech.com> wrote in message
> news:l1Bf0PBELkk8EA$B@ifwtech.com...
> > Jason Hsu wrote:
> > >I have some questions regarding the noise generator for the noise
> > >bridge circuit on page 27-25 in _The ARRL Antenna Book_ (layout at
> > >http://www.arrl.org/notes/hbk-templates/rxbridge.pdf). As you can
> > >see, the chief component of this is the NE555P chip
> > >(http://focus.ti.com/docs/prod/folders/print/ne555.html,
> > >http://www-s.ti.com/sc/ds/ne555.pdf).
> > >
> > >The book says that this noise generator produces a 50% duty-cycle
> > >1000-Hz square wave signal. This signal is applied to the cathode of
> > >the Zener diode and then sent on to the amplifier. So the NE555P chip
> > >produces the white noise and the Zener diode seems to be the mechanism
> > >on which this white noise is placed on a broadband RF carrier.
> >
> > The 555 produces a chopped DC supply to the zener (actually, avalanche)
> > diode. The diode produces the broadband RF noise.
> >
> > > I
> > >noticed that the port 4 (RESET) continuously receives 9V, presumably

> > >to ensure that the chip constantly resets and doesn't get stuck in one
> > >state (as some variation is needed to produce the pulses). Port 8, of
> > >course, needs 9V in order to keep the digital elements (flip-flop,
> > >BJT, and logic gates) running. Port 3, of course, is the output.
> > >
> > >I wish the book described this circuit in more detail. My questions:
> > >1. What does the 6800-ohm resistor between the VCC port and the DISCH
> > >port do? Does this influence the frequency of the white noise
> > >generator?
> > >2. What is the purpose of the 6800 ohm resistor and two 1N914 diodes
> > >between the TRIG and DISCH ports? My guess is that it is part of a
> > >feedback network used to generate the square wave.
> >
> > For information on how the 555 works, take a look at a
> > practically-oriented electronics text such as 'The Art of Electronics'
> > by Horowitz and Hill.
> >
> > >3. What is the purpose of the 1800 ohm resistor between port 3 and
> > >the D3 Zener diode?
> >
> > To set the current through the diode, and also to act as an RF 'choke'.
> >
> > >4. How exactly does the D3 Zener diode modulate the output of the
> > >noise generator onto a broad range of RF frequencies?
> > >
> > D3 *is* the broadband noise generator.
> >
> > --
> > 73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
> > 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
> > http://www.ifwtech.com/g3sek
>
>

1765. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 04:20:17 UTC
From: "Fredric J. Einstein" <feinstei@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <11umcu47r9snu84qgih46t1lh18defj3bf@4ax.com>
Source record: 144071

>> > > I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
>> > > question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil,
>> but
>> > > what about other oil.. Cooking for example?

'Mineral Oil' sold at drug stores is the standard type of oil that's
used normally used in commercial dummy loads.

1766. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 04:50:52 UTC
From: joel <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <6dLy8.12117$kz4.4021363824@twister1.starband.net>
Source record: 144072

Ah, I wasn't saying my construction techniques are all that great. But I think I would have used a more substantial can then the cheap tin MFJ used. I have to be very careful to not tilt the can too much as the oil seeps out of the 239 connector on top. It will work, just a piece of junk!

"Brian P Burke" <bpburke@prodigy.net> wrote in message news:yMxy8.789$AG5.33584400@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com...
>
> "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
> news:Surx8.11339$Yf6.3844503590@twister2.starband.net...
> > Well gang. It's unbelievable all the ideas that two days of messages will
> > generate. Thank you all!
> > I narrowed it down to either transformer or mineral oil. I found a old
> > heathkit manual and they recommend either. After I priced the oil, I
> decided
> > to buy the MFJ 250 and get it over with. ($59.00). It's amazing, the MFJ
> is
> > constructed just like I would have built in my basement shop and the
> quality
> > is about the same too..
> >
> > Joe (AG4QC)
>
> Some guys are always bragging about their home workshops and homebrewing
> skills!
>
> Watch out for the sharp edges.
>
> ;) Brian
>
>

1767. Re: What is the lowest a loop for 80/40 could be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 06:20:01 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCB947C.E9C5687E@icok.net>
Source record: 144073

StarGazer,
I have a loop that averages something between 18 feet
and 35 feet (if I'm lucky). It works as well as anything
I've used lately. Some bands it work better than others,
but you have to expect that. Did use a loop on 160M that
was something like 3-8 feet off the ground. It worked,
but that's about all you could say for it (and that was a
'stretch')...
'Doc

1768. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge cir...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 10:37:40 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13408-3CCBD0F4-229@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144074

Numeric wrote:
"I have been looking for a broad band noise generator---."

I have a broad band noise generator. It is built into my Kenmore pilot-free ignition cook stove.

Piezoelectricity generates thousands of volts to produce a spark across electrodes similar to a spark plug`s action in a gas engine.

A popping noise is heard from the stove when a gas valve is twisted to the ignition position. This popping noise is a hammer striking a crystal to generate the spark.

A popping noise is also heard from any radio tuned to any frequency if that radio is in the vicinity of the stove despite the shielding of the noise source by the grounded metal stove.

These igniters are inexpensive consumer items which can make powerful wide-band noise.

Building wide-band amplifiers, flatly responsive, is easier said than done. That is the problem of trying to build a low-level noise source and amplifying it. Better to equalize a big noise source and attenuate it as required in some cases.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1769. Re: Thank You!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 11:45:48 UTC
From: Jack <NOSPAMkc8pkn@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <aagndg$59q$1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144075

Ed ,
Congratulation and welcome to HF, hope to 'see' you on the bands

Jack, AB8ND

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CCB5046.715A3566@netscape.net...
> Ed Laughery wrote:
> >
> > am happy to report that the TECH and CODE tests are behind me.
>
> Congrats Ed.
>
> -Bill M
>

1770. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:00:53 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <5fsncus383vmtvm4rn0gjqiadqcd2qrstj@4ax.com>
Source record: 144076

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 04:50:52 GMT, "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:

>I have to be very careful to not tilt the can too much as the oil seeps out
>of the 239 connector on top.

I used a similar Heath Cantenna for years and had the same oil seepage problem. I just set it in a pie pan to collect the drips. Works fine.

In my case, it's because the oil expands as it heats up and forces its way out.

Bill, W7TI

1771. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:11:19 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <tqsncu0dccln388mlb5ch6nu2hjrl360k7@4ax.com>
Source record: 144077

On Sat, 27 Apr 2002 16:39:35 +0200, "johan" <j.blaak@home.nl> wrote:

>hi there,
>what is a better antenna?
>a Quad or a Yagi?
>grtz johan
>

This is kind of a broad statement, but I believe it to be true in most cases: For a given amount of money spent, a quad will outperform a yagi.

I've had both (using a four-element quad at 80 feet right now), but a quad is such a mechanical nightmare to assemble and especially to put up in the air, the next time I get a new antenna it will be a yagi.

As long as it stays up there however, the quad is a terrific antenna.

FWIW, I think yagis look better, too.

Bill, W7TI

1772. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:15:06 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCBF5D8.FD754AB3@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144079
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

LOL
yea i was in atlanta a couple of months ago and i had the laptop with a 13in monitor and the Icom 706 with a power supply and a mag mount 2 meter 1/4 wave antenna all set up in the room and i could just read her mind thinking i was a FED or a terrorist or something cause i was monitoring the air control tower when she came in....grin

Sarge wrote:

> Hahaha! Just out of curiosity, ever have a run in with housekeeping?
>
> "Tom Coates" <tecoates@comcast.net> wrote in message
> news:5uxy8.112312$ro5.9915751@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> > The rooms I've stayed in recently have been large enough to fit a 20M
> folded
> > dipole around the walls. A half dozen pushpins should be sufficient to
> > anchor it to the wallboard. A 15M version would be even easier.
> >
> > Tom
> > W3HHB

1773. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:15:59 UTC
From: Terry Bullett <tbullett@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CCBF60F.E5A3876A@charter.net>
Source record: 144078

Do you know why the noise is lower on a Quad vs a Yagi?
I've no experience with Quads, but some with Yagi's

My initial guess is that it the quad's loop element is less able to build
electrostatic charge (because it's a short at DC). But I could be way off
on this.

If the quad's elements are truly acting as loops, there are several
differences between loops (magnetic) antennas and dipoles (electric)
antennas. For example, magnetic antennas are much less sensitive to the ground
or other nearby conducting strucutres.

Terry

W6DKN wrote:
>
> I suppose that is a pretty relative question, things like location,
> mounting, tuning, etc. can give differing results. However, in my case the
> quad is the clear winner.
>
> I live in the Mohave Desert in So. CA. and went from a Cushcraft A3S 10,15,
> and 20 meter tribander @ 60 feet to a Lightning Bolt 2 element Quad at 60'.
>
> The Lightning Bolt is a 10,12,15,17, and 20 meter antenna that is fed with
> a single feedline. The receive is much better, it is "quieter" and less
> prone to static, atmospherical, and electrical noise. It also is about 1-2
> "S" units better on both receive and transmit in most cases, and it is more
> broadbanded than the yagi - especially on 15 meters. The F/B ratio is a bit
> better also, but I didn't spend a lot of time tuning it for best F/B, I
> just built it as per specs and put it up and it "plays" well as-is. (Your
> mileage may vary...) :>)
>
> (another advantage to the quad is that the birds do not like it very well,
> I guess they cannot find a good place to hang onto in the wind - the boom
> is 3" diameter and the spreaders are diagonal. When I had the yagi up,
> there were always about 30-40 birds that liked to use it for a perch, which
> resulted in quite a mess at the base of the tower. Not so with the quad ...
> :>)
>
> 73 de W6DKN
>
> "johan" <j.blaak@home.nl> wrote in message
> news:ELyy8.156137$oI.11030333@zwoll1.home.nl...
> > hi there,
> > what is a better antenna?

> > a Quad or a Yagi?
> > grtz johan
> >
> >

--
Terry Bullett terry@bullett.net
"Those who do not understand unix are condemned to reinvent it, poorly."
- H. Spencer

1774. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:16:50 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCBF641.E3E6B77@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144080
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

hey david
do you know a good reasonably price place to stay in the schaumburg area?

"David G. Nagel" wrote:

> If I stay at your house can I stick all sorts of pins in your walls???
>
> Dave WD9BDZ
>
> Tom Coates wrote:
> >
> > The rooms I've stayed in recently have been large enough to fit a 20M folded
> > dipole around the walls. A half dozen pushpins should be sufficient to
> > anchor it to the wallboard. A 15M version would be even easier.
> >
> > Tom
> > W3HHB
> >
> > "Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
> > news:3CC63FE1.E159AE7@tampabay.rr.com...
> > > hello group
> > > i am going to be traveling the first of may and i need ideas on a wire
> > > antenna i can build that will work inside a hotel room
> > > i dont need to hear about mobile antennas on the balcony or what have
> > > you i have yet to find a hotel that has a balcony or even a window that
> > > opens so i will need to string something up inside the room
> > > i seen an add for something called a YO-YO antenna and was wondering if
> > > anyone has tried it or knows of anything similar that one can build
> > > thanks
> > >
> > >
> > >

1775. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:24:31 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCBF80F.926390A6@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144081

Terry Bullett wrote:
> If the quad's elements are truly acting as loops, there are several
> differences between loops (magnetic) antennas and dipoles (electric)
> antennas.

Why would you call a fullwave loop a "magnetic" antenna?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1776. Re: Another Thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:26:03 UTC
From: marvin rosen <raghead@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <LLSy8.50758$Rw2.3994010@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144082

Now it's time to try it with a preselector!
"Philip" <plpb@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:cqJy8.10157$8p3.843571@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Thanskj to all who advised and guided me through understanding, procurring
> and rigging the 9:1 unun impedance matcher for my random wire-to-coax SWL
> antenna.
>
> It's in and there is a marked improvement of the 80' random wire.. In
fact,
> for the first time the Sony 7600GR sometimes gets loaded up with some
> intermodulation around the stronger stations.
>
> I notice I am getting more stations in SW bands where it was previosuly
"nil
> heard" for the most part.
>
> In sum, it simply feels smoother, or better tuned. Thanks again. It was
> worth the trouble.
>
> Phil
>
>

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.350 / Virus Database: 196 - Release Date: 4/17/02

1777. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:37:59 UTC
From: MW0CDO <gw7lhiJUNK@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <aagtvk$aaebf$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 144084

"Larry Gauthier" <larryg5099@chartermi.net> wrote in message
news:ucfsjkbcng7c28@corp.supernews.com...
> Well, after purchasing a new amplifier and putting up a new set of
> antennas, I am working some great DX, but am also working my neighbors'
[not
> just one neighbor...] clock radios, telephones, audio systems and computer
> speakers. I would like to take a pro-active approach and purchase some
> filters that I can deliver/install when I hear of a complaint - or
actually
> call each of my immediate neighbors and ask if I am causing them any
> problems.
>
> I have heard that the K-Y filters are great for phones - so those are on
my
> list. But I think I also need to purchase some toroidal coils (for speaker
> leads on stereo systems and computers) and some "snap-on" line filters
(that
> will encircle the line cords of appliances like the clock radios).
>
> A few questions:
>
> Any good/bad comments on the K-Y filter for telephones?
> What brand/style toroid should I buy? (there are only about a zillion out
> there...)
> Where can I find those "snap on" line filters? I remember seeing them at
> Hamfests, but do not see them in any of the catalogs I have.
> Other suggestions?
>
> Thanks in advance for your replies,
>
> -larry
> K8UT
>
>

Larry, I would have a serious rethink about canvassing your neighbours with questions about interference.

You will be automatically blamed for any and all interference to any and all equipment anyway!

I speak from bitter experience.

And even if you can prove that it's not you (ie: standing in complainants house while the interference is present) they will still insist that the

mere presence of your antenna system is to blame.

I would leave sleeping dogs lie, and only assist those who come to your door.

Fortunately, we here in the UK can breathe a little easier, as it now costs approx $90 to lodge an official complaint.. amazing how the problem "disappears" once they realise that it's going to cost money! This service used to be free to the complainant, and many operators over here were plagued by visits from the RA / DTI over problems that were nothing to do with them at all.

Paul. MW0CDO

1778. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:38:21 UTC
From: Terry Bullett <tbullett@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CCBFB4D.C8AD1C39@charter.net>
Source record: 144083

CAM wrote:
>
> Terry Bullett wrote:
> > If the quad's elements are truly acting as loops, there are several
> > differences between loops (magnetic) antennas and dipoles (electric)
> > antennas.
>
> Why would you call a fullwave loop a "magnetic" antenna?

Because I've only used small loops (perimeter < 0.5*wavelength)
for receiving purposes and these are magnetic. Does this change
fundamentally for resonant loops? If so, why?

Terry.

> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

--
Terry Bullett terry@bullett.net
"Those who do not understand unix are condemned to reinvent it, poorly."
- H. Spencer

1779. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge cir...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:43:03 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <kFejegBnx$y8EA83@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 144097

Richard Harrison wrote:
>Numeric wrote:
>"I have been looking for a broad band noise generator---."
>
>I have a broad band noise generator. It is built into my Kenmore
>pilot-free ignition cook stove.
>
[...]
>
>Building wide-band amplifiers, flatly responsive, is easier said than
>done. That is the problem of trying to build a low-level noise source
>and amplifying it. Better to equalize a big noise source and attenuate
>it as required in some cases.

Sorry, I have to disagree. Building a wideband amplifier with a flat response involves little more than soldering an inexpensive integrated circuit into place. What's *really* difficult is determining the flatness of a totally unknown noise source.

A cheaper alternative to a specialized noise diode is to use the base-emitter junction of a bipolar transistor in reverse avalanche breakdown. If you keep the parasitic inductances and capacitances down, by using a UHF/microwave transistor and chip components, you can easily get quite good flatness of the noise output up to at least 1.3GHz.

The noise output is about the same as the specialized noise diode, 30-35db ENR [1] at a current of a few milliamps (the noise output actually rises at currents below one milliamp, but you don't want to go there because the output is not very stable). The B-E reverse breakdown voltage of the transistor is typically 6-7V, but for long-term stability the "diode" should be fed from a constant *current * regulator, not constant voltage.

For receiver measurements you typically need a 20dB attenuator. That's pretty much all there is in a professional source: a constant current regulator, the basic noise generator using an avalanche diode, and an output attenuator. It isn't difficult to calibrate a home-made noise source against a professional equipment. In the UK, such opportunities arise several times a year at microwave meetings.

You only need the wideband amplifier for such uses as aligning filters with a spectrum analyser. (By the way, this approach is really only suitable for quite narrow bandpass filters, because there is a risk of overdriving the analyser with the total quantity of broadband noise.)

Where to find schematics? There may be some project descriptions on the web; there's definitely something in 'The VHF/UHF DX Book' - see my website.

[1] ENR = Excess Noise Ratio. For definitions of these and other noise-related terms, search www.agilent.com for "noise figure" and then download Application Notes 57-1 and 57-2.

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

1780. Re: UPS and HF noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:47:04 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <s3Ty8.74855$3C4.1156599@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 144085
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Since you already bought the unit and own it... Have you tried clip-on ferrite
beads from RadioShack (and others) on the power leads entering and leaving the UPS? I suspect most of the radiation will be common-mode on the AC leads and that adding the ferrite chokes will have some effect in reducing the
interference.

The next step would be lining the inside of the cabinet with AL foil, and grounding
it to a good earth ground -- if available.

73

Peter

"Zoran Brlecic" <WA7AA@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:3CC9825B.6DF51CC@attbi.com...
> Hi, everyone.
>
> I am looking for some feedback from those of you who are using a UPS in
> your shacks. I installed a fairly decent (i.e. not your average Radio
> Shack UPS) unit the other day and the noise from its chopper is
> horrible. Btw, my antenna is very close to the shack and when it's
> unplugged, there is no hash/birdies of any kind on the TS-850.
> The unit in question is PW9125-2000 by Powerware - a commercial type UPS
> with excellent specs on filtering almost any kind of garbage on the 120
> V line. Any feedback would be appreciated.
>
> 73 .... Zoran WA7AA
>

1781. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 13:47:42 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <aaguil02f74@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 144087

> > StarGazer wrote:
> >
> > > I only have room for 100 feet, not 130 feet.
> > >
> > > Will it still work about as well?
> >

it will work better than not putting anything up. so if that is what you
can put up, do it! if you wait for the group on here to reach a consensus
of what is best you won't have anything up for a long, long, time.

1782. Re: TV antenna rotator and 10m yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 14:04:06 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <qjTy8.75049$3C4.1158927@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 144086

Yes, but please remember "getting away with doing something" in a
particular manner is based on anecdotal experience vs. real concerns
is based more on luck than good practices. Just because someone did
something doesn't make it right.

BTW, if you look around you should be able to find some good deals on
used ham rotators. At least with the Ham M line you can still get
replacement
parts; and they are fairly easy to work on if you follow the directions for
dissasembly/assembly.

The concern isn't dead weight, it is the lateral stresses and twisting
moments
on the rotator from the wind loading. Consider the leverage action from a
10
foot mast across six-inches of rotator mounting area.

73

Pete

"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message
news:20020428000425.05595.00005299@mb-cd.aol.com...
> >Whoa. ""Probably not" from those who don't know"??
> >
> >What kind of a statement is that?
>
> You left out the rest of the quote. I received a few "Yes" replies from
people
> who have experienced a similar setup and it worked for them. All of the
"No"
> answers (or the "Probably not"'s) came from people who have NOT tried a
similar
> setup. I didn't get one reply where someone said that they had tried
something
> similar and it didn't work...
>
> > A small RS unit top mounted and
> >you begin pushing the envelope with stacked arrays.
>
> I am not so sure that my other antennas really constitute much of a
stacked
> array. The 6m antenna weighs about 1.5 pounds and the 2m antenna is
nothing but
> PVC, light wooden spreaders and small gauge copper wire.
>

> This thread is old and I am quite suprised even to find a new response to
it. I
> have pretty much decided not to bother with the yagi and to stick with the
> vertical.
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com

1783. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 14:13:52 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <AsTy8.1683$Bz1.68020593@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144088

"WA8ULX" <wa8ulx@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020427184841.01838.00007907@mb-cg.aol.com...
> >Do you have a license?
> >
> >Your query is awfully elementary.
> >
> >Bob
>
> Im sure he does, no knowledge required anymore to be Ham. Just memorize
some
> Q&As and your over, doesnt matter if you know the Info.

Bruce, I noticed that you couldn't answer his question.

1784. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 14:19:35 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ccc035b.427809156@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 144089

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 06:00:53 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:
>In my case, it's because the oil expands as it heats up and forces its
>way out.

The MFJ has a closable vent on top to prevent pressure buildup. I
have one and it is entirely satisfactory. This is not an item that
spending $300 for would get you something materially better. For $59
(including transformer oil) I think MFJ has done a very good job.

BTW, half of my smaller components are MFJ or Vectronics. I have
found the company to be very responsive and supportive. My MFJ items
all do the job at half the price of the next nearest competitor.
Also, I wonder if the MFJ bashers know that MFJ gave generously to
help emergency efforts after 9/11.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

1785. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridgecir...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 14:25:23 UTC
From: numeric <numeric@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <nDTy8.55202$QC1.4040383@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144090

Hi Richard,

Ok on the "spark gap" transmitter. ;-)
Do you think that it could be used to provide a known wideband noise source
?
The application that I am mainly interested in is to calibrate my ICOM R7000
VHF/UHF receiver's AGC voltage level vs. RF input level. Typically a
calibrated signal generator would be used, but like most everything in the
test and measurement field it's very expensive.

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:13408-3CCBD0F4-229@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Numeric wrote:
> "I have been looking for a broad band noise generator---."
>
> I have a broad band noise generator. It is built into my Kenmore
> pilot-free ignition cook stove.
>
> Piezoelectricity generates thousands of volts to produce a spark across
> electrodes similar to a spark plug`s action in a gas engine.
>
> A popping noise is heard from the stove when a gas valve is twisted to
> the ignition position. This popping noise is a hammer striking a crystal
> to generate the spark.
>
> A popping noise is also heard from any radio tuned to any frequency if
> that radio is in the vicinity of the stove despite the shielding of the
> noise source by the grounded metal stove.
>
> These igniters are inexpensive consumer items which can make powerful
> wide-band noise.
>
> Building wide-band amplifiers, flatly responsive, is easier said than
> done. That is the problem of trying to build a low-level noise source
> and amplifying it. Better to equalize a big noise source and attenuate
> it as required in some cases.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

1786. Experience magn.loop compared to dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 14:25:44 UTC
From: H de Grood <hgrood@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <aah18n$438$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 144092

Hello OM,

Due to shortness of space I intend to buy a magnetic-loopantenna or construct one myself for 10 - 40 meter.

I am very curious about what I can expect with this.

It is of course know that this antenna is very narrow-banded.

What I am esspecially curious about the difference between this magnetic-loopantenna and a dipole-antenna.

For example on 20 meters; I work with 100 watt output.

Is there anybody who has done these test with the corresponding s-reports?

Is there any noticcable difference at the side of the counter station if working with a dipole or working with the magnetic loop?

All info is welcome.

Thanks in advance,

Harry PA3CWQ.

1787. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 14:29:13 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <ZGTy8.1686$IW1.69126466@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 144091

"MW0CDO" <gw7lhiJUNK@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:aagtvk$aaebf$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de...
>
> "Larry Gauthier" <larryg5099@chartermi.net> wrote in message
> news:ucfsjkbcng7c28@corp.supernews.com...
> > Well, after purchasing a new amplifier and putting up a new set of
> > antennas, I am working some great DX, but am also working my neighbors'
> [not
> > just one neighbor...] clock radios, telephones, audio systems and
computer
> > speakers. I would like to take a pro-active approach and purchase some
> > filters that I can deliver/install when I hear of a complaint - or
> actually
> > call each of my immediate neighbors and ask if I am causing them any
> > problems.
> >
> > I have heard that the K-Y filters are great for phones - so those are on
> my
> > list. But I think I also need to purchase some toroidal coils (for
speaker
> > leads on stereo systems and computers) and some "snap-on" line filters
> (that
> > will encircle the line cords of appliances like the clock radios).
> >
> > A few questions:
> >
> > Any good/bad comments on the K-Y filter for telephones?
> > What brand/style toroid should I buy? (there are only about a zillion
out
> > there...)
> > Where can I find those "snap on" line filters? I remember seeing them at
> > Hamfests, but do not see them in any of the catalogs I have.
> > Other suggestions?
> >
> > Thanks in advance for your replies,
> >
> > -larry
> > K8UT
> >
> >
>
> Larry, I would have a serious rethink about canvassing your neighbours
with
> questions about interference.

>
> You will be automatically blamed for any and all interference to any and
all
> equipment anyway!
>
> I speak from bitter experience.
>
> And even if you can prove that it's not you (ie: standing in complainants
> house while the interference is present) they will still insist that the
> mere presence of your antenna system is to blame.
>
> I would leave sleeping dogs lie, and only assist those who come to your
> door.
>
> Fortunately, we here in the UK can breathe a little easier, as it now
costs
> approx $90 to lodge an official complaint.. amazing how the problem
> "disappears" once they realise that it's going to cost money! This service
> used to be free to the complainant, and many operators over here were
> plagued by visits from the RA / DTI over problems that were nothing to do
> with them at all.
>
> Paul. MW0CDO

I dumped the callsign license plates when I moved here, and my antennas are
going in the attic.

They can guess all they want.

1788. Experience magn.loop compared to dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 14:34:31 UTC
From: H de Grood <hgrood@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <aah191$438$2@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 144093

Hello OM,

Due to shortness of space I intend to buy a magnetic-loopantenna or construct one myself for 10 - 40 meter.

I am very curious about what I can expect with this.

It is of course know that this antenna is very narrow-banded.

What I am esspecially curious about the difference between this magnetic-loopantenna and a dipole-antenna.

For example on 20 meters; I work with 100 watt output.

Is there anybody who has done these test with the corresponding s-reports?

Is there any noticcable difference at the side of the counter station if working with a dipole or working with the magnetic loop?

All info is welcome.

Thanks in advance,

Harry PA3CWQ.

1789. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 14:57:56 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3ccc0d6c$0$3337$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 144094
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

No. I live on the other end of the Chicago Metromess...
Dave

Dennis Kaylor wrote:
>
> hey david
> do you know a good reasonably price place to stay in the schaumburg area?
>
> "David G. Nagel" wrote:
>
> > If I stay at your house can I stick all sorts of pins in your walls???
> >
> > Dave WD9BDZ
> >
> > Tom Coates wrote:
> > >
> > > The rooms I've stayed in recently have been large enough to fit a 20M folded
> > > dipole around the walls. A half dozen pushpins should be sufficient to
> > > anchor it to the wallboard. A 15M version would be even easier.
> > >
> > > Tom
> > > W3HHB
> > >
> > > "Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
> > > news:3CC63FE1.E159AE7@tampabay.rr.com...
> > > > hello group
> > > > i am going to be traveling the first of may and i need ideas on a wire
> > > > antenna i can build that will work inside a hotel room
> > > > i dont need to hear about mobile antennas on the balcony or what have
> > > > you i have yet to find a hotel that has a balcony or even a window that
> > > > opens so i will need to string something up inside the room
> > > > i seen an add for something called a YO-YO antenna and was wondering if
> > > > anyone has tried it or knows of anything similar that one can build
> > > > thanks
> > > >
> > > >
> > > >

1790. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 15:00:57 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428110057.07855.00009285@mb-mv.aol.com>
Source record: 144095

>Bruce, I noticed that you couldn't answer his question.
>
>

I could have, but I will not waste my time teaching him something he should already know.

1791. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 15:31:01 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204280731.4ef9ee77@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144096

"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
>
> As it looks now, though, perhaps with my limitations, I should just
> stick to a single 75M dipole as high as I can get it.

Thats what I would do.

My current Inverted
> V is at about a 40foot apex with ends a few feet above the ground, and
> works OK, I'm just trying for a bit better signal over this one particular
> path.

Getting the ends up will help a bit, but it won't be real drastic.
Does lower the overall ground losses just a bit though. I always try
to get the ends as high as I can. MK

1792. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 15:39:04 UTC
From: "J. McLaughlin" <JCM@Power-Net.Net>
Message-ID: <uco5sdrotq61db@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144098

Years ago, I was hired by a church, as a P.E., to advise the church about the prob. effects of a proposed FM broadcast station to be build next door to the church. The broadcast people were cooperative - in effect they received free engineering advice - and showed me the antenna that their supplier had proposed.
Wow. The proposed antenna had a significant lobe straight down the tower. I found a mechanically better antenna with directivity/gain where it should be that had a lower cost. Everybody was happy.
One lesson might be that one should not just listen to vendors. 73
Mac N8TT

--
J. Mc Laughlin - Michigan USA
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net
Office: JCM@McLMcL.Com

1793. Re: FS - Telrex TB6EM Triband

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 15:52:40 UTC
From: "J. McLaughlin" <JCM@Power-Net.Net>
Message-ID: <uco6m5elot8bf9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144099

I have the same antenna on the ground with the rear two elements (not having traps so fairly easy to replace) damaged. These antennas are still the standard for triband antennas. Located near Flint, Michigan.
73 Mac N8TT
--
J. Mc Laughlin - Michigan USA
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net
Office: JCM@McLMcL.Com
"K.W. Schang" <227186@comcast.net> wrote in message news:MPG.17196342fcaf489989680@news.mi.comcast.giganews.com...
> I have 2 Telrex TB6EM Triband antennas for sale. One in fb condx.
> Traps on 15 driven element are blown on the second.
> Located near Detroit.
> Make offer.
> 73 de Ken, W8LU

1794. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 15:52:41 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <j86ocu04fp233avbltgrcb7rc320f5ug2t@4ax.com>
Source record: 144100

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 14:19:35 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:

>Also, I wonder if the MFJ bashers know that MFJ gave generously to
>help emergency efforts after 9/11.

Are you saying because of that their products are now better? Or that we should accept inferior products?

IOW, there is no connection. I don't want to be rude, but I hate it when a company or person makes their charitable contributions public in a transparent effort to increase goodwill. Charity is a wonderful thing, but don't brag on it. The Good Lord knows you've done it; that's enough.

(soapbox mode off)

Bill, W7TI

1795. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 15:57:41 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aah65l$om3$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144101

Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?
==========

Havn't you put it up yet ? What's the hold-up ? ;o)

Yes, it will do a good job. It will also do OK on most higher bands up to 10m.

Just get it up as high as you can. Feed it via ladder-line or open-wire line all the way to the tuner.

Do NOT insert any coax in the line between antenna and tuner. Connect a choke balun between feedline and tuner.

If there's a small problem of tuning up on a particular band just change the length of the feedline by a few feet.

If you get the impression the length of a simple HF dipole doesn't matter very much - your impression is correct !

Reg, G4FGQ

1796. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 16:30:19 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204280830.5d353cd@posting.google.com>
Source record: 144102

"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
news:<Xns91FDB73EE5CA1Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>...
> Thanks to all, over the past few days, for the feedback and info to help
> me decide what antenna I want to construct to meet my needs.
>
> To restate my needs, once more, I need an antenna which will give me a
> good signal, on 75M, primarily around sunset hours, +/-, between my
> location in Sierra foothills east of Stockton, CA over the path to the
> Oregon Central coast and Eugene area. My limitations are primarily
> height.... I expect a horizontal antenna can't go much higher than 30
> feet.
>
> I'm almost in a state of overload with all the good info you guys have
> posted. I will be reviewing much of it over the next week or two as I am
> not in a rush to build anything just yet. I need to download the antenna
> modeling software too.
>
> As it looks now, though, perhaps with my limitations, I should just
> stick to a single 75M dipole as high as I can get it. My current Inverted
> V is at about a 40foot apex with ends a few feet above the ground, and
> works OK, I'm just trying for a bit better signal over this one particular
> path.
>
> Again, thanks to all.

I'm in pretty much the same situation. I'm at about 40 ft. I guess how
well the 40 ft dipole will do is going to depend on the distance.
Expect to be louder than snot close in. Say 150-200-300 miles. Being
the 40 ft dipole is a bit low in wavelength for optimum results at
longer distances, you will see a bit of a reduction as you move
farther out to 500-700-1000 miles. But you should still have quite a
workable signal even with only 100w. The hang is summer static and
being on in the sunset hours. At that time , the signals are better
close in, and are degraded a bit farther off as the ionosphere is in
the process of changing to the night cdx. "The daytime E layer and F1
layers start to disappear". So the band is unstable. This is the worst
time of the day to be in a mobile or to be using a vertical. So being
on a dipole with it's high angle T/O is good at this time. Even
700-800 miles is a pretty good distance on 80m at that time of day.
Thats the same as from Houston to Kansas City. Normally, I'd be better
off talking to them later at night on 80m. At sunset, 40m may well be
better for that distance for a short while. But getting back to 80m,
the bottom line is:
You need an amp if you want to be consistant day in and day out at

that distance and time of day. Your 40 ft dipole is fine and about as good as you are going to get unless you can get it higher. If it doesn't cut it, it's power time. About 500w should do the trick. Myself, lately I've been using a turnstile on 80m. It's just crossed dipoles. I slightly prefer it over a normal dipole. But a normal dipole is just fine. I would use coax feed and no tuner. It does make a small difference adding tuner loss. I can do without it. I see an amp in your future if you don't already have one. You will need it in the summertime. You can squeak by without it in the winter. MK

1797. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 16:35:59 UTC
From: UnTale <io@io.it>
Message-ID: <hzVy8.108222$SR5.2651775@twister1.libero.it>
Source record: 144103

> hi there,
> what is a better antenna?
> a Quad or a Yagi?
> grtz johan
>

It depends.......
in more (electrical) critical conditions (height, near obstacle etc..) I
think quad will perform better then yagi (or,better, will lose less...HI);
--
73 de iz7ath, Talino

Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196

1798. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 17:50:31 UTC
From: Who Cares <markbeck666@aol.commm>
Message-ID: <HDWy8.211146$3L2.19120420@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144104

And your a Ham operator. Good God what has this hobby come to.

"Dave" <niceguyr941@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:uchim0f60t6440@corp.supernews.com...
> Does anyone have any plans for a 2M Dipole?
>
> Thanks,
>
> DC
> http://www.hamtalk.com
> Ham Radio Message Forums on the Web
>
>
>

1799. Tower installation help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 18:04:59 UTC
From: Daniel Calzaretta <calzaretta@gohighspeed.com>
Message-ID: <3CCC39CB.1020905@gohighspeed.com>
Source record: 144105

Hello,

I am going to purchase a US Tower crankup. I have never put in a tower before and need some advice.

1. The backyard is not accessible to any motorized vehicles. Can the tower be lifted by 15 or 20 people and carried, or do I need to hire a crane to lift it over the fence and into place?

2. Do I need to hire a crane/tow truck to remove the tower from the delivery truck?

Any other advice, including pictures of an installation, would really help.

Thanks in advance,

Dan

1800. 40 + 80 trap dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 18:05:17 UTC
From: Chris Bartlett <Bartty@v21mail.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3ccc39e6_1@news.greennet.net>
Source record: 144106

Hi folks, just been to a rally and acquired a couple of 40mtr traps. Wonder if anyone could suggest some starting measurements for the wire needed. I have a 1 to 1 balun to feed from.

I know I can do it by trial and error and can calculate the lengths needed for the two dipoles. However I presume the 40 dipole in the centre will be slightly shorter due to the traps and the end wires for the 80 part could be considerably shorter due to the traps.

The traps seem to be commercially made ones. Is there any consistent measurement for the length of the coils or could they be various lengths.

I presume I need to make the 40 dipole including the traps then trim for best SWR at centre frequency, then add the end wires and trim once again for best SWR at required frequency. I would like to save as much wire as possible however. That is why I am asking for some guides to lengths.

At the moment the suggestions are 19.55 mtrs for the centre and 32.56 meters overall length.

At present I have a G5 at about 30 ft. Should I expect the trapped dipole to work better than the G5, also can I have the G5 and the trapped dipole reasonably close to each other without causing too much of a problem wit resonance etc?

Any help or advice gratefully received.

Thanks, Chris.

1801. Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 18:05:39 UTC
From: jdprislupski@aol.com
Message-ID: <abeocusct3duqaind4hf1un1tanudtoj4f@4ax.com>
Source record: 144107

Has anyone heard of this antenna? It is supposed to be a HF Mobile
Antenna. Any info is appreciated. Thanks. John WC3Z

1802. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 18:05:59 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCC3A07.AC7B793E@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144108

Terry Bullett wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> > Why would you call a fullwave loop a "magnetic" antenna?
>
> Because I've only used small loops (perimeter < 0.5*wavelength)
> for receiving purposes and these are magnetic. Does this change
> fundamentally for resonant loops? If so, why?

Small loops contain current loops but no voltage loops. That's why
they are called "magnetic". Fullwave loops contain both current
loops and voltage loops and therefore are equally magnetic/electric.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1803. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 18:11:23 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCC3B4B.A63C93CB@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144109

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >Bruce, I noticed that you couldn't answer his question.
>
> I could have, but I will not waste my time teaching him something he should
> already know.

Bruce, were you born with immaculate knowledge? One can probably pass
all the ham exams, including Extra, without knowing about dipoles.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1804. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 18:12:47 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCC3B9F.246DE6D6@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144110

Mark Keith wrote:
> I always try to get the ends as high as I can. MK

So that's why you like verticals. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1805. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 19:03:34 UTC
From: Jim Pennell <NoSpam@killspam.com>
Message-ID: <aahhrh$797$1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144111
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

"Pete Gianakopoulos" <n.gianakopoulos@worldnet.att.net> wrote in message
news:ZxIk8.12622$tP2.1084008@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> This might be a little off topic, but I have taken the broadband noise
> circuit from one of the other ARRL handbooks, and added enough gain after
> the diode. The result is a noise generator that will put out 0dBm from
> 10KHz to 1.3GHz, with a flat output across this range. I would be glad to
> share the circuit, along with board layouts to interested parties. What I
> use this circuit for is characterizing RF filters, along with a spectrum
> analyzer.
>
> Pete Gianakopoulos KE9OA
>

============================

I have made broadband noise generators by starting with a 50 ohm resistor
to ground and then cascading amplifiers to get enough gain to show the
broadband noise.

This works and is VERY broadband.

============================

However, it has been my experience that making it all truely flat across
the band up to 1.3 GHz is difficult. Generally, there is slight tilt in
the gain of each stage and the effect is multiplied by each following
amplifier stage adding it's own slightly higher gain at low frequencies
to the total signal.

For just about any ham radio application, this slight rolloff can be
ignored. In any given segment that is being looked at through a filter
or some such the noise is flat for most practical purposes.

As for the power output of the noise generator, the TOTAL power output
is the sum of all the noise. This integrated total power adds up fast.

So, to keep linearity and avoid clipping the noise peaks, the power in
any given narrow band will be relatively low.... The total power output
of my noise generator is -3 dBm after the output stages 3 dB attenuator.
I use this attenuator to maintain a 50 ohm non-reactive output for the
noise generator.

I use a MAR-4 output stage so it's about 12 dB below the 1 dB compression
point of the amplifier. That allows for fairly high noise peaks while
keeping the noise linear.

You can easily built a similar system, I use MAR-4 stages and cascade enough of them to get a total gain aroun 100 dB. I add 3 dB attenuators here and there in my amplifier chains to keep the system 50 ohms and more or less non-reactive.

Otherwise, the 'S' parameters of the MAR-4 stages interact and start to take the effective impedance away from 50 ohms to some degree. THAT adds to tilt effects due to mismatch. Besides, they give convenient points to change the gain as required to get the total system gain I want.

==========

Now, this is a LOT of gain, and so I recommend breaking up the board into separate modules, with shielded sidewalls to avoid feedback. Also, watch out for power supply wires giving feedback coupling.

I use separate small Printed circuit boards to maintain total isolation and shielding. This system can and will pick up any signal off the air and amplify the heck out of it....

Oh yes, be very careful to control the DC voltage feeding the noise generator, small changes in the voltage will cause the noise level to go up or down a bit as each amplifiers gain varies slightly.

Jim Pennell
N6BIU

1806. Sector antenna how-to?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 19:25:07 UTC
From: AdM <miet@chipdrive.pl>
Message-ID: <aahiro$s76$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 144112

I would like to made sector antenna 18-22 dBi for 2.4GHz please help me
where can i findt som artikles i internet about that antenna?

1807. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 19:36:13 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428153613.10631.00008967@mb-fo.aol.com>
Source record: 144113

>Bruce, were you born with immaculate knowledge? One can probably pass
>all the ham exams, including Extra, without knowing about dipoles.
>--
>cheers, CAM

Yes, but it just goes to show how no knowledge is required to obtain a License.

1808. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 19:37:19 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FE807B8477EFrog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 144114

MK, everything you said made sense for my particular situation. Funny you should say you see an amp in my future.... I was studying my AES catalog last night looking at those. Won't help the receive end of things, though.

Ed WB6SAT

1809. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 19:40:34 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428154034.10631.00008970@mb-fo.aol.com>
Source record: 144115

>And your a Ham operator. Good God what has this hobby come to.
>
>
>"Dave"

Its beccoming a Glorified CB Service

1810. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 19:57:34 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCC46B5.6A73F54@townsqr.com>
Source record: 144116

CAM wrote:

> A coax-fed 130
> ft. dipole is a single band antenna.

Oh, I dunno..... I worked South America on 6 meters using mine. Just punched the Autotune button on the IC756.

1811. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 20:18:43 UTC
From: Sarge <sarge-43@NOSPAMtexas.net>
Message-ID: <DOYy8.218586$GS6.20524341@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 144118
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

Bwahahahahaa!!! Carefully she goes about her duties hoping not to piss you
off.

"Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
news:3CCBF5D8.FD754AB3@tampabay.rr.com...
> LOL
> yea i was in atlanta a couple of months ago and i had the laptop with a
13in
> monitor and the Icom 706 with a power supply and a mag mount 2 meter 1/4
> wave antenna all set up in the room and i could just read her mind
thinking
> i was a FED or a terrorist or something cause i was monitoring the air
> control tower when she came in....grin

1812. Re: Sector antenna how-to?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 20:19:44 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428161944.27745.00006360@mb-fs.aol.com>
Source record: 144019

Troll.

1813. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 20:26:08 UTC
From: Bill Johnson <w3fi@compuserve.com>
Message-ID: <3CCC5AE0.1B04131B@compuserve.com>
Source record: 144020

Yes, I used one in the late 50's. Worked great on all bands. Has a coil (hidden in the lower section, about 1inch diameter, and a whip that slides up and down, making contact in the coil. a nut where the whip comes out of the coil section locks the whip and there are little tuning marks on the whip for each band. Lower section covering the coil is some kind of fiberglass/epoxy construction. Broke it one time and was able to repair with epoxy.
Don't remember when they disappeared from the market. Do you have one??

jdprislupski@aol.com wrote:

> Has anyone heard of this antenna? It is supposed to be a HF Mobile
> Antenna. Any info is appreciated. Thanks. John WC3Z

1814. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridgecir...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 20:36:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4271-3CCC5D33-534@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144021

Numeric wrote:
"Typically a calibrated signal generator would be used, but like
everything in the test and measurement field it`s very expensive."

True, but do you need to own it to use it?
I`ve found some excellent test equipment which was surplus and cheap to
buy.

Well, to calibrate your receiver`s AGC voltage level vs. RF level
requires precision instruments for precision results.

The advantage of noise over a coherent signal is not needing to retune
and recheck the signal source to track the receiver tuning.

There are wideband noise sources, but flat response is not automatic
when using most. Please refer to the correction needed as frequency
increases while using a "CV 2341" thermionic noise diode as shown in the
2nd edition of "Test Equipmemt for the Radio Amateur" by H.L. Gibson,
G2BUP, published by RSGB, on page 6.4, Fig 6.12. Transit time in the
diode is blamed for declining noise output as frequency rises.

Such a diode generates substantial noise when plate current is
determined mostly by plate voltage because its filament is starved for
excitation, and there is no space-charge cloud around the cathode to
swamp out irregularities.

Chapter 6 of "Test Equipment for the Radio Amateur" is devoted to "Noise
Measurements".

Another respondent said it`s a snap to build a flat wideband amplifier.
He cites a chip that does the job. Could be. I`ve worked long and hard
with some success using discrete parts, but never came close to
producing an amplifier flat from audio to microwaves.

There are yet other noise sources. Everyone is probably aware of the
florescent lamp over the workbench and its broadband output. I`ve used
it as a signal source as other readers probably have at some time. Gas
tubes produce broadband noise through irregulararities in take-off,
landing, and collisions of the electrical charges they carry. Noise
output is rich.

Paul Horowitz and Win Hill in "The Art of Electronics" suggest a
Hewlett-Packard model 8660 synthesized signal generator, with output
frequencies from 0.1 to 110 MHz, calibrated amplitudes from 10 nV to 1
volt rms, extendable to 2.6 GHz coverage, and many amenities for tasks
such as receiver calibration.

I can do it with my old Measurements 80 by using more time and effort.

H&H in "The Art" also suggest pseudo-random bit sequence generators such as National`s 5437 "digital noise source". But, these aren`t good up into the GHz region.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1815. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 21:27:43 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ccc69d4.27264144@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 144025

Unfortunately, an amp does help on receive on 80 meters. It helps a
lot. It does so by helping
you keep the frequency clear of those that would crowd in next to you
or on top of you.
With a strong signal you will find the more that you talk the clearer
the frequency gets.

73
Gary K4FMX

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 19:37:19 GMT, "Ed G."
<Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote:

>
>
> MK, everything you said made sense for my particular situation. Funny
>you should say you see an amp in my future.... I was studying my AES
>catalog last night looking at those. Won't help the receive end of
>things, though.
>
> Ed WB6SAT

1816. K1B Baker Island / DXCC #308 for AB7SL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 21:29:56 UTC
From: CJ <andy@livewire.com>
Message-ID: <ucoqeqdmh8ald3@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144022
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Oh yeah!!! My W9INN dipole at 54ft served me well again today to snag
K1B - Baker Island on 15m phone on the very first call....oh brother!
That is the way to get an all-time new one!

DXCC #308 on DIPOLE!!!
http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html
http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=logbook.html

Here is the URL for the Baker Island DXpedition web site....
http://www.kragujevac.co.yu/KH1/index.htm

Online logs -after- they are QRT. If goes well they will be QRV till
9-May-2002
--

73 / DX
Charles - AB7SL
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

1817. Re: 40 + 80 trap dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 21:32:49 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <5UZy8.155799$G72.87059@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 144023

Chris -

Your method (approach) is sound, based on the unknown trap mfg. or number of turns.

73 de w9gb

"Chris Bartlett" <Bartty@v21mail.co.uk> wrote in message news:3ccc39e6_1@news.greennet.net...
> Hi folks, just been to a rally and acquired a couple of 40mtr traps. Wonder
> if anyone could suggest some starting measurements for the wire needed. I
> have a 1 to 1 balun to feed from.
>
> I know I can do it by trial and error and can calculate the lengths needed
> for the two dipoles. However I presume the 40 dipole in the centre will be
> slightly shorter due to the traps and the end wires for the 80 part could be
> considerably shorter due to the traps.
>
> The traps seem to be commercially made ones. Is there any consistent
> measurement for the length of the coils or could they be various lengths.
>
> I presume I need to make the 40 dipole including the traps then trim for
> best SWR at centre frequency, then add the end wires and trim once again for
> best SWR at required frequency. I would like to save as much wire as
> possible however. That is why I am asking for some guides to lengths.
>
> At the moment the suggestions are 19.55 mtrs for the centre and 32.56 meters
> overall length.
>
> At present I have a G5 at about 30 ft. Should I expect the trapped dipole to
> work better than the G5, also can I have the G5 and the trapped dipole
> reasonably close to each other without causing too much of a problem wit
> resonance etc?
>
> Any help or advice gratefully received.
>
> Thanks, Chris.
>
>
>

1818. Re: Tower installation help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 21:36:08 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <cXZy8.166565$CH1.121816@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 144024

I would first worry about installing a proper base for the selected tower
(which US Tower can supply)

Now digging the hole and getting the ~ 1 cubic yard of concrete from the
truck to the hole sounds like a bigger issue (wheelbarrel time)

Check with US Tower, but I believe that their new towers requires a bit of
assembly (think tinker toy or erector set)

w9gb
"Daniel Calzaretta" <calzaretta@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
news:3CCC39CB.1020905@gohighspeed.com...
> Hello,
>
> I am going to purchase a US Tower crankup. I have never put in a tower
> before and need some advice.
>
> 1. The backyard is not accessible to any motorized vehicles. Can the
> tower be lifted by 15 or 20 people and carried, or do I need to hire a
> crane to lift it over the fence and into place?
>
> 2. Do I need to hire a crane/tow truck to remove the tower from the
> delivery truck?
>
> Any other advice, including pictures of an installation, would really
help.
>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> Dan
>

1819. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 21:44:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <7668-3CCC6D21-33@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144028

Bill Johnson, W3FI wrote:
'Yes, I used one in the late 50`s."

I used Webster antennas on boats in the 50`s for maritime service. They were great. Team the Webster with an Apelco radio, and you were in business for keeps.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1820. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 21:44:47 UTC
From: Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com>
Message-ID: <3CCC6D4F.1080803@surriel.com>
Source record: 144027
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Paul wrote:
> "Jason Hsu" <jason_hsu@my-deja.com> wrote in message
> news:f7d9a152.0204250832.b5144c5@posting.google.com...
>
>>There are several noise canceller products on the market, such as the
>>MFJ-1025 and MFJ-1026.
>>
>>http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-1025
>>
>>http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-102
>>The BIG question: Why doesn't the noise antenna receive some of the
>>signal as well as the noise? Even if the noise antenna is much less
>>efficient than the regular signal antenna, wouldn't this diminish the
>>noise received as well as the signal received?

> From my understanding of how this is donee, the comments about phase
> cancellation are correct. However, you should normally locate your noise
> antenna(s) as close to the noise sources as possible. In this way, because
> of the proximity to the noise source they are picking up much more of the
> noise and less of the wanted signal (If they are placed within a building
> for example)

I could imagine placing the noise antenna right in-between the PC and
the TV, while the main antenna would be between two trees outside of the
house.

I'm pretty sure the noise antenna will have a very different S/N ratio
than the main antenna ;)

1821. What is the lowest a loop for 80/40 could be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 21:48:15 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CCC6E1F.CF93A55B@capnet.com>
Source record: 144150

to where it works decently?

1822. Re: Tower installation help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 21:49:29 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCC6E63.79F8D790@icok.net>
Source record: 144026

Dan,
It just depends on how the tower is shipped, and
that's something you should talk over with 'U.S.T.'.
'Normally' unloading the truck is your responcibility.
'U.S.T.' will be glad to tell you what you want to
know, and it does sound like you need some advice about
installing a tower. Profesional advice is always more
desirable than 'amateur' advice, and while it may
appear simple, it isn't. Putting in one or two towers
does NOT make you an expert! I'd find someone who knows
what he's doing...
'Doc

1823. Re: Sector antenna how-to?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:08:47 UTC
From: AdM <miet@chipdrive.pl>
Message-ID: <aahseqrpl1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 144030

:)))

1824. Re: K1B Baker Island / DXCC #308 for AB7SL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:16:46 UTC
From: K&#65533;HB <KAYZEROHANDSOMEBOY@ELECTRICSMOKE.NET>
Message-ID: <ix_y8.11589$iU4.1007064@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144029
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.policy

"CJ" <andy@livewire.com> wrote in message

> Oh yeah!!! My W9INN dipole at 54ft served me well again today

Your *bought* a DIPOLE???????

1825. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:26:15 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCC7707.DA60A13@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144032

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >Bruce, were you born with immaculate knowledge? One can probably pass
> >all the ham exams, including Extra, without knowing about dipoles.
>
> Yes, but it just goes to show how no knowledge is required to obtain a License.

No, it just goes to show that one doesn't need to know everything to pass
a ham exam. One can be totally ignorant in certain areas and still obtain
a passing grade on the exams. That has been true ever since 1951 when I
took my first ham exam. Do you want to change the passing grade for ham
exams to 100%? Do you want to penalize test takers for guessing?

Why does a Tech need to know about dipoles before he becomes a ham? I
learned virtually everything I know about ham radio *after* I became
a ham.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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1826. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:30:21 UTC
From: Ed Summers <midcreek@deltaforce.net>
Message-ID: <3CCC77FD.8CEFBD74@deltaforce.net>
Source record: 144031

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >Bruce, I noticed that you couldn't answer his question.
> >
> >
>
> I could have, but I will not waste my time teaching him something he should
> already know.

But you wasted both his and your time by giving a non answer...:).
Ed .....

1827. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:30:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCC7808.427069D1@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144033

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
>
> > A coax-fed 130 ft. dipole is a single band antenna.
>
> Oh, I dunno..... I worked South America on 6 meters using mine. Just punched
> the Autotune button on the IC756.

I was talking about HF. 4 MHz times 13 equals 52 Mhz so it should work.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1828. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:32:55 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428183255.07851.00010061@mb-mv.aol.com>
Source record: 144034

>But you wasted both his and your time by giving a non answer...:).
>Ed .....
>

I didnt waste my time, I got my point across.

1829. Re: What kind of open wire for a 80/40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:34:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCC78F8.74211E72@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144035

StarGazer wrote:
>
> Keep hearing everyone telling me to use open wire or twin lead
> to feed my 100 foot long 80/400 dipole.
>
> I didn't know I could do this because I thought its input Z was
> 75 ohms ...

The input Z for your 100 foot dipole is around 75 ohms on 4.68 MHz.
It is all over the place on the ham bands.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1830. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:41:56 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428184156.07851.00010063@mb-mv.aol.com>
Source record: 144036

>Why does a Tech need to know about dipoles before he becomes a ham? I
>learned virtually everything I know about ham radio *after* I became
>a ham.

Well if thats true, then why even have a Stupid Written Test.
Maybe we ought to just stick an application into the Box that the CB, I mean
Ham Radio comes in, and let them fill it out when they get around to it.

1831. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:48:26 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCC7C3A.E934C46D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144037

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >Why does a Tech need to know about dipoles before he becomes a ham? I
> >learned virtually everything I know about ham radio *after* I became
> >a ham.
>
> Well if thats true, then why even have a Stupid Written Test.

Because a new ham needs to know rules, regulations, and about safety.
He/she can learn the technical stuff as needed. That's what I did in
1951 and 1952.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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1832. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:53:39 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428185339.07851.00010066@mb-mv.aol.com>
Source record: 144038

>No, it just goes to show that one doesn't need to know everything to pass
>a ham exam. One can be totally ignorant in certain areas and still obtain
>a passing grade on the exams.

So whats Subjects is it OK to be Totally Ignorant on and its OK.
Lets see Safety, you know nothing about that,thats OK. Freqs Allocations, you nothing about that, thats OK. I could go on and on.
But as you see it, being Totally ignorant is OK.
You will learn the material sooner or later hopefully. And if you dont, dont worry about you got your license and its OK.

1833. Re: K1B Baker Island / DXCC #308 for AB7SL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:55:25 UTC
From: Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <qptocush06fah0ebv77rmga36ns8h474po@4ax.com>
Source record: 144039
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.policy

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 14:29:56 -0700, "CJ" <andy@livewire.com> wrote:

>Oh yeah!!! My W9INN dipole ...

[Spam snipped.]

How annoying! I had him kill-filed as 'Charles Johnston', but now
he's started spamming as 'CJ'.

Plonk!

73 de G3NYY

--
Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

1834. 2 meter beam over tri-bander

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 22:56:10 UTC
From: castles <castles@yestertronics.com>
Message-ID: <3CCC7D47.45FBFD67@yestertronics.com>
Source record: 144040

I will be installing a two meter vertically polarized 14 element beam on top of a HF tri-bander. I am using a fiberglass section above the mast for the tri-bander to mount the two meter beam on. The coax connection from the driven element on the two meter beam is several feet away from the mast and I was thinking of running this back towards the reflector and then down to the tri-band boom and then back to the mast at that level and then down the mast. Should I add additional isolation on the two meter coax in the form of ferrites or put a coil of several turns in somewhere? I guess if I make the coax drop 3/4 of a wavelength that would be about as good as it gets.

Thanks, Don W6QEY

1835. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 23:12:05 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428191205.07851.00010070@mb-mv.aol.com>
Source record: 144041

>Because a new ham needs to know rules, regulations, and about safety.

Oh now you want to say which areas its ok to know something about.
Lets see regulations, thats a good one. Lets say in the regs it says you can only operate at 10Watts, and of course not knowing anything about theory, the first Question would be whats a Watt, the second dumb answer would be how to I measure that.
Yea your right, I can see now where not knowing the Material would be helpful.
Safety thats another good one, I wonder what those funny look, glass bottle looking, things with that wire on top them are in side that AMP are, shoot I will just pull them out and see whats written on them. I can hear the reponse, I didnt know you were supposed to turn it off first.
I most admit, you are right again, no need for that Technical Stuff on the EXAM.

1836. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 23:17:04 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <Qp%y8.78267$3C4.1244834@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 144042
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

> > "Jason Hsu" <jason_hsu@my-deja.com> wrote in message
> > news:f7d9a152.0204250832.b5144c5@posting.google.com...
> >
> > >>http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-102
> >>The BIG question: Why doesn't the noise antenna receive some of the
> >>signal as well as the noise? Even if the noise antenna is much less
> >>efficient than the regular signal antenna, wouldn't this diminish the
> >>noise received as well as the signal received?
>

It would depend on the phase relationships between the desired signal and the nulling antenna. Also, the amplitudes and phasing must exactly correct to achieve a perfect null. It is doubtful that you would achieve a perfect 180 degree phase relationship and exact amplitudes for both the desired and unwanted signals.

Peter

1837. Re: K1B Baker Island / DXCC #308 for AB7SL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 23:20:56 UTC
From: peter@strg-alt-entf.org
Message-ID: <aai04o$aocdu$1@ID-31.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 144043
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In rec.radio.amateur.dx CJ <andy@livewire.com> wrote:

[SPAM]

I did it twice and I'll do it a third time. Stop your moronic crossposting
or you will lose your *third* commercial usenet account. Yes, I warned you.
Every time.

http://www.supernews.com/faq.html#15

F'up adjusted, sorry for the noise.

Peter Lemken
DF5JT
Berlin

--
Post quality. Encourage quality. Discourage crap. Be entertaining, be
creative, or shut the fuck up.

1838. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 23:21:36 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCC8400.4EE8BCAF@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144044

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >No, it just goes to show that one doesn't need to know everything to pass
> >a ham exam. One can be totally ignorant in certain areas and still obtain
> >a passing grade on the exams.
>
> So whats Subjects is it OK to be Totally Ignorant on and its OK.

If a passing grade is 75% then it is OK to be totally ignorant of
25% of the material. It was that way in 1951 and 1952 when I took
my first ham exams. Whatever the passing grade is, it is OK to
be totally ignorant of all the rest of the material. That's just
the way it is (and always has been) for required testing. A person
can get a college degree without knowing 1/4 of the material. A
person can get a driver's license without knowing 1/4 of the material.
A passing score is all that is required. A perfect score is not
required.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1839. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 23:24:40 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCC84B8.9554B66D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144045

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >Because a new ham needs to know rules, regulations, and about safety.
>
> Oh now you want to say which areas its ok to know something about.
> Lets see regulations, thats a good one. Lets say in the regs it says you can
> only operate at 10Watts, and of course not knowing anything about theory, the
> first Question would be whats a Watt, the second dumb answer would be how to I
> measure that.
> Yea your right, I can see now where not knowing the Material would be helpful.
> Safety thats another good one, I wonder what those funny look, glass bottle
> looking, things with that wire on top them are in side that AMP are, shoot I
> will just pull them out and see whats written on them. I can hear the reponse,
> I didnt know you were supposed to turn it off first.
> I most admit, you are right again, no need for that Technical Stuff on the
> EXAM.

Whatever is on the exam, the FCC has always been satisfied with a person not
knowing 1/4 of the material. Did you make a perfect score on your exams?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1840. Re: 2 meter beam over tri-bander

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 23:41:02 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCC888C.70B262A1@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 144046

hey there
if you route that coax just the way your suppose to you will not have any problems the 2 meter feed line and the HF feedline will not interfere with one another
just make sure you have the two antennas atleast 5 feet up from the HF antenna and everything will be fine
good luck

castles wrote:

> I will be installing a two meter vertically polarized 14 element beam on
> top of a HF tri-bander. I am using a fiberglass section above the mast
> for the tri-bander to mount the two meter beam on. The coax connection
> from the driven element on the two meter beam is several feet away from
> the mast and I was thinking of running this back towards the reflector
> and then down to the tri-band boom and then back to the mast at that
> level and then down the mast. Should I add additional isolation on the
> two meter coax in the form of ferrites or put a coil of several turns in
> somewhere? I guess if I make the coax drop 3/4 of a wavelength that
> would be about as good as it gets.
>
> Thanks, Don W6QEY

1841. Re: 40 + 80 trap dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 23:42:53 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aai1ds$ad9$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144047

Chris,

To make use of a pair of 'unknown' 40 meter band traps :-

First find the exact resonant frequencies of the *isolated* traps. The most accurate method is to use an antenna analyser connected to a single-turn link-coupling around or placed very near to a trap. The two traps may not be exactly the same. Take the average frequency of the pair. (The olde-worlde GDO is not to be trusted in inexperienced hands. Frequency calibration is very poor.)

Cut the length of the 40m dipole between the traps to be resonant somewhere near the average of the trap frequencies just as if the traps were not there. It's not a very critical operation.

To determine the length of wire beyond the traps it is first necessary to find the actual inductance (uH) and capacitance (pF) values inside the traps. If the inside of the traps cannot be inspected then proceed as follows -

Connect an accurately known capacitor in shunt with a trap. It can be a variable air capacitor. The antenna analyser can be used to accurately measure the value of this additional capacitor.

As before, measure the now-lower resonant frequency of the trap with its additional shunt capacitor. It will be most accurate if the additional shunt capacitor is about the same value as the internal capacitor. The lower resonant frequency will now be about 71 percent of the natural trap frequency.

You now know two resonant frequencies and the value of one additional external capacitor from which the values of the trap inductance and the internal trap capacitance can be calculated.

Now calculate the reactances of the trap L and C at the exact frequency in the 80 meter band you wish the antenna to be resonant.

There is a capacitative reactance in shunt with an inductive reactance. The inductive reactance will be smaller than the capacitative reactance and so the parallel resultant will behave as an inductance. It will be, in fact, the reactance of the loading coil which is needed to resonante the whole antenna length to the desired frequency in the 80m band.

You now have to calculate the length of wire beyond the coils needed to resonate the the 40m dipole, PLUS the loading coil, to the desired 80m band frequency.

If you are unable to do all this then I suggest you do what I would do - erect a 40m dipole plus some traps, add some extra lengths of wire beyond the traps and see what happens. ;o)

Suggestion : Download in a few seconds program TRAPDIP from website below. Not zipped up. Run immediately. User friendly. Will design your traps, coil-turns, capacitor value, and estimate trap loss and radiating efficiency.

TRAPDIP will not solve your particular problem directly because you don't know what's inside your traps. But you will be able to model how traps behave for 2-band operation and you will eventually find yourself in the right ballpark. Whatever happens you are sure to end-up using a pair of pruning shears.

First try feeding directly with coax. Probably be OK on 40m. More difficult on 80m and a tuner may be needed. Tuners are the best invention since sliced bread - they solve most antenna problems. Make your own !

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

Chris Bartlett <Bartty@v21mail.co.uk> wrote in message
news:3ccc39e6_1@news.greennet.net...
> Hi folks, just been to a rally and acquired a couple of 40mtr traps.
Wonder
> if anyone could suggest some starting measurements for the wire needed. I
> have a 1 to 1 balun to feed from.
>
> I know I can do it by trial and error and can calculate the lengths needed
> for the two dipoles. However I presume the 40 dipole in the centre will be
> slightly shorter due to the traps and the end wires for the 80 part could
be
> considerably shorter due to the traps.
>
> The traps seem to be commercially made ones. Is there any consistent
> measurement for the length of the coils or could they be various lengths.
>
> I presume I need to make the 40 dipole including the traps then trim for
> best SWR at centre frequency, then add the end wires and trim once again
for
> best SWR at required frequency. I would like to save as much wire as
> possible however. That is why I am asking for some guides to lengths.
>
> At the moment the suggestions are 19.55 mtrs for the centre and 32.56
meters
> overall length.
>
> At present I have a G5 at about 30 ft. Should I expect the trapped dipole

to
> work better than the G5, also can I have the G5 and the trapped dipole
> reasonably close to each other without causing too much of a problem wit
> resonance etc?
>
> Any help or advice gratefully received.
>
> Thanks, Chris.
>
>
>

1842. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-28 23:54:44 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428195444.02395.00004941@mb-fc.aol.com>
Source record: 144048

> Did you make a perfect score on your exams?
>--
>cheers, CAM

Yes all of them

1843. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:00:38 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aai2f5cdf1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144049
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Just a comment - adjusting the two controls on a noise canceller has
precisely the same effect as swinging the polar diagram of a two-element
antenna around until the null lies in the same direction as the noise is
coming from.

The two elements, of course, correspond to the usual antenna plus the
'noise' antenna.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

1844. Re: K1B Baker Island / DXCC #308 for AB7SL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:04:09 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <o83pcuou9if7pkvof08b4pfqrkheoabskr@4ax.com>
Source record: 144050

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 22:16:46 GMT, "Kï¿½HB"
<KAYZEROHANDSOMEBOY@ELECTRICSMOKE.NET> wrote:

>Your *bought* a DIPOLE???????

That's TRAP dipole to you, Pilgrim, and a might fine one it is, too.
Got one swingin' at 70 feet myself.

Bill, W7TI

1845. Re: 40 + 80 trap dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:07:35 UTC
From: n2ey@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428200735.08742.00000746@mb-mj.aol.com>
Source record: 144051

In article <3ccc39e6_1@news.greennet.net>, "Chris Bartlett"
<Bartty@v21mail.co.uk> writes:

>Hi folks, just been to a rally and acquired a couple of 40mtr traps. Wonder
>if anyone could suggest some starting measurements for the wire needed. I
>have a 1 to 1 balun to feed from.

I have used one of these with homebrew traps for many years, in both "flat" and
inverted V configurations. If the traps are of good construction the
performance will be very close to that of full sized dipoles.
>
>I know I can do it by trial and error and can calculate the lengths needed
>for the two dipoles. However I presume the 40 dipole in the centre will be
>slightly shorter due to the traps and the end wires for the 80 part could be
>considerably shorter due to the traps.

In my experience the 40 meter (inner) wires are not shortened at all by the
traps. The outer (80 meter) wires are shortened by about 30-40% depending on
the LC of the trap.
>
>The traps seem to be commercially made ones. Is there any consistent
>measurement for the length of the coils or could they be various lengths.
>
>I presume I need to make the 40 dipole including the traps then trim for
>best SWR at centre frequency, then add the end wires and trim once again for
>best SWR at required frequency. I would like to save as much wire as
>possible however. That is why I am asking for some guides to lengths.

See below.
>
>At the moment the suggestions are 19.55 mtrs for the centre and 32.56 meters
>overall length.

Because of unknowns, it is difficult to knwo precisely. Height above ground and
other factors make a big difference.

First thing to do is check trap resonance frequency with a dip meter. Traps
being checked should have no wires connected to them, and should be kept away
from metal objects that might detune them. Suspension from the ceiling with a
bit of twine is one method that works. Don't trust dip meter calibration -
check with a calibrated receiver while dipping. Traps should both have the same
resonant freq, and it should be close to your preferred 40 meter spot.

Next step is to make up the complete antenna with wires that are somewhat long
- say, 20 meters for the centre and 33 or 34 meters overall length. Also make
up some record sheets to record the SWR every 25 kHz on the two bands. (I find

having pre-made sheets with spaces to record wire lengths and observed SWR saves lots of time and confusion).

Raise the antenna to its intended location and measure SWR at the various points. If the wires are too long, minimum SWR on both bands will probably be too low. Lower the antenna and shorten the wires by a known amount, then raise and measure again. Note how much the resonances have moved and you will have a good guess at how much more wire to remove. Note that the outer wires have little effect on 40 meter resonance but all wires affect 80 meter resonance.

With a little patience it is possible to set the minimum SWR points close to where you want them.
>
>At present I have a G5 at about 30 ft. Should I expect the trapped dipole to
>work better than the G5, also can I have the G5 and the trapped dipole
>reasonably close to each other without causing too much of a problem wit
>resonance etc?

If they are close and parallel they will interact and cause all sorts of confusion. Their performance is comparable, so you probably don't need the G5 anymore.

If the traps are of the right LC ratio, you will get usable SWR on the 20, 15 and 10 meter bands. (By "usable" I mean "within the range of the typical ATU").

73 de Jim, N2EY

1846. Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:24:40 UTC
From: joel <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <yp0z8.12390$tL3.115765309@twister2.starband.net>
Source record: 144053

I'm looking for suggestions for a long antenna, fed with ladder line. I'm thinking it would be best to feed the ladder line directly to the tuner, but because of the physical restrictions of any direct contact, just how do you feed the line into the shack and still keep it 3 inches away from anything?.. Ideally I would use a balun, outside and then run good coax to the tuner. But the load impedance will be all over the place to the balun, depending on the band/length
Also, how do you provide any lightning protection to ladder line. I'm used to burring coax, but that's out for ladder line.

Joel
AG4QC

1847. Re: What kind of open wire for a 80/40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:25:55 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <lJHMPEEu4qgRhnFzGSYK89YMrUfz@4ax.com>
Source record: 144052

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:

>Keep hearing everyone telling me to use open wire or twin lead
>to feed my 100 foot long 80/400 dipole.
>
>I didn't know I could do this because I thought its input Z was
>75 ohms and open wire was 300 or 600 ohms.
>
>Do I just connect it to the random wire input of the tuner?

Look for a balanced wire output.
>
>Do I use 300 or 600 ohm cable?

Most use 450-ohm ladder line. See http://www.thewireman.com/ and look at the
different types of balanced line they have for sale.
>
>How do I bond it to the dipole?

At the same web site, look at the "ladder-lock" center insulator, for bonding
the line to the dipole, or contrive something yourself.

Bob

1848. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:37:23 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FEB36096BD5Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 144055

> Unfortunately, an amp does help on receive on 80 meters. It helps a
> lot. It does so by helping
> you keep the frequency clear of those that would crowd in next to you
> or on top of you.

Good point, Gary.

Ed

1849. SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:40:01 UTC
From: Ken Thompson <kwthom@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <BD0z8.11846$iU4.1030669@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 144054

Greets!

(Preface: As a 11-meter operator, I realize I tread into a newsgroup that I may not be welcomed. As a legal op on 11-meters, I do not control any actions of other 11-meter operators; legal or otherwise. I posted this earlier in r.r.cb; rec'd a couple of responses. Just looking for a few more before I open up the checkbook. I figure where better to ask a question about an instrument that's virtually required as part of an antenna than an SWR meter on this group. IF this is the wrong group; my sincere apologies; please set follow-up's to the appropriate newsgroup.)

My trusty Radio Shack SWR meter took it's last reading about a week ago...remember that big, ugly three-metered inaccurate piece of crap from back in the 70's? Heh, guess I got my $$$ out of it after 20+ years.

I'm ready to ditch it -- and I've been doing some on-line reading as of late. The Aries SWR460 is intriguing (looks like a person could possibly calibrate this fairly accurately; given an opportunity...) for it's digital output and (potential) bullet-proof operation; however I see nothing on-line for distributors.

In addition, the Zetagi HP-202 twin-needle also looks like it could be a reliable instrument as well.

I have recently read some (limited) information on Daiwa CN-101, MFJ 815B, and the Mirage MP1/2/3 line.

A couple that have received some glowing remarks (in a few places...) include the Yaesu YS-60 and the Diamond SX-100.

Q1: Any first-hand opinions that haven't been voiced on these?
Q2: Is there any other units that I should be looking at?

(Again, unit will be currently used for legal 11m activity...but don't necessarily want to limit myself to this -- after all, I could do some studying and get myself a ticket...)

Thanks; reply to the newsgroup.

1850. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:40:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <ca5pcuoh97c34otg67rrmjbo067urvphe1@4ax.com>
Source record: 144056

On Tue, 23 Apr 2002 01:41:25 GMT, "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:

>I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
>question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil, but
>what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
>
>Joe (AG4QC)
>

Hi Joe,

Seems the critical element of this thread is left undisclosed.

It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
in comparing one to the other.

Specific Heat is the work required to raise a given weight of
substance one degree celsius.

For an opener Water stands at an impressive c = 4.183
compare to machine oil at c = 1.68
or glycerine at c = 2.43

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1851. Boom to Mast Shims?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:42:12 UTC
From: KA9S - Jeff <ka9s@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <EF0z8.156359$G72.87281@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 144057

My beam is twisting around my mast (pipe to be technically correct) whenever there is a medium to strong windstorm. Originally, I was having trouble with the mast twisting in the rotor bracket. I fixed that by drilling a hole in the mast and pinning it to the rotor. Now the failure point has moved up to the boom-to-mast connection, and I think I know why.

My beam is a large, heavy Mosley PRO-67B. The weight of the beam is balanced on either side of the boom. The center of gravity is where the mast mounts to the beam. Unfortunately, the wind loading caused by the reflector end of the beam is greater than the wind loading caused by the director end. The center of pressure is not where the mast mounts to the beam. This causes torsion whenever the beam is not pointing up wind or down wind. (I prefer to point the beam broad side to the wind because the 40m elements are so long and the total wind loading is less in this configuration). Hence, it generates a twisting force on the mast.

It has two U-bolts (2 in. ID. 5/16 shaft) with matching aluminum saddles (2 in. ID.) that holds the boom-to-mast plate to the mast. My mast is a 1-&#65533; in. schedule 80 (not schedule 40) galvanized water pipe. It has a 1.92 in. OD. The tower is rohn 25 with a flat top plate and a thrust bearing. The mast goes down 10 feet to the rotor. The beam is mounted about 18 inches above the thrust bearing.

Because the U-bolts and saddles are 2 in. ID. and my mast is 1.92 in. OD, contact is only being made at one point on each U-bolt and one point on each saddle. This is not offering enough surface area to hold back the tremendous twisting moment the beam develops.

I am thinking that I need to place shims between the saddles and the mast. If you work out the differences in diameters between the saddles and the mast, a shim with a 1mm thickness would work nicely. I don't think I need shims where the U-bolts contact the mast, as the U-bolts tend to flex enough under tension to conform to the masts diameter, and any soft metal (such a aluminum) would likely flow and deform to a thinner thickness under such crushing force. The saddles distribute this force over a much greater surface area and should provide the majority of the friction between the beam and the mast.

What should I use for these shims and where can I get them locally, quickly? I don't want them to corrode. I want them to grip both the mast and the saddles. I am assuming that if I use aluminum, it may pressure bond to the aluminum saddles and grip the mast no worse that properly fitting aluminum saddles would have. Does anyone have any ideas for me?

I'd also like to know how much torque (foot-pounds) I can place on the 5/16 stainless steal U-bolts without snapping them?

Thanks for reading this long-winded post.

73's - Jeff - KA9S

1852. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 00:46:38 UTC
From: Gary McAdams <g.m.mcadams@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <OJ0z8.51879$Rw2.4079981@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 144058

"joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:yp0z8.12390$tL3.115765309@twister2.starband.net...
> I'm looking for suggestions for a long antenna, fed with ladder line.

>Ideally I would use a balun, outside and then run good coax to
> the tuner. But the load impedance will be all over the place to the balun,
> depending on the band/length

Joel,

Call the good folks at Radio Works in Virginia.
Get one of their remote baluns, RV-4. About
50 dollars US, I think.

Problem solved.

I've been using one of them to feed my 80 meter
dipole-ladder line-coax combo for about two years now.
Works well on all bands.

Gary WG7X

1853. Re: Tower installation help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:02:24 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <AY0z8.13516$iJ.11245@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144059

"Daniel Calzaretta" <calzaretta@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
news:3CCC39CB.1020905@gohighspeed.com...
> Hello,
>
> I am going to purchase a US Tower crankup. I have never put in a tower
> before and need some advice.
>
> 1. The backyard is not accessible to any motorized vehicles. Can the
> tower be lifted by 15 or 20 people and carried, or do I need to hire a
> crane to lift it over the fence and into place?

I carried both my Tri-Ex Wt-51 and my Tri-Ex HD-51 with myself and one
other person. The WT-51 weighed about 450 lbs, the HD-51 about 550 lbs.

>
> 2. Do I need to hire a crane/tow truck to remove the tower from the
> delivery truck?

Most frieght delivery companies require you to unload the truck. Check with
the shipper to be sure, but again, it can usually be done with two healthy
people.

>
> Any other advice, including pictures of an installation, would really
help.

Digging the hole and setting the concrete for the base are the hardest
part. Both of my towers use a 4x4x7 foot concrete and rebar foundation. The
bases were homebuilt from custom made 1.5" x 6 foot steel j-bolts and
welded 1/2" thick steel "U" channel. Easy to make, and cheaper and stronger
than the factory bases.

Without being able to get a backhoe in your yard, you may have to hire a
few day laborers to dig the hole. And then you need to decide what to do
with the several cubic yards of dirt once the hole is dug. As for the
concrete, most suppliers can pump it to where you want it, but it is quite
a bit more costly than just backing the truck up up to the hole and pouring
it.

Once you get the hole dug, you will need to make a wooden frame to both
hold the base square and retain the concrete and form it above ground. Be
sure the frame secures the base very well before you pour the concrete, or
else the weight of the conrete will shift/tilt the base off center/level.
Once you start pouring, it is very difficult to correct the geometry of the
base if it shifts...

>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> Dan
>

73 de W6DKN

1854. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:06:24 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ucp75nkv2ogj5f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144060

I just bought a radio and an antenna, what do I need to hook the two together and where should I put the antenna part? I didn't see how on any of the questions on my extra exam.

"WA8ULX" <wa8ulx@aol.com> wrote in message news:20020428154034.10631.00008970@mb-fo.aol.com...
> >And your a Ham operator. Good God what has this hobby come to.
> >
> >
> >"Dave"
>
> Its beccoming a Glorified CB Service

1855. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:08:35 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ccc9da3.40529227@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 144064

On 28 Apr 2002 22:32:55 GMT, wa8ulx@aol.com (WA8ULX) wrote:

>>But you wasted both his and your time by giving a non answer...:).
>>Ed .....
>>
>
>I didnt waste my time, I got my point across.

No you didn't.
I think most of us still wonder why you are so arrogant about a
newcomer asking
questions.

You should be happy they are asking. That means there is a desire to
learn. There are many out
there who never ask and never learn any more than when they passed
their test.

There are many different levels of knowledge in ham radio. There isn't
anyone that knows it all.

73
Gary K4FMX

1856. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:12:34 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <661z8.13570$iJ.195@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144061

If you want to get a quality piece of gear that will serve well on whatever bands you need to use it on, consider a Bird 43 wattmeter with the necessary slug(s) for your frequencies of interest. I have several Diamond and Daiwa SWR meters, as well as several antenna analyzers, but I usually just use my Bird 4410 and tune for the least reflected RF power.

73 de W6DKN

P.S.

With the ham exams as easy as they are now, you should really give some serious thought to getting your ham ticket. You'll have a much more enjoyable time, and way less idiots to deal with. With access to several different bands and operating modes, daily worldwide contacts with 50-100 watts will be a normal activity.

"Ken Thompson" <kwthom@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:BD0z8.11846$iU4.1030669@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Greets!
>
> (Preface: As a 11-meter operator, I realize I tread into a newsgroup that
I
> may not be welcomed. As a legal op on 11-meters, I do not control any
> actions of other 11-meter operators; legal or otherwise. I posted this
> earlier in r.r.cb; rec'd a couple of responses. Just looking for a few
more
> before I open up the checkbook. I figure where better to ask a question
> about an instrument that's virtually required as part of an antenna than
an
> SWR meter on this group. IF this is the wrong group; my sincere
apologies;
> please set follow-up's to the appropriate newsgroup.)
>
> My trusty Radio Shack SWR meter took it's last reading about a week
> ago...remember that big, ugly three-metered inaccurate piece of crap from
> back in the 70's? Heh, guess I got my $$$ out of it after 20+ years.
>
> I'm ready to ditch it -- and I've been doing some on-line reading as of
> late. The Aries SWR460 is intriguing (looks like a person could possibly
> calibrate this fairly accurately; given an opportunity...) for it's
digital
> output and (potential) bullet-proof operation; however I see nothing
on-line
> for distributors.
>

> In addition, the Zetagi HP-202 twin-needle also looks like it could be a
> reliable instrument as well.
>
> I have recently read some (limited) information on Daiwa CN-101, MFJ
815B,
> and the Mirage MP1/2/3 line.
>
> A couple that have received some glowing remarks (in a few places...)
> include the Yaesu YS-60 and the Diamond SX-100.
>
> Q1: Any first-hand opinions that haven't been voiced on these?
> Q2: Is there any other units that I should be looking at?
>
> (Again, unit will be currently used for legal 11m activity...but don't
> necessarily want to limit myself to this -- after all, I could do some
> studying and get myself a ticket...)
>
> Thanks; reply to the newsgroup.
>
>
>

1857. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:12:55 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ucp7i0280bf8f9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144062

They made two models as I remember, the standard one had a coil about 4 foot long and a shorter "sports car" model. I used one in the AM days with a homebrew 2E26 rig and talked all over the place on 75 with it. I filed marks on the stinger to mark each of the bands and could switch from band to band in less than a minute. I point out the 75 meter activity because few worked as well.

73 Fred W4JLE

<jdprislupski@aol.com> wrote in message
news:abeocusct3duqaind4hf1un1tanudtoj4f@4ax.com...
> Has anyone heard of this antenna? It is supposed to be a HF Mobile
> Antenna. Any info is appreciated. Thanks. John WC3Z

1858. Re: Boom to Mast Shims?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:19:36 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <lc1z8.13602$iJ.5272@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 144063

I've made mast shims by using a piece of conduit and cutting a slit in it, then driving it over the mast. I use two pieces, with each covering the gap in the other, and it works well.

As for the maximum torque for the u-bolts, why not buy three new, good quality ones, and use one to test? Just put it in a vise, and use a torque wrench to tighten it until it gives... However, the mast plate will probably bend before the u-bolt snaps.

73 de W6DKN

"KA9S - Jeff" <ka9s@attbi.com> wrote in message news:EF0z8.156359$G72.87281@sccrnsc01...
> My beam is twisting around my mast (pipe to be technically correct) whenever
> there is a medium to strong windstorm. Originally, I was having trouble with
> the mast twisting in the rotor bracket. I fixed that by drilling a hole in
> the mast and pinning it to the rotor. Now the failure point has moved up to
> the boom-to-mast connection, and I think I know why.
>
> My beam is a large, heavy Mosley PRO-67B. The weight of the beam is balanced
> on either side of the boom. The center of gravity is where the mast mounts
> to the beam. Unfortunately, the wind loading caused by the reflector end of
> the beam is greater than the wind loading caused by the director end. The
> center of pressure is not where the mast mounts to the beam. This causes
> torsion whenever the beam is not pointing up wind or down wind. (I prefer to
> point the beam broad side to the wind because the 40m elements are so long
> and the total wind loading is less in this configuration). Hence, it
> generates a twisting force on the mast.
>
> It has two U-bolts (2 in. ID. 5/16 shaft) with matching aluminum saddles (2
> in. ID.) that holds the boom-to-mast plate to the mast. My mast is a 1-ï¿½ in.
> schedule 80 (not schedule 40) galvanized water pipe. It has a 1.92 in. OD.
> The tower is rohn 25 with a flat top plate and a thrust bearing. The mast

> goes down 10 feet to the rotor. The beam is mounted about 18 inches above
> the thrust bearing.
>
> Because the U-bolts and saddles are 2 in. ID. and my mast is 1.92 in. OD,
> contact is only being made at one point on each U-bolt and one point on
each
> saddle. This is not offering enough surface area to hold back the
tremendous
> twisting moment the beam develops.
>
> I am thinking that I need to place shims between the saddles and the
mast.
> If you work out the differences in diameters between the saddles and the
> mast, a shim with a 1mm thickness would work nicely. I don't think I need
> shims where the U-bolts contact the mast, as the U-bolts tend to flex
enough
> under tension to conform to the masts diameter, and any soft metal (such
a
> aluminum) would likely flow and deform to a thinner thickness under such
> crushing force. The saddles distribute this force over a much greater
> surface area and should provide the majority of the friction between the
> beam and the mast.
>
> What should I use for these shims and where can I get them locally,
quickly?
> I don't want them to corrode. I want them to grip both the mast and the
> saddles. I am assuming that if I use aluminum, it may pressure bond to
the
> aluminum saddles and grip the mast no worse that properly fitting
aluminum
> saddles would have. Does anyone have any ideas for me?
>
> I'd also like to know how much torque (foot-pounds) I can place on the
5/16
> stainless steal U-bolts without snapping them?
>
> Thanks for reading this long-winded post.
>
> 73's - Jeff - KA9S
>
>
>

1859. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:29:33 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <4m1z8.3235$1k5.408081@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 144066

"Richard Clark"
> Seems the critical element of this thread is left undisclosed.
> It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
> in comparing one to the other.
> Specific Heat is the work required to raise a given weight of
> substance one degree celsius.
> For an opener Water stands at an impressive c = 4.183
> compare to machine oil at c = 1.68
> or glycerine at c = 2.43

If this is really an issue for a 'Cantenna' in Amateur use, then use cooking
oil so that you can make french fries. :-)

1860. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:30:44 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aai7o3$m03$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144067

Bring the two wires of the feeder close together for a few inches - enough
to bring them through a small hole. 1/2", 5/8" or 3/4" diameter.

Maintain the insulation thickness and working voltage between the wires. If
necessary line the hole with a plastic tube.

At HF, bringing the wires close together for a very short length has the
same effect as a very small unnoticeable capacitance between the wires. It
is corrected by an imperceptible change in the tuner settings.

Do NOT drill two holes, one for each wire, in the window frame or wall. Not
even in the window glass if only one hole is needed.

Reg. G4FGQ

==========
joel <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:yp0z8.12390$tL3.115765309@twister2.starband.net...
> I'm looking for suggestions for a long antenna, fed with ladder line. I'm
> thinking it would be best to feed the ladder line directly to the tuner,
but
> because of the physical restrictions of any direct contact, just how do
you
> feed the line into the shack and still keep it 3 inches away from
> anything?.. Ideally I would use a balun, outside and then run good coax
to
> the tuner. But the load impedance will be all over the place to the balun,
> depending on the band/length
> Also, how do you provide any lightning protection to ladder line. I'm
used
> to burring coax, but that's out for ladder line.
>
> Joel
> AG4QC
>
>

1861. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:32:06 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CCCA296.ABCC3D9B@netscape.net>
Source record: 144065
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Rik van Riel wrote:

> > From my understanding of how this is donee, the comments about phase
> > cancellation are correct. However, you should normally locate your noise
> > antenna(s) as close to the noise sources as possible. In this way, because
> > of the proximity to the noise source they are picking up much more of the
> > noise and less of the wanted signal (If they are placed within a building
> > for example)
>
> I could imagine placing the noise antenna right in-between the PC and
> the TV, while the main antenna would be between two trees outside of the
> house.
>
> I'm pretty sure the noise antenna will have a very different S/N ratio
> than the main antenna ;)

Although TV sets and computers are often a source of noise garbage
nowadays, I don't think that this gadget is quite intended as a cure for
that. It probably would work to some degree, but the noise from a
crappy monitor, or other computer cnx might be more easily addressed in
other ways.
Folks with decent outdoor antenna configurations don't seem to suffer as
much from computer noise as the guy with a new plastic portable radio
inches from his computer.
The efficacy behind the MFJ type of product is solid but it ain't a
miracle box.
-Bill

1862. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:39:20 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428213920.00950.00008779@mb-cu.aol.com>
Source record: 144068

>I just bought a radio and an antenna, what do I need to hook the two
>together

A Rope

1863. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:41:14 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428214114.00950.00008781@mb-cu.aol.com>
Source record: 143969

>I think most of us still wonder why you are so arrogant about a
>newcomer asking
>questions.

What ever, if your happy with no Basic Knowledge thats fine with me

1864. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:42:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <hv6pcuc9us22vdugv852evtis397j6tqpc@4ax.com>
Source record: 143970
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 04:17:45 GMT, "numeric" <numeric@worldnet.att.net>
wrote:

>I have been looking for a broad band noise generator but so far I have been
>un-successful. The HP noise diodes are very expensive GG's and I have
>doubted that the NE555 timer chip could produce a predictable noise spectrum
>output level. Your claim of a flat 0dbm output is a welcome surprise.
>Question; is it possible to provide a predictable output level or at-least
>calibrate the noise level output without an expensive spectrum analyzer or
>other expensive equipment ?
>I would be interested in your noise generator planes.
>Thanks in advance for your comments.
>
>
>"Pete Gianakopoulos" <n.gianakopoulos@worldnet.att.net> wrote in message
>news:ZxIk8.12622$tP2.1084008@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
>> This might be a little off topic, but I have taken the broadband noise
>> circuit from one of the other ARRL handbooks, and added enough gain after
>> the diode. The result is a noise generator that will put out 0dBm from
>> 10KHz to 1.3GHz, with a flat output across this range. I would be glad to
>> share the circuit, along with board layouts to interested parties. What I
>> use this circuit for is characterizing RF filters, along with a spectrum
>> analyzer.
>>
>> Pete Gianakopoulos KE9OA

Hi OM,

0 dBm at any frequency over the range you specify is extremely
unlikely; that or the "rest of the story" has yet to be told.

Noise is generally specified in terms of 1 Hz bandwidths or in terms
of SQRT(Hz). When you look at the extremes of the frequency range and
the power level, 1 mW, it is highly unlikely without a noise source
pumping power well into the Watts range. 1W spread across 1 GHz at
1mW level would only work for bandwidths of 1 MHz - highly improbable
once you get to any IF but for the most uncommon of gear. If we were
to compute on the basis of 10 KHz IF bandwidth (being generous), the
source would have to supply 100W of noise. There are not many stable
1 GHz bandwidth amplifiers available with 1W into 50 Ohm outputs that
are also within the pocketbook of an amateur (but I would love to
discover a source of them - perhaps for cable TV distribution amps).

More likely is something several 10's of dB below 1 mW.

Jason,

Make it simple and build the source as designed; then calibrate it
against a receiver compared band by band with a source of known power.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1865. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:48:57 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CCCA689.186454CD@netscape.net>
Source record: 143971

"J. Harvey" wrote:
>
>
> If this is really an issue for a 'Cantenna' in Amateur use, then use cooking
> oil so that you can make french fries. :-)

Toss in some flour and keep some good peppers in the can and you'll find
a nice Cajun 'roux' at the bottom.
Sometimes enjoying a good Cajun recipe on the stove might be better than
keying down for 5 minutes.
(haw!!!)
-ex

1866. Re: Tower installation help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:53:30 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <uI1z8.156693$G72.87219@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 143972

I well remember the steps below for a 50 foot Rohn 25 tower (one person operation) during a hot July week. Took me about 3 days (avoiding mid day sun and heat) to dig hole, build forms, set the rebar, place sand/gravel at base of hole for drainage and "level" a 3 foot Rohn 25 section in that hole.

The truck could only get to 150 feet from the base -- so about 12 wheel barrel loads later.

Tower went up in a half day - preparation was over a week - with setting time for concrete.

gb

"W6DKN" <w6dkn@qsl.net> wrote in message
news:AY0z8.13516$iJ.11245@nwrddc02.gnilink.net...
> "Daniel Calzaretta" <calzaretta@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
> news:3CCC39CB.1020905@gohighspeed.com...

Digging the hole and setting the concrete for the base are the hardest part. Both of my towers use a 4x4x7 foot concrete and rebar foundation. The bases were homebuilt from custom made 1.5" x 6 foot steel j-bolts and welded 1/2" thick steel "U" channel. Easy to make, and cheaper and stronger than the factory bases.

Without being able to get a backhoe in your yard, you may have to hire a few day laborers to dig the hole. And then you need to decide what to do with the several cubic yards of dirt once the hole is dug. As for the concrete, most suppliers can pump it to where you want it, but it is quite a bit more costly than just backing the truck up up to the hole and pouring it.

Once you get the hole dug, you will need to make a wooden frame to both hold the base square and retain the concrete and form it above ground. Be sure the frame secures the base very well before you pour the concrete, or else the weight of the conrete will shift/tilt the base off center/level. Once you start pouring, it is very difficult to correct the geometry of the base if it shifts...

> >
> > Thanks in advance,
> >
> > Dan
> >
>
> 73 de W6DKN
>
>

1867. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:54:12 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <ud9pcu4c05rbc41qriaoq6tramj7rpsoms@4ax.com>
Source record: 143973

On 27 Apr 2002 22:48:41 GMT, wa8ulx@aol.com (WA8ULX) wrote:

>>Do you have a license?
>>
>>Your query is awfully elementary.
>>
>>Bob
>
>Im sure he does, no knowledge required anymore to be Ham. Just memorize some
>Q&As and your over, doesnt matter if you know the Info.

Hi OM,

and why would it matter?

and better yet, how can we tell?

I presume you passed the test, how can I distinguish if you simply
memorized the question pool and answers, or hold a doctorate in EE?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1868. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 01:56:01 UTC
From: "Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net>
Message-ID: <3ccca810@news.netacc.net>
Source record: 143974

I always used plain drug store mineral oil for my dummy loads. As KB7QHC pointed out, the specific heat is the primary concern with the goal being to get the heat off the resistors and into the oil so as not to let the resistors overheat and thus change impedance (or worse). Thermal conductivity is the second factor with the oil being able to absorb heat and then release it to the surface of the can. Mineral oil has a specific heat of about .25 Cal/Gram/Centegrade at 75 Centegrade and decreases to .06 Cal/Gram/Centegrade at 150 Centegrade. My Collins 30S1 could overheat it I suspose, but their is rarely a need to put full output power to a dummy load. If you are really out to heat up the shack, you can use "Purple Synthetic" which shows a 30% better performance (http://www.royalpurple.com/pdfs/SynTran/SynTranps.pdf) A pressure relief port is a must to deal with expansion. A 5 gallon can instead of a one gallon paintcan has been used but is probably overkill. One advantage of the 5 gal can is that it is roomie enough for more resistors (of smaller values) which results in more surface area exposed to the oil and thus better heat transfer and cooler running.

Steve

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:ca5pcuoh97c34otg67rrmjbo067urvphe1@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 23 Apr 2002 01:41:25 GMT, "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:
>
> >I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> >question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil,
but
> >what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
> >
> >Joe (AG4QC)
> >
>
> Hi Joe,
>
> Seems the critical element of this thread is left undisclosed.
>
> It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
> in comparing one to the other.
>
> Specific Heat is the work required to raise a given weight of
> substance one degree celsius.
>
> For an opener Water stands at an impressive c = 4.183
> compare to machine oil at c = 1.68
> or glycerine at c = 2.43

>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>

1869. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 02:05:43 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CCCAA77.3C700A61@eznec.com>
Source record: 143975

What's a voltage loop? For that matter, what's a current loop?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

CAM wrote:
>
> Small loops contain current loops but no voltage loops. That's why
> they are called "magnetic". Fullwave loops contain both current
> loops and voltage loops and therefore are equally magnetic/electric.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

1870. Larsen FB1-136 Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 02:08:00 UTC
From: Mike <mcotts@ameritech.net>
Message-ID: <4W1z8.926$t%5.294764@newssvr28.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143984

I am looking to set this antenna up on 144.390.
Does anyone have any info on this antenna?
I can not get Larsen to help me in anyway.

Thanks, Mike

1871. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 02:12:12 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <ipapcuc1nv7mt9mjos0v98ikru2781n30r@4ax.com>
Source record: 143976

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 00:40:01 GMT, "Ken Thompson" <kwthom@earthlink.net>
wrote:

>My trusty Radio Shack SWR meter took it's last reading about a week
>ago...

I know you didn't ask about repairing your old one, but if it's
completely dead, quite often the cause is one or more blown diodes.
Replace them with 1N34 or equivalent (germanium type, not silicon) and
you might be able to save it.

Of course if you just want a new one, I can understand that too. :-)

Too bad more CB'ers aren't like you. Join us anytime.

73, Bill W7TI

1872. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 02:19:38 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CCCADBA.7F86F16@eznec.com>
Source record: 143977

I've been keeping an evening sked with a friend in the Bay area -- about 500 air miles from here -- for about 20 years now. We both use fairly low dipoles -- mine is a 40 meter dipole at about 45 feet with an 80 meter inverted vee connected to the same feedpoint and hung under it. My friend's antennas are, last I saw, somewhat lower. We find 40 meters to be better most of the time, but have often dropped back to 80 during the winter. Using one of these two bands or the other but without changing the sked time, we can almost always have a pretty solid SSB QSO with 100 watts. Without the ability to swap bands, though, there would have been a lot of times we wouldn't have been able to communicate. You'll have a lot more solid results if you have the ability to change bands and/or time of day.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> I'm in pretty much the same situation. I'm at about 40 ft. I guess how
> well the 40 ft dipole will do is going to depend on the distance.
> Expect to be louder than snot close in. Say 150-200-300 miles. Being
> the 40 ft dipole is a bit low in wavelength for optimum results at
> longer distances, you will see a bit of a reduction as you move
> farther out to 500-700-1000 miles. But you should still have quite a
> workable signal even with only 100w. The hang is summer static and
> being on in the sunset hours. At that time , the signals are better
> close in, and are degraded a bit farther off as the ionosphere is in
> the process of changing to the night cdx. "The daytime E layer and F1
> layers start to disappear". So the band is unstable. This is the worst
> time of the day to be in a mobile or to be using a vertical. So being
> on a dipole with it's high angle T/O is good at this time. Even
> 700-800 miles is a pretty good distance on 80m at that time of day.
> Thats the same as from Houston to Kansas City. Normally, I'd be better
> off talking to them later at night on 80m. At sunset, 40m may well be
> better for that distance for a short while. But getting back to 80m,
> the bottom line is:
> You need an amp if you want to be consistant day in and day out at
> that distance and time of day. Your 40 ft dipole is fine and about as
> good as you are going to get unless you can get it higher. If it
> doesn't cut it, it's power time. About 500w should do the trick.
> Myself, lately I've been using a turnstile on 80m. It's just crossed
> dipoles. I slightly prefer it over a normal dipole. But a normal
> dipole is just fine. I would use coax feed and no tuner. It does make
> a small difference adding tuner loss. I can do without it. I see an
> amp in your future if you don't already have one. You will need it in
> the summertime. You can squeak by without it in the winter. MK

1873. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 02:23:05 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCCAE89.FAC115E1@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143978

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> > Did you make a perfect score on your exams?
>
> Yes all of them

If all hams were required to make a perfect score on all exams,
would that satisfy you, even if you didn't have anyone to talk to?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1874. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 02:32:52 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FEC6F68D3F5Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143979

Well, the thing is, Roy, I'm trying to regularly work the Oregon Net (OEN) and they are fixed on 3980 at 0200UTC. My wife just put the horse up to graze off the grass where I'm planning on putting up the new antenna so now I'll have to wait a week or two before I can put something up!

Ed WB6SAT

1875. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 02:35:53 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCCB189.53BF27B1@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143981

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> On 27 Apr 2002 22:48:41 GMT, wa8ulx@aol.com (WA8ULX) wrote:
> >Im sure he does, no knowledge required anymore to be Ham. Just memorize some
> >Q&As and your over, doesnt matter if you know the Info.
>
> I presume you passed the test, how can I distinguish if you simply
> memorized the question pool and answers, or hold a doctorate in EE?

Methinks Bruce should have taken one less engineering course and one
more English course. Seems to me, making five English mistakes in a
two sentence posting is worse than not knowing how to make a dipole.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1876. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 02:38:15 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CCCB217.2866B0F0@eznec.com>
Source record: 143980

The fact is that SWR is seldom very important at all. Unless you've got a long run of lossy coax going to your antenna, an SWR of up to 3:1 or so shouldn't hurt anything -- except that some rigs won't produce full power into loads with too high an SWR. (Just about all will handle 2 or 2.5:1 without a problem, as far as I know.) So to begin with, it's not important for an SWR meter to be spot-on accurate. All you really need to know is whether the SWR is low enough to allow your rig to put out full power.

If you spend a lot of money for an SWR meter, chances are you'll get a bunch of bells and whistles (digital readout, dual meters, etc.) without an iota better accuracy. (A notable exception is something like a Bird Wattmeter, which isn't particularly accurate, but is better than the typical hobbyist meter.) You can use a fancy SWR meter to impress your buddies, but they'll have to be there in your shack to be impressed, 'cause they won't be able to hear any difference in your signal.

It's easy to check an SWR meter for accuracy at 1:1, the most important point. And chances are that if it's good at 1:1, it'll be plenty accurate enough at 2 or 3:1. All you have to do is measure the SWR of a decent quality 50 ohm dummy load. For legal CB power levels, this is small and inexpensive. The SWR meter should read very close to 1:1 when the dummy load is connected directly to the meter in place of the antanna. Given a choice, I'd buy the dummy load (if you don't already have one) and cheap SWR meter instead of the same or more money on a fancy meter.

So in short, get a cheap SWR meter and a dummy load. If the SWR meter reads more than, say, 1.3:1 or so with the dummy load connected, send it back. If it does read less than that, it's fine, and more than adequate for the job.

Let me second W6DKN's recommendation that you look into getting a ham license.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Ken Thompson wrote:
>
> Greets!
>
> (Preface: As a 11-meter operator, I realize I tread into a newsgroup that I
> may not be welcomed. As a legal op on 11-meters, I do not control any
> actions of other 11-meter operators; legal or otherwise. I posted this
> earlier in r.r.cb; rec'd a couple of responses. Just looking for a few more
> before I open up the checkbook. I figure where better to ask a question

> about an instrument that's virtually required as part of an antenna than an
> SWR meter on this group. IF this is the wrong group; my sincere apologies;
> please set follow-up's to the appropriate newsgroup.)
>
> My trusty Radio Shack SWR meter took it's last reading about a week
> ago...remember that big, ugly three-metered inaccurate piece of crap from
> back in the 70's? Heh, guess I got my $$$ out of it after 20+ years.
>
> I'm ready to ditch it -- and I've been doing some on-line reading as of
> late. The Aries SWR460 is intriguing (looks like a person could possibly
> calibrate this fairly accurately; given an opportunity...) for it's digital
> output and (potential) bullet-proof operation; however I see nothing on-line
> for distributors.
>
> In addition, the Zetagi HP-202 twin-needle also looks like it could be a
> reliable instrument as well.
>
> I have recently read some (limited) information on Daiwa CN-101, MFJ 815B,
> and the Mirage MP1/2/3 line.
>
> A couple that have received some glowing remarks (in a few places...)
> include the Yaesu YS-60 and the Diamond SX-100.
>
> Q1: Any first-hand opinions that haven't been voiced on these?
> Q2: Is there any other units that I should be looking at?
>
> (Again, unit will be currently used for legal 11m activity...but don't
> necessarily want to limit myself to this -- after all, I could do some
> studying and get myself a ticket...)
>
> Thanks; reply to the newsgroup.

1877. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 02:46:40 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCCB410.7F7E4C2D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143982

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> What's a voltage loop? For that matter, what's a current loop?

From "The ARRL Antenna Book", 16th Edition, page 26-2. "Usual practice is to connect the transmission line to the antenna at a point where either a current or voltage loop (maximum) occurs. If the feed point is at a current loop the antenna is said to be current fed; if at a voltage loop the antenna is voltage fed."

Voltage loop = Voltage maximum, Current loop = Current maximum

Voltage node = Voltage minimum, Current node = Current minimum

> CAM wrote:
> > Small loops contain current loops but no voltage loops. That's why
> > they are called "magnetic". Fullwave loops contain both current
> > loops and voltage loops and therefore are equally magnetic/electric.

--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1878. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 03:07:44 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CCCB900.BF4D9DF9@netscape.net>
Source record: 143983

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> The fact is that SWR is seldom very important at all. Unless you've got
> a long run of lossy coax going to your antenna, an SWR of up to 3:1 or
> so shouldn't hurt anything -- except that some rigs won't produce full
> power into loads with too high an SWR. (Just about all will handle 2 or
> 2.5:1 without a problem, as far as I know.) So to begin with, it's not
> important for an SWR meter to be spot-on accurate. All you really need
> to know is whether the SWR is low enough to allow your rig to put out
> full power.
>
> If you spend a lot of money for an SWR meter, chances are you'll get a
> bunch of bells and whistles (digital readout, dual meters, etc.) without
> an iota better accuracy. (A notable exception is something like a Bird
> Wattmeter, which isn't particularly accurate, but is better than the
> typical hobbyist meter.) You can use a fancy SWR meter to impress your
> buddies, but they'll have to be there in your shack to be impressed,
> 'cause they won't be able to hear any difference in your signal.
> So in short, get a cheap SWR meter and a dummy load. If the SWR meter
> reads more than, say, 1.3:1 or so with the dummy load connected, send it
> back. If it does read less than that, it's fine, and more than adequate
> for the job.
>
> Let me second W6DKN's recommendation that you look into getting a ham
> license.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

All that having been said and agreed with, I really feel most comfy with
a dual needle meter. Its a visual 'thang' when you are diddling a
tuner.
If my head was buried in a legal pad of specs I'd never find time to
make any QSOs. Even the worst of the worst will give an indication of
matching close enough to where the receiving end can't tell the
difference.
I'd say go with what you are comfy with. If you like, and trust, and
don't have outrageous RF feedback, a digital gizmo might be fine. I
lean towards analog in a case like this. I'm using a Daiwa CN-520 in
spite of the meters incorporated in the rig, console and tuner.
-WX4A

1879. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 03:12:56 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428231256.04407.00009838@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 143985

>I presume you passed the test, how can I distinguish if you simply
>memorized the question pool and answers

They didnt have Exact Q&As when I took the Tests. But it really wouldnt have made any difference in my case, I knew the material.

1880. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 03:24:18 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CCCBCE2.37C35345@netscape.net>
Source record: 143986

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
> in comparing one to the other.
>
> Specific Heat is the work required to raise a given weight of
> substance one degree celsius.
>
> For an opener Water stands at an impressive c = 4.183
> compare to machine oil at c = 1.68
> or glycerine at c = 2.43
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Where does Texaco 'No-Lead' fall in those numbers?
-ex

1881. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 03:27:44 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <98fpcu8res4hebu3a3dtd0hrv83g6lmsms@4ax.com>
Source record: 143987

On 29 Apr 2002 03:12:56 GMT, wa8ulx@aol.com (WA8ULX) wrote:

>>I presume you passed the test, how can I distinguish if you simply
>>memorized the question pool and answers
>
>They didnt have Exact Q&As when I took the Tests. But it really wouldnt have
>made any difference in my case, I knew the material.

Hi OM,

How can I distinguish you from one who didn't?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1882. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 03:32:55 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <klfpcu422ebtu6oae5sgqu4tg2ht8np628@4ax.com>
Source record: 143988

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 23:24:18 -0400, ".Bill :-)"
<TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>>
>> It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
>> in comparing one to the other.
>>
>> Specific Heat is the work required to raise a given weight of
>> substance one degree celsius.
>>
>> For an opener Water stands at an impressive c = 4.183
>> compare to machine oil at c = 1.68
>> or glycerine at c = 2.43
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>Where does Texaco 'No-Lead' fall in those numbers?
>-ex

Hi Bill,

c = 1.80

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1883. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 03:33:37 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428233337.04407.00009841@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 143989

>If all hams were required to make a perfect score on all exams,
>would that satisfy you, even if you didn't have anyone to talk to?
>--
>cheers, CAM

No that would not satisfy me. My point is simple.The Written TESTs serve no purpose, they do not test for real knowledge. The Writtens dont even prove that a person even understands the Basic principles. So my question is easy, why even have them, they serve no purpose. As some of stated here, it doesnt matter if you know the material, you will learn it after you get the License. So if not knowing the material at time of testing is OK, then the Test is nothing more than a fell good Hazing Ritual.

1884. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 03:41:36 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CCCC0F0.39CCD7C7@netscape.net>
Source record: 143990

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >I presume you passed the test, how can I distinguish if you simply
> >memorized the question pool and answers
>
> They didnt have Exact Q&As when I took the Tests. But it really wouldnt have
> made any difference in my case, I knew the material.

I think thats the point. Its pretty irrevelent whether you figure out
how to make a dipole before or after licencing but that begs the
argument about why even go thru the motion of licencing if the basics
aren't tested?
Methinks (with all charity to the poster) that he was looking for a neat
nuts-n-bolts scheme to make a handy dipole for Two Meters as opposed to
wondering and not having a clue as to what the ideal length might be.
His re-appearance in this bed of flames to further explain his motive
might dispell the sentiment that ham radio has simply gone to hell.
In the meantime, maybe we should all just shutup and wait for better
details from the actual poster.
-ex

1885. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 03:49:11 UTC
From: wa8ulx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020428234911.04411.00009637@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 143991

>I think thats the point. Its pretty irrevelent whether you figure out
>how to make a dipole before or after licencing but that begs the
>argument about why even go thru the motion of licencing if the basics
>aren't tested?

Exactly, the way testing is done now is a waste of goverment money. The FCC should either do away with testing, or come out with some real Testing.

1886. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 04:12:51 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCCC83B.BDCF7F33@icok.net>
Source record: 143992

Joel,
I've found that for me, the easiest way of bringing ladder line into the house was to fit a board in one of the windows of the 'shack'. Close the sash onto the board and it stays put. I think the one I have is a 1" x 8" x (however wide the window is). I drilled two holes in the board the correct width, and 'hot-glued' a couple of wires through the board (sorry Reg). Then, just connect to those wires in/out side of the house. It's worked well/satisfactorily for a little over ten years. You might want to 'pad' the board edges for a weather seal...
'Doc

1887. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 05:00:07 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rr4z8.157757$G72.88011@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 143993

Design of a dipole is on the Tech. exam.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CCC7707.DA60A13@IEEE.org...
> > exams to 100%? Do you want to penalize test takers for guessing?
>
> Why does a Tech need to know about dipoles before he becomes a ham? I
> learned virtually everything I know about ham radio *after* I became
> a ham.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1888. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 06:02:33 UTC
From: Paul Keinanen <keinanen@sci.fi>
Message-ID: <6clpcu4jct2vvn5fp641iqn6rcj9monbn4@4ax.com>
Source record: 143994
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 12:03:34 -0700, "Jim Pennell"
<NoSpam@killspam.com> wrote:

> I have made broadband noise generators by starting with a 50 ohm resistor
>to ground and then cascading amplifiers to get enough gain to show the
>broadband noise.

<clip>

> As for the power output of the noise generator, the TOTAL power output
>is the sum of all the noise. This integrated total power adds up fast.

> So, to keep linearity and avoid clipping the noise peaks, the power in
>any given narrow band will be relatively low.... The total power output
>of my noise generator is -3 dBm after the output stages 3 dB attenuator.
>I use this attenuator to maintain a 50 ohm non-reactive output for the
>noise generator.

> I use a MAR-4 output stage so it's about 12 dB below the 1 dB compression
>point of the amplifier. That allows for fairly high noise peaks while
>keeping the noise linear.

> You can easily built a similar system, I use MAR-4 stages and cascade
>enough of them to get a total gain aroun 100 dB. I add 3 dB attenuators
>here and there in my amplifier chains to keep the system 50 ohms and more
>or less non-reactive.

That is quite a lot of gain.

An ideal resistor at room temperature would produce -174 dBm/Hz noise
density and amplified by a noiseless 100 dB amplifier chain would set
the output noise density to -74 dBm/Hz. If the noise bandwidth is 25
MHz, the total noise power would be 0 dBm. The MAR-4 has a quite flat
gain well above 1 GHz, so the total power would be at least +16 dBm,
well above the 1 dB compression point of the last MAR-4. To get 100 dB
of raw gain from a string of MAR-4s (gain 8 dB), 12 devices are
needed.

When using the mediocre noise figures and low gain of the MAR-4, the
equivalent noise power density at the first amplifier input would be
something around -169 .. -165 dBm/Hz and with 100 dB gain and 1 GHz
bandwidth, the last amplifier output would be about +25 dBm. Thus, in
order to maintain the 12-14 dB headroom at 0 dBm, the total gain must
be attenuated by 25 dB. With 12 stages, that would be about 2 dB
attenuation for each interstage coupling. With a net gain of 6
dB/stage, in order to calculate the equivalent input noise power, at

least the first few stages must be included in the noise figure calculations.

It might be a better idea to use some higher gain lower noise figure device as the first stage, thus the noise from the input resistor would be more dominating and thus, the temperature and supply current dependency of the first amplifier would have a smaller effect on the effective noise figure.

If the noise is needed only for the amateur bands, it might be practical to insert some selectivity before the last (few) amplifier stages, thus limiting the noise bandwidth and the total noise power output.

Paul OH3LWR

1889. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 06:37:22 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204282237.de0e95a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143995

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CCC3B9F.246DE6D6@IEEE.org>...
> Mark Keith wrote:
> > I always try to get the ends as high as I can. MK
>
> So that's why you like verticals. :-)

I don't really like a vertical on 75m much. Doesn't match the
distances I work, which is usually fairly close. I hardly ever work dx
on 80m for some reason.
MK

1890. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 07:02:25 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204282302.2e29f11e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143996

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message We find 40 meters to
> be better most of the time, but have often dropped back to 80 during the
> winter

40 can be real good in the evening. The bunch I talk to is usually on
40 in the day and 80 at night. They tend to flock to 75m about 5 pm or
so as they presume 40m will be too long much after that. But I find
many times 40m is at it's best in the early evening with real strong
signals. Many times better than in the middle of the day. I usually
will notice right before 40 starts to fold the signals will get really
strong. Like 30-40 over 9. When that starts to happen I know it will
be gone before too long. "short skip". In the summer I've seen 40
good for short haul as late as 10 pm. Maybe later in some cases. In
the winter the MUF seems to drop a good bit quicker. You never know
though..I was listening to 15m at 3 am the other morning and the band
was quite open to a few places. I heard Europe, Africa, and Australia
all at the same appx time. MK

1891. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 07:59:24 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0204282359.2e587882@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143997

>
> I work in cable TV and this 'lying' happens often after a problem is
> resolved. A customer will call and complain and swear they are looking
> at the set at that moment and there is still a problem. Ya send a truck
> or call 'em back 15 minutes later and it has 'cleared up' all by itself.
> I guess its Human Nature.
>
> -Bill

I guy in my radio club was told by an old neighbor:

How can you deny it is you that make interferences when I have
actually "seen" you on my TV?

Toni

1892. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 08:42:18 UTC
From: "Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH" <kd5nrh-r.r.a.a@kd5nrh.net>
Message-ID: <D1F37A338365AE03.D5FE864EFF292EC1.9B488AD0DCB4EBFA@lp.airnews.net>
Source record: 143998

On 25 Apr 2002 20:24:53 -0700, graywolf15222@yahoo.com (graywolf)
wrote:

>I strongly recommend that you do not take the pro active approach. You
>are asking for a pack of trouble. Just clean up your own QTH and only
>offer lip service to your neighbors.

What neighbors? The proactive approach is getting rid of all the
neighbors before they can complain. :)

Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH
kd5nrh@kd5nrh.net
http://www.kd5nrh.net

1893. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 10:32:28 UTC
From: "Copper.net" <davidw@copper.net>
Message-ID: <yj9z8.98$jv4.32096@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 143999
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

IME, garden-variety Zener diodes, from 5-8 V, 1W or less, make FB pink-ng's.

Following the diode with a microwave-chip or 2-3-high-hfe-transistor
RC-coupled amp will yield enough pink-noise to give the neighbors problems.
If you're 'lucky', one or more stages in your amp will be over-driven wrt
base-emitter voltage swing, perhaps shortening its life, but giving even
more noise ;o)

73, W, N3HE

1894. Re: Experience magn.loop compared to dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 10:34:46 UTC
From: "I.R.Baboon" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CCD21C6.F22E18FA@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 144000

A short reply.

1) You always lose something when You makes antennas small.
What You lose here is efficiency. The actual resistance of
the loop (milliohm-ish !!) is great compared to radiation
resistance. That is: You will suffer from heat losses in
the loop, decerasing the efficiency compared to the dipole
(this is the explanation why loops often are made of thick
copper plumbing, this makes the resistance low!). I think
You shall be happy if You obtain 50% efficiency (-3dBd). And,
the same thing at RX.

2) Do not tune the antenna manually with higher power than
approx. 10 W (if You have a little motor attached to the
outdoor loop, you might tune at higher power..) There are a
lot of "fuzz" among the ordinary citizens /"John Doe" about
dangerous fields near cellular base-stations, from cellular
phones, magnetic fields in Volvo cars etc. etc. And You have
the field when You transmit 100W eirp on a full-size dipole
on 20m. These fields are NOTHING, they can not be considered
harmful to health. But the field-strength near a magnetic
loop antenna transmitting, say 100W is WOW, I mean MEGA-
GIGANTIC, and should NOT be played with!! (make sure Your
antenna is several yards/meters away from any person).

3) Loop antennas ARE *VERY* good if you have limited space,
compared to the alternatives.

4) The magnetic loop is directive. However, in contrary to
the dipole (direcivity at right angle to wire) a magnetic
loop is directive in direction in the plane of the loop.

"I.R.Baboon"

H de Grood wrote:
>
> Hello OM,
>
> Due to shortness of space I intend to buy a magnetic-loopantenna or
> construct one myself for 10 - 40 meter.
>
> I am very curious about what I can expect with this.
>
> It is of course know that this antenna is very narrow-banded.
>
> What I am esspecially curious about the difference between this

> magnetic-loopantenna and a dipole-antenna.
>
> For example on 20 meters; I work with 100 watt output.
>
> Is there anybody who has done these test with the corresponding s-reports?
>
> Is there any noticcable difference at the side of the counter station if
> working with a dipole or working with the magnetic loop?
>
> All info is welcome.
>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> Harry PA3CWQ.

1895. Re: What kind of open wire for a 80/40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 10:56:48 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3ccd23f4_1@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 144001

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CCDA0D7.CF95FF27@capnet.com...
> Keep hearing everyone telling me to use open wire or twin lead
> to feed my 100 foot long 80/400 dipole.
>
> I didn't know I could do this because I thought its input Z was
> 75 ohms and open wire was 300 or 600 ohms.
>
> Do I just connect it to the random wire input of the tuner?
>
> Do I use 300 or 600 ohm cable?
>
> How do I bond it to the dipole?
>

The impedence of the antenna is not as important when using balanced feed lines as they can carry a very high miss match (VSWR) with little loss.

You should connect it to the balanced output on your tuner (if you tuner has no balanced output you could use an external 1:1 Choke or current balun for the purpose.
I'd perfer a link coupled tuner such as the old Johnson Match box or a Zmatch tuner but the Balun type will work.

73 dave kc1di

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.351 / Virus Database: 197 - Release Date: 4/19/02

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1896. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 12:05:51 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CCD35D8.3D0EFB94@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 144002

Anybody know what the Specific Heat of DOT-3 Brake Fluid is? Just
wondering.

'73 KI4Z

Richard Clark wrote:

> On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 23:24:18 -0400, ".Bill :-)"
> <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:
>
> >Richard Clark wrote:
> >>
> >> It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
> >> in comparing one to the other.
> >>
> >> Specific Heat is the work required to raise a given weight of
> >> substance one degree celsius.
> >>
> >> For an opener Water stands at an impressive c = 4.183
> >> compare to machine oil at c = 1.68
> >> or glycerine at c = 2.43
> >>
> >> 73's
> >> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
> >
> >Where does Texaco 'No-Lead' fall in those numbers?
> >-ex
>
> Hi Bill,
>
> c = 1.80
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1897. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 12:16:05 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ucqec6bgb7111b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 144003

My windows are wood frames. It was easy. I just opened the window, stuck some foam rubber on the sill, ran in the ladder line and closed the window. The foam provides a bug and weather seal.

My "best" configuration turned out to be 3 feet of coax to a Centaur 1:1 balun to ladder line. I feed a 102 foot long center/top fed inverted L. With my Amertiron ATR-30, it tunes 160-10. On 40 and below, the antenna is short and the impedance is low. Using the 4:1 voltage balun in the tuner just made the situation worse. The 1:1 current balun does much better.

Also, forget Radioworks unless you run 100 watts. Their 1.5 KW balun over-heated with 500 watts on 40 meters and below. The Centaur is a monster and takes it all the way to 1KW on 160.
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1# 470 K2# 2460

"joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:yp0z8.12390$tL3.115765309@twister2.starband.net...
> I'm looking for suggestions for a long antenna, fed with ladder line. I'm
> thinking it would be best to feed the ladder line directly to the tuner,
but
> because of the physical restrictions of any direct contact, just how do
you
> feed the line into the shack and still keep it 3 inches away from
> anything?.. Ideally I would use a balun, outside and then run good coax
to
> the tuner. But the load impedance will be all over the place to the balun,
> depending on the band/length
> Also, how do you provide any lightning protection to ladder line. I'm
used
> to burring coax, but that's out for ladder line.
>
> Joel
> AG4QC
>
>

1898. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 12:42:19 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCD3FAB.E0C7598@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144004

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >I presume you passed the test, how can I distinguish if you simply
> >memorized the question pool and answers
>
> They didnt have Exact Q&As when I took the Tests.

I think I took some tests before you and I can report that the answers
in the ARRL License Manual were exact. What good would inexact answers
have been? And the questions were close enough that the differences were
negligible. After all, exactly how many ways can, "What is the unit
of electrical resistance?", be asked?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1899. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 12:46:46 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <7T3NPHFn=Eq3=67wMPzclA7OYA+U@4ax.com>
Source record: 144005

"Ken Thompson" <kwthom@earthlink.net> wrote:

>Greets!

>
>My trusty Radio Shack SWR meter took it's last reading about a week
>ago...remember that big, ugly three-metered inaccurate piece of crap from
>back in the 70's? Heh, guess I got my $$$ out of it after 20+ years.

The current Radio Shack catalog shows they have swr meters in the range of $20 or so.

I use a Bird 43 watt meter, which is pretty nice, but probably overkill for your applications.

I also have one of the MFJ cross-needle swr meters, and it is reasonably accurate and very easy to read.

One thing, if you're working at cb power levels, 5 watts am or 20 watts ssb, you don't want a meter that measures, say, at the 1000 watt level -- the needle may not deflect enough for you to get accurate readings.

Also, if you're doing ssb, make sure your meter does PEP readings, to accurately measure your ssb peak envelope power -- a meter that doesn't do PEP or "peak" readings will read low for ssb.

Have fun, and look how easy it is to get a ham license nowadays -- try http://www.arrl.org for some good info.

Bob
k5qwg
>

1900. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 12:47:24 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCD40DC.B8D8447A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144006

WA8ULX wrote:
>
> >If all hams were required to make a perfect score on all exams,
> >would that satisfy you, even if you didn't have anyone to talk to?
>
> No that would not satisfy me. My point is simple.The Written TESTs serve no
> purpose, they do not test for real knowledge. The Writtens dont even prove that
> a person even understands the Basic principles. So my question is easy, why
> even have them, they serve no purpose. As some of stated here, it doesnt matter
> if you know the material, you will learn it after you get the License. So if
> not knowing the material at time of testing is OK, then the Test is nothing
> more than a fell good Hazing Ritual.

Maybe you should create an organization called, "No Test International".
I think the tests should at least cover rules, regulations, and safety.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1901. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 12:51:21 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCD41C9.A7E0E85@IEEE.org>
Source record: 144007

CW wrote:
> Design of a dipole is on the Tech. exam.

The point is that one can miss that question and still pass.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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1902. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 13:08:13 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4274-3CCD45BD-98@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 144008

W6DKN wrote:
"---I usually just use my Bird 4410 and tune for least reflected power."

Yes, and a twist of the wrist or a change of slugs can confirm that the same tuning produces maximum power, too.

The Bird 43 is good enough for almost any purpose. It is rugged, easy to use, and it is accepted by almost everyone. It has highest resale value and the new price competes with its clones.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1903. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 13:31:21 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCCC72B.F9216299@townsqr.com>
Source record: 144009

CAM wrote:

> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > What's a voltage loop? For that matter, what's a current loop?
>
> From "The ARRL Antenna Book", 16th Edition, page 26-2. "Usual practice
> is to connect the transmission line to the antenna at a point where
> either a current or voltage loop (maximum) occurs. If the feed point
> is at a current loop the antenna is said to be current fed; if at a
> voltage loop the antenna is voltage fed."
>
> Voltage loop = Voltage maximum, Current loop = Current maximum
>
> Voltage node = Voltage minimum, Current node = Current minimum
>
> > CAM wrote:
> > > Small loops contain current loops but no voltage loops. That's why
> > > they are called "magnetic". Fullwave loops contain both current
> > > loops and voltage loops and therefore are equally magnetic/electric.

It may be worth noting that a current loop (max) occurs at the (or a) point of lowest impedance, and a voltage loop (max) occurs at the (or a) point of highest impedance. If a "magnetic loop" has no voltage maximums it follows that there are no high impedance points on it, only low impedances.

Dick

1904. Re: Experience magn.loop compared to dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 13:33:36 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aaji3f$r7s$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 144010

Everybody flogs the importance of directivity of a small loop such as a magloop. Presumably because they have read something about it in a newsgroup, monthly magazine or annual and they are inclined towards plagiarism. But in fact, the directivity is precisely the same as that of a 1/2-wave or shorter dipole. And that, quite reasonably, is hardly ever mentioned.

The directivities of both magloop and dipole are as broad as a moose's ass. Only the theoretical null is sharp. And in practice, in anybody's particular back yard, the null is highly probably non-existent.

Regards from Reg G4FGQ
http://www.g4fgq.com

1905. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 13:46:04 UTC
From: Bill Ogden <ogden@us.ibm.com>
Message-ID: <3CCD4E9C.EC539D28@us.ibm.com>
Source record: 144011

I have a quad (Cubex) at 45 feet that I am quite happy with. I selected it because of my limited tower height, smaller rotator required, (possibly) smaller configuration for a given performance, and the (possibly) lower receiving noise levels.

It has been a long time since I installed a tribander, but I remember a yagi as being much easier to install. It exists in two dimensions. A quad (in three dimensions) is a real beast to handle on the ground. I suggest you consider the practical aspects of installing your antenna as part of your decision process.

Bill
W2WO

1906. Ferrite toroid choke: OK in the weather?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 13:52:53 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ccd4d0c.512210734@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 144012

I am using a ferrite toroid with ten turns of teflon coax as a choke at my dipole feedpoint. Can I just leave this out in the weather without worrying about rain, ice, sun, wasp nests, etc.? It will be handling 1000 watts, so I have to provide ventilation.

If protection is needed, my inclination is to use a 4" pvc waste pipe cap as the housing with fiberglass screen over the open end, oriented with the screen angled a bit toward the earth. The screen can wrap around the whole cap and be sewn shut after everything else is in place.

Is there something ready-made that does a better job?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

1907. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 14:02:47 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <77kqcu8m65jjanqqqfar61ri10gtio0dnp@4ax.com>
Source record: 144013

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 12:46:46 GMT, Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote:

>The current Radio Shack catalog shows they have swr meters in the range of $20
>or so.

You might take a look at the Autek WM-1 SWR meter too. It is a
dual-meter type "computing" SWR meter, which means the SWR reading does
not change with changing power levels - a huge benefit, IMO. It takes
about five watts or so to activate the reflected power sensor, but above
that, the SWR reading stays the same regardless of power level.

It has two drawbacks:

1. It requires a separate 12v power source
2. Autek refuses to provide a schematic for troubleshooting. They
claim the design is proprietary and will not divulge details.

Mine has never given any trouble, but if it does I'll either have to
reverse engineer it or send it to the factory. I'm not too pleased with
that, but otherwise it's a fine piece of gear. Cost is in the $100
range as I recall.

Bill, W7TI

1908. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 14:15:13 UTC
From: Jim Pennell <NoSpam@killspam.com>
Message-ID: <aajlj5$5uu$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 144018
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

"Paul Keinanen" <keinanen@sci.fi> Wrote:

>> CLIP <<
>
> That is quite a lot of gain.
>
> An ideal resistor at room temperature would produce -174 dBm/Hz noise
> density and amplified by a noiseless 100 dB amplifier chain would set
> the output noise density to -74 dBm/Hz. If the noise bandwidth is 25
> MHz, the total noise power would be 0 dBm. The MAR-4 has a quite flat
> gain well above 1 GHz, so the total power would be at least +16 dBm,
> well above the 1 dB compression point of the last MAR-4. To get 100 dB
> of raw gain from a string of MAR-4s (gain 8 dB), 12 devices are
> needed.
>

>> CLIP <<
>
> It might be a better idea to use some higher gain lower noise figure
> device as the first stage, thus the noise from the input resistor
> would be more dominating and thus, the temperature and supply current
> dependency of the first amplifier would have a smaller effect on the
> effective noise figure.
>

Yes, the gain is somewhat excessive... But that was why I added some
interstage attenuators.

I used MAR-4 for the simple reason we have them in stock, but I do
like your suggestion of lower noise stage on the input section.

However, I will have to look at the frequency response of the higher
gain low noise stage.

The higher the gain, typically, the lower the internal feedback and
hence usually mose slope across the frequency band.....

I appreciate your comments, and I will take a close look at it, since
I am in the midst of building another noise Gen.

Jim Pennell
N6BIU

1909. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 14:16:46 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <g6lqcuglvdsofqmenh0ej07jm8pspa0dqb@4ax.com>
Source record: 144014

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 09:46:04 -0400, Bill Ogden <ogden@us.ibm.com> wrote:

>It has been a long time since I installed a tribander, but I remember a yagi
>as being much easier to install. It exists in two dimensions. A quad (in
>three dimensions) is a real beast to handle on the ground. I suggest you
>consider the practical aspects of installing your antenna as part of your
>decision process.

Exactly. I built a giant sawhorse out of 2x2's to hold my quad while
assembling it. That alone is a project.

You often hear it said that a two element quad is equal in performance
to a three element yagi. That's probably true, but it's far easier to
add that third element than to put up a quad.

Bill, W7TI

1910. SPRING HAS SPRUNG.. SPRING INTO ACTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 14:20:41 UTC
From: NI4L <ni4l@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CCD56B9.AC6285AF@charter.net>
Source record: 144015
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

SPRING HAS SPRUNG.. SPRING INTO ACTION WITH A NEW DIPOLE...
Tired of sitting around all winter, Time to get out and check those antenna's out. Put up some new ones. Been thinking about changing bands? Too busy to make your own? Not really sure how? Let the Pro do it for you....
Click below for more info....

NI4L CUSTOM RESONANT DIPOLE
LEGAL LIMIT ++ CUSTOM MADE CENTER FED DIPOLE
Made with the same components used by our military forces today
Custom made to YOUR FREQUENCY of operation
Let me take the hassle out of making a RESONANT DIPOLE for you.
Click here for more info... http://www.angelfire.com/nb/ni4l/

1911. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 14:27:20 UTC
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wk3c@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3ccd5851_1@news7.fast.net>
Source record: 144017

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CCCC83B.BDCF7F33@icok.net...
> Joel,
> I've found that for me, the easiest way of bringing
> ladder line into the house was to fit a board in one of
> the windows of the 'shack'. Close the sash onto the
> board and it stays put. I think the one I have is a
> 1" x 8" x (however wide the window is). I drilled two
> holes in the board the correct width, and 'hot-glued'
> a couple of wires through the board (sorry Reg). Then,
> just connect to those wires in/out side of the house.
> It's worked well/satisfactorily for a little over ten
> years. You might want to 'pad' the board edges for a
> weather seal...
> 'Doc

I would propose the following as an alternative method for
the "window board" (or a dedicated feedthrough pannel
made of some non-conducting material):

Instead of drilling 2 holes and using wires (with splices),
make a SLOT (with a router or by drilling, cutting, etc.)
that the ladder line will (just) comfortably fit through, pass
the ladder line through INTACT to the tuner, and use an
appropriate caulking compound to weatherproof the slot.

Carl - wk3c

1912. Elevate 4 Square design help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 14:27:47 UTC
From: Mike Luther <mike.luther@ziplog.com>
Message-ID: <3CCD5863.160DEC04@ziplog.com>
Source record: 144016

Years ago I put together an elevated 4 Square on 40 using all shunt fed towers which is up at 9 feet. Good, bad or indifferent as well as not as well informed as I might be now, I chose the more or less "obvious" way of handling the radial game for it:

```
* *
* *
* * * * * * * *
* *
* * * * * * * *
* *
* *
```

In other words, I bundled the four towers together with a solid connection between them, then tuned the extending stubs to reasonance. From there I wound up tuning each stick with a 52 ohm load on the other three in place of the phase box until I could walk around the thing and not get meaningful improvement by walking. I forced, if you can call it that, each element to a setting which appeared to favorably drive the reflected power down and equally reduce it in all directions as I switched it around the horn. I did that by altering the gamma match section parameters using the six inch ladder line gamma match sections I've always used on stuff like this. Yes, it may be a combination of gamma match and linear loading segments with that close spacing, but it works and works well.

As reflected in the literature, forward gain is sorta easy to get on things like this. It is the F/B ratio which can be a pain to optimize! And, yes, a long time ago here I gave up fighting the pure theory on why this and that will or won't work. My 40 year long quest to turn in an original DXCC application on 40 CW only at an initial 300 CW 40 meter countries is now over .. It's on the wall and this array's been in use for over ten years for the real tough ones...

Further, I still count the total of four blasted to bits phase boxes for this 40 meter elevated 4 square from lightning as a darned good reason to avoid elevating verticals ... sigh ...

And ..

About the best that I can do for F/B this way is from 15 to 20 DB in practice...

But ..

I've been reading CAREFULLY, all of the more recent articles in the journals about the use of elevated verticals with bent radials which are

reasonant in odd shapes. Yet they still fulfill the function of creating the balance for the element. In other words, the articles have prompted me to perhaps redo the thinking about simply bonding the four poles across the square with hard connections. I could perhaps split those hard bonds in the middle somehow. I could zigzag the extra wire needed for the tuned lengths for each of the resulting radials from each pole in some sort of a symetric pattern of folded wire which would function as a tuned element, yet not physically connect with any other pole. It would make the ground network look more like a multiple personality disorder spider had spun the web than the obviously sane one that did it at first, grin, but age prompts even spiders to leap out at the good ones, chuckle!

It is obvious that the shield on the feed lines for an elevated vertical like this also forms a criss-cross direct diagonal bond in a deal like this. Thus I have to consider the effects of this too .. Well, that, unless I want to use 3/4 wave feed phase lines and bring them down to ground and then up the towers for connection! That would also, if the shields were bonded to the ground under the array, perhaps to minimize phase box damage from lightning hits. Just thinking here.

I've modeled this thing with K6STI's tools lo these years ago as best I could, but wasn't good enough to finish model the interconnected total grid. Maybe too lazy or mal-adjusted to learn that tough a model, dunno. Now, age is also taking its toll as well. We all seem to age..

So .. before I cut up all this pile of wire and go for the brass ring again, what does the group think about playing zig-zag to isolate the solid connection wire grid between the towers?

What do you think the improvement in F/B ratio might be for all this work?

Inquiring mind wants to know...

Thank you.

1913. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 14:42:44 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <ZIvNPB5xZTCf4IO=Da0aWt=SV0oF@4ax.com>
Source record: 143919

Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

>On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 12:46:46 GMT, Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote:
>
>>The current Radio Shack catalog shows they have swr meters in the range of $20
>>or so.
>
>____
>
>You might take a look at the Autek WM-1 SWR meter too. It is a
>dual-meter type "computing" SWR meter, which means the SWR reading does
>not change with changing power levels - a huge benefit, IMO. It takes
>about five watts or so to activate the reflected power sensor,

He's currently on the cb band, so he probably doesn't have the reflected power
to activate the Autek...

Bob
k5qwg

> but above
>that, the SWR reading stays the same regardless of power level.
>
>It has two drawbacks:
>
>1. It requires a separate 12v power source
>2. Autek refuses to provide a schematic for troubleshooting. They
>claim the design is proprietary and will not divulge details.
>
>Mine has never given any trouble, but if it does I'll either have to
>reverse engineer it or send it to the factory. I'm not too pleased with
>that, but otherwise it's a fine piece of gear. Cost is in the $100
>range as I recall.
>
>Bill, W7TI

1914. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 15:09:20 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <afoqcuo2ltdkji4mlrck27jlh5uoouu6d1@4ax.com>
Source record: 143920

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 14:42:44 GMT, Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote:

>He's currently on the cb band, so he probably doesn't have the reflected power
>to activate the Autek...

Probably not. I just checked mine and it takes seven watts to bring it
to full SWR indication.

Bill, W7TI

1915. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 15:54:12 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCD53D4.6EE61AFF@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143921

Reg Edwards wrote:

> Bring the two wires of the feeder close together for a few inches - enough
> to bring them through a small hole. 1/2", 5/8" or 3/4" diameter.

Hey, this works in places you'd never expect... On an extended visit to temporary quarters I was faced with getting my wife's DirectTV dish RG6 coax cable (on something like 2.4 Ghz IIRC) through a aluminum window frame. Noticing a small weep hole at the bottom of the frame that meassured about 1/8 inch by 1/4 inch I realized that a small flat speaker twinlead "zip" cord would fit through that opening quite well. So I cut a foot of the twin speaker wire, stripped the insulation an inch on both ends, fed it through the slot in the frame, then cut and stripped the cable and spliced it onto each end of the small piece of zip cord that fed through the frame, being very careful to preserve the polarity (-you MUST preserve the polarity- coax center lead inside must go to coax center lead outside, since the DC power for the LNB at the feedhorn travels out on this cable as well as the satellite TV signal coming back. Reverse it and you destroy the LNB). I then insulated all the splices well with electricians tape and checked it out.
I'm sure it loses some signal but it's so little it doesn't matter.

Dick W0EX

1916. Re: What kind of open wire for a 80/40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 15:54:14 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCD6672.952DB4E0@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143922

StarGazer wrote:

> Keep hearing everyone telling me to use open wire or twin lead
> to feed my 100 foot long 80/400 dipole.
>
> I didn't know I could do this because I thought its input Z was
> 75 ohms and open wire was 300 or 600 ohms.
>

Here's the working story-

The feedline/antenna mismatch makes very little or no difference in how well your dipole radiates. That's contrary to the age-old axiom that one should always match impedances, but that's the way it works. The antenna will radiate whatever RF is presented to its feedpoint.
The two problems to solve are the impedance match at the transmitter, and the feedline loss.
Since perforated vinyl twin lead ladder line or open wire feedline has very low loss, it is common to use one of them to feed a dipole, matching at the feedline/transmitter junction in order to present a good match to the transmitter, keeping its load matched to that for which it was designed. Meanwhile the low loss characteristic of the open wire or twinlead feedline dissipates so little of the reflected wave that can occur at the dipole/feedline junction that little is lost, either as heat or radiated signal. The RF must go somewhere, so if it isn't dissipated as heat by the characteristic loss in the feedline, virtually all of it winds up radiated by the antenna, despite a sometimes large mismatch between it and the ladder line.
Note that many hams use coax fed dipoles matched at the coax input to work entire single bands, and sometimes multiple bands. If you use low loss coax that is capable of handling the voltages that can develop by reflected waves you can do this successfully. The trick is to use very good quality large diameter(read expensive) coax. Commercial hardline is best, though some of the surplus aluminum jacketed TV cable stuff works well.

None of this addresses antenna efficiency. Even though an antenna will radiate virtually all of the RF fed to it, a poor or poorly sited antenna will still be a poor performing antenna. Higher is better, of course.

>
> Do I just connect it to the random wire input of the tuner?
>

No, there should be a balanced output feed on your tuner. Connect the twinlead/ladderline to that. If you need to run some coax out of the radio room to the outside, you can do that. Just use RG-8 or equal, make the coax run as short as is feasible and use a 1:1 choke balun on the coax close to where it connects to the feedline. Doing it that way you can use the coax output of your tuner instead. The balun provides the transition from the unbalanced output of the tuner to the balanced feedline.

>
> Do I use 300 or 600 ohm cable?
>

Either will work but a good rule of thumb to observe is that the higher the impedance, the lower the current will be, and thus the lower the loss involved. Don't read too much into this, however, there's not *that* much difference here. If you have 300 ohm TV twin lead available, and don't run more than a hundred watts or so, use it and don't worry about it. Your signal won't suffer.

>
> How do I bond it to the dipole?

You can solder the leads to the dipole elements at the feedpoint (assuming you already have the dipole assembled with a center insulator) or use small splitbolt clamps (these are awfully expensive when bought new these days). If you solder, make sure all conductors are well cleaned and scraped bright if there is any varnish or corrosion present . When stripping the insulation from the twinlead or ladder line, be careful to avoid nicking the copper conductors, that will start a fracture point which will eventually break from flexing in the wind. This practice should be followed in all antenna work or anywhere a conductor flexes.
It is desirable to tightly fasten ladderline or perforated 450 ohm twinlead to the center insulator of the dipole using a black outside wire tie or something similar, or use a center insulator designed for use with the twinlead. This helps eliminate the normal bending of the conductors by the longterm effects of wind which commonly causes eventual breaking of one of the conductors inside the twin lead near the feedpoint. Many vendors sell a center insulator that includes a mounting plate for the end of the twinlead/ladderline. These do help. You can fashion one from a piece of 1/4 inch Plexiglas if you want.

Dick

1917. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 16:05:39 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <usyxU7BT9Wz8EAmT@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 143925
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Jim Pennell wrote:
>
>"Paul Keinanen" <keinanen@sci.fi> Wrote:
>
> >> CLIP <<
>>
>> That is quite a lot of gain.
>>
>> An ideal resistor at room temperature would produce -174 dBm/Hz noise
>> density and amplified by a noiseless 100 dB amplifier chain would set
>> the output noise density to -74 dBm/Hz. If the noise bandwidth is 25
>> MHz, the total noise power would be 0 dBm. The MAR-4 has a quite flat
>> gain well above 1 GHz, so the total power would be at least +16 dBm,
>> well above the 1 dB compression point of the last MAR-4. To get 100 dB
>> of raw gain from a string of MAR-4s (gain 8 dB), 12 devices are
>> needed.
>>
>
> >> CLIP <<
>>
>> It might be a better idea to use some higher gain lower noise figure
>> device as the first stage, thus the noise from the input resistor
>> would be more dominating and thus, the temperature and supply current
>> dependency of the first amplifier would have a smaller effect on the
>> effective noise figure.
>>
>
>
> Yes, the gain is somewhat excessive... But that was why I added some
>interstage attenuators.
>
> I used MAR-4 for the simple reason we have them in stock, but I do
>like your suggestion of lower noise stage on the input section.
>
> However, I will have to look at the frequency response of the higher
>gain low noise stage.
>
> The higher the gain, typically, the lower the internal feedback and
>hence usually mose slope across the frequency band.....
>
The problem with that approach is the large number of cascaded gain
stages required, which means that the passband roll-offs of all the
individual amplifiers will add together (like adding extra poles to a

low-pass filter). If you start from a higher-level noise source, you need fewer amplifier stages and the noise output will hold up better at the high-frequency end.

There are no real worries about building an avalanche diode noise source with a flat frequency response up to at least 1GHz - it will produce 30-35dB more noise than a resistor, and give you a flying start in generating significant power levels of noise.

But I do strongly recommend using the B-E junction of a UHF/microwave transistor as the "diode", because the parasitic inductance of the stripline package is lower than that of *any* wire-ended device. With careful construction - chip components and zero lead lengths - you can take the flatness of the noise source almost for granted. (Been there, done that, and had them tested against commercial noise sources.)

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

1918. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 16:14:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <b7sqcugsisd6b0d3qv1ge30i6pvljo3a4k@4ax.com>
Source record: 143923

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 12:05:51 GMT, Mark Hall
<vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net> wrote:

>Anybody know what the Specific Heat of DOT-3 Brake Fluid is? Just
>wondering.
>
>'73 KI4Z

Hi Mark,

I looked hard and long for a list or table of Specific Heat of liquids
on the net that would offer a wide range of options - not easy, and
not much useful.

The method to determine is quite simple, put the same power into the
same weight samples and measure the temperature rise.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1919. Re: 75M Gain antenna recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 16:16:18 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <ucqser1149ecb4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143924

It would also be great to have a few dB gain on 40m without getting too sophisticated. You have probably studied all that. :-) Oh how wonderful 10 dB gain on 40 would be.

Regards,
Jim

1920. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 16:34:30 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <qCez8.18748$iJ.18194@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143926

When I put my Lightning Bolt 5 band Quad up it was very easy. Both of my towers are crank down/fold over designs. I built each end of the quad with the spider/spreader assembly laying flat on the ground, then lowered the tower and folded it over. I attached the boom to the mast in a vertical orientation, then attached one end of the quad to the lower end of the boom.

I then tilted the tower up just enough to be able to rotate the mast 180 degrees, and then laid it back down. Then I attached the other end of the quad to the now lower end of the boom, and attached and routed the feedline.

I suppose that you could "fine tune" the quad a bit for best gain or F/B ratio once it's up, but I just built it per specs while it was laying on the ground, and then put it in the air. It has worked very well "as is", and using this method it was actually easier to mount than the tri-bander it replaced, because the tribander required the tower to be much higher off the ground in order for the elements to clear. With the quad, the "elements" were attached to the boom while they were still physically laying on the ground.

Working by myself, it took about 2 hours to build the quad, and about 30 minutes to mount it to the tower - all while standing on the ground (I hate climbing towers... :>)

73 de W6DKN

"Bill Ogden" <ogden@us.ibm.com> wrote in message
news:3CCD4E9C.EC539D28@us.ibm.com...
> <<< SNIP >>>
> It has been a long time since I installed a tribander, but I remember a
yagi
> as being much easier to install. It exists in two dimensions. A quad
(in
> three dimensions) is a real beast to handle on the ground. I suggest you
> consider the practical aspects of installing your antenna as part of your
> decision process.
>
> Bill
> W2WO
>
>
>

1921. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 16:38:14 UTC
From: Floyd Sense <sentek@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <WFez8.13204$iU4.1157383@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143927
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

The MFJ unit works quite well against broadband white noise radiated by the switching power supplies of recent RCA large screen TVs. The trick is to position a noise antenna so that it receives a signal at least as strong as that received by your station antenna. These power supplies radiate a very strong broadband signal, and I found it necessary to position an antenna a couple of feet long very close to the TV to get the required signal strength on the noise input. It was then possible to almost completely eliminate the noise by adjusting the phase and gain controls on the MFJ. For this type of noise, I'd have to say that it is, indeed, a "miracle box". Anyone with an RCA TV who thinks he doesn't have this problem should try unplugging it sometime (not just turning it off).

I've found the box not very effective with noise emanating from the PC monitor. Reason? The noise antenna picks up many more signals because of its proximity to the monitor, and those same signals are not all heard on the station antenna. In that case, you'll never be able to null the monitor signals, but the MFJ will do a nice job of amplifying them for you! If your noise antenna is outdoors and positioned so that it picks up monitor signals of about the same strength as your station antenna, it ought to be able to null them quite well.

K8AC

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CCCA296.ABCC3D9B@netscape.net...
<<snip>>
> The efficacy behind the MFJ type of product is solid but it ain't a
> miracle box.
> -Bill
>

1922. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 16:42:15 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rdsqcu0q64lrmlbo3mdrrj9plq69k293tg@4ax.com>
Source record: 143928

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 07:47:24 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>WA8ULX wrote:
>>
>> >If all hams were required to make a perfect score on all exams,
>> >would that satisfy you, even if you didn't have anyone to talk to?
>>
>> No that would not satisfy me. My point is simple.The Written TESTs serve no
>> purpose, they do not test for real knowledge. The Writtens dont even prove that
>> a person even understands the Basic principles. So my question is easy, why
>> even have them, they serve no purpose. As some of stated here, it doesnt matter
>> if you know the material, you will learn it after you get the License. So if
>> not knowing the material at time of testing is OK, then the Test is nothing
>> more than a fell good Hazing Ritual.
>
>Maybe you should create an organization called, "No Test International".
>I think the tests should at least cover rules, regulations, and safety.

Hi Cecil,

The old 20 question test for FCC 3rd is more than adequate.

I still think there should be an operator's license and a technical
license, the holder of the last who could be allowed to alter or
adjust the operator's bands/power of operation. In a sense I did
that just last night with a friend's (a trucker) CB problem. I could
talk a straight story he could understand in marked contrast to his
"good buddies" up and down the pike who touted $500 rigs, $100
antennas, processor mikes, and, yes, preselectors.

Scientific American, this month (May), offers an article about the
decline of home science experimentation and the Amateur radio hobby.
The "Old Guard" (fossils) insist on living with the illusion of
clubmanship and the pretense of meritocracy to dwindle the numbers
even further. Crowing about test scores suggests a vacuum develops
beyond the test date.

How many here are a member of the Elks, Eagles, Moose, Masons,
Foresters, Odd-Fellows, and so on? OK, those -few- of you, do your
halls echo? How often does your national convention make the papers
of the town where it is held? There is more than the element of the
change of Demographics, and mostly an issue of turf protection through
exclusionary practices and hazing rituals.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1923. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 16:52:18 UTC
From: Bill Ogden <ogden@us.ibm.com>
Message-ID: <3CCD7A42.F9A1EE8A@us.ibm.com>
Source record: 143929

That is an ideal situation. Wish I had a crank-down/fold-over tower. (I am fortuante in having a cousin-in-law with a 60' cherry picker --- the quad would probably still be on the ground without that help.)

Having said all that, I like my quad very much. Just hope I do not need to take it down anytime soon. Somehow, towers are more difficult to climb as the years pass. I regret buying my 40' aluminum tower now. I should have spent the money for a 50' crank-down/fold-over unit. The aluminum tower was attractive: I could pick up the whole thing while it was on the ground. It was trivial to haul in my small pickup. However, it needed a 4x4x4' hole and two yards of concrete. At the end of the job, I think a crank-down/fold-over would have not been much more effort to install.

Bill
W2WO

W6DKN wrote:

> When I put my Lightning Bolt 5 band Quad up it was very easy. Both of my
> towers are crank down/fold over designs. I built each end of the quad with
> the spider/spreader assembly laying flat on the ground, then lowered the
> tower and folded it over. I attached the boom to the mast in a vertical
> orientation, then attached one end of the quad to the lower end of the
> boom.
>
> I then tilted the tower up just enough to be able to rotate the mast 180
> degrees, and then laid it back down. Then I attached the other end of the
> quad to the now lower end of the boom, and attached and routed the
> feedline.
>
> I suppose that you could "fine tune" the quad a bit for best gain or F/B
> ratio once it's up, but I just built it per specs while it was laying on
> the ground, and then put it in the air. It has worked very well "as is",
> and using this method it was actually easier to mount than the tri-bander
> it replaced, because the tribander required the tower to be much higher off
> the ground in order for the elements to clear. With the quad, the
> "elements" were attached to the boom while they were still physically
> laying on the ground.
>
> Working by myself, it took about 2 hours to build the quad, and about 30
> minutes to mount it to the tower - all while standing on the ground (I hate
> climbing towers... :>)
>
> 73 de W6DKN
>

> "Bill Ogden" <ogden@us.ibm.com> wrote in message
> news:3CCD4E9C.EC539D28@us.ibm.com...
> > <<< SNIP >>>
> > It has been a long time since I installed a tribander, but I remember a
> yagi
> > as being much easier to install. It exists in two dimensions. A quad
> (in
> > three dimensions) is a real beast to handle on the ground. I suggest you
> > consider the practical aspects of installing your antenna as part of your
> > decision process.
> >
> > Bill
> > W2WO
> >
> >
> >

1924. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 17:17:41 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <10vqcughhp23ao4ei59dsfdasu9dj91s4g@4ax.com>
Source record: 143930

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 23:07:44 -0400, ".Bill :-)"
<TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:

>Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>
>> The fact is that SWR is seldom very important at all.
snip
>> So in short, get a cheap SWR meter and a dummy load.
snip
>>
>> Let me second W6DKN's recommendation that you look into getting a ham
>> license.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>All that having been said and agreed with, I really feel most comfy with
>a dual needle meter. Its a visual 'thang' when you are diddling a
>tuner.
snip
>-WX4A

Hi Ken,

Go back to radio shack for their CB model if repair is beyond your talent or desire. The parts (less than 6 or 7) that make the meter work have changed little in decades - and certainly nothing new is necessarily an improvement.

Digital readouts are OK but can run the risk of showing absolute nonsense if the reading drifts even slightly. Analog readouts are much easier to comprehend quickly.

The SWR meter for CB use (even being a metered instrument) is really nothing more than a glorified idiot light. You only need it if something is wrong and that occasion is generally on the initial installment of an antenna (or a quick checkup thereafter). Roy's suggestion of adding a dummy load is far more practical and the pair of the devices (meter and load) will help you find/confirm a problem rather than the meter alone indicating you have a problem (which may be in error through incorrect usage or meter failure).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1925. Re: Elevate 4 Square design help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 17:35:54 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <kj0rcu08otp6oq8r5vb7tvnpf9i4o1d4ip@4ax.com>
Source record: 143931

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 14:27:47 +0000, Mike Luther
<mike.luther@ziplog.com> wrote:

> what does the group think about playing zig-zag to isolate the
>solid connection wire grid between the towers?
>
>What do you think the improvement in F/B ratio might be for all this
>work?
>
>Inquiring mind wants to know...
>
>Thank you.

Hi Mike,

For one, the zig zag may introduce unbalanced offsets that blur the F/B rather than aid it. Recall, it is in the pairing of opposite going but equal magnitude currents in radials (or radiators) that cancel their contribution to what is radiated to the far field. This means that you will have to be quite fastidious about the geometric balance of the pattern of wires. Please keep in mind that even this is not a guarantee - what with earth being nearby (uncalibrated mud), as are other minor reflectors, re-radiators, sympathetic resonators, and the harmonic convergence of the cosmos. ;-)

Of any variation I would proffer, put a SWR tolerant final at each radiator, and feed each with phased excitation.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1926. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 18:15:04 UTC
From: John <jdm@iland.net>
Message-ID: <3CCD8DA8.E443CD9F@iland.net>
Source record: 143932

I did the same thing, foam in the window. Worked great UNTIL I fired up
the 3-1000, set the window sill on fire along with the curtains. I
would advise against using QRO with this method.

John N0EE

K4IA wrote:
>
> My windows are wood frames. It was easy. I just opened the window, stuck
> some foam rubber on the sill, ran in the ladder line and closed the window.
> The foam provides a bug and weather seal.
>
> My "best" configuration turned out to be 3 feet of coax to a Centaur 1:1
> balun to ladder line. I feed a 102 foot long center/top fed inverted L.
> With my Amertiron ATR-30, it tunes 160-10. On 40 and below, the antenna is
> short and the impedance is low. Using the 4:1 voltage balun in the tuner
> just made the situation worse. The 1:1 current balun does much better.
>
> Also, forget Radioworks unless you run 100 watts. Their 1.5 KW balun
> over-heated with 500 watts on 40 meters and below. The Centaur is a monster
> and takes it all the way to 1KW on 160.
> --
> Radio K4IA
> Craig "Buck"
> Fredericksburg, Virginia USA
>
> FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
> K1# 470 K2# 2460
>
> "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
> news:yp0z8.12390$tL3.115765309@twister2.starband.net...
> > I'm looking for suggestions for a long antenna, fed with ladder line. I'm
> > thinking it would be best to feed the ladder line directly to the tuner,
> but
> > because of the physical restrictions of any direct contact, just how do
> you
> > feed the line into the shack and still keep it 3 inches away from
> > anything?.. Ideally I would use a balun, outside and then run good coax
> to
> > the tuner. But the load impedance will be all over the place to the balun,
> > depending on the band/length
> > Also, how do you provide any lightning protection to ladder line. I'm
> used
> > to burring coax, but that's out for ladder line.
> >

> > Joel
> > AG4QC
> >
> >

1927. AH-4 tuner and antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 18:46:41 UTC
From: w4tme@itsco.com
Message-ID: <254d5df6.0204291046.6680faa2@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143933

I have been reading a lot of posts regarding different types of antennas that can be used with the AH-4 tuner. From my reading, it seems that a loop, balanced dipole or random wire (either an inverted L or sloper) are the top candidates. I have also been reading the ARRL antenna book regarding propagation characteristics of the three types. My question is that many different types on antennas will "load up" on the AH-4, but which one will give the best DX characteristics? I am limited in orientation due to the size of my yard and neighborhood C&Rs. I can put up a sloper in a N-S orientation, which will give good E-W coverage and it would terminate about 40' off the ground. The sloper would have a short ground to the grounding system (see below). The dipole would have to go E-W which gives a good N-S orientation and it would be about 25-30' above the ground. Both antennas would have a null to the North due to the house. I am also aware of the DX disadvantages of a horizontal loop. My location is North Carolina and I have a "doped" grounding system that consists of two 8' copper coated galvanized rods connected with a buried radial 20' apart. I use 1" tined grounding straps for the ground system. Any comments, good or bad, about the use of the aforementioned antennas would be appreciated?

-Tim (W4TME)

1928. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 18:54:31 UTC
From: Robert Lyons <boblyons@umich.edu>
Message-ID: <3CCD96E8.6B8576AC@umich.edu>
Source record: 143934

joel wrote:
>
> I'm looking for suggestions [on] how do you
> feed [ladder] line into the shack and still keep it 3 inches away from
> anything?

Similar to other suggestions, I removed a glass panel from a basement window and replaced it with Plexiglass. A slot in the center of the p'glass passes the ladder line inside. Caulking keeps out the rain and insects.

> Also, how do you provide any lightning protection to ladder line. I'm used
> to burring coax, but that's out for ladder line.

Nobody has answered THIS one yet, however, and I for one would love to find out how to protect a ladder-line installation from lightning. When I've asked about this in the past, the only suggestions I got were (1) use a *pair* of coax-style lightning-protection discharge devices, one for each leg of the ladder; and (2) install a knife switch to short it to ground during storms. (knife switches are hard to find these days!)

Comments on the validity of those suggestions, anyone?

Bob, KI8AB

1929. Re: AH-4 tuner and antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 19:07:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCD99CF.8014160B@icok.net>
Source record: 143935

Tim,
To start with, don't believe everything you read. The characteristics of all antennas are dependant on their surroundings. What may work fine at my place, may not work well at yours, etc, etc. One example is the so-called "DX disadvantage" of a horizontal loop antenna, just ain't so. And while a 'slopper' does have a null, it isn't as deep or pronounced as you may think, and does work on the off-side. Generalizations about antennas are almost always wrong in some respect.
The 'AH-4' wouldn't be my first choice in an auto-tuner, but it does work, and can be 'made' to work with almost any antenna. With your restrictions you should still be able to arrange an antenna that will pull in DX, and until you try them I wouldn't rule out any antenna.
'Doc

1930. Re: Ferrite toroid choke: OK in the weather?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 19:13:52 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCD9B67.6629603A@icok.net>
Source record: 143936

Ken,
I don't think I'd worry about it.
'Doc

1931. What kind of open wire for a 80/40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 19:36:55 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CCDA0D7.CF95FF27@capnet.com>
Source record: 144117

Keep hearing everyone telling me to use open wire or twin lead
to feed my 100 foot long 80/400 dipole.

I didn't know I could do this because I thought its input Z was
75 ohms and open wire was 300 or 600 ohms.

Do I just connect it to the random wire input of the tuner?

Do I use 300 or 600 ohm cable?

How do I bond it to the dipole?

1932. WANTED: schematic for HF noise canceller (like the MFJ-1026)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 20:32:24 UTC
From: jason_hsu@my-deja.com
Message-ID: <f7d9a152.0204291232.20f95fb6@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143937
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Where can I find a schematic for a noise canceller for HF? I would
like to homebrew a noise canceller/preamplifier that would be similar
to the MFJ-1026. (Unfortunately, the MFJ manuals available online
don't include the schematic.)

I would particularly appreciate an explanation on how the various
parts of the circuit work (noise amplifier, noise phase shifter,
signal preamplifier, filters, etc.) and the transformer specifications
I need (so that I can use something available to me).

Jason Hsu, AG4DG
usenet@@@@jasonhsu.com
http://www.jasonhsu.com/ham_radio-technical.html

1933. what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 21:00:51 UTC
From: greg <greg@valkyrie.net>
Message-ID: <3ccdb493_3@athena.netset.com>
Source record: 143938

ok i have 2 beams a K1FO-15 15 element's on a 25 ft boom and a cushcraft
13b2

i have done some research on the 2 antennas and now i am confused

specs on the 2 antennas

13B2
3dB Beamwidth, Degrees E-Plane 2x 18
3dB Beamwidth, Degrees H-Plane 2x 19
Boom Lenght ft.(m) 15(4.57)
Electrical Wavelenght 2.2
Forward Gain, dBi 15.8 13.4 dBd mesured from this site
http://www.tc.umn.edu/~tosca005/NLRS-Dev/AntennaGain/AllData.htm
Frequency, MHz 144-148
Front to Back Ratio, dB 26 <--- can that be right ?????????
Longest Element 39.75(101)
Mast size range, in.(cm) 1.5-2(3.8-5.1)
No. Elements 13
Power Rating, Watts PEP 2000
Side Lobe Atten., dB, E-Plane >60 <----- not sure what they mean there
?????
SWR 1.2:1 Typical 2:1 Bandwidth, MHz >4
Turning Radius ft(m) 8.9(2.7)
Weight, lb(kg) 6.7(.31)
Wind load ft (m) sq 1.8(.17)

K1FO (FO-15) boom 24 ft 8"
gain 13.8 dBd
e-plane beamwidth 31 deg
h-plane beamwidth 33 deg
bandwidth 1.5 mhz
sidelobe attenuation
1st e-plane -17.5db
1st h-plane -15db
f/b ratio 21db

so now what is the better antenna to put up i dont want to put up a 25 ft
boomer just to gain
4/10ths of a dBd
cushcraft claims 26 db f/b ratio ???????

BTW i changed the so-239 con. to a N con. on the 13B2

tnx to all that reply N8TDL Greg

--
Help fight mailbots with these in your tagline:
tosspam@aol.com abuse@aol.com abuse@yahoo.com abuse@hotmail.com
abuse@msn.com abuse@sprintmail.com abuse@earthlink.net uce@ftc.gov
abuse@info.cep.cniba-u.ac.jp webmaster@envy.nu abuse@yahoo.co.jp

1934. Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 21:01:52 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ccdb20d.538068312@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143939

The Alpha-Delta ATT3G50 and the Polyphaser IS-50UX-C0 are installed in your co-ax feed line and are supposed to protect against lightning strikes on your antenna. However, both of them short the antenna side sheathing to the radio side sheathing, which in turn must be run to a DC ground with a beefy conductor.

I can see that these devices could block a surge on the center conductor leg of my dipole. What happens if the surge is on the sheathing leg of the dipole? Even if 99% of the surge goes to the DC ground, the remaining 1% that travels down the co-ax sheathing will surely fry everything in the shack.

How do they work?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

1935. Re: WANTED: schematic for HF noise canceller (like the MFJ-1026)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 21:20:38 UTC
From: Al <ABurzynski@nojunk.satx.rr.com>
Message-ID: <GOiz8.12036$Q42.534415@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
Source record: 143940
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Very good information and a schematic for a Line-Synchronous Noise Blanker may be obtained here:
http://www.ussc.com/~turner/syn_blank.html
Al
KA5JGV

"Jason Hsu" <jason_hsu@my-deja.com> wrote in message news:f7d9a152.0204291232.20f95fb6@posting.google.com...
> Where can I find a schematic for a noise canceller for HF? > Jason Hsu, AG4DG
> usenet@@@@jasonhsu.com
> http://www.jasonhsu.com/ham_radio-technical.html

1936. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 21:42:33 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FF95BFA5548Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143941

>> Also, how do you provide any lightning protection to ladder line. I'm
>> used to burring coax, but that's out for ladder line.

> Nobody has answered THIS one yet, however, and I for one would love to
> find out how to protect a ladder-line installation from lightning.

Agreed. Not much, if anything, available on this subject. Best suggestion I'd make is a carefully crafted "gap" type surge protector installed at feedpoint entrance to house, with a very good ground installed there.

The knife switch idea is good, too, except you can't operate while protection is switched in..... a good policy anyway.

Ed WB6SAT

1937. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 21:48:35 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <owen@oda.com.au>
Message-ID: <3CCDBFB3.3907A4BE@oda.com.au>
Source record: 143942

Bob Miller wrote:

> I also have one of the MFJ cross-needle swr meters, and it is reasonably
> accurate and very easy to read.
>
> One thing, if you're working at cb power levels, 5 watts am or 20 watts ssb, you
> don't want a meter that measures, say, at the 1000 watt level -- the needle may
> not deflect enough for you to get accurate readings.
>
> Also, if you're doing ssb, make sure your meter does PEP readings, to accurately
> measure your ssb peak envelope power -- a meter that doesn't do PEP or "peak"
> readings will read low for ssb.
>

My experience was that the Mighty Fine Junk claims of PEP readings are, in at least some cases, misleading, perhaps false.

For example, the MFJ949E and MFJ969 both claimed "true PEP reading" in their advertising collateral at the time of my purchase, yet while they read consistently on CW, one reads half what the other one does on voice.

(The MFJ969 PEP readings were pretty consistent with a Bird 4314 PEP readings on voice. The MFJ949E has a different circuit that saved MFJ less than 50c of parts. MFJ explained that they didn't do that to save money, but it was a feature that allowed the 949 to work without a DC power supply (even if it isn't accurate in PEP mode). Somehow, there is an inconsistency between the design ideas, advertising claims, and operation of the 949E and 969.

Beware of so called PEP indicating instruments that do not use active meter circuitry. It is more difficult to make a PEP indicating instrument that does not heavily load the RF source using only passive meter circuitry.

At the end of the day, a PEP indicating instrument is only necessary when you need to know the PEP for a transmitter that cannot make a CW signal. You can probably assess your SSB CB tx by putting it in AM mode for the tests. If the PEP indicating mode is grossly inaccurate (like the MFJ949E), you might as well just use the averaging mode and form in your own mind the usual needle behaviour on 'normal' speech.

If you indeed are a good CB citizen, you will need to put emphasis on an instrument that is suitable for a low power transmitter, so you might be advised to look around the net for some of the ham QRP SWR meters that give meaningful readings at low power levels without unduly loading (ie

disturbing) the transmission line under test. Again, active designs might be more successful in achieving that outcome.

Give thought to whether you want an instrument that you calibrate (or set) for the forward power, and then read the reflected power as a VSWR, or the ones with absolute power calibration of the forward and reverse detector. There are some instruments available that offer both modes of operation in the same device.

Much as I like the Bird line, I don't know if they have 5W and 1W slugs (which you will need if you want to read VSWR below 1.3 on a 5W transmitter) for 27MHz. Someone might propose that is why CB stations use kilowatt amplifiers, it is for driving a Bird 43!

Some thoughts, cheers...

Owen

1938. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 21:48:52 UTC
From: "Sverre Holm (LA3ZA)" <la3za@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <8djz8.8093$2E.273008@news2.ulv.nextra.no>
Source record: 143943
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

"Copper.net" <davidw@copper.net> wrote in message
news:yj9z8.98$jv4.32096@newsfeed.slurp.net...
> IME, garden-variety Zener diodes, from 5-8 V, 1W or less, make FB
pink-ng's.
>

Any advice on what current the zener should have? what gives maximum output?

73, Sverre
LA3ZA
www.qsl.net/la3za

1939. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 21:50:14 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FF970DB2E2Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143944

> I can see that these devices could block a surge on the center
> conductor leg of my dipole. What happens if the surge is on the
> sheathing leg of the dipole? Even if 99% of the surge goes to the DC
> ground, the remaining 1% that travels down the co-ax sheathing will
> surely fry everything in the shack.

Assumming you have a good ground installed for the surge protector, (and you should), more than 99% of the energy will go to ground. If your radio is properly grounded, then that will hopefully dissipate the remaining surge to ground, depending on the size and proximity of the strike, of course. The gas element in the polyphaser does the same thing; merely shunts the energy spike to ground. The outside of the coax has even better path to ground, not having to transverse the polyphaser element to ground, so a hit on that side of the dipole has even better chance of survival.

Unless you have a commercial quality ground system, a direct strike may well damage your radio in any case.

Ed WB6SAT

Ed WB6SAT

1940. Re: WANTED: schematic for HF noise canceller (like the MFJ-1026)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 22:03:40 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FF9953E1221Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143945
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

> http://www.ussc.com/~turner/syn_blank.html

This looks like a nice noise blanker circuit and I have saved it for future reference; however, it doesn't answer the original poster's question, "Where can I find a schematic for a noise canceler for HF." He's talking about the RF phase cancellation device like the MFJ 1026. I'd be interested too.

Ed WB6SAT

1941. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 22:29:01 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCDC91A.6A0E2F5C@icok.net>
Source record: 143946

Ed,
The 'gap' type lightning arrestors are a waste of time,
they aren't fast enough to protect your equipment.
Maybe not the most convenient, but the 'best' lightning
protection is to disconnect the feedline completely, preferably
outside the house, of course.
Knife switches. Radio Shack used to have some small ones,
but haven't checked recently. For larger ones, try a 'fuse'
box. With a little 'fingaling' they work fine, and should
be able to carry any power you can put through it.
Since ladder line, or any 'open-wire' feed lines are seldom
used anymore, finding accessories for it will be fairly difficult
or expensive...
'Doc

1942. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 22:36:20 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCDCAD1.107672B4@icok.net>
Source record: 143947

Ken,
You pretty well described what happens with a lightning
strike. A 'direct' strike is going to get through to your
equipment unless you have a very 'profesional', or commercial
grade ground system. Even then, I'd expect some damage.
All it amounts to is that lightning arrestors 'help' prevent
lighning damage. No one will gaurranty that they will work
100% of the time.
'Doc

PS - If anyone says they will garranty that a lightning
arrestor will work 100% of the time....run.

1943. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 22:41:26 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCDCC04.3E1768A3@icok.net>
Source record: 143948

John,
Sure, it's not a bad antenna at all. The newer
equivalent is the 'screw-driver' antenna, the only
difference is that you don't have to make manual
adjustments. Depending on the band of use, they can
be 'beat' by other antennas, but there's certainly
nothing wrong with them.
'Doc

1944. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 22:56:22 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ucrjsmsfo4o8ab@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143949

>Ken,
> You pretty well described what happens with a lightning
>strike. A 'direct' strike is going to get through to your
>equipment unless you have a very 'profesional', or commercial
>grade ground system. Even then, I'd expect some damage.
> All it amounts to is that lightning arrestors 'help' prevent
>lighning damage. No one will gaurranty that they will work
>100% of the time.

My guess is that arrestors of any sort are most likely to help equipment survive in "near miss" lightning strikes, where the bolt strikes an object some distance away (e.g. tree, power line, another house, etc.). In these cases, the lightning is going to induce a rather large current spike on any near-by conductor... and a fast-acting gas tube may shunt enough of it to ground to keep your equipment safe.

In a direct hit on the antenna... well, if a strike is carrying enough current to vaporize the wire (and it may well!) it's going to go pretty much anywhere it wants to. If a good surge protector makes it a bit easier for most of that energy to shunt to ground, rather than following the line into your shack, count yourself as being lucky. It might make the difference between fried equipment, and a fire.

I agree with those who say that the best thing to do, when lightning comes near, is to disconnect your rig from the antenna and ground everything. [I remember reading recently that "when lightning comes near" really means "when a thunderstorm is within about 20 miles of you', as there have been cases of lethal "sidewise" lightning strikes from clouds more distant than one would expect.]

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1945. Re: K1B Baker Island / DXCC #308 for AB7SL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 23:07:54 UTC
From: aa7ya@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3ccdd22b.366723726@news.montanavision.net>
Source record: 143950
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Just killfile his callsign, he seems to use it in his subject line all
the time.

AA7YA

1946. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 23:22:55 UTC
From: joel <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <BBkz8.12556$Oe1.235500617@twister2.starband.net>
Source record: 143951

Ladder Line is seldom used anymore? Um, if that's the case, what's the replacement for the low loss and higher impedance of ladder line in random wire (G5RV's and so on) antennas? Maybe I'm thinking along the wrong lines for a multiple band antenna?

Joel AG4QC

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message
>> Since ladder line, or any 'open-wire' feed lines are seldom
> used anymore, finding accessories for it will be fairly difficult
> or expensive...
> 'Doc

1947. Re: Experience magn.loop compared to dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 23:29:41 UTC
From: Terry Bullett <tbullett@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CCDD765.5E0E7943@charter.net>
Source record: 143952

"I.R.Baboon" wrote:
>
> A short reply.
>
> 1) You always lose something when You makes antennas small.
> What You lose here is efficiency. The actual resistance of
> the loop (milliohm-ish !!) is great compared to radiation
> resistance. That is: You will suffer from heat losses in
> the loop, decerasing the efficiency compared to the dipole
> (this is the explanation why loops often are made of thick
> copper plumbing, this makes the resistance low!). I think
> You shall be happy if You obtain 50% efficiency (-3dBd). And,
> the same thing at RX.

Bandwidth is a more significant reason for the thickness of
the loop. There is not a single, precise perimeter value for
the loop when the conductor is thick. Important for small
loops.

>
> 2) Do not tune the antenna manually with higher power than
> approx. 10 W (if You have a little motor attached to the
> outdoor loop, you might tune at higher power..) There are a
> lot of "fuzz" among the ordinary citizens /"John Doe" about
> dangerous fields near cellular base-stations, from cellular
> phones, magnetic fields in Volvo cars etc. etc. And You have
> the field when You transmit 100W eirp on a full-size dipole
> on 20m. These fields are NOTHING, they can not be considered
> harmful to health. But the field-strength near a magnetic
> loop antenna transmitting, say 100W is WOW, I mean MEGA-
> GIGANTIC, and should NOT be played with!! (make sure Your
> antenna is several yards/meters away from any person).

The bio-effectiveness of RF in the HF band is VERY LOW.
Or so say all the radiation saftey manuals.
There must be another reason why we're all so strange :)

>
> 3) Loop antennas ARE *VERY* good if you have limited space,
> compared to the alternatives.
>
> 4) The magnetic loop is directive. However, in contrary to
> the dipole (direcivity at right angle to wire) a magnetic
> loop is directive in direction in the plane of the loop.

But no more or less so than an electrically small dipole,
just rotated 90 degrees.

>
> "I.R.Baboon"
>
> H de Grood wrote:
> >
> > Hello OM,
> >
> > Due to shortness of space I intend to buy a magnetic-loopantenna or
> > construct one myself for 10 - 40 meter.
> >
> > I am very curious about what I can expect with this.
> >
> > It is of course know that this antenna is very narrow-banded.
> >
> > What I am esspecially curious about the difference between this
> > magnetic-loopantenna and a dipole-antenna.
> >
> > For example on 20 meters; I work with 100 watt output.
> >
> > Is there anybody who has done these test with the corresponding s-reports?
> >
> > Is there any noticcable difference at the side of the counter station if
> > working with a dipole or working with the magnetic loop?
> >
> > All info is welcome.
> >
> > Thanks in advance,
> >
> > Harry PA3CWQ.

--
Terry Bullett terry@bullett.net
"Those who do not understand unix are condemned to reinvent it, poorly."
- H. Spencer

1948. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge cir...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 23:30:37 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <7664-3CCDD79D-658@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143954

Sverre Holm, LA3ZA wrote:
"Any advice on what current the zener should have?"

The RSGB "test equipment for the radio amateur" says: "---zener diodes of greater than 8V working voltage exhibit avalanche breakdown and provide a simple source of consistent noise over a wide frequency range.------Noise output as a function of current gives a broad maximum at about 5mA with a change of only about 0.5dB for a 20% change in current.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1949. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 23:34:13 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ccdcb07.544461562@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143953

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 21:50:14 GMT, "Ed G."
<Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote:
> If your radio
>is properly grounded, then that will hopefully dissipate the remaining
>surge to ground, depending on the size and proximity of the strike, of
>course.

This brings up another puzzle. My radio is a DC model supplied by an external power supply (or, on occasion, a storage battery).

The power supply is plainly grounded to the house DC ground because it has a 3-wire plug. The power supply -12V terminal is shorted to the house DC ground, as evidenced by continuity test. The co-ax sheathing is shorted to the radio's chassis ground (wing nut). However, the chassis ground is shorted to -12V supply only when the radio is off. When the radio is on, the chassis ground is not shorted to the -12Vsupply [or, therefore, the house DC ground].

So, if lightning strikes when the radio is off, the part of the surge coming down the sheathing will [hopefully] safely go to the house DC ground -- after passing through through my SWR meter, antenna tuner, Tuner-Tuner, radio and power supply. This doesn't sound good. If a surge travels down the co-ax sheathing when the radio is on, it has no place to go. This seems even worse.

It is my understanding that under prevailing codes there can be only one DC ground in a house. So what should be done with the chassis ground? Should it also be connected to the house DC ground even though the manufacturer avoided that? Some folks have said to just connect the chassis grounds one to another, but that doesn't help dissipate a surge.

Similarly, if I am running off a storage battery, nothing is connected to the house DC ground. Should I connect the chassis grounds to the house DC ground then? What about the -12V supply?

Maybe the co-ax sheathing should be grounded to the DC ground where it enters the shack? But then the whole house will become part of my antenna. This isn't good, either. True, the power supply is connected to the house DC ground, but it has all kinds of line filters in it.

Based on what I have read on this n/g, I decided not to bother with an RF ground. Was this a mistake?

So, how should I "properly ground" my rig to handle a co-ax surge?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

1950. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 23:47:39 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FFAAFAF3002Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143955

> The 'gap' type lightning arrestors are a waste of time,
> they aren't fast enough to protect your equipment.

Quite likely, but I was thinking more of protecting the house.... better a "carefully crafted gap" than nothing at all. And, yes, a switch would be better.

Ed

1951. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 23:58:56 UTC
From: joel <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <p7lz8.12404$1z7.4220897493@twister1.starband.net>
Source record: 143959

What about something like a big relay (contactor) that would keep the antenna grounded outside until the transmitter/xceiver is in use. That way the antenna would stay grounded when not in use. It would be my luck to forget to throw the knife switch or disconnect the antenna and have my house burn down.

Joel AG4QC

"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message news:Xns91FFAAFAF3002Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76...
>
> > The 'gap' type lightning arrestors are a waste of time,
> > they aren't fast enough to protect your equipment.
>
> Quite likely, but I was thinking more of protecting the house....
better
> a "carefully crafted gap" than nothing at all. And, yes, a switch would
> be better.
>
>
> Ed

1952. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-29 23:59:53 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FFAD0D11755Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143958

NO,NO! Ken, the house AC ground, (NOT DC), is not for any lightning protection.. it is a safety ground for AC. You should have a separate earth ground installed for your ham shack... it should be at minimum a couple 8 foot ground rods, bonded together with large copper cable, and that is what your lightning arrestor/polyphasor uses for ground. It is also what you should be grounding the chassis's of all your ham equipment to.
Yes, most codes state you can only have one ground in a residence... that is referring to AC electrical code.... not lightning protection devices. Surge protection devices and the metal chassis (earth) connections on your equipment should go to the lightning ground you should install. The only possible places where the AC ground and your Lightning protection ground may be in common is withing each piece of equipment where there may be a third green wire grounding the equipment to the AC ground.

Ed WB6SAT

1953. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 00:00:16 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <k8lz8.78959$CH.12111@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 143956

That is true but some on here were implying that it was not asked.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CCD41C9.A7E0E85@IEEE.org...
> CW wrote:
> > Design of a dipole is on the Tech. exam.
>
> The point is that one can miss that question and still pass.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

1954. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 00:00:28 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <w8lz8.91272$3C4.1442055@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 143957

You really do not want the surge to pass through the equipment to reach ground. You need to establish a secondary common grounding window at the station where the antenna cables, power line protectors, and any associated telephone lines, CATV cables (to the shack's computer) can all share a common ground return for tranverse and longitudial voltages. This will further dissipate any remaining energy that has entered the dwelling after passing through the outside tower grounds, and an outside common ground window where you primary protection is located.

Your assumptions are correct. Relying on the grounding wing nuts provides some degree of personal saftey (stray AC current leakages, etc.) and drains off lightning induced voltages, but that should be done before it is even allowed to reach the equipment. My grounding is done in several stages. Mutiple ground rods at the tower, additional ground rods at the service and coax entrance (including protection for the rotator and control lines) and a final ground window where the coax enters the station with additional AC line protectors.

Also, remember that those gas catridges are bilateral--they will PASS 1,000 watts of RF lightning energy to your receiver before going into conduction. Always use an antenna switch with a grounding position that can be selected when the station isn't going to be in use. Or, disconnect the coaxes and ground them. Also, high SWR may cause unusually high RF voltages that in turn will cause the gas protectors to fire under QRO conditions and damage your amplifier--something else to consider if you are running the legal limit.

73

Peter

"Ken" <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message news:3ccdcb07.544461562@news-server.optonline.net...

> On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 21:50:14 GMT, "Ed G."
> <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote:
> > If your radio
> >is properly grounded, then that will hopefully dissipate the remaining
> >surge to ground, depending on the size and proximity of the strike, of
> >course.
>> The power supply is plainly grounded to the house DC ground because it
> has a 3-wire plug. The power supply -12V terminal is shorted to the
> house DC ground, as evidenced by continuity test. The co-ax sheathing
> is shorted to the radio's chassis ground (wing nut). However, the
> chassis ground is shorted to -12V supply only when the radio is off.
> When the radio is on, the chassis ground is not shorted to the
> -12Vsupply [or, therefore, the house DC ground].
>
> So, if lightning strikes when the radio is off, the part of the surge
> coming down the sheathing will [hopefully] safely go to the house DC
> ground -- after passing through through my SWR meter, antenna tuner,
> Tuner-Tuner, radio and power supply. This doesn't sound good. If a
> surge travels down the co-ax sheathing when the radio is on, it has no
> place to go. This seems even worse.
>
> It is my understanding that under prevailing codes there can be only
> one DC ground in a house. So what should be done with the chassis
> ground? Should it also be connected to the house DC ground even
> though the manufacturer avoided that? Some folks have said to just
> connect the chassis grounds one to another, but that doesn't help
> dissipate a surge.
>
> Similarly, if I am running off a storage battery, nothing is connected
> to the house DC ground. Should I connect the chassis grounds to the
> house DC ground then? What about the -12V supply?
>
> Maybe the co-ax sheathing should be grounded to the DC ground where it
> enters the shack? But then the whole house will become part of my
> antenna. This isn't good, either. True, the power supply is
> connected to the house DC ground, but it has all kinds of line filters
> in it.
>
> Based on what I have read on this n/g, I decided not to bother with an
> RF ground. Was this a mistake?
>
> So, how should I "properly ground" my rig to handle a co-ax surge?
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

1955. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 00:15:45 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <ot=NPDv8FLsKuQmO2U=l3a4TSL1p@4ax.com>
Source record: 143960

Owen Duffy <owen@oda.com.au> wrote:

>
>Much as I like the Bird line, I don't know if they have 5W and 1W slugs
>(which you will need if you want to read VSWR below 1.3 on a 5W
>transmitter) for 27MHz. Someone might propose that is why CB stations
>use kilowatt amplifiers, it is for driving a Bird 43!

In the 25-60 mhz range, Bird has slugs for 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 25, 50 watts and up. I'm guessing a 10 watt slug would be about right for a 5 watt rig. Although The $400 or so you'd spend on that Bird setup would buy you a good half-dozen citizen's band rigs :-)

An ordinary $20 Rshack cb meter should be more than adequate.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Some thoughts, cheers...
>
>Owen

1956. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 00:27:55 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ucrp8b52vbfm05@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143961

> NO,NO! Ken, the house AC ground, (NOT DC), is not for any lightning
>protection.. it is a safety ground for AC. You should have a separate
>earth ground installed for your ham shack... it should be at minimum a
>couple 8 foot ground rods, bonded together with large copper cable, and
>that is what your lightning arrestor/polyphasor uses for ground. It is
>also what you should be grounding the chassis's of all your ham equipment
>to.

> Yes, most codes state you can only have one ground in a residence...
>that is referring to AC electrical code.... not lightning protection
>devices. Surge protection devices and the metal chassis (earth)
>connections on your equipment should go to the lightning ground you should
>install. The only possible places where the AC ground and your Lightning
>protection ground may be in common is withing each piece of equipment where
>there may be a third green wire grounding the equipment to the AC ground.

My understanding is that in order to meet the NEC requirements (which
are part of most local codes), you must bond the various ground rods
together *and* bond them to the home's main grounding point. This is
usually done by running a 6-gauge bare copper wire from each auxiliary
ground rod, back to the building's central grounding point (usually at
the service entry panel). Burying this bonding wire in a trench isn't
a bad idea, if it's practical.

If you don't bond the ground rods to the main ground, and lightning
strikes somewhere in your area, a very large voltage differential can
develop between your "lighting protection" ground rods, and your
home's AC safety ground. The lightning current will then try to flow
from the lightning-protection ground rods, through your equipment,
into the house safety-ground wire. This could result in damage, fire,
etc. within the house... the extra (non-bonded) ground wiring would
thus act to increase your risk of damage.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1957. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 00:31:22 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4272-3CCDE5DA-305@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143963

Ken, KC2JDY wrote:
"How do they work?"

Protection of antenna circuits is not in gas tube protectors shunting the antenna circuit in most cases.

It is more effective to use a folded driven element grounded at the top of a well-grounded tower and grounding the coax shield again at the bottom of the tower before bringing it into the station.

The coax internal impedance and wave slowness are enough in most cases to protect the radio input circuit.

The radio may be destroyed without antenna circuit damage by the voltage difference between its tower ground and the a-c utility ground. A solution is pi-filters in all power wires shunted on input and output with fast and sturdy protection devices to decouple and absorb the voltage differences.

This is my successful experience with 100`s of this type of station.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1958. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 00:38:33 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <dIlz8.3389$Sl4.120793434@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143962

I shudda put in a smiley face. My comment was tongue in cheek. My mfj
tuner cut me.

"joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:6dLy8.12117$kz4.4021363824@twister1.starband.net...
> Ah, I wasn't saying my construction techniques are all that great. But I
> think I would have used a more substantial can then the cheap tin MFJ
used.
> I have to be very careful to not tilt the can too much as the oil seeps
out
> of the 239 connector on top. It will work, just a piece of junk!
>
>
> "Brian P Burke" <bpburke@prodigy.net> wrote in message
> news:yMxy8.789$AG5.33584400@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com...
> >
> > "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
> > news:Surx8.11339$Yf6.3844503590@twister2.starband.net...
> > > Well gang. It's unbelievable all the ideas that two days of messages
> will
> > > generate. Thank you all!
> > > I narrowed it down to either transformer or mineral oil. I found a
old
> > > heathkit manual and they recommend either. After I priced the oil, I
> > decided
> > > to buy the MFJ 250 and get it over with. ($59.00). It's amazing, the
MFJ
> > is
> > > constructed just like I would have built in my basement shop and the
> > quality
> > > is about the same too..
> > >
> > > Joe (AG4QC)
> >
> > Some guys are always bragging about their home workshops and homebrewing
> > skills!
> >
> > Watch out for the sharp edges.
> >
> > ;) Brian
> >
> >
>
>

1959. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 00:44:19 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4271-3CCDE8E3-675@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143966

Ken wrote:
"It is my understanding that under prevailing codes there can be only one DC ground in a house."

The number of ground rods or other ground connections is unlimited. The more the better the conductance. The requirement is to bond all these connections to minimize the difference of potential between grounds.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1960. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 00:47:47 UTC
From: joel <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <dRlz8.12568$cY2.242522241@twister2.starband.net>
Source record: 143964

I don't want to turn this into a MFJ bashing post. I have quite a few pieces from MFJ.. I have a 269 that lasted a month before it stopped working and is now back in the shop at MFJ. But then again, I have a 989B tuner that seems to work well, and most everything else too. I guess I expected a thicker gage of tin in the tin can. It's reminds me of the thin tin they use to make beer cans... Yuh know, the ones you smash on your forehead.. LOL..

Joel AG4QC
"Brian P Burke" <bpburke@prodigy.net> wrote in message
news:dIlz8.3389$Sl4.120793434@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com...
> I shudda put in a smiley face. My comment was tongue in cheek. My mfj
> tuner cut me.
>
> "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
> news:6dLy8.12117$kz4.4021363824@twister1.starband.net...
> > Ah, I wasn't saying my construction techniques are all that great. But I
> > think I would have used a more substantial can then the cheap tin MFJ
> used.
> > I have to be very careful to not tilt the can too much as the oil seeps
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> > of the 239 connector on top. It will work, just a piece of junk!
> >
> >
> > "Brian P Burke" <bpburke@prodigy.net> wrote in message
> > news:yMxy8.789$AG5.33584400@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com...
> > >
> > > "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
> > > news:Surx8.11339$Yf6.3844503590@twister2.starband.net...
> > > > Well gang. It's unbelievable all the ideas that two days of messages
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> > > > generate. Thank you all!
> > > > I narrowed it down to either transformer or mineral oil. I found a
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> > > > heathkit manual and they recommend either. After I priced the oil, I
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> > > > to buy the MFJ 250 and get it over with. ($59.00). It's amazing, the
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> > > is
> > > > constructed just like I would have built in my basement shop and the
> > > quality
> > > > is about the same too..
> > > >
> > > > Joe (AG4QC)
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> > > Some guys are always bragging about their home workshops and
homebrewing
> > > skills!
> > >
> > > Watch out for the sharp edges.
> > >
> > > ;) Brian
> > >
> > >
> >
> >
>
>

1961. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 00:54:10 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4274-3CCDEB32-108@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143965

Ed wrote:
"Yes, most codes state you can only have one ground in a residence."

I don`t remember seeing that in a code. The codes I remember say that all grounds must be connected together so as to avoid difference in potential between those grounds.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1962. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 01:24:20 UTC
From: Terry Bullett <tbullett@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CCDF244.63D8101@charter.net>
Source record: 143967

Joel,

In older, high power HF facilities there used to be pairs of 'glass tits'.
These are dome shaped glass insulators (~DD cup size!), open at the large end
with a lip all around and a small (1/4") hole at the narrow end. These were
placed in
sets of 4, 2 inside and 2 outside. The lip made them easy to seal against the
wall.
A copper rod, threaded at both ends, was fed through an opposing pair. The nuts
made it easy to
attach the open-air feedline at either end.
The glass kept the copper rods from touching anything conductive.
The adjcent pair were the two leads for the open air feedline.
You could keep spacing constant, and these would handle up to 50-100 kW.

We don't use these much anymore, since we've switched to coax feeds and baluns,
plus use
less power. I might have a photo somewhere.....

Terry

joel wrote:
>
> I'm looking for suggestions for a long antenna, fed with ladder line. I'm
> thinking it would be best to feed the ladder line directly to the tuner, but
> because of the physical restrictions of any direct contact, just how do you
> feed the line into the shack and still keep it 3 inches away from
> anything?.. Ideally I would use a balun, outside and then run good coax to
> the tuner. But the load impedance will be all over the place to the balun,
> depending on the band/length
> Also, how do you provide any lightning protection to ladder line. I'm used
> to burring coax, but that's out for ladder line.
>
> Joel
> AG4QC

--
Terry Bullett terry@bullett.net
"Those who do not understand unix are condemned to reinvent it, poorly."
- H. Spencer

1963. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 01:32:04 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FFBCB7A2217Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143968

> "Yes, most codes state you can only have one ground in a residence."

> I don`t remember seeing that in a code. The codes I remember say that
> all grounds must be connected together so as to avoid difference in
> potential between those grounds.

Technically, true. However, if the ground (rods) are bonded together, then I consider them ONE ground system. My main lightning protection system for my shack is three ground rods, bonded together with 1/0 bare cable in the ground. Connecting the PG&E power ground would be adding that ground to my system, sort of, wouldn't it?

As far as preventing a difference of potential between ground systems in electrical codes, I'm under the impression they are talking AC power, and not lightning ground protection.

Ed

1964. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 01:37:26 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FFBDA1081D5Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143869

>
> If you don't bond the ground rods to the main ground, and lightning
> strikes somewhere in your area, a very large voltage differential can
> develop between your "lighting protection" ground rods, and your
> home's AC safety ground. The lightning current will then try to flow
> from the lightning-protection ground rods, through your equipment,
> into the house safety-ground wire.

I gotta admit I am not an expert in this area, but the standards which I work with in my organization are industry standard in communications work and are reviewed by a large in-house enginnering staff.
Given that, the statements, (above), just don't sound right to me, lightning traveling from ground to ground, up and out through residential wiring.... Assuming both grounds are reasonably good, why would lightning leave ground? That's its ultimate goal, isn't it?

Ed

1965. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 01:40:47 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4513-3CCDF61F-650@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143872

Peter wrote:
"Always use an antenna switch with a grounding position that can be selected when the station isn`t going to be in use."

The hundreds of stations in my experience from low-frequency aircraft beacons, mediumwave broadcast, shortwave broadcast, 2-way communications, microwave repeaters, etc. were in perpetual operation, except for some broadcast sign-off periods.

Not one of these stations had lightning damage except for the first edition of Motorola`s solid-state 2-way base stations. We quickly fixed their problem and avoided any repetition of damage.

Not one of these stations used lightning arresters in the antenna circuits, though the stations were often located at the highest points around and frequently hit by lightning. These stations simply continued operating right through the lightning with only instantaneous interruption, if any, in the service they provided.
Most of these stations did use gas tubes to protect phone-line and other audio connections.
The power service was always decoupled and bypassed well. Most of these stations are still in operation after many years of carefree service, though the world moves on and many changes have taken place. The lightning protection is likely the same because it works.

But, if you are not going to take necessary precautions, it`s best to disconnect all connections to your radio and ground them or whatever you choose.

Best regards, Richarrd Harrison, KB5WZI

1966. Anttron 99

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 01:51:47 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <TMmz8.1567$Lj.254810@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 143870

I know this has probably already been debated hundred times but what is everyones experience with the Anttron 99.

Thanks
Matt

1967. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 01:56:54 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ucruf6kbkmfaaa@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143871

In article <Xns91FFBCB7A2217Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>,
Ed G. <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote:

> Technically, true. However, if the ground (rods) are bonded together,
>then I consider them ONE ground system. My main lightning protection
>system for my shack is three ground rods, bonded together with 1/0 bare
>cable in the ground. Connecting the PG&E power ground would be adding that
>ground to my system, sort of, wouldn't it?

Or vice versa ;-)

> As far as preventing a difference of potential between ground systems in
>electrical codes, I'm under the impression they are talking AC power, and
>not lightning ground protection.

Both, I think. In normal usage, there won't be any significant AC
current flowing through the ground wiring at all (it'll all be in the
neutrals). If some equipment in your shack were to develop a fault
which shorted its hot to its chassis, and if it didn't have a
three-wire cord, then you'd have a path from hot, to chassis, through
your coax cables, to your shack's ground rods, and then through the
soil to the PG&E ground rod/pipe, and then to the service panel.

According to what somebody posted in another newsgroup, the soil
resistance can be high enough so that even this sort of short circuit
doesn't trip a 20-amp breaker. You end up with 10 amps or so flowing
through the equipment and the soil, with the chassis sitting up near
line voltage and getting rather warm...

Bonding the grounds together provides a solid low-impedance path
for this AC ground return current, and also helps reduce the
degree to which a nearby lightning strike can develop a voltage
difference between your home ground voltage (which would be on the
AC safety ground of all of the power outlets in the shack) and the
antenna/shack ground (which would be on the chassis of your equipment).

Basically, bonding the two grounding systems into one keeps you out of
trouble in a number of ways.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1968. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 02:15:19 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aakunm$as4$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143873

Hi Ken, welcome to THE Antenna newsgroup.

Having speed-read earlier replies to your query, opinions and practical advice appear to be good and reasonable.

But to assist with forming your own opinion and choice of instrument an appreciation of what the SWR meter actually does is useful. There now follows a heretical statement -

The SWR meter does NOT measure the ratio of two standing waves. The ONLY way of measuring SWR is to make voltage (or current) measurements at two points along a transmission line which are spaced apart by 1/4-wavelength. An instrument located at a single point cannot perform such a function.

It is also incapable of measuring such a ratio if only because a transmission line on which the waves are supposed to stand does not exist in the usual transmitting installation. (That the meter measures SWR on the feedline between itself and the antenna is a popular misconception which for some reason the establishment Guru's do nothing to dispel.)

The name "SWR Meter" given to the instrument is an unfortunate misnomer. It results in misconceptions, misunderstandings, misplaced efforts, heated arguments, destroyed friendships, and gigabytes of waffle-waffle on newsgroups.

The misnamed meter does however serve a most essential function - it INDICATES whether or not the load on the transmitter IS or IS NOT at the purely resistive value the transmitter has been designed to work into for optimum performance. Furthermore it serves this reassuring function continuously while the transmitter is in normal use. And this is all it is required to do.

Insofar as the transmitter is concerned the value of the SWR which may exist on the feedline is of no consequence especially if there is a 'tuner' somewhere between the meter and the antenna. If an operator is interested in an accurate determination of transmitter output power then a power meter is appropriate which need not be in circuit during normal operation. A voltmeter with a dummy load may be sufficient.

The name of the meter could perhaps be changed to "Reflection Coefficient" or RC meter since its scale can simply be calibrated linearly from 0 to 1.0 at full-scale deflection. The meter does in fact INDICATE the magnitude of the reflection coefficient of the load seen by the transmitter relative to the resistive value the transmitter is designed to work into. The phase angle of the RC is just as important as its magnitude but this is ignored by the meter (by virtue of its design) and so meter indication cannot be used for diagnostic purposes. The meter indicates only whether the system is

working satisfactorily or not.

'Accuracy' of the indication can be relatively crude since the load on the usual amateur/CB transmitter can be allowed to vary by +/- 25 percent or more from its design value without undue stress. It frequently does vary by such amounts without the operator being aware of it. On other occasions the operator worries just because the meter reads high when there's nothing really wrong. So don't spend a fortune on an external SWR meter. The most trustworthy meters are those built into the transmitter by the manufacturer. They are the only sort I have ever used.

There's a short article on this subject at the following website.

Regards from Reg, G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com

1969. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 02:17:04 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ucrvl02ljo7kcb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143874

> I gotta admit I am not an expert in this area, but the standards which I
>work with in my organization are industry standard in communications work
>and are reviewed by a large in-house enginnering staff.
> Given that, the statements, (above), just don't sound right to me,
>lightning traveling from ground to ground, up and out through residential
>wiring.... Assuming both grounds are reasonably good, why would
>lightning leave ground? That's its ultimate goal, isn't it?

Lightning's ultimate goal is equalization of charge. The charge will
flow through any, and every path conveniently available to it.
It'll leave ground in an instant, if doing so provides it with an
easier (lower-impedance) pathway through which it can flow.

Consider what happens if lightning strikes a tree a few houses away.
A lightning strike can quite easily carry a current of 30,000 amperes,
and some could approach 100,000 amperes. The charge is going to flow
away from the point of the strike, through the soil. A normal E=IR
voltage will develop across any two points in the soil, depending on
the current flowing through that portion of the soil and the
resistance of the soil.

If you don't bond your grounds together, but have some "incidental"
connections between the two ground systems, you could find that the
lowest-resistance path between your shack's ground system and the
house's ground system is right through your equipment and the 12-gauge
power wiring. Not good - that wiring will end up taking a big surge
of current.

Bonding the ground systems together helps reduce this effect - it'll
keep the ground-rod differential voltage down (lower R means lower E)
and channels the current flow through a heavy wire outside the house
rather than through the house walls.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
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1970. Re: Anttron 99

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 02:19:05 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCDFF17.477BE05B@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143875

hey matt
i have one and use it fresh out of the box on 10-12-15-17 with my tuner
and i have worked all over the world with it and it was only at 10 feet off
the ground to boot
it will be going to the 30 foot mark on the side of my tower as soon as i
can find someone in polk county FL who climbs
so spend the $40 and get it you will be delighted with it

Matt Patterson wrote:

> I know this has probably already been debated hundred times but what is
> everyones experience with the Anttron 99.
>
> Thanks
> Matt

1971. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 02:24:03 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCE0041.74C59137@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143877

hey greg
if it was me i would go with the k1fo yagi
the longer boom with help pick up weaker signals
and the DB you where quoteing cushcraft was DBI and k1fo was DBD there is a
big differnce between the two
DBD is DB over a dipole
DBI is DB in infinity AKA in a perfect world
and cushcraft is well known for being real generous with there DB claims
anyways
so use the k1fo on SSB and the 13b2 on FM and have fun

greg wrote:

> ok i have 2 beams a K1FO-15 15 element's on a 25 ft boom and a cushcraft
> 13b2
>
> i have done some research on the 2 antennas and now i am confused
>
> specs on the 2 antennas
>
> 13B2
> 3dB Beamwidth, Degrees E-Plane 2x 18
> 3dB Beamwidth, Degrees H-Plane 2x 19
> Boom Lenght ft.(m) 15(4.57)
> Electrical Wavelenght 2.2
> Forward Gain, dBi 15.8 13.4 dBd mesured from this site
> http://www.tc.umn.edu/~tosca005/NLRS-Dev/AntennaGain/AllData.htm
> Frequency, MHz 144-148
> Front to Back Ratio, dB 26 <--- can that be right ?????????
> Longest Element 39.75(101)
> Mast size range, in.(cm) 1.5-2(3.8-5.1)
> No. Elements 13
> Power Rating, Watts PEP 2000
> Side Lobe Atten., dB, E-Plane >60 <----- not sure what they mean there
> ?????
> SWR 1.2:1 Typical 2:1 Bandwidth, MHz >4
> Turning Radius ft(m) 8.9(2.7)
> Weight, lb(kg) 6.7(.31)
> Wind load ft (m) sq 1.8(.17)
>
> K1FO (FO-15) boom 24 ft 8"
> gain 13.8 dBd
> e-plane beamwidth 31 deg
> h-plane beamwidth 33 deg
> bandwidth 1.5 mhz

> sidelobe attenuation
> 1st e-plane -17.5db
> 1st h-plane -15db
> f/b ratio 21db
>
> so now what is the better antenna to put up i dont want to put up a 25 ft
> boomer just to gain
> 4/10ths of a dBd
> cushcraft claims 26 db f/b ratio ???????
>
> BTW i changed the so-239 con. to a N con. on the 13B2
>
> tnx to all that reply N8TDL Greg
>
> --
> Help fight mailbots with these in your tagline:
> tosspam@aol.com abuse@aol.com abuse@yahoo.com abuse@hotmail.com
> abuse@msn.com abuse@sprintmail.com abuse@earthlink.net uce@ftc.gov
> abuse@info.cep.cniba-u.ac.jp webmaster@envy.nu abuse@yahoo.co.jp

1972. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 02:26:09 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CCE00C1.C7B1ECDA@netscape.net>
Source record: 143876

"Ed G." wrote:
>
> >
> > If you don't bond the ground rods to the main ground, and lightning
> > strikes somewhere in your area, a very large voltage differential can
> > develop between your "lighting protection" ground rods, and your
> > home's AC safety ground. The lightning current will then try to flow
> > from the lightning-protection ground rods, through your equipment,
> > into the house safety-ground wire.
>
> I gotta admit I am not an expert in this area, but the standards which I
> work with in my organization are industry standard in communications work
> and are reviewed by a large in-house enginnering staff.
> Given that, the statements, (above), just don't sound right to me,
> lightning traveling from ground to ground, up and out through residential
> wiring.... Assuming both grounds are reasonably good, why would
> lightning leave ground? That's its ultimate goal, isn't it?
>
> Ed

I'm not an expert either...and am also in the communications biz.
You have to accept the basic premise that no ground is perfect then
figure what might happen, and where the remaining juice goes, as a
result of that.
Also, in the case of a very closeby hit, ALL the wiring in the house may
be charged momentarily...not so much by the stroke but the field around
it.
A buddy of mine once suffered quite a bit of damage in his shack...Had
all his antennas and rigs pretty well grounded but he supposes the juice
got induced into the wiring for his remote antenna switch and ONE of the
many routes to ground was right back thru his equipment into the house
wiring. Blew a little clock radio to smithereens in another room
(different ckt) and damaged his TS-930. The remote coax switch was
toast. Nothing else in the house was affected.
Just goes to show you really can't predict lightning. The best advice
is to keep as much of it outside as possible. You don't want it jumping
from ground to ground via your equipment or house wiring!
-Bill M

1973. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 02:36:06 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <qqnz8.2482$0N3.176268330@newssvr16.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143879

"WA8ULX" <wa8ulx@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020428191205.07851.00010070@mb-mv.aol.com...
> >Because a new ham needs to know rules, regulations, and about safety.
>
> Oh now you want to say which areas its ok to know something about.
> Lets see regulations, thats a good one. Lets say in the regs it says you
can
> only operate at 10Watts, and of course not knowing anything about theory,
the
> first Question would be whats a Watt, the second dumb answer would be how
to I
> measure that.
> Yea your right, I can see now where not knowing the Material would be
helpful.
> Safety thats another good one, I wonder what those funny look, glass
bottle
> looking, things with that wire on top them are in side that AMP are, shoot
I
> will just pull them out and see whats written on them. I can hear the
reponse,
> I didnt know you were supposed to turn it off first.
> I most admit, you are right again, no need for that Technical Stuff on
the
> EXAM.

Holy Cow! I counted seven (7) sentences in your reply. A new record! You blew right past your previous record of two (2) sentences. You must be very passionate about the exams.

1974. Re: Anttron 99

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 02:36:24 UTC
From: Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Iqnz8.694$Wd5.59556@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143878

This link is interesting if this is the antenna you are talking about.

http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/a99/

Best 73 de:
Dennis Stahr - W6NYC

http://www.qsl.net/w6nyc/
Take out "the trash" when return emailing

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:TMmz8.1567$Lj.254810@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> I know this has probably already been debated hundred times but what is
> everyones experience with the Anttron 99.
>
>
> Thanks
> Matt
>
>

1975. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 02:55:14 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns91FFCAD37F412Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143880

I guess part of my problem in agreeing some of your info is that most of the ground systems I trust consist of 8 to 12 rods, double bonded with two rows of 1/0 bare cable underground in a ring around the radio structure. Tower is grounded to this ring as well as is the entry plate to the vault. Nothing enters the vault that isn't protected except a single 1/0 cable that is used to ground the chassis of each radio inside.

This is far from what one would find in a residential environment and I now see how lighting will have more "opportunities" to get inside one's home. I guess the bottom line is do what you can and hope for the best, unless you are indepenantly wealth, in which case you can afford to minimize your risk substantially.
Thanks to all for the infl

Ed WB6SAT

PS: to Bill, my rotor cable from the rotor on the tower is also protected with a Polyphaser designed for 8 cond. rotor cable, so hopefully I won't have the problem that guy you mentioned had!

1976. Re: Experience magn.loop compared to dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 02:59:36 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aal1ak$ao6$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143881

For efficiency (and most other chracteristics) of magloops of various
regular shapes with perimeters up to 1/2-wavelength, download program
MAGLOOP4 from website below.

The effects on efficiency of height of loop mounted above lossy ground is
included in models.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

1977. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:00:19 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <7Nnz8.2497$Pc4.177673532@newssvr16.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143882

"WA8ULX" <wa8ulx@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020428214114.00950.00008781@mb-cu.aol.com...
> >I think most of us still wonder why you are so arrogant about a
> >newcomer asking
> >questions.
>
> What ever, if your happy with no Basic Knowledge thats fine with me

Obviously its not fine with you or you wouldn't keep giving non-answers.

What I've found is that some people who are proficient, they think they were always proficient, and ask why the new guys know so little. I put Bruce in that category.

I used to train, test, and evaluate people in the military, for my specialty. Although it would have been nice if the new graduates of technical school had as much knowledge and experience as a senior NCO, that just wasn't going to happen. One day, one of those new recruits will doing the training and evaluating instead of me. But not if I were a jerk to him when he asked a question and needed some help.

So I see Bruce looking back and somehow thinks he passed that first amateur exam with all the knowledge that he holds today. Kind of like, "The older I get, the better I was," syndrome. Some see the license as the beginning of a journey. Bruce sees it as the end.

I've witnessed his outrages on .policy for years, and he isn't going to change.

73, Brian

1978. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:03:50 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <qQnz8.2500$C74.177389962@newssvr16.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143883

"WA8ULX" <wa8ulx@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020428234911.04411.00009637@mb-fi.aol.com...
> >I think thats the point. Its pretty irrevelent whether you figure out
> >how to make a dipole before or after licencing but that begs the
> >argument about why even go thru the motion of licencing if the basics
> >aren't tested?
>
> Exactly, the way testing is done now is a waste of goverment money. The
FCC
> should either do away with testing, or come out with some real Testing.

Bruce, please describe your "real testing" scenario. If you can.

Brian

1979. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:06:48 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <cTnz8.2504$Rm4.178206225@newssvr16.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143884

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CCD3FAB.E0C7598@IEEE.org...
> WA8ULX wrote:
> >
> > >I presume you passed the test, how can I distinguish if you simply
> > >memorized the question pool and answers
> >
> > They didnt have Exact Q&As when I took the Tests.
>
> I think I took some tests before you and I can report that the answers
> in the ARRL License Manual were exact. What good would inexact answers
> have been? And the questions were close enough that the differences were
> negligible. After all, exactly how many ways can, "What is the unit
> of electrical resistance?", be asked?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

In New Jersey, they would ask, "Uh, welp, ya know, the unit of electrical
re-sistance is called, uh, what?"

1980. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:07:22 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <KTnz8.2505$kn4.178231547@newssvr16.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143885

"WA8ULX" <wa8ulx@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020428154034.10631.00008970@mb-fo.aol.com...
> >And your a Ham operator. Good God what has this hobby come to.
> >
> >
> >"Dave"
>
> Its beccoming a Glorified CB Service

How is it glorified?

1981. Lightning protection -- a different angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:34:41 UTC
From: joel <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <Hhoz8.12463$o45.4243375260@twister1.starband.net>
Source record: 143886

Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about lightning protection. But if I move that same antenna outside I do. I difference is 1/2 inch of plywood and some shingles for protection. I know this sounds stupid, but I don't understand the difference. Or to make the next step in ridicules, how about a G5RV built inside a 102 foot wooden tunnel covered with asphalt ? Dah!

Joel AG4QC

1982. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:35:10 UTC
From: Jim Pennell <NoSpam@killspam.com>
Message-ID: <aal3mijbf1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 143887
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

----- Original Message -----
"Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk> Wrote:
>
> The problem with that approach is the large number of cascaded
> gain stages required, which means that the passband roll-offs
> of all the individual amplifiers will add together (like adding
> extra poles to a low-pass filter). If you start from a
> higher-level noise source, you need fewer amplifier stages and
> the noise output will hold up better at the high-frequency end.
>

Ian, that is a very good point. I ran some computer simulations
on my first design and I found I had to reduce the coupling capacitors
to "more or less" flatten the response.

If I am to believe it, I should see less than 1 dB gain variation
across the band....

Of course, it is not adding in various real world rolloff factors
and so I anticipate I will see more than that. I did try to add in
the parasitic elements of the coupling capacitors and the decoupling
DC feed inductors and so on but based on experience I know it will
be worse than the simulation.

I have never tried an avalanche diode using a microwave transistor
and I will see what that can do. I think I have some MRF901 around
here somewhere.

I appreciate the suggestion and I will give it a try. Starting
with that sort of noise will help a lot in making it all work nicely.

Jim Pennell
N6BIU

1983. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:40:08 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cce09a6.560492281@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143888

Summarizing, to get some degree of lighning protection:

1) Drive a few ground rods and ground the surge arrestor to them with a beefy conductor. This is the principal lightning protection.

2) Short the ground rods to the house ground with a beefy conductor -- to satisfy electrical codes and avoid stray surge currents.

3) Connect the chassis grounds to the ground rods with a beefy conductor.

In the alternative, disconnect your feed line in the shack and unplug all your equipment when it is not in use or when lightning threatens.

I still have a question or two:

A. Why is the chassis ground on my radio not permanently shorted to the radio's -12V supply by the manufacturer? Is it to give you the option of shorting the chassis to an RF ground instead of the house ground? If you were going mobile, wouldn't everything be grounded to the -12V side of the battery?

B. How did we get away for many years with millions and millions of TV antennas high in the air (higher than my dipole is) without any protection? Is it because the active element on a Yagi TV antenna is small compared to my multi-band HF dipole?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

1984. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:49:08 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3927-3CCE1434-744@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143891

Fd wrote:
"As far as prevention of potential between ground systems in electrical codes, I`m under the impression they are talking AC power, and not lightning ground protection."

It`s likely the code writers knew more about a-c grounding than they knew about lightning grounding. Power companies influence codes to limit their liability. But, insurance companies are influential too. The want to limit life and property losses from all causes.

Avoidance of electrocution and fire from all causes inters into producing a code.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1985. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:51:21 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <nr4scuo7fkldt6jgb2vl0kdmer6rt58uij@4ax.com>
Source record: 143889
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 20:35:10 -0700, "Jim Pennell"
<NoSpam@killspam.com> wrote:

>----- Original Message -----
> "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk> Wrote:
>>
>> The problem with that approach is the large number of cascaded
>> gain stages required, which means that the passband roll-offs
>> of all the individual amplifiers will add together (like adding
>> extra poles to a low-pass filter). If you start from a
>> higher-level noise source, you need fewer amplifier stages and
>> the noise output will hold up better at the high-frequency end.
>>
>
>
> Ian, that is a very good point. I ran some computer simulations
>on my first design and I found I had to reduce the coupling capacitors
>to "more or less" flatten the response.
>
> If I am to believe it, I should see less than 1 dB gain variation
>across the band....
>
> Of course, it is not adding in various real world rolloff factors
>and so I anticipate I will see more than that. I did try to add in
>the parasitic elements of the coupling capacitors and the decoupling
>DC feed inductors and so on but based on experience I know it will
>be worse than the simulation.
>
> I have never tried an avalanche diode using a microwave transistor
>and I will see what that can do. I think I have some MRF901 around
>here somewhere.
>
> I appreciate the suggestion and I will give it a try. Starting
>with that sort of noise will help a lot in making it all work nicely.
>
>
> Jim Pennell
> N6BIU

Hi Jim, others,

You could do better with a mercury wetted relay bouncing at 100 Hz
feeding sufficient current to a 50 Ohm load. This use to be the
standard hi-speed circuit for O'Scope calibration in the 60's for the

same range of frequency. If I recall correctly, I used it for testing Sampling plug-ins.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1986. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 03:59:53 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CCE16B5.D9DAE06E@optonline.net>
Source record: 143890

But what about a random wire antenna connected via an automatic antenna
tuner? I can use a lightning arrestor (or an antenna switch with a
grounding position) on the coax between the tuner and the transceiver,
but that won't stop the tuner getting fried.

-=-
Alan
AB2OS

Uncle Peter wrote:

> Always use
> an antenna switch with a grounding position that can be selected when the
> station
> isn't going to be in use. Or, disconnect the coaxes and ground them.
> Also, high
> SWR may cause unusually high RF voltages that in turn will cause the gas
> protectors
> to fire under QRO conditions and damage
> your amplifier--something else to consider if you are running the legal
> limit.

1987. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 04:18:07 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rk5scu44f8gbha6810qm4s37gvcdqc03qs@4ax.com>
Source record: 143892

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 02:24:03 GMT, Dennis Kaylor
<k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote:

>hey greg
>if it was me i would go with the k1fo yagi
>the longer boom with help pick up weaker signals
>and the DB you where quoteing cushcraft was DBI and k1fo was DBD there is a
>big differnce between the two
>DBD is DB over a dipole
>DBI is DB in infinity AKA in a perfect world
the I is for Isotropic - either, or both can be expressed " in
infinity AKA in a perfect world"
>and cushcraft is well known for being real generous with there DB claims
>anyways
>so use the k1fo on SSB and the 13b2 on FM and have fun
>

Hi Dennis,

dB, dBd, dBi, dBm, dBre() and so on are all legitimate forms of
expressing differences on a log scale. For antennas dB is useless
without comparison to a known reference. dBd does satisfy that, but
immediately confines you to one particular (dipole) antenna.
Certainly useful here. dBi can be translated usefully to any other
reference antenna as it represents a basic assumption of integration
over the entirety of all radiative characteristics - an absolute
reference.

This is not a marketing trick, it is a legitimate form of engineering
specification. True, it presents a marketing advantage, but
competitors could as easily present their numbers to this standard
representation, so they are in no sense taking either the high road or
the low road in their choice. To qualify as a marketing trick, I
could imagine that the manufacturer might summon up the dBre(13b2) and
the ad copy of model XYZ shows +7 dBre(13b2) would be wholly useless
until you first bought that particular model to use as a basis for
your future assessment against the remainder of the catalog (it could
be a dummy load).

The reductio ad absurdum is what is the gain factor of a good vertical
compared to a poor horizontal in terms of dBd? The poor horizontal
may in fact be better, but marketing will pencil whip you out of a lot
of bucks over an inflated evaluation. I would point out that much of
the analysis of antennas reported as modeled here rarely use dBd.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1988. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 04:28:36 UTC
From: joel <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <d4pz8.12598$nO7.262423713@twister2.starband.net>
Source record: 143893

I have to ask, as I have heard this a number of times. What is a ** ssb antenna **, and why would the modulation method change the type of antenna?

Joel AG4QC

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message news:rk5scu44f8gbha6810qm4s37gvcdqc03qs@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 02:24:03 GMT, Dennis Kaylor
> <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote:
>
> >hey greg
> >if it was me i would go with the k1fo yagi
> >the longer boom with help pick up weaker signals
> >and the DB you where quoteing cushcraft was DBI and k1fo was DBD there is a
> >big differnce between the two
> >DBD is DB over a dipole
> >DBI is DB in infinity AKA in a perfect world
> the I is for Isotropic - either, or both can be expressed " in
> infinity AKA in a perfect world"
> >and cushcraft is well known for being real generous with there DB claims
> >anyways
> >so use the k1fo on SSB and the 13b2 on FM and have fun
> >
>
> Hi Dennis,
>
> dB, dBd, dBi, dBm, dBre() and so on are all legitimate forms of
> expressing differences on a log scale. For antennas dB is useless
> without comparison to a known reference. dBd does satisfy that, but
> immediately confines you to one particular (dipole) antenna.
> Certainly useful here. dBi can be translated usefully to any other
> reference antenna as it represents a basic assumption of integration
> over the entirety of all radiative characteristics - an absolute
> reference.
>
> This is not a marketing trick, it is a legitimate form of engineering
> specification. True, it presents a marketing advantage, but
> competitors could as easily present their numbers to this standard
> representation, so they are in no sense taking either the high road or
> the low road in their choice. To qualify as a marketing trick, I
> could imagine that the manufacturer might summon up the dBre(13b2) and
> the ad copy of model XYZ shows +7 dBre(13b2) would be wholly useless
> until you first bought that particular model to use as a basis for
> your future assessment against the remainder of the catalog (it could

> be a dummy load).
>
> The reductio ad absurdum is what is the gain factor of a good vertical
> compared to a poor horizontal in terms of dBd? The poor horizontal
> may in fact be better, but marketing will pencil whip you out of a lot
> of bucks over an inflated evaluation. I would point out that much of
> the analysis of antennas reported as modeled here rarely use dBd.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1989. Re: 2M Dipole - Looking for plans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 04:30:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20916-3CCE1DC9-765@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143895

Brian Burke wrote:
"How is it glorified?"
Ham radio is glorified by more frequencies and higher power than CB.
Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1990. Re: Lightning protection -- a different angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 04:40:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <077scu8842dcsoj3k4mogvnsmtpdn3lu0p@4ax.com>
Source record: 143894

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 03:34:41 GMT, "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:

>Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about
>lightning protection.
Because this is called living in denial.
> But if I move that same antenna outside I do. I
>difference is 1/2 inch of plywood and some shingles for protection. I know
>this sounds stupid, but I don't understand the difference. Or to make the
>next step in ridicules, how about a G5RV built inside a 102 foot wooden
>tunnel covered with asphalt ? Dah!
>
>Joel AG4QC
>

Hi Joel,

A large part of surviving a lighting storm is found in luck and the randomness of nature. In the air-earth potential field, we reside within fields of roughly 600 V/inch at a very. very low (pA) current flow. Over the magnitude of the surface of the earth, this current is cumulative to the point of causing a flash of milliseconds and returning kiloamperes to an exceedingly small percentage of the earth (thus a complete circuit is maintained to satisfy Kirchhoff).

Any conductive surface (including your body) is guaranteed to short out a region of space and thus draw down the upper more highly charged atmosphere towards it - your dipole in the attic included. But this is equally applicable to the vent pipe behind your toilet (one should be aware of the implications of this as well) and how often does one worry about disconnecting their plumbing during a storm? Again, the luck of the draw when there are a world of many possible paths erected by homo sapiens in his environment.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1991. Mounting a vertical to a pine tree??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 04:51:17 UTC
From: Scott McClements <yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu>
Message-ID: <3CCE22C5.F8CF505A@grove.iup.edu>
Source record: 143897
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb

Hi - I searched the usenet archive for information on mounting a vertical to a pine tree. There seemed to be a lack of information on the long term effects of the tree on the mount. I guess this might depend on the type of tree. Anyway here is what I want to do:

There is a "pine" tree in the back yard. I tried to figure out what specie it was, but couldn't definitely tell. It doesn't have a single trunk. Anyway, I want to top the tree and either use Radio Shack's chimney mount OR the 8" mounting brackets. I want to mount a 24' foot fiberglass vertical to that (Solarcon IMAX 2000)

Which is the better long term reliable, not kill the tree mounting scheme - the strap around the tree or the lag screws into the tree?

Anybody have any more detailed info from experience (on coax routing, securing, how long a lag screw, type of hardware, etc. etc.)?

Thanks!

Scott.

1992. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 04:52:10 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CCE22F6.7395EAF1@att.net>
Source record: 143896

Richard, my Bird 43 has developed a problem. After cleaning all contact surfaces, etc. the meter is reading 115 watts for a known 110 watts input with zero indicated reflected power.

The problem is not the inaccuracy but the fact that I can gently thump the meter case and the reading will momentarily either increase or decrease - sometimes by quite a bit - and then return to its original reading.

Any thoughts on this?

Thanks!

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> W6DKN wrote:
> "---I usually just use my Bird 4410 and tune for least reflected power."
>
> Yes, and a twist of the wrist or a change of slugs can confirm that the
> same tuning produces maximum power, too.
>
> The Bird 43 is good enough for almost any purpose. It is rugged, easy to
> use, and it is accepted by almost everyone. It has highest resale value
> and the new price competes with its clones.

1993. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 04:54:17 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <058scugjdb6o72lnmkv3qpkpdakfhlb9o2@4ax.com>
Source record: 143898

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 04:28:36 GMT, "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:

>I have to ask, as I have heard this a number of times. What is a ** ssb
>antenna **, and why would the modulation method change the type of antenna?
>
>Joel AG4QC
>

Hi Joel,

It is by and large an artifact of VHF/UHF operational usage where common FM/Mobile operation is given over to vertical polarization and long haul/Base operation is horizontal and sideband for any of a number of reasons (DX being one). If you bought an FM antenna and want to use it SSB, lay it over horizontal (or talk to buddies vertical who also abide by this modulation for this polarization).

The problem arises called cross-polarization when you attempt to talk to someone, line-of-sight, using the other polarization. This will result in a 20+ dB loss over both ends compared to those sharing the same polarization (it doesn't matter much which, except for other issues such as Fresnel loss). Bounce the same transmission off the ionosphere (assuming HF) and the polarization is scrambled along the way and the differences of polarization at either end become negligible (allowing for a fixed loss suffered by all but those who employ a diversity reception combining antennas of both polarizations).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1994. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 04:58:13 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CCE2461.4E8B7E18@att.net>
Source record: 143899

I use my MFJ 989C PEP mode quite a bit in monitoring my PSK31
transmissions.

In idle mode, the signal is a two-tone in which the peak power is twice the
average power. The 989C will indicate 40 watts PEP - my usual operating
level with the Icom IC-756PRO - and exactly 20 watts average. This is a
reasonably good test of the accuracy of the PEP metering at that power
range.

The 989C uses passive circuitry throughout for its metering.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
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Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Owen Duffy wrote:
>
> Bob Miller wrote:

>
> My experience was that the Mighty Fine Junk claims of PEP readings are,
> in at least some cases, misleading, perhaps false.
>

1995. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 05:03:15 UTC
From: "Joel (AG4QC)" <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <JApz8.12479$EW6.4250995897@twister1.starband.net>
Source record: 143901

Good explanation, I guess I never though of calling an antenna's
polarization by it's modulation method. While I don't necessarily agree with
this common usage, it loosely make sense. Thanks

Joel AG4QC

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:058scugjdb6o72lnmkv3qpkpdakfhlb9o2@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 04:28:36 GMT, "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:
>
> >I have to ask, as I have heard this a number of times. What is a ** ssb
> >antenna **, and why would the modulation method change the type of
antenna?
> >
> >Joel AG4QC
> >
>
> Hi Joel,
>
> It is by and large an artifact of VHF/UHF operational usage where
> common FM/Mobile operation is given over to vertical polarization and
> long haul/Base operation is horizontal and sideband for any of a
> number of reasons (DX being one). If you bought an FM antenna and
> want to use it SSB, lay it over horizontal (or talk to buddies
> vertical who also abide by this modulation for this polarization).
>
> The problem arises called cross-polarization when you attempt to talk
> to someone, line-of-sight, using the other polarization. This will
> result in a 20+ dB loss over both ends compared to those sharing the
> same polarization (it doesn't matter much which, except for other
> issues such as Fresnel loss). Bounce the same transmission off the
> ionosphere (assuming HF) and the polarization is scrambled along the
> way and the differences of polarization at either end become
> negligible (allowing for a fixed loss suffered by all but those who
> employ a diversity reception combining antennas of both
> polarizations).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1996. Re: WANTED: schematic for HF noise canceller (like the MFJ-1026)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 05:05:10 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CCE2602.47817FA8@att.net>
Source record: 143900
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

So that we can better advise you, what literature resources have you already consulted? To what other resources do you have access? What does Google say on this topic? Will MFJ sell a copy of the schematic?

I seem to recall that a primitive noise canceller circuit appeared in one of the amateur magazines a few years back but I do not have the reference for you.

You might also contact AEA/Tempo who are again providing the ANC-4 unit.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
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Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Jason Hsu wrote:
>
> Where can I find a schematic for a noise canceller for HF? I would
> like to homebrew a noise canceller/preamplifier that would be similar
> to the MFJ-1026. (Unfortunately, the MFJ manuals available online
> don't include the schematic.)
>
> I would particularly appreciate an explanation on how the various
> parts of the circuit work (noise amplifier, noise phase shifter,
> signal preamplifier, filters, etc.) and the transformer specifications
> I need (so that I can use something available to me).

1997. Re: Mounting a vertical to a pine tree??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 05:09:08 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <f29scu4ukbj5c0cdav3cefdaripuq6n86h@4ax.com>
Source record: 143902
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 00:51:17 -0400, Scott McClements
<yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote:

>
>Which is the better long term reliable, not kill the tree mounting
>scheme - the strap around the tree or the lag screws into the tree?
>
>Anybody have any more detailed info from experience (on coax routing,
>securing, how long a lag screw, type of hardware, etc. etc.)?
>
>Thanks!
>
>Scott.

Hi Scott,

The reason why your tree has more than one vertical trunk is that it has already been topped (a poor tree maintenance issue, or a problem of damage). Topping will not improve your situation. Of course, you may be forced to so that you can work with an adequate trunk diameter and clearance for the vertical - but this will mean yearly maintenance, or every other year perhaps (your mileage may vary).

Strapping the tree is the same as strangling it - an even poorer way of topping it which returns us to the same problem.

Use very long lag bolts to allow the tree to grow out radially without enclosing the end of the bolt set out and away from the trunk. Trees grow up only at the ends, and out from the sides. Any cable run down the trunk and secured (with long lags for the same reason) will not suffer any tension (except from the bending motion in the wind, think of an archer's bow and provide slack along the way). I typically have at least four inches of lag bolt exposed when installed. This is for Maple that grows as fast as grass (actually, faster); evergreens are slower but mine don't break in the wind as much as the Maple.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1998. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 05:11:27 UTC
From: zzz <zzz@fast.net>
Message-ID: <3CCE277F.60CE236A@fast.net>
Source record: 143903

Robert Lyons wrote:
>
> joel wrote:
> >
> > I'm looking for suggestions [on] how do you
> > feed [ladder] line into the shack and still keep it 3 inches away from
> > anything?
.....
and (2) install a knife switch to short it
> to ground during storms. (knife switches are hard to find these days!)
> Bob, KI8AB
.....

Large heavy duty (w/ 4 inch high ceramic insulators), new in bag, Navy surplus, DPDT, Silver, kind of expensive, knife switches are available at: http://www.surplusales.com/SSIndex.html. They are perfect for grounding large 450 and 600 ohm installs or designing a custom electric chair!
Ed (W3DLZ)

1999. Re: Mounting a vertical to a pine tree??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 05:45:31 UTC
From: Scott McClements <yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu>
Message-ID: <3CCE2F7A.BC23F641@grove.iup.edu>
Source record: 143904
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb

Great info. What size lag bolts do you use? Also, if you leave 4 inches of lag bolt exposed - how do you handle the extra length sticking out? Did you make up a ~4 inch spacer that slides over the lag bolt (that would hold the mount out at head end of the bolt)? Are you using a vertical?

Scott.

Richard Clark wrote:

> Hi Scott,
>
> The reason why your tree has more than one vertical trunk is that it
> has already been topped (a poor tree maintenance issue, or a problem
> of damage). Topping will not improve your situation. Of course, you
> may be forced to so that you can work with an adequate trunk diameter
> and clearance for the vertical - but this will mean yearly
> maintenance, or every other year perhaps (your mileage may vary).
>
> Strapping the tree is the same as strangling it - an even poorer way
> of topping it which returns us to the same problem.
>
> Use very long lag bolts to allow the tree to grow out radially without
> enclosing the end of the bolt set out and away from the trunk. Trees
> grow up only at the ends, and out from the sides. Any cable run down
> the trunk and secured (with long lags for the same reason) will not
> suffer any tension (except from the bending motion in the wind, think
> of an archer's bow and provide slack along the way). I typically have
> at least four inches of lag bolt exposed when installed. This is for
> Maple that grows as fast as grass (actually, faster); evergreens are
> slower but mine don't break in the wind as much as the Maple.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2000. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 06:09:25 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <owen@oda.com.au>
Message-ID: <3CCE3515.2637CB53@oda.com.au>
Source record: 143905

"George, W5YR" wrote:
>
> I use my MFJ 989C PEP mode quite a bit in monitoring my PSK31
> transmissions.
>
> In idle mode, the signal is a two-tone in which the peak power is twice the
> average power. The 989C will indicate 40 watts PEP - my usual operating
> level with the Icom IC-756PRO - and exactly 20 watts average. This is a
> reasonably good test of the accuracy of the PEP metering at that power
> range.
>
> The 989C uses passive circuitry throughout for its metering.

It may be a reasonably good test of the accuracy of the 989C's PEP metering on PSK (ie for that envelope type), and I am pleased that it works to your satisfaction. I don't know whether the 949E PEP metering is accurate on PSK, but I stated that my one wasn't on speech SSB, and I did also test it on Morse dits at speeds from 5 WPM to 45WPM and the power level varied with speed (which did not happen with the Bird 4314 in PEP mode or the 969). I also tried using the 949E's PEP mode to set up full modulation of an AM transmitter and it was hopeless, whereas the 4314 was acceptable (though not as accurate as a CRO of course).

Of course to state that a meter has a PEP indicating mode without specifying the minimum period of signal for peak detection, and the decay time is a bit useless... but one might expect that the two MFJ models that I mentioned would both work on speech SSB, it is the most common variable PEP mode that is used with MFJ HF antenna couplers.

My discussion wasn't to infer that an active metering circuit is necessary, but for a peak indicating meter, you do need a high ratio of meter impedance to source impedance, and increasing the meter impedance with an active metering circuit is preferable to decreasing the source impedance by coupling up tighter to the transmission line.

Owen

2001. Re: Mounting a vertical to a pine tree??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 06:57:19 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <vnescucbtqkagomdu0v71m3k3iajkisv4g@4ax.com>
Source record: 143906
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 01:45:31 -0400, Scott McClements
<yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote:

>Great info. What size lag bolts do you use? Also, if you leave 4 inches of
>lag bolt exposed - how do you handle the extra length sticking out? Did
>you make up a ~4 inch spacer that slides over the lag bolt (that would
>hold the mount out at head end of the bolt)? Are you using a vertical?
>
>Scott.
>

Hi Scott,

What size? Depends on other considerations - mine certainly differ
from yours. The point of the matter is to not let the tree overgrow
the points you may want to service. In the begining there was as much
bolt into the tree as was exposed - that improves (or suffers,
depending on the point of view) as each day passes.

As for my considerations, the upper bolt was actually a pad-eye to
allow me to mount pulleys flag pole style (its cousin resides at the
bottom about waist high). As you can see, this attends nothing of
your needs except by example. I used standard boat cleats to tie down
the rope excess that runs up the tree, as per destiny, those cleats
are becoming nigh on useless as the bark envelopes them. I manage
valiantly in the face of impending doom (in other words, an example of
what I call denial elsewhere in this group).

You need only anticipate where the tree is going (growing) and
accommodate well into the future. This means that strapping is a
losing proposition for both you and the tree, but you will have to
consider the mechanical issues of your monopole. This shouldn't be
treated as a considerable issue, it is the same at any height (what
would you do if you were simply mounting to a 5 foot fence post?).

The four inch exposure does raise some problems of leverage and
twisting in the wind. For this you may want to bolt up to a simple
4X4 and improvise the 4 inch standoffs to this so that you are not
forced into the mechanics of the bracket offered by the antenna
vendor. Another angle would be to install it with a braced yard-arm.
You may even want to consider using those extra trunks to cross brace.
Invention is a mother.... (feel free to fill in with the appropriate
or corrupted adage).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2002. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 08:02:16 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CCE4F88.D5FF6673@eznec.com>
Source record: 143907
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

I don't recall the mercury-wetted relays being used for high speed step generation -- the earliest devices for that purpose I recall used an avalance transistor, step recovery diode, or tunnel diode. But I do recall the mercury-wetted relay being used as an "input buster", to produce a high speed step at the rated maximum input voltage to a scope input. At the time, it was about the fastest 200 or 500 volt step you could make.

The problem with using a relay or any physically large device for high speed step or noise generation is the inevitable stray inductance and capacitances involved. These will always reduce the bandwidth and flatness of a step. What you have to do is maintain a really clean 50 ohm transmission line environment from the generating device to whatever you're observing it with. And in the case of high speed sampling plug-ins, even a fraction of an inch of the best line you can make will noticeably degrade the signal. When using microwave relays to distribute high speed steps, we avoided reed relays like the plague. They typically use Kovar contacts, because it's magnetic and matches the expansion coefficient of the glass. But the magnetic, relatively lossy material has very bad frequency-dependent skin effect loss, which really trashes a good step.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> Hi Jim, others,
>
> You could do better with a mercury wetted relay bouncing at 100 Hz
> feeding sufficient current to a 50 Ohm load. This use to be the
> standard hi-speed circuit for O'Scope calibration in the 60's for the
> same range of frequency. If I recall correctly, I used it for testing
> Sampling plug-ins.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2003. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 09:44:54 UTC
From: "Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH" <kd5nrh-r.r.a.a@kd5nrh.net>
Message-ID: <E3383C7DC0700E1C.FBA464519BAA1FCF.9A897BA742CCBF6B@lp.airnews.net>
Source record: 143908

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 02:24:03 GMT, Dennis Kaylor
<k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote:

>DBD is DB over a dipole
>DBI is DB in infinity AKA in a perfect world

dBd : relative to a dipole
dBi : relative to a theoretical isotropic radiator
dBd (advertising) : relative to a good dummy load
dB (advertising) : relative to a black hole

HTH

Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH
kd5nrh@kd5nrh.net
http://www.kd5nrh.net

2004. Re: Experience magn.loop compared to dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 10:47:50 UTC
From: "I.R.Baboon" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CCE7656.718C3D0@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 143909

Clarification:
I didn't say it was neither more nor less directive tha a dipole.
I said the loop is directive not broadside (dipole) but instead
"narrowside".

I.R.Baboon.

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Everybody flogs the importance of directivity of a small loop such as a
> magloop. Presumably because they have read something about it in a
> newsgroup, monthly magazine or annual and they are inclined towards
> plagiarism. But in fact, the directivity is precisely the same as that of a
> 1/2-wave or shorter dipole. And that, quite reasonably, is hardly ever
> mentioned.
>
> The directivities of both magloop and dipole are as broad as a moose's ass.
> Only the theoretical null is sharp. And in practice, in anybody's particular
> back yard, the null is highly probably non-existent.
> ---
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ
> http://www.g4fgq.com

2005. Re: WANTED: schematic for HF noise canceller (like the MFJ-1026)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 12:09:23 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCE8973.A50F1F95@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143910
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"Ed G." wrote:
>
> > http://www.ussc.com/~turner/syn_blank.html
>
> This looks like a nice noise blanker circuit and I have saved it for
> future reference; however, it doesn't answer the original poster's
> question, "Where can I find a schematic for a noise canceler for HF." He's
> talking about the RF phase cancellation device like the MFJ 1026. I'd be
> interested too.

There was one in one of the ham publications last year. I think it was "CQ"
but couldn't swear to it. Perhaps this will jog someone's memory.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2006. Re: Mounting a vertical to a pine tree??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 12:16:40 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <gc2tcu4b4c0v0uj8b10qerfuo9rimkethk@4ax.com>
Source record: 143911

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 00:51:17 -0400, Scott McClements
<yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote:

>There is a "pine" tree in the back yard. I tried to figure out what
>specie it was, but couldn't definitely tell. It doesn't have a single
>trunk. Anyway, I want to top the tree and either use Radio Shack's
>chimney mount OR the 8" mounting brackets. I want to mount a 24' foot
>fiberglass vertical to that (Solarcon IMAX 2000)

Whatever mounting method you choose, be careful running much power. In
dry weather, pine trees are very flammable and even as little as 5-10
watts can cause arcing if the antenna comes in contact with a branch,
especially near the end of the antenna. I'm sure when you first put it
up you will carefully observe this precaution, but the tree will grow
over time. A number of antenna-caused fires in trees have been
reported.

Bill, W7TI

2007. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 12:34:07 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCE8F3F.E62BC746@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143912

Reg Edwards wrote:
> The SWR meter does NOT measure the ratio of two standing waves.

However, assuming certain boundary conditions, it does attempt to separate the forward *traveling* wave from the reverse *traveling* wave and typically indicates the peak value of each on a two needle movement meter.

Normally, a phasor voltage proportional to the transmission line voltage is vectorally added/subtracted to/from a phasor voltage proportional the the transmission line current thus yielding an in-phase traveling wave (forward) and an out-of-phase traveling wave (reverse). Since they are traveling waves, they can be rectified to obtain the peak values and this can be done anywhere along the transmission line. For 50 ohm coaxial transmission line systems, the boundary conditions are met and if the SWR meter is properly calibrated, it will indicate forward power and reverse power at a point on the coaxial line no matter where it is placed.

Even if the boundary conditions are not met, the SWR meter reading is still very useful to someone who understands what makes the SWR meter tick.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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2008. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 12:44:03 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCE9193.A9A10EF8@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143913

joel wrote:
> I have to ask, as I have heard this a number of times. What is a ** ssb
> antenna **, and why would the modulation method change the type of antenna?

On VHF/UHF, by convention, SSB signals are normally horizontally polarized while
FM signals are normally vertically polarized. Thus one mounts one's 2m beam horizontal
for SSB and vertical for FM. It's more convention than physics.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2009. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 13:06:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <28641-3CCE96C8-6@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143914

George, W5YR wrote:
"After cleaning all contact surfaces, etc. the meter is reading 115 watts for a known 110 watts input with zero reflected power."

The d-c meter is 30 microamps full-scale? if memory serves. Is the reading too high with a different plug-in element?

The plug-in element contains a sampling loop, crystal diode, a couple capacitors, and a current-limiting/multiplier resistor for the external meter movement.

There are more parts and possible problems in a plug-in element than in the meter body.

If the reading had been low after cleaning the contacts, I would suspect residue from the cleaning agent. This may be a case of "If it isn`t broken, don`t fix it".

You may substitute an external microammeter for the one calibrated in watts. That leaves the substitute meter external so that thumpping the wattmeter doesn`t shake the external indicator. If the substitute meter doesn`t prove erratic as the wattmeter movement was, well, the meter in the meter body is suspect. Or, simply try your suspect plug-in element in another meter body if one is available.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2010. Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 13:55:39 UTC
From: Nick Filer <nfiler@cs.man.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <aam76m$j0q$1@m1.cs.man.ac.uk>
Source record: 143915

I am trying to build a coax phase shifting harness for a multiple antenna array operating in the 70cm band - tuned for satellite 435-440. My tools are an SWR meter and a calculator - no analyser. I can do the basic wavelength & velocity factor calculations OK. My problem is what allowance to make for the bit of the coax which is stripped down to go into the connector. Clearly for small connectors less allowance is needed than for large (in terms of length). With a VF of .8 a 1/4 wave is about 14cm. Therefore the 2-3 cm of stripped cable for connection represent a significant fraction of the length.

Do I care?

Assuming I do care what assumptions do I make for the stripped cable at both ends?
1. If the cable is used in an239/N type connector.
2. If the cable is connecting to the antenna rods which have a gap between them of about 1 inch (25mm).

I guess for case 2 I can just measure the length of the foam dielectric and apply the VF, treat the rest as in air? For situation 1 what is sensible?

I will try the suck it and see answer - making small changes and seeing what effect it happens. But I wondered what experience there is out there to speed up the experimental process.

All sensible help will be considered.

Thanks

Nick

2011. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 14:30:06 UTC
From: sjbeyers@trianglenet.net
Message-ID: <72befaab.0204300630.38361d23@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143916

> Nobody has answered THIS one yet, however, and I for one would love to
> find out how to protect a ladder-line installation from lightning.

I built a sliding switch arrangement on a wood 2X4. It is outside in the yard, and is operated by nylon ropes from a shack window (second floor). I always thought it wouldn't take much of a lightning strike to jump across a knife switch, unless it was really huge. And unless you want to put it outside and go out there to throw it before and after every operating session, you
are letting the lightning surge into the shack, at least up to the switch. So I built this switch with a 14 inch gap when it is open. It is a dpdt arrangement. one set of contacts goes to the antenna, and the other to ground for the antenna is not in use.

This gadget has four of these switches side-by-side, and also serves as an antenna selector switch. There are four open-wire feedlines going into it, from four different antennas, and one coming out, to the shack. Running four separate open wire feedlines into the shack, and switching them there, would be a problem for me.

I also disconnect the single feedline from the tuner inside the shack, using homebrew clips, and unplug the power.

One guy who saw it said the lightning might come up the operating ropes. Maybe, but since they are secured to a wood frame in a window, and the section under the cover is dry, there is no good path to ground, and I don't think this is likely.

It's a big, ugly thing, but other protection schemes I've seen are very expensive, and many seem to be aimed at commercial broadcast stations, which want to continue operating during a strike. I'm not a bit sure I could do the engineering to make one of these really effective, even if I could afford it.

Of course, none of this works if you forget to throw the switch and unplug. I make it a practice to do this after every operating session, whatever the weather.

Steve W9HJW

2012. Re: Mounting a vertical to a pine tree??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 14:32:29 UTC
From: Scott McClements <yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu>
Message-ID: <3CCEAAFD.BF866770@grove.iup.edu>
Source record: 143917

Yikes! The antenna a 5/8 wave vertical and is mostly encased in fiberglass.
Is it most likely to arch from the tip top of the antenna? That will be
well away from branches - not the base however.

Scott.

Bill Turner wrote:

>
> Whatever mounting method you choose, be careful running much power. In
> dry weather, pine trees are very flammable and even as little as 5-10
> watts can cause arcing if the antenna comes in contact with a branch,
> especially near the end of the antenna. I'm sure when you first put it
> up you will carefully observe this precaution, but the tree will grow
> over time. A number of antenna-caused fires in trees have been
> reported.
>
> Bill, W7TI

2013. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 14:43:47 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13906-3CCEADA3-17@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143820

Ken, KC2JDY wrote:
"Why is the chassis on my radio not permanently shorted to the -12V supply by the manufacturer?"

The chassis is isolated so that it may be conveniently used with either a negative or a positive ground system.

Ken also wrote:
"How did we get away for many years with millions and millions of TV antennas high in the air----?"

Most TV antennas use grounded folded driven elements. The center opposite the drive point is neutral and is grounded directly to the boom or mast which is grounded.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2014. Re: Will a 100 foot dipole for 80/40 do OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 14:47:43 UTC
From: jder8745@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020430104743.00480.00006665@mb-mj.aol.com>
Source record: 143918

YES U won't see any difference.

Pattern will be a little different but you won't mind.

Jack, K9CUN

2015. Re: Lightning protection -- a different angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 15:05:34 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13906-3CCEB2BE-22@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143819

Joel, AG4QC wrote:
"Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don`t have to worry about lightning protection?"

Your chances of a hit are greatly reduced by surrounding wires, pipes, and trees which imperfectly screen you.

These same surrounding conductors may also reduce your antenna`s effectiveness.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2016. Re: Lightning protection -- a different angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 15:22:59 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0204300722.48b1af89@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143821

"joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:<Hhoz8.12463$o45.4243375260@twister1.starband.net>...
> Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about
> lightning protection.

Who says you don't? I do when I'm using my attic antenna. I even
unhook it from the shack when it's really nasty outside. You still
have the same problem with the lightning pulses from nearby strikes,
and lightning can still hit that attic antenna although it's pretty
unlikely.

But if I move that same antenna outside I do. I
> difference is 1/2 inch of plywood and some shingles for protection.

That wood means nothing to lightning that has traveled a few miles
though air. . It will plow right through it if something below that
wood was streaming. Again, fairly unlikely though. But I have seen
houses get hit. Many that get hit end up needing a fire truck in the
driveway.

I know
> this sounds stupid, but I don't understand the difference. Or to make the
> next step in ridicules, how about a G5RV built inside a 102 foot wooden
> tunnel covered with asphalt ? Dah!

It how easy an object streams and how high it is compared to other
streaming objects will determine where or if lightning strikes. It
also depends where the down leader is. Lightning doesn't know where it
will strike until it gets to about 150 yards from the ground or the
streaming object on the ground. It just hooks up with the first
streamer it can find. The strongest streamer in the nearby area will
usually get the call. This why many use a lightning rod. It is a
homemade streaming device that is placed above the house. You are
trying to lure the strike to that particular sharp pointed "easy
streaming" device so you can route the strike to ground in a harmless
manner. The main reason you don't get hit on the house very often is
there are many other more attractive and higher streaming objects in
the neighborhood. "Trees, poles, etc. Now if you were out on the
plains and the highest object around for miles....ouch..You need a
lightning rod above the house. In my case, my antenna mast is one
lightning rod. It has been hit a couple of times even with plenty of
other objects in the area. MK

2017. Re: Mounting a vertical to a pine tree??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 15:38:46 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <vaetcuc90cbns4monmt979hpuq9a45vl3l@4ax.com>
Source record: 143822

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 10:32:29 -0400, Scott McClements
<yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote:

>Yikes! The antenna a 5/8 wave vertical and is mostly encased in fiberglass.
>Is it most likely to arch from the tip top of the antenna? That will be
>well away from branches - not the base however.

The voltage at the tip is MUCH higher than at the base. How much power
are you going to run?

Bill, W7TI

2018. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 16:17:26 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <qszz8.23284$iJ.7804@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143823

The comparative factor between dBi and dBd is 2.14 (or about 1/3 "S" unit).
Thus 15 dBi is equal to 12.86 dBd.

FWIW, I have two Cushcraft 13B2's at 60', one on each end of a ten foot
cross boom. One is vertical for FM work, the other is horizontal for SSB
work. I regularly work stations over 200 miles away FM simplex or SSB, and
receive 5-9 and/or "full scale" reports using 30 watts from a TS-790.

Just for laughs, last weekend I connected my TH-F6A HT to the 13B2 and
still received good signal reports (*much* to my surprise) from several
stations over 140 miles away, at around a half watt output. It should be
noted that this was done from my location in the Mohave Desert near Edwards
AFB to stations in/near San Diego, passing the signal over one major
(Angeles Forrest) and one minor (Anaheim Hills) mountain range.

I also have a 5/8 vertical at 70 feet, and switching back and forth from
the vertical yagi to the vertical omni was a "night and day" difference.
With the omni, I could neither hear the stations or be heard by them.

Bottom line, for it's size, the 13B2 (9 foot boom) is a great performer in
my case. Several of my regular distance contacts insist that I must be
using a remote "because the signal is just too strong to be coming direct
from your location"... :>). Considering the difference between the 13B2 and
the other yagi being compared in the original post with a 2.5 dBd better
gain (and a 25 foot boom) I think the physical size difference is probably
the only significant practical difference.

73 de W6DKN

"Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH" <kd5nrh-r.r.a.a@kd5nrh.net> wrote in message
news:E3383C7DC0700E1C.FBA464519BAA1FCF.9A897BA742CCBF6B@lp.airnews.net...
> On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 02:24:03 GMT, Dennis Kaylor
> <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote:
>
> >DBD is DB over a dipole
> >DBI is DB in infinity AKA in a perfect world
>
> dBd : relative to a dipole
> dBi : relative to a theoretical isotropic radiator
> dBd (advertising) : relative to a good dummy load
> dB (advertising) : relative to a black hole
>
> HTH
>
>
> Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH

> kd5nrh@kd5nrh.net
> http://www.kd5nrh.net

2019. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 16:40:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <6ggtcug2deqahoc1sg5nbi291dsl9u7v1a@4ax.com>
Source record: 143824
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 01:02:16 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>I don't recall the mercury-wetted relays being used for high speed step
>generation -- the earliest devices for that purpose I recall used an
>avalance transistor, step recovery diode, or tunnel diode. But I do
>recall the mercury-wetted relay being used as an "input buster", to
>produce a high speed step at the rated maximum input voltage to a scope
>input. At the time, it was about the fastest 200 or 500 volt step you
>could make.

Hi Roy,

Perhaps this was before your time, or perhaps before my memory
faded....

Anyway, I recall this application, as a standard piece of equipment
from Tektronix explicitly manufactured for the calibration of the
Sampling plug-ins 1S1 and 1S2 for the 545/547 O'Scope (ca. 1955).
Those plug-ins required substantially less than 200-500 volt inputs
(less than 2V actually or it would blow the front end).

The tunnel diodes you speak of (Tektronix (152-0125-00) 4.7ma Tunnel
Diodes) are used in the plug-ins not the calibrator.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2020. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 16:48:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <efitcuosoc4utfq1d6d6otr0l85e43s9vd@4ax.com>
Source record: 143825

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 04:52:10 GMT, "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net> wrote:

>The problem is not the inaccuracy but the fact that I can gently thump the
>meter case and the reading will momentarily either increase or decrease -
>sometimes by quite a bit - and then return to its original reading.
>
>Any thoughts on this?

Hi George,

Sounds like the jeweled pivot is loose (unless you have a taut band
suspension). That, or its balance has been off since day 1 and you
have just now noticed.

Take care you are using it in the correct orientation. Meters are
calibrated for flat reading or upright reading, but rarely, rarely
both (read never - without a premium spent on the movement, not the
calibration).

73's
Richard Clark KB7QHC

2021. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 16:51:43 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <apitcug4tnki708ahlbnnopa3qft1d4g2i@4ax.com>
Source record: 143826

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 07:34:07 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Reg Edwards wrote:
>> The SWR meter does NOT measure the ratio of two standing waves.

another old wive's wheeze.

>
>the SWR meter reading
>is still very useful to someone who understands what makes the SWR
>meter tick.

indeed.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2022. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 16:58:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <45jtcuktabvv2lv6tu1gdtf3ejpadvfknp@4ax.com>
Source record: 143827

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 09:43:47 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Ken also wrote:
>"How did we get away for many years with millions and millions of TV
>antennas high in the air----?"

Blind faith....

>
>Most TV antennas use grounded folded driven elements. The center
>opposite the drive point is neutral and is grounded directly to the boom
>or mast which is grounded.

grounded? Only through hope and charity can this be presumed.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2023. Re: Mounting a vertical to a pine tree??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 17:23:02 UTC
From: Scott McClements <yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu>
Message-ID: <3CCED2F6.E88B53D5@grove.iup.edu>
Source record: 143828

12 watts, PEP - normally (11 meters) . If my Uncle comes over and fires up on 10, it could see as much as 1Kw.

Scott.

Bill Turner wrote:

> On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 10:32:29 -0400, Scott McClements
> <yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote:
>
> >Yikes! The antenna a 5/8 wave vertical and is mostly encased in fiberglass.
> >Is it most likely to arch from the tip top of the antenna? That will be
> >well away from branches - not the base however.
>
> _____
>
> The voltage at the tip is MUCH higher than at the base. How much power
> are you going to run?
>
> Bill, W7TI

2024. Re: Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 17:23:50 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <uctkqmqba32e89@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143829

Actual velocity factors can vary. A lot.
As for tools, I assume you also have a receiver;
Use it to electrically measure the cable length at your operating frequency.
Build the cable a bit long, mount the coax connector, put the cable on a T connector on your receiver antenna input and, using nature as your noise source, find the extinction frequency where the noise vanishes.
An open quarter wave stub is a short. The cable is a quarter wavelength long at this frequency.
Make the measurement with the other end prepped for connection. Trim until the extinction occurs where you want it to.
Report back.

I've built a number of HF bazookas measuring the coax this way. Getting these structures properly resonant is well worth the effort.
The tolerances at 70 cm are doubtless very (<1cm) small.
Patience.

73
H.
NQ5H

"Nick Filer" <nfiler@cs.man.ac.uk> wrote in message
news:aam76m$j0q$1@m1.cs.man.ac.uk...
> I am trying to build a coax phase shifting harness for a multiple antenna
> array operating in the 70cm band - tuned for satellite 435-440. My tools
> are an SWR meter and a calculator - no analyser. I can do the basic
> wavelength & velocity factor calculations OK. My problem is what allowance
> to make for the bit of the coax which is stripped down to go into the
> connector. Clearly for small connectors less allowance is needed than for
> large (in terms of length). With a VF of .8 a 1/4 wave is about 14cm.
> Therefore the 2-3 cm of stripped cable for connection represent a
> significant fraction of the length.
>
> Do I care?
>
> Assuming I do care what assumptions do I make for the stripped cable at
both
> ends?
> 1. If the cable is used in an239/N type connector.
> 2. If the cable is connecting to the antenna rods which have a
> gap between them of about 1 inch (25mm).
>
> I guess for case 2 I can just measure the length of the foam dielectric
and
> apply the VF, treat the rest as in air? For situation 1 what is sensible?

>
> I will try the suck it and see answer - making small changes and seeing
what
> effect it happens. But I wondered what experience there is out there to
> speed up the experimental process.
>
> All sensible help will be considered.
>
> Thanks
>
> Nick
>
>

2025. Re: Mounting a vertical to a pine tree??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 17:49:56 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <s6mtcuk969t57uj6h4uautoei9927sb4kn@4ax.com>
Source record: 143830

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 13:23:02 -0400, Scott McClements
<yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote:

>12 watts, PEP - normally (11 meters) . If my Uncle comes over and fires up on
>10, it could see as much as 1Kw.

I wouldn't put a KW in a tree under any circumstances (well, maybe if
it's raining hard :-). 12 PEP is probably ok, but look at the antenna
now and then to make sure it isn't touching any branches.

Bill, W7TI

2026. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 18:07:11 UTC
From: Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <3CCEDD4F.EB54824@psu.edu>
Source record: 143832

Richard,

It's not so much the specific heat as the viscosity. The reason
transformer oil is better than mineral oil for this application is that
the lower viscosity of the transformer oil allows for better convection
of heat from the resistive element to the surface of the can so that it
can be transfered to the surroundings.

73,
Bob AD3K

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 23:24:18 -0400, ".Bill :-)"
> <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:
>
> >Richard Clark wrote:
> >>
> >> It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
> >> in comparing one to the other. ...
> >>

--
Robert L. Spooner
Registered Professional Engineer
Associate Research Engineer
Intelligent Control Systems Department

Applied Research Laboratory Phone: (814) 863-4120
The Pennsylvania State University FAX: (814) 863-7841
P. O. Box 30
State College, PA 16804-0030 rls19@psu.edu

2027. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 18:09:30 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <26151-3CCEDDDA-63@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143835

Richard Clark, KB&QHC wrote:
"grounded? Only through hope and charity can this be presumed>"

Too true. Producers and distributers covered themselves with instructions to the end-user to be sure to provide an adequate ground. Fortunately, not too many sections of TV mast go together before the whole assembly becomes too wobbley. Thus, often there were higher lightning targets around which saved the TV antennas from hits.

I think the antenna grounding warnings were really aimed at avoiding a-c on the antenna which might cause serious electrical shock.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2028. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 18:16:29 UTC
From: "Edward A. Feustel" <efeustel@erols.com>
Message-ID: <aammtirtk1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 143831

Wireman in SC has premanufactured gaps and knife switches. I have heard
that it is a good idea to also have a gas flash tube in the coax line from
the
antenna tuner to the transceiver.

Ed, N5EI
"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
news:Xns91FF95BFA5548Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76...
>
>
> >> Also, how do you provide any lightning protection to ladder line. I'm
> >> used to burring coax, but that's out for ladder line.
>
>
> > Nobody has answered THIS one yet, however, and I for one would love to
> > find out how to protect a ladder-line installation from lightning.
>
> Agreed. Not much, if anything, available on this subject. Best
> suggestion I'd make is a carefully crafted "gap" type surge protector
> installed at feedpoint entrance to house, with a very good ground
installed
> there.
>
> The knife switch idea is good, too, except you can't operate while
> protection is switched in..... a good policy anyway.
>
>
> Ed WB6SAT
>

2029. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 18:29:15 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <mgotcu4ntrtob9kbmlkmcs5rh4gtrs4h6e@4ax.com>
Source record: 143833

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 14:07:11 -0400, Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
wrote:

>Richard,
>
>It's not so much the specific heat as the viscosity. The reason
>transformer oil is better than mineral oil for this application is that
>the lower viscosity of the transformer oil allows for better convection
>of heat from the resistive element to the surface of the can so that it
>can be transfered to the surroundings.
>
>73,
>Bob AD3K

Hi Bob,

Viscosity has nothing to do with heat capacity nor heat transfer, it
is a mechanical specification.

Think about the viscosity of mercury and its heat holding/transfer
characteristic - wholly unrelated.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2030. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 18:43:30 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CCEE48B.B05866C1@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 143834

Brake Fluid works for me..

Richard Clark wrote:

> On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 14:07:11 -0400, Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
> wrote:
>
> >Richard,
> >
> >It's not so much the specific heat as the viscosity. The reason
> >transformer oil is better than mineral oil for this application is that
> >the lower viscosity of the transformer oil allows for better convection
> >of heat from the resistive element to the surface of the can so that it
> >can be transfered to the surroundings.
> >
> >73,
> >Bob AD3K
>
> Hi Bob,
>
> Viscosity has nothing to do with heat capacity nor heat transfer, it
> is a mechanical specification.
>
> Think about the viscosity of mercury and its heat holding/transfer
> characteristic - wholly unrelated.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2031. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 18:57:34 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <q0qtcuctru7olah2uemgt7s5ukoe0mciic@4ax.com>
Source record: 143836

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 18:29:15 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>Viscosity has nothing to do with heat capacity nor heat transfer, it
>is a mechanical specification.

It has very much to do with heat transfer. Inside the dummy antenna,
the oil circulates in response to localized heating at the resistor.
The hot oil rises and draws up cool oil from below until the oil temp
becomes uniform throughout the can.

Take a Heathkit cantenna apart and you'll see the resistor is a large
hollow cylinder mounted vertically in order to facilitate the
convection process.

Bill, W7TI

2032. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 19:13:32 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CCEECDB.B5A8124A@optonline.net>
Source record: 143837

You seem to be talking about the interlocking sections designed for considerable heights. But doesn't a simple 10 ft. TV mast attached to the chimney need to be grounded too? The house in which we are now living still has the brackets attached to the chimney, with no trace of the mast and antenna that must once have been there -- and with no sign that a ground wire was ever installed either.

-=-
Alan, AB2OS

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> Richard Clark, KB&QHC wrote:
> "grounded? Only through hope and charity can this be presumed>"
>
> Too true. Producers and distributers covered themselves with
> instructions to the end-user to be sure to provide an adequate ground.
> Fortunately, not too many sections of TV mast go together before the
> whole assembly becomes too wobbley. Thus, often there were higher
> lightning targets around which saved the TV antennas from hits.
>
> I think the antenna grounding warnings were really aimed at avoiding a-c
> on the antenna which might cause serious electrical shock.

2033. Re: Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 19:36:03 UTC
From: Dave Shrader <dshrader@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CCEF1EC.EA6CB359@earthlink.net>
Source record: 143838

Be careful about 'Shootout Results". an antenna pattern is a 3
dimensional effect. Most shooyouts only measure in one plane not 3D.

Dave, W1MCE

George McCouch wrote:
>
> Does anyone know any place on the web where information is posted
> concerning the performance differences of various mobile HF antennas?
> It would be interesting to know the performance of say a 20 or 40 meter
> Hamstik vs. a Bug Catcher or Screwdriver at the same frequency. I
> understand that there are mobile antenna shootouts that measure
> the differences but have been unable to find much on the web about it.
> Of course there are a lot of variables that come into play but it would
> be interesting to see some general information.
>
> 73
> George
> W3GEO

2034. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 19:38:15 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ccef07d.619588015@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143839

On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 21:56:01 -0400, "Stephen C. Robbins"
<srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net> wrote:
> Thermal
>conductivity is the second factor with the oil being able to absorb heat and
>then release it to the surface of the can.

Actually, almost no heat is conducted away from the resistor because
the oil is a poor conductor. Rather, it is convected away. So a
whole different set of parameters become more important, like
viscosity.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2035. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 19:42:13 UTC
From: Dave Shrader <dshrader@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CCEF35F.5FC4B1F1@earthlink.net>
Source record: 143840
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

```
The TNS used a different method of noise suppression. It is 100%
different from an ANC 4 or MFJ 1025/1026 device.

The TNS clipped noise spikes based on AGC voltage INSIDE the receiver.
The ANCs keep the noise from getting into the receiver!!

A former TNS user and a proud owner of the ANC 4 and former owner of the
MFJ 1025.

Dave, W1MCE

NoBody wrote:
>
> Back YEARS AGO , before the days of transistors there was a home brew
> gadget by W6TNS (?) called Twin Noise Squelch.... it used a dual triode and
> worked great in my 10 meter mobile Gonset converter into car radio in my
> 1937 Graham.... .... ...
>
> Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> > In rec.radio.amateur.antenna Jason Hsu <jason_hsu@my-deja.com> wrote:
> >
> > > The BIG question: Why doesn't the noise antenna receive some of the
> > > signal as well as the noise? Even if the noise antenna is much less
> > > efficient than the regular signal antenna, wouldn't this diminish the
> > > noise received as well as the signal received?
> >
> > It may do so - so what? If the desired signal is that strong, then
> > reducing it a bit is not going to hurt.
> >
> > Or you can adjust the noise antenna gain until the desired signal is
> > not reduced. The result would be a compromise on noise reduction.
> >
> > The whole system works when there is a different S/N ratio between
> > the two antennas. If they are the same - as is often the case with
> > DX noise, then there is little or no noise reduction possible by
> > such simple signal inversion.
> >
> > --
> > Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
```

2036. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 19:54:37 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ccef45d.620580640@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143841

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 09:43:47 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>The chassis is isolated so that it may be conveniently used with either
>a negative or a positive ground system.

Does this mean I should connect the chassis ground to my power supply
negative terminal and thereby through the power supply connect it to
my house ground (third wire)? Or, better yet, connect the chassis
ground directly to the house ground? That way, if I use a battery
supply, the chassis (as well as all coax sheathing) will still be
grounded.

OTOH, I have read that grounding the co-ax sheathing to the house
ground causes RFI problems ...

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2037. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 20:18:10 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <6_Cz8.2092$_j4.38793@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 143842

Stations intended for commercial services are a horse of a different color.

1: They are installed to specific standards for lightning and grounding,
and there isn't a delicate receiver hanging on the end of the antenna
during storms. Most hams can't afford, or have the property, to emulate
the ground radial system used by most am broadcasters.

2: The use of a lightning arrestor provides a convenient means to ground
the coaxial shield to the ground window. It's important to define
"lightning
arrestor" for these applications. In VHF and microwave circuits the
antennas
are self shorting, and there is little need for transverse protection
across
the line. A good bond between the coaxial sheath and the common ground
windows is still required, by whatever means is available. For most hams
buying a PolyPhasor arrestor with the attached grounding flange is a
convenient
means to do so.

All of our Micor base stations were protected by simply adding a common
window for
the AC, coaxial and telco arrestors. No direct ground in most cases since
some of
the units were on second floors, but it stopped the failure rates 100
percent.

Pete

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:4513-3CCDF61F-650@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Peter wrote:
> "Always use an antenna switch with a grounding position that can be
> selected when the station isn`t going to be in use."
>
> The hundreds of stations in my experience from low-frequency aircraft
> beacons, mediumwave broadcast, shortwave broadcast, 2-way
> communications, microwave repeaters, etc. were in perpetual operation,
> except for some broadcast sign-off periods.
>
> Not one of these stations had lightning damage except for the first
> edition of Motorola`s solid-state 2-way base stations. We quickly fixed
> their problem and avoided any repetition of damage.
>
> Not one of these stations used lightning arresters in the antenna
> circuits, though the stations were often located at the highest points

> around and frequently hit by lightning. These stations simply continued
> operating right through the lightning with only instantaneous
> interruption, if any, in the service they provided.
> Most of these stations did use gas tubes to protect phone-line and other
> audio connections.
> The power service was always decoupled and bypassed well. Most of these
> stations are still in operation after many years of carefree service,
> though the world moves on and many changes have taken place. The
> lightning protection is likely the same because it works.
>
> But, if you are not going to take necessary precautions, it`s best to
> disconnect all connections to your radio and ground them or whatever you
> choose.
>
> Best regards, Richarrd Harrison, KB5WZI
>

2038. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 20:22:02 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CCEFCDC.FDFF3E1A@icok.net>
Source record: 143843

John,
I've seen several examples of just that in a few
old Handbook. I think the primary reason it isn't
used that much anymore is that the impedance matching
at the transmitter isn't as easy at VHF/UHF as it is
at HF (SWAG).
'Doc

2039. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 20:22:36 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <g2Dz8.2117$_j4.40168@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 143844

Grounded to what? The mast, which is usually "grounded" by 50 feet or more of #12 AL wire to a three foot ground rod? That is as good as no protection.
The coax needs to brought and grounded at the rod--there is just too much impedance in the ground wire.

Pete

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message news:13906-3CCEADA3-17@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Ken > Most TV antennas use grounded folded driven elements. The center
> opposite the drive point is neutral and is grounded directly to the boom
> or mast which is grounded.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

2040. Re: Lightning protection -- a different angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 20:26:44 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <86Dz8.2132$_j4.40617@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 143845

The attic mounted antenna tend to be much lower than an outdoors mounted antenna--there are higher objects (trees, power lines) for the lightning to hit.

The indoor mounted antenna also avoids using nearby trees and other much taller structures that may be hit by lightning, which then follows the antenna into the dwelling.

"joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message news:Hhoz8.12463$o45.4243375260@twister1.starband.net...
> Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about
> lightning protection. But if I move that same antenna outside I do. I
> difference is 1/2 inch of plywood and some shingles for protection. I know
> this sounds stupid, but I don't understand the difference. Or to make the
> next step in ridicules, how about a G5RV built inside a 102 foot wooden
> tunnel covered with asphalt ? Dah!
>
> Joel AG4QC
>
>

2041. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 21:18:05 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ccf0ac3.24184395@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143846

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 11:57:34 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 18:29:15 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
>wrote:
>
>>Viscosity has nothing to do with heat capacity nor heat transfer, it
>>is a mechanical specification.
>
>_____
>
>It has very much to do with heat transfer. Inside the dummy antenna,
>the oil circulates in response to localized heating at the resistor.
>The hot oil rises and draws up cool oil from below until the oil temp
>becomes uniform throughout the can.
>
>Take a Heathkit cantenna apart and you'll see the resistor is a large
>hollow cylinder mounted vertically in order to facilitate the
>convection process.
>
>Bill, W7TI

Makes you wonder why the oil filled Bird loads are all horizontal?

73
Gary K4FMX

2042. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 21:33:22 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ccf0e42.25080069@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143847

Antennas that are self shorting types still need arrestors on the coax
line. The antenna will ring at
it's resonant frequency from lightning and large voltages can still
appear on the center conductor
of the coax.

73
Gary K4FMX

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 20:18:10 GMT, " Uncle Peter"
<radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM> wrote:

>Stations intended for commercial services are a horse of a different color.
>
>1: They are installed to specific standards for lightning and grounding,
>and there isn't a delicate receiver hanging on the end of the antenna
>during storms. Most hams can't afford, or have the property, to emulate
>the ground radial system used by most am broadcasters.
>
>2: The use of a lightning arrestor provides a convenient means to ground
>the coaxial shield to the ground window. It's important to define
>"lightning
>arrestor" for these applications. In VHF and microwave circuits the
>antennas
>are self shorting, and there is little need for transverse protection
>across
>the line. A good bond between the coaxial sheath and the common ground
>windows is still required, by whatever means is available. For most hams
>buying a PolyPhasor arrestor with the attached grounding flange is a
>convenient
>means to do so.
>
>All of our Micor base stations were protected by simply adding a common
>window for
>the AC, coaxial and telco arrestors. No direct ground in most cases since
>some of
>the units were on second floors, but it stopped the failure rates 100
>percent.
>
>Pete
>
>
>"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
>news:4513-3CCDF61F-650@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net...
>> Peter wrote:

>> "Always use an antenna switch with a grounding position that can be
>> selected when the station isn`t going to be in use."
>>
>> The hundreds of stations in my experience from low-frequency aircraft
>> beacons, mediumwave broadcast, shortwave broadcast, 2-way
>> communications, microwave repeaters, etc. were in perpetual operation,
>> except for some broadcast sign-off periods.
>>
>> Not one of these stations had lightning damage except for the first
>> edition of Motorola`s solid-state 2-way base stations. We quickly fixed
>> their problem and avoided any repetition of damage.
>>
>> Not one of these stations used lightning arresters in the antenna
>> circuits, though the stations were often located at the highest points
>> around and frequently hit by lightning. These stations simply continued
>> operating right through the lightning with only instantaneous
>> interruption, if any, in the service they provided.
>> Most of these stations did use gas tubes to protect phone-line and other
>> audio connections.
>> The power service was always decoupled and bypassed well. Most of these
>> stations are still in operation after many years of carefree service,
>> though the world moves on and many changes have taken place. The
>> lightning protection is likely the same because it works.
>>
>> But, if you are not going to take necessary precautions, it`s best to
>> disconnect all connections to your radio and ground them or whatever you
>> choose.
>>
>> Best regards, Richarrd Harrison, KB5WZI
>>
>
>

2043. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 21:52:45 UTC
From: Dale J <dj2001@mn.rr.com>
Message-ID: <dj2001-D5EFE0.16520730042002@apollo-ge0.rdc-kc.rr.com>
Source record: 143848
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Dave Shrader <dshrader@earthlink.net> wrote:

former owner of the
MFJ 1025.

I just picked up on this so I may be missing somthing, but why did you get rid of the MFJ1025? Reason for asking I am thinking about purchasing it or the Timewave ANC4. You being a owner of both which do you recomend if I may ask.

Dale
K9VUJ

2044. FS: A few Tuners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 22:53:18 UTC
From: aokd5fxt@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020430185318.16885.00005809@mb-mh.news.cs.com>
Source record: 143849

I have collected a few tuners. Take a look and see if any of them interest
you. It seems to have become a hobby to me...

http://ourworld.cs.com/AO%20KD5FXT/31-45/31thru36.html#TUNERS AND RELATED STUFF

2045. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-04-30 23:31:15 UTC
From: Dave Shrader <dshrader@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CCF28FD.D5CDE45B@earthlink.net>
Source record: 143850
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

I live about 100 meters from 3 sets of 3 phase lines, 66 kv, 88 kv and 105 kv, on the New England Power Grid. I am about 1/4 mile from a substation and 3 miles from a major power generating station on the NE Grid. Potential for lots of line noise and insulator noise.

The MFJ 1025 does not have a preamplifier and was not sensitive enough for my needs. BTW, the 1026 has a preamplifier but I have not used that model.

I picked up the Timewave on eBay for $60 to give it a try. With a small dipole [12 feet] about 1 foot above ground level I can null out S8 power line and insulator noise. This meets my needs. The MFJ 1025 just will not do that at my installation.

73, Deacon Dave, W1MCE

Dale J wrote:
>
> Dave Shrader <dshrader@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
> former owner of the
> MFJ 1025.
>
> I just picked up on this so I may be missing somthing, but why did you
> get rid of the MFJ1025? Reason for asking I am thinking about
> purchasing it or the Timewave ANC4. You being a owner of both which do
> you recomend if I may ask.
>
> Dale
> K9VUJ

2046. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 00:21:19 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aancdv$927$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143851

Richard Clark wrote -
> indeed.
==========

Hi Rich, is that all you have to say. You must be slipping !

And where's that tame Italian clown of yours ?

Has he escaped from his lead ?

2047. Need Advice on Installation of Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 00:30:24 UTC
From: Steve Floyd <w4yhd@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <AGGz8.71$%i4.5@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143852

I am preparing to install a Cushcraft R8 vertical antenna.
Would like to hear from R8 owners and get their experiences, and from those that have analyzed how much the ground proximity affects the R8 antenna performance. I am planning to ground mount the antenna approximately 7 ft. above ground on a 2 in. diameter pipe..
Do I need radials to improve the angle of radiation?
How many ground rods required?
Does the proximity of ground have any significant effect on the R8 1/2 wave antenna design?
Any antenna modifications that I should know about?

Any R8 antenna and installation comments would be very much appreciated as I would like to install the antenna right the first time.

Thanks for your help!
73's
Steve
W4YHD

2048. Re: Mobile Antenna Comparison

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 00:46:03 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ucuemd6b96j756@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143853

You are absolutely correct Dave. Most "shootouts" are a pecker contest with the antenna set up for a single freq. Near field measurments have little to do with reall world.

A real shootout would consist of stations at various real world distances (in town, 100,200,500 miles or what is agreed on) the same rig and operator connected to each of the antennas and measurments taken on 3 freqs at least 20 Khz apart with 1 minute allowed for antenna or tuner adjustment. Next the receiving stations would not be told which antenna was under test.

Just my opinion of course, your mileage may vary.

Fred W4JLE
"Dave Shrader" <dshrader@earthlink.net> wrote in message news:3CCEF1EC.EA6CB359@earthlink.net...
> Be careful about 'Shootout Results". an antenna pattern is a 3
> dimensional effect. Most shooyouts only measure in one plane not 3D.
>
> Dave, W1MCE
>

2049. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 00:50:01 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CCF3BB9.C800BC87@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 143856

Toss the Cushcraft and go with the k1fo. The k1fo is a beter design and
will probably have more than 3 db over the Cushcraft. Cushcraft always
overates their gain.

greg wrote:
>
> ok i have 2 beams a K1FO-15 15 element's on a 25 ft boom and a cushcraft
> 13b2
>
> i have done some research on the 2 antennas and now i am confused
>
> specs on the 2 antennas
>
>

2050. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 01:08:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <1hbucu0sdi4sq1q9s4f10ecqfo05n1gt2r@4ax.com>
Source record: 143854

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 14:07:11 -0400, Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
wrote:

>Richard,
>
>It's not so much the specific heat as the viscosity. The reason
>transformer oil is better than mineral oil for this application is that
>the lower viscosity of the transformer oil allows for better convection
>of heat from the resistive element to the surface of the can so that it
>can be transfered to the surroundings.
>
>73,
>Bob AD3K
>
>Richard Clark wrote:
>>
>> On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 23:24:18 -0400, ".Bill :-)"
>> <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:
>>
>> >Richard Clark wrote:
>> >>
>> >> It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
>> >> in comparing one to the other. ...
>> >>

Hi all,

Given the propagation of myth, a quote:
>VISCOSITY - measurement of a fluidï¿½s resistance to flow.
>The common metric unit of absolute viscosity is the poise,
>which is defined as the force in dynes required to move a
>surface one square centimeter in area past a parallel surface
>at a speed of one centimeter per second, with the surfaces
>separated by a fluid film one centimeter thick.
>For convenience, the centipoise (cp) - one one-hundredth of a poise -
>is the unit customarily used. Laboratory measurements of viscosity
>normally use the force of gravity to produce flow through a capillary tube
>(viscometer) at a controlled temperature. The measurement is
>called kinematic viscosity. The unit of kinematic viscosity is the stoke,
>expressed in square centimeters per second.
>The more customary unit is the centistoke (cSt) - one one-hundredth of a stoke.

Most, if not all who hold dear to this notion of a mechanical
specification expressed in mmï¿½/second being used as an index to heat
flow are working it from the wrong side of the equation.

Viscosity is a dependant variable of heat NOT the other way around.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2051. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 01:20:35 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <vhgucu86nab49j62sns6lprd3ilkh5538u@4ax.com>
Source record: 143855

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 19:38:15 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:

>Actually, almost no heat is conducted away from the resistor because
>the oil is a poor conductor. Rather, it is convected away.

We've got some strange physics going on in this thread.

Please explain how heat can be convected away unless it is first
conducted to the oil. (In the context of a dummy load resistor
submerged in oil).

Bill, W7TI

2052. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 01:55:39 UTC
From: "Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net>
Message-ID: <3ccf4af4@news.netacc.net>
Source record: 143857

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:q0qtcuctru7olah2uemgt7s5ukoe0mciic@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 18:29:15 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
> wrote:
>
> >Viscosity has nothing to do with heat capacity nor heat transfer, it
> >is a mechanical specification.
>

Bill is correct, it is a mechanical measurement of fluid's shear. IE, how well does it flow through an opening. Has nothing to do with heat convection, conduction, etc. Their might be a coincidental relationship of viscosity to conduction/heat transfer but I have never seen any tables on it....

Steve

2053. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 02:32:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <5tiucu0c6efbcetf08avbd3c1vcc09umkq@4ax.com>
Source record: 143858

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 14:07:11 -0400, Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
wrote:

>Richard,
>
>It's not so much the specific heat as the viscosity. The reason
>transformer oil is better than mineral oil for this application is that
>the lower viscosity of the transformer oil allows for better convection
>of heat from the resistive element to the surface of the can so that it
>can be transfered to the surroundings.
>
>73,
>Bob AD3K
>
>Richard Clark wrote:
>>
>> On Sun, 28 Apr 2002 23:24:18 -0400, ".Bill :-)"
>> <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:
>>
>> >Richard Clark wrote:
>> >>
>> >> It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
>> >> in comparing one to the other. ...
>> >>

Hi All,

Yet another quote quite specific to all points raised and answered
(and notably consistent with physics):
>High Specific Heat - Specific Heat is a measure of a liquid's ability
>to remove heat. Water, being the perfect heat remover,
>has a specific heat value of 1.
>Mineral transfomer oils typically have a specific heat value of 0.43.
>This means that mineral oils are only 43% efficient as water in removing heat.
This quote then goes on to show how the manufacturer has improved over
mineral oil:
>Royal Purple Synthetic Transformer Oil typically has a
>specific heat value of 0.56 which is 56% as efficient as water,
>and 30% more efficient than mineral transformer oils in removing heat.

The fact remains, you want to focus on the "Specific Heat" (capacity)
of the liquid you choose. Face it, you are unlikely to do better than
water and these other machinations between brake fluid, mineral oil,
transformer oil, olive oil, or the rest are simply shaving numbers out
in the rather insignificant digits in comparison to water. They are

meaningful one to the other (as indicated in the comparison between the synthetic and natural product) and this again returns us to the caution to compare on the basis of "Specific Heat" NOT viscosity.

It takes very little math to come to the same conclusion without this ad piece above. When you drive 100W of heat into water, its temperature rises far less than the same 100W of heat driven into an equal weight of an alternative liquid.

If you want hot french fries, use oil, if you want a cool load, use water. However, water has its own problems when it comes to this application, but heat capacity is not counted amongst them.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2054. Re: WANTED: schematic for HF noise canceller (like the MFJ-1026)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 02:43:51 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3ccf5a31_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143860
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Jason:

I recall, perhaps incorrectly, that you graduated from an engineering school last year or maybe this year. If that is so, you are sure not giving the school a very good reputation. In my senior year in Physics, we were expected to be able to do exactly what you are asking someone else to do, i. e. draw a block diagram of a system based on the intended application, describe the functionality of each block, and then design a circuit to fit in each block. That was 40 years ago, actually closer to 50. Have college standards dropped that much? All the old profs must be turning over in their graves. :-((

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Jason Hsu <jason_hsu@my-deja.com> wrote in message
news:f7d9a152.0204291232.20f95fb6@posting.google.com...
> Where can I find a schematic for a noise canceller for HF? I would
> like to homebrew a noise canceller/preamplifier that would be similar
> to the MFJ-1026. (Unfortunately, the MFJ manuals available online
> don't include the schematic.)
>
> I would particularly appreciate an explanation on how the various
> parts of the circuit work (noise amplifier, noise phase shifter,
> signal preamplifier, filters, etc.) and the transformer specifications
> I need (so that I can use something available to me).
>
> Jason Hsu, AG4DG
> usenet@@@@jasonhsu.com
> http://www.jasonhsu.com/ham_radio-technical.html

2055. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 02:43:54 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <uculjaf8it6fdf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143859

>You seem to be talking about the interlocking sections designed for
>considerable heights. But doesn't a simple 10 ft. TV mast attached to
>the chimney need to be grounded too? The house in which we are now
>living still has the brackets attached to the chimney, with no trace of
>the mast and antenna that must once have been there -- and with no sign
>that a ground wire was ever installed either.

It should be, yes. A lot of homeowners don't bother. A lot of them
get away with it. Some don't.

The grounding isn't just for lightning or AC - it also helps bleed off
dry-air atmospheric static. An ungrounded antenna and mast can build
up a significant static charge from the air. I was quite impressed
when I ran the ground wire from my 15' rooftop TV mast down to the
ground rod I'd just hammered in. When I brought the ground wire over
to the grounding clamp, there was a short but distinct spark visible
in daylight.

If you don't ground the mast, the charge can build up on the mast and
the antenna elements, and then discharge to the feedline. I doubt
that this would be enough to cause damage, but it might cause
occasional flashes of "snow" on the screen, etc.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2056. Re: AH-4 tuner and antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 02:46:42 UTC
From: w4tme@itsco.com
Message-ID: <254d5df6.0204301846.786a4cb1@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143861

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3CCD99CF.8014160B@icok.net>...
> Tim,
> To start with, don't believe everything you read. The
> characteristics of all antennas are dependant on their
> surroundings. What may work fine at my place, may not work
> well at yours, etc, etc. One example is the so-called "DX
> disadvantage" of a horizontal loop antenna, just ain't so.
> And while a 'slopper' does have a null, it isn't as deep or
> pronounced as you may think, and does work on the off-side.
> Generalizations about antennas are almost always wrong in
> some respect.
> The 'AH-4' wouldn't be my first choice in an auto-tuner,
> but it does work, and can be 'made' to work with almost any
> antenna. With your restrictions you should still be able to
> arrange an antenna that will pull in DX, and until you try
> them I wouldn't rule out any antenna.
> 'Doc

Doc,

Thanks for your commentary. I was hoping to solicit opinions and
"real world" experiences related to the possible antenna/tuner
configurations to augment the information I have already gathered in
order to make a decision on the first configuration I am going to try.
I just don't want to go through multiple iterations before getting an
optimal solution. I guess it is the scientific method that I have had
beat into me from academia. Research and make assumptions before
experimenting (hi hi).

-Tim (W4TME)

2057. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 02:56:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20808-3CCF595D-35@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143865

Alan Beagley,AB2OS wrote:
"But doesn`t a simple 10 ft. TV mast attached to a chimney need to be grounded too?"

Yes. First, leakage in the TV set could give an a-c path to the antenna good enough for a serious shock to someone who happened to be grounded at a moment when he contacts the antenna assembly.

Second, a surge from lightning contact or induction into the antenna assembly can damage the TV, other property, and the life or health of others near the TV. A good direct ground connection under the antenna mast mitigates the surge intensity and the stress on the set and its surroundings. This direct ground must be connected to the utility power ground as specified by the NEC which is included in ordinances of most jurisdictions. This connection between grounds needs to be low impedance for d-c up through several MHz to be most effective in keeping surge voltage between the grounds low. Properly done, the difference in the voltage produced at the a-c power connection to your set and the voltage produced at the antenna connaction to your set, by the surge, will be small. The TV set and its surroundings have a good chance of survival of the lightning surge.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2058. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 02:58:13 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <jplucu8h4b4dt57goooghо5p5uajcjaei8@4ax.com>
Source record: 143862

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 13:09:30 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Richard Clark, KB&QHC wrote:
>"grounded? Only through hope and charity can this be presumed>"
>
>Too true. Producers and distributers covered themselves with
>instructions to the end-user to be sure to provide an adequate ground.
>Fortunately, not too many sections of TV mast go together before the
>whole assembly becomes too wobbley. Thus, often there were higher
>lightning targets around which saved the TV antennas from hits.
>
>I think the antenna grounding warnings were really aimed at avoiding a-c
>on the antenna which might cause serious electrical shock.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Hi Richard,

This reminds me of my stint in the Navy back prior to the Christmas of '70. I was then put in charge of a small crew of ETs refurbishing derelict TVs offered for charity (if we could fix them dirt cheap through massive cannibalization).

There was so little funding we couldn't even afford an antenna to test them. One afternoon, one of my strikers asked how to test a TV without an antenna and I advised that we had a massive ground strap that ran the circumference of the shop that was certainly many wavelengths long and suitable for a try.

He connected one end of a test cord to the antenna terminal, the other end to the ground strap, smoke curled up and insulation dropped like a snake skin from the glowing wire....

In 6 weeks we turned out 120 TVs and 200 radios and learned the wisdom of keeping one hand behind the back.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC, ET1

2059. Re: WANTED: schematic for HF noise canceller (like the MFJ-1026)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 03:06:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <9jmucu8evf0uk2lauili3f9g59798gq3pp@4ax.com>
Source record: 143863
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 21:43:51 -0500, "Crazy George"
<munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote:

>Jason:
>
>I recall, perhaps incorrectly, that you graduated from an engineering school
>last year or maybe this year. If that is so, you are sure not giving the
>school a very good reputation. In my senior year in Physics, we were
>expected to be able to do exactly what you are asking someone else to do, i.
>e. draw a block diagram of a system based on the intended application,
>describe the functionality of each block, and then design a circuit to fit
>in each block. That was 40 years ago, actually closer to 50. Have college
>standards dropped that much? All the old profs must be turning over in
>their graves. :-((
>
>--
>Crazy George

Now don't go Crazy, George,

Jason long ago 'fessed up he did good in getting high grades without
getting too deep into understanding the theory (certainly a talent).
Support his "born again" fervor now that he cares about how things
work. There are other, unrepentant sinners who thump their test
scores at the bewildered to prove their piety. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2060. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 03:11:19 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <6smucus8ijhv70s14epvkse541aojnbgku@4ax.com>
Source record: 143864

On Wed, 01 May 2002 02:32:36 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>this again returns us to the
>caution to compare on the basis of "Specific Heat" NOT viscosity.

I'm almost ready to give up on this, but I'll try one more time.

In the "Cantenna" type dummy load we're talking about,
VISCOSITY IS IMPORTANT. Why? Because heat dissipation inside the can
depends on circulation of the oil due to convection heating.
High viscosity = low circulation.

Imagine an oil with high specific heat but as viscous as molasses in
January. The oil in direct contact with the resistor will absorb heat
wonderfully, but can not carry the heat away because the viscosity is so
high as to impede circulation. Heat in the resistor will quickly build
up to the point of damage.

I hope the picture is clear now. Otherwise, I quit.

Bill, W7TI

2061. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 04:06:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <28640-3CCF69D5-115@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143866

Ken, KC2JDY wrote:
"Does this mean I should connect the chassis ground to my power supply negative terminal and thereby through the power supply connect it to my house ground (third wire)?"

This is a mobile radio used as a base station as it is powered by the a-c mains.

Follow the manufacturer`s instructions for a negative ground connection, if that is your choice.

The manufacturer may elect to make the polarity selection at either end of the d-c power cable. Your warranty may be more valuable if you follow instructions.

A-C grounding may or may not be specified by your manufacturer. But, NEC prevails. Exposed electrical apparatus metal must be either double-insulated or it must be connected to the 3rd wire of the power system for safety grounding.

So, as Ken speculated, the radio case (from which its chassis may be insulated for polarity versatility) needs to be connected to his d-c supply case which needs to be connected to the 3rd wire of his a-c power system.

Ken`s chassis will most likely be connected to one polarity or the other of his d-c power supply and I`d wager that the manufacturer made the chassis a common negative for d-c distribution within the set. But it`s possible to use insulated from the chassis rails for both polarities of distribution within a radio. R-F and audio can be capacitively or inductively coupled without a d-c connection for either side of the circuit.

I think RFI caused by grounding the coax via a radio coax connector that is grounded to the a-c mains 3rd wire is unlikely.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2062. Surge/lightening protectors and AC Mains - One Solution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 04:47:26 UTC
From: John Huggins <jhuggins@va.net>
Message-ID: <aanrt4$482$1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 143867

Connecting seperate ground systems together with stout conductors is prudent, but realize that practically perfect conductors still develop thousands of volts per meter when trying to dissipate the amperage of even a near-miss lightning strike.

This can result in that voltage appearing between your station ground and the AC mains supplying power to your station. Poof.

Here is what you do to reduce the danger.

1 - create a common point ground with a sheet of copper (available from PolyPhasor mounted on a board). You probably already have the beginnings of this with some heavy conductors going out your radio room to a ground rod system.

2 - Tie your radio, tuner and other "RF" grounds to this sheet of copper with stout conductors - perferably copper ribbon.

3 - Install the antenna lightning protectors (ie PolyPhasor units) onto this copper sheet with copper grease and attach your cables.

4 - Install an AC power surge protector to this copper sheet with copper grease.

5 - Optional - Install a stout conductor to your AC Power grounding point which is probably only available in your distribution panel so for God's sake be careful if you really want to get near all that AC power.

Most folks omit item number 4 which will cause all that voltage to appear between their RF ground and the AC lines of the power plug. If you put your AC surge protector right on the same copper sheet, you have done just about all you can to keep voltages from appearing across your equipment while a lightning current blasts its way towards earth. Put another way, putting all the surge protectors on the same sheet of copper allows all your equipment to become one thing with voltages that rise and fall with respect to other items in your house, but never have much voltage appearing between any two pieces of equipment through any of the conductors in and out of your radio table.

Realize that during a lightning blast, the voltage on all your equipment may rise with respect to other items in your house. However, the key point is the common point ground with surge protection for ALL conductors into and out of your radio equipment shunts together all components so little voltage appears across any one thing. Watch out though because if YOU are not part of this same ground, you might still become a conductor to earth from your own radio equipment. Not good, but you are not operating during a lightning storm anyway right? Good. So we can simply worry about keeping your

equipment safe; The above steps should help.

Check out the Lightning book available from Polyphasor. Well worth the read.

John

2063. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 05:11:19 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <aap5jb22v8p@enews1.newsguy.com>
Source record: 143804

> Summarizing, to get some degree of lighning protection:
>
> 1) Drive a few ground rods and ground the surge arrestor to them with
> a beefy conductor. This is the principal lightning protection.
>
> 2) Short the ground rods to the house ground with a beefy conductor --
> to satisfy electrical codes and avoid stray surge currents.
>
> 3) Connect the chassis grounds to the ground rods with a beefy
> conductor.
>
> In the alternative, disconnect your feed line in the shack and unplug
> all your equipment when it is not in use or when lightning threatens.
>

I have a run of RG-8 with a PL-259 and barrel connector attached to it running to the ground rod directly. When I am not actually operating or at home to notice when there is the threat of electrical storm activity, I just spin off the antenna connector from the rig and connect it to this ground wire connection. Definitely alot easier than "throwing the coax out the window" or even worse from what I have heard from some CB'ers, throwing the coax connector end of the coax in a "glass jar."

I also have connected on my dual purpose computer bench/radio bench/audio bench, all pieces of equipment's chassis' connected to a piece of metal piping, which is connected to the ground rod system also. Helps cut down on the computer hash in the audio equipment, but does not eliminate it totally.

--
Ryan, KC8PMX
FF/MFR

www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site please)

REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.

2064. Possible OT but gonna ask anyways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 05:17:11 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <aap5jb32v8p@enews1.newsguy.com>
Source record: 143803

I have built a couple different antennas out out copper piping and was wondering what type of material, agent, or whatever may be applied to copper to help prevent the corrosion/tarnishment of the antenna?

Can "clear coat" paint or laquer or ??? be used?

Does this affect the performance of the antenna?

Thanks in advance. Can't seem to find the answer to this one in the books I have. They seem to cover everything but this. I want to protect the surfaces but do not want to diminish the effectiveness, and also maintain some quality appearances of the antenna.

Ryan
KC8PMX

2065. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 05:27:26 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13908-3CCF7CBE-9@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143868

Uncle Peter wrote:
"---there isn`t a delicate receiver hanging on the end of the antennas during storms (in commercial services)."

Land-mobile and most other commercial services except broadcasting have very sensitive receivers connected to tower-top antennas around the clock awaiting the next call. These stations avoid service interruption and damage while operating through whatever abuse nature throws at them. The towers supporting 2-way antennas are seldom, if ever, equipped with radials such as used in medium-wave broadcasting. They depend on ground rods on every tower leg and connections to the power service ground and other grounds which may be available, just as a ham should do. These stations get by without damage and without radials.

You don`t need an arrester to ground a coax cable directly to a tower or to make any other ground for the cable`s exterior surface.

Uncle Peter also wrote:
"In VHF and microwave circuits the antennas are self shorting, and there is little need for transverse protection across the line."

That is true, if you choose the "self shorting" variety of ntennna. Unfortunately, some choose the open-ended antenna variety and suffer a lot of damage, repeating the old saying: "You can`t protect against a direct hit." Baloney!

Commercial users often need no frequency versatility, so a 1/4-wave grounded short-circuit stub across the antenna feedpoint will do for lightning protection when only open-ended antennas are available. But the stub is more to be maintained when an already shorted antenna is available. I`ve used both folded antennas and straight element antennas with stubs. Both protect against lightning. I prefer the simplest solution so long as it isn`t too simple.

Uncle Peter protected Micor base stations satisfactorily without the powerline treatment we found effective. We were Motorola`s first customer to solve the problem Motorola had with lightning damage to their first transistor base station. Others copied us and protection manufacturers made and sold copies of our powerline treatment package.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2066. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 06:00:24 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <41qucu0uabfdsfid277jhmpdojpb69t705@4ax.com>
Source record: 143769

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 20:11:19 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Wed, 01 May 2002 02:32:36 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
>wrote:
>
>>this again returns us to the
>>caution to compare on the basis of "Specific Heat" NOT viscosity.
>
>_____
>
>I'm almost ready to give up on this, but I'll try one more time.
>
>In the "Cantenna" type dummy load we're talking about,
>VISCOSITY IS IMPORTANT. Why? Because heat dissipation inside the can
>depends on circulation of the oil due to convection heating.
>High viscosity = low circulation.

The circulation you appeal to is mechanical movement of the oil - by
definition.

>
>Imagine an oil with high specific heat but as viscous as molasses in
>January.

This is obviously a contradiction on the face of it Bill, offer an
example of a highly viscous oil at high temperature (or simply except
mine that follows below).
The viscosity of Royal Purple: at 40ï¿½C cSt = 9.4
The viscosity of Gulf Mineral Oil: at 40ï¿½C cSt = 5.0
The mineral oil is superior in viscosity and inferior in application.

If you wish, try Gulf Degreasing Fluid: at 20ï¿½C cSt = 1.9
(clearly a killer according to the logic of viscosity)

Then there is Gulf's Gulftherm Oil specifically designed for closed
unpressurized heat transfer systems and described as:
>>Gulftherm oils have high specific heat and thermal conductivity at all temperatures
and spec out: at 40ï¿½C cSt = 22 to 68 (depending on grade)
which clearly contradicts the correlation you draw. That or Gulf is
clearly lying. More than 10 times as viscous as their Mineral Oil,
and they prefer it for its heat capacity. You are free to select a
highly viscous oil for comparison (and we both know it will fail
miserably - unless, of course, it offers a high specific heat).

>The oil in direct contact with the resistor will absorb heat
>wonderfully, but can not carry the heat away because the viscosity is so
>high as to impede circulation. Heat in the resistor will quickly build
>up to the point of damage.

Again this counter to the physics of heat. Bird Shit (AKA thermal compound) is extremely viscous (a grease in fact) and the most common form of heat conductor interface used in electronics. Anyone who has handled this substance can easily attest to the fact of its viscous nature.

What you describe as the build up of heat is called "Thermal Resistance" which is expressed in ï¿½C/Watt. By definition, higher "Specific Heat" (capacity) does not allow the heat to build in the FIRST PLACE for water which is much better than any oil (as admitted to by a manufacturer and supplier of that same oil you hold so dearly).

>
>I hope the picture is clear now. Otherwise, I quit.
>
>Bill, W7TI

Again, the simple math shows that "Specific Heat" (capacity) will faithfully predict a cooler dummy load for the highest factor. I have reviewed dozens of transformer (and other) oil vendors and have offered at least two examples that would be exemplars of your premise. To this point for this topic I've yet to observe any factual data beyond what I have reported.

I have cited at least two sources and four examples (five if we include water, but I will remove that joker from the deck) from both sides of the argument. Who here is to challenge them with an actual application, comparison and report? I will note that along the way I have also observed only ONE report of that same observation of convection and viscosity from those same several dozen manufacturers.

I will also add another source (low viscosity too), Dow Corning 200 centipoise Silicone Oil that is explicitly called for by HP for their Caloric Power Meter. I offer this from my days at the RF Metrology bench knowing it was designed to this fluid (a power meter flat from DC to 1GHz). It is ancient by today's standards, but none here could equal its performance for less than a grand out of pocket. You can buy the instrument for less, but filling it will take some bucks.

You fellows wanted a low viscosity oil? Look above and cite one lower! Dime store mineral oil certainly doesn't enter into the picture. But in the end it hardly matters, this is all shaving points out in the statistical noise for what we can afford and that warm fuzzy feeling of having optimized the problem.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2067. What is difference between the Cushcraft AP8 and AP8A verticals?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 06:13:51 UTC
From: Michael Herron <Hurricane145@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <zILz8.1465$qP1.101907@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 143770

Can anyone tell me the difference between the earlier AP8 and the AP8A
multiband vertical?
What changes were made to differentiate the two models??

2068. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 08:07:48 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3ccf25fd.22517055@news.online.no>
Source record: 143771

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 20:49:47 +0100, "John Mortlock"
<jmort@global.freeserve.co.uk> wrote:

>X-No-archive: Yes
>
>I've used ladder line to feed antennas up to 30 MHz before but has anyone
>ever tried it on higher frequencies out of interest ?
>
>
X-No-archive: No,
but I've seen mentioned to use single wire with horn on each side if
you want few miles long feeder on VHF

73,
LA8AK
--
remove ,xnd to reply

2069. Re: How does a noise canceller work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 08:27:17 UTC
From: Dale J <dj2001@mn.rr.com>
Message-ID: <dj2001-1F63A5.03265201052002@apollo-ge0.rdc-kc.rr.com>
Source record: 143772
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

In article <3CCF28FD.D5CDE45B@earthlink.net>,
Dave Shrader <dshrader@earthlink.net> wrote:

> I live about 100 meters from 3 sets of 3 phase lines, 66 kv, 88 kv and
> 105 kv, on the New England Power Grid. I am about 1/4 mile from a
> substation and 3 miles from a major power generating station on the NE
> Grid. Potential for lots of line noise and insulator noise.
>
> The MFJ 1025 does not have a preamplifier and was not sensitive enough
> for my needs. BTW, the 1026 has a preamplifier but I have not used that
> model.
>
> I picked up the Timewave on eBay for $60 to give it a try. With a small
> dipole [12 feet] about 1 foot above ground level I can null out S8 power
> line and insulator noise. This meets my needs. The MFJ 1025 just will
> not do that at my installation.
>
> 73, Deacon Dave, W1MCE

Thanks for the info. I was not aware of the 1026.

It sounds like the jps works for you.

73
Dale

2070. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 09:07:33 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <7ubvcukl71j47gfdmu805ddf7g90b3csuk@4ax.com>
Source record: 143773

On Wed, 01 May 2002 06:00:24 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>But in the end it hardly matters, this is all shaving points
>out in the statistical noise for what we can afford and that warm
>fuzzy feeling of having optimized the problem.

Agreed. My post was intended only to dispute the statement "viscosity
doesn't matter" which was made several times. It is not the ONLY
characteristic of importance, but it DOES matter.

Now, I'm giving it a rest.

Bill, W7TI

2071. Constr. notes f. HF yagis (ele. fixing/matching...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 11:00:43 UTC
From: Claus Waldraff <df8gh@darc.de>
Message-ID: <3CCFCADB.9010404@darc.de>
Source record: 143774

HI board,

like to see some practical solution to take a look at for my HF yagi I am building. Especially I am interessted in:

1. How to fix the elements (and take that clamp into length calculation)
2. Matching: especially the haipin match and how to realize itas my yagis wiil be in the 20 ohms range.

Where do I find some notes on the web with enlightning pictures ?? So far noluck in searching...

73 de Claus, DF8GH

2072. coax monopole antenna - Coax Monopole Calculator.xls (0/1)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 11:44:22 UTC
From: "Wolfgang K. Meister" <send.me.nomail@now>
Message-ID: <r4lvcug52b56815td38dn2io0el4fi2sma@4ax.com>
Source record: 143775

Hi all,

attached a Excel sheet for a coax monopole antenna. Easy to built,
easy to transport as a portable antenna. Has a braod bandwith and
besides this - it's nothing special. Good DX with it!

73's
Wolfgang, OE1MWW

2073. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 11:44:31 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ccfd481.2136625@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143776

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 23:06:45 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:
>Ken`s chassis will most likely be connected to one polarity or the other
>of his d-c power supply and I`d wager that the manufacturer made the
>chassis a common negative for d-c distribution within the set.

In fact, the chassis is grounded to the negative supply line when the
radio is off. However, when the radio is on, the chassis is not
grounded to either supply terminal.

Why does Yaesu (FT990) do it this way?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2074. Re: coax monopole antenna - Coax Monopole Calculator.xls (0/1)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 11:51:35 UTC
From: "Wolfgang K. Meister" <send.me.nomail@now>
Message-ID: <2ilvcuk2ot9pi79dl9jcpal30kf0ev5ask@4ax.com>
Source record: 143777

>attached a Excel sheet for a coax monopole antenna. Easy to built,

the attachement did not make it (?), so you can find it at:

http://www.qsl.net/oe1mww/CoaxMonopoleCalculator.xls

it contains the calculator and the design hints.

73's
Wolfgang, OE1MWW

2075. Re: Eliminating RFI to neighbor's appliances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 12:23:01 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCF63A5.DBBA6B5A@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143780

Toni wrote:

> >
> > I work in cable TV and this 'lying' happens often after a problem is
> > resolved. A customer will call and complain and swear they are looking
> > at the set at that moment and there is still a problem. Ya send a truck
> > or call 'em back 15 minutes later and it has 'cleared up' all by itself.
> > I guess its Human Nature.
> >
> > -Bill
>
> I guy in my radio club was told by an old neighbor:
>
> How can you deny it is you that make interferences when I have
> actually "seen" you on my TV?

That's when I'd give him the FCC's phone number along with strongly urging him to call in a complaint and tell them all about it.

Dick

2076. Re: Experience magn.loop compared to dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 12:23:03 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCF681C.34660D33@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143778

Reg Edwards wrote:

>
> The directivities of both magloop and dipole are as broad as a moose's ass.

Hey, Reg, did you actually ever *see* a moose's ass? In fact those beasts are fairly narrow-hipped. If you'd said "a moose's front end" you'd have been on to something. Those wide pointy front ends are what you want to watch out for. And they have a beady-eyed bad attytude right behind them that's even a bit worse than some you see over on rec.radio.amateur.policy, newsgroup, too.

Dick

2077. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 12:23:04 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CCF6E30.FCA7043D@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143779
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

"David G. Nagel" wrote:

> If I stay at your house can I stick all sorts of pins in your walls??

No, but if you pay my motel those extortionary rates you can.

2078. J pole antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 12:38:25 UTC
From: jim.bolinger@lintek.aeroflex.com
Message-ID: <8d5ec8a2.0205010438.5329fb94@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143781

I have been looking at jpole antennas on the web.

One interesting site is
http://archimedes.galilei.com/raiar/cactus/html , which shows how to build a multi band j pole.

The other day I saw another one. I thought that I had bookmarked it, but I guess not. This other one showed how to build a multiband j pole, but also gave directions on how to tune it. It discussed two different ways to tune the antenna, and also how to feed it with either a single coax or multiple coax.

Does anyone out there know what that web site is? I have been unable to find it again.

Jim
N8EE

2079. Extended Warranty Experience

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:01:18 UTC
From: Gerald Schmitt <KK5YY@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <ugpvcu059u8q6es7nohs7c5qv5bf5agd3m@4ax.com>
Source record: 143782
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.rv

Hi,

We just closed a deal on a new to us Class C and have some
interest in an extended warranty. We would be interested in
experiences good or bad with these products.

We have not decided between mechanical coach or both so
any input would be useful.

Thanks Jerry

2080. Extended Warranty Experience

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:02:42 UTC
From: Gerald Schmitt <KK5YY@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <sppvcuo7glmgc4imop2smdpqnuf1k5kqek@4ax.com>
Source record: 143783

Sorry bad mouse click forget all after:

Hi,

We just closed a deal on a new to us Class C and have some
interest in an extended warranty. We would be interested in
experiences good or bad with these products.

We have not decided between mechanical coach or both so
any input would be useful.

Thanks Jerry

2081. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:09:47 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <aaopel$uao@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 143784
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

Hi all:
What I use is a plastic tack stuff made for mounting paper work to walls with out making a mess. I think one brand name is "plastatac" or something close. You can get it a office supply places. It works great, you kneed it up and stick it over you wire and it comes off with out leaving any or much of a mark. I walls with a lot of texture it may leave a bit of it self on the wall, which can be removed if you work hard enough at it. I just get as much as I can the left over come off when and if the clean the walls.
I like it because it's quick and clean and works on any dry surface.

73

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
news:3CCF6E30.FCA7043D@townsqr.com...
> "David G. Nagel" wrote:
>
> > If I stay at your house can I stick all sorts of pins in your walls??
>
> No, but if you pay my motel those extortionary rates you can.
>
>
>

2082. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:19:39 UTC
From: sjbeyers@trianglenet.net
Message-ID: <72befaab.0205010519.424c89ba@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143785

> >I've used ladder line to feed antennas up to 30 MHz before but has anyone
> >ever tried it on higher frequencies out of interest ?

I use it on 144 mhz - hb line, 3/4 inch spacing, and hb link coupler. Works fine.

Steve W9HJW

2083. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:35:21 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29560-3CCFEF19-13@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143789

Ken, KC2JDY wrote:
"Why does Yaesu (FT900) do it this way (ground the chassis to the
negative supply when the radio is off)?"

I don`t know, but respect Yaesu`s success.

A connection which goes away during operation is not needeed during the steady-state operation. Maybe the chassis ground while switched-off benefits the turn-on events. Perhaps it avoids static charge build up which might cause a switch-on transient. Just a guess. Hope someone knows the real answer.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2084. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:37:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24929-3CCFEF8E-36@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143788

Ken, KC2JDY wrote:
"Why does Yaesu (FT900) do it this way (ground the chassis to the
negative supply when the radio is off)?"

I don`t know, but respect Yaesu`s success.

A connection which goes away during operation is not needeed during the steady-state operation. Maybe the chassis ground while switched-off benefits the turn-on events. Perhaps it avoids static charge build up which might cause a switch-on transient. Just a guess. Hope someone knows the real answer.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2085. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:38:05 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCFEFBD.52208F0B@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143786

John Mortlock wrote:
> I've used ladder line to feed antennas up to 30 MHz before but has anyone
> ever tried it on higher frequencies out of interest ?

Most TV systems once used 300 ohm line, a close cousin of ladder-line.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2086. Re: Extended Warranty Experience

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:41:57 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CCFF0A5.63D805AF@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143787
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.rv

Gerald Schmitt wrote:
> We just closed a deal on a new to us Class C and have some
> interest in an extended warranty.

But Jerry, you can't use SSB with a Class C.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2087. Re: Constr. notes f. HF yagis (ele. fixing/matching...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:53:22 UTC
From: Roger Leone <arleone@inreach.com>
Message-ID: <RrSz8.1083$jF2.146246715@news.inreach.com>
Source record: 143790

Claus:

You will find lots of good info here: http://ac6v.com/antprojects.htm

In particular, see: "HF-and VHF-Yagi Antennas - Homebrew--F rom DK7ZB":
http://www.qsl.net/dk7zb/ for a very novel matching device that also
performs the unbalanced to balanced conversion.

Roger K6XQ

2088. Re: How does a noise canceller work? - audio proc often too late

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:59:00 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CCFF4A4.8109F33E@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 143792
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Dave Shrader wrote:

> I live about 100 meters from 3 sets of 3 phase lines, 66 kv, 88 kv and
> 105 kv, on the New England Power Grid. I am about 1/4 mile from a
> substation and 3 miles from a major power generating station on the NE
> Grid. Potential for lots of line noise and insulator noise.

WOW!

> I picked up the Timewave on eBay for $60 to give it a try. With a small
> dipole [12 feet] about 1 foot above ground level I can null out S8 power
> line and insulator noise. This meets my needs. The MFJ 1025 just will
> not do that at my installation.

If the noise saturates or overloads the detector, audio processing is often too late in the receiver chain to fix noise. There is nothing to recover if there is not any signal left after the detector. It all depends on what is going on at the detector stage.

Remember all those impulse noise reduction circuits that detected an impulse and reduced the RF/IF gain for the duration of the impulse? They worked pretty good, didn't they?

[Why does pressing the noise reduction button on a TS50S work a lot better than pressing the same button on a commercial marine ICOM M710 SSB?]

One can download for free a audio filtering app complete with source code for the Analog Devices 21xx DSP dev kit that does a lot of reasonable DSP audio things.

2089. Re: Elevate 4 Square design help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 13:59:01 UTC
From: Mike Luther <mike.luther@ziplog.com>
Message-ID: <3CCFF4A5.725816F5@ziplog.com>
Source record: 143791

Thanks for taking the time to think about this Richard .. I don't want to be a pest, but your reply triggered a thought I'd like to pursue..

Richard Clark wrote:

> Hi Mike,
>
> Of any variation I would proffer, put a SWR tolerant final at each
> radiator, and feed each with phased excitation.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

I could easily make two elements in a horizontal run between the poles with a few inches between them where that single common connection wire now runs. That would come out to be a form sort of like a ladder line looks, with, say six inch spacing. Looking down at the idea from above it, this would look sort of like:

```
* ********************************************
* ******************************************** *
```

Obviously, I'd produce a fairly symetrical mechanical pattern that way and one which would have a minimal zig as to distances that could zag the pattern, one would think.

Doing that would, to me, also seem to thrust this into the realm of almost what we see as linear loading in a funny kind of way.

If I did this, wouldn't the coupling between these two lines created have the effect of shortening the requred lengths for reasonance, even maybe markedly? Or, would that coupling also likely destroy any improvement I might get toward being able to improve the F/B as well?

Yeah, I know this is like Alice and curiouser and curiouser. But like the caterpillar's answer, "That depends on where you want to go!" Pass the hooka.. I promise I don't have TB, grin.

2090. It ain't no Veritcal !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 14:03:31 UTC
From: Dave or Debby <truth@planetc.com>
Message-ID: <3ccff9c8@news.planetc.com>
Source record: 143817
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb

A CB antenna is NOT a "vertical." A Vertical IS a Hambo antenna. I believe what you have is the "BIG Stick" type! Let's be "alphabetically correct" !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Dave!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

"Scott McClements" <yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote in message news:3CCE22C5.F8CF505A@grove.iup.edu...
> Hi - I searched the usenet archive for information on mounting a
> vertical to a pine tree. There seemed to be a lack of information on the
> long term effects of the tree on the mount. I guess this might depend on
> the type of tree. Anyway here is what I want to do:
>
> There is a "pine" tree in the back yard. I tried to figure out what
> specie it was, but couldn't definitely tell. It doesn't have a single
> trunk. Anyway, I want to top the tree and either use Radio Shack's
> chimney mount OR the 8" mounting brackets. I want to mount a 24' foot
> fiberglass vertical to that (Solarcon IMAX 2000)
>
> Which is the better long term reliable, not kill the tree mounting
> scheme - the strap around the tree or the lag screws into the tree?
>
> Anybody have any more detailed info from experience (on coax routing,
> securing, how long a lag screw, type of hardware, etc. etc.)?
>
> Thanks!
>
> Scott.
>
>
>

2091. Re: Extended Warranty Experience

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 14:13:28 UTC
From: davis watkins <dewatkinssr@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <cKSz8.26894$iJ.3639@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143793
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.rv

I can say nothing about the coach but I have bought them for several cars
and they have really paid for themselves. I probably got a lot of free
parts because the dealer got more money from the insurance company that way.
Just see how long the company has been in business, there would be nothing
worse than needing to use it and the company is no longer in business.

"Gerald Schmitt" <KK5YY@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:ugpvcu059u8q6es7nohs7c5qv5bf5agd3m@4ax.com...
>
> Hi,
>
> We just closed a deal on a new to us Class C and have some
> interest in an extended warranty. We would be interested in
> experiences good or bad with these products.
>
> We have not decided between mechanical coach or both so
> any input would be useful.
>
> Thanks Jerry

2092. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 14:29:02 UTC
From: Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <3CCFFBAE.3EB68D60@psu.edu>
Source record: 143794

Richard,

In a wet dummy load, viscosity has _everything_ to do with heat transfer. Convection currents are the primary means of transporting heat from the resistive element to the can. That's why a liquid is used, so it can move and transfer heat. The oil is heated by the surface of the resistive element, moves up to the top surface and then flows down the inside surface of the can, cooling as it transfers heat to the can. The heat is then transferred from the can to the surrounding air by radiation and convection.

73,
Bob AD3K

Richard Clark wrote:
>
>
> Viscosity has nothing to do with heat capacity nor heat transfer, it
> is a mechanical specification.
>

--
Robert L. Spooner
Registered Professional Engineer
Associate Research Engineer
Intelligent Control Systems Department

Applied Research Laboratory Phone: (814) 863-4120
The Pennsylvania State University FAX: (814) 863-7841
P. O. Box 30
State College, PA 16804-0030 rls19@psu.edu

2093. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 14:37:53 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3cd14ebd$0$1417$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 143753

Here. Here...

Ralph Mowery wrote:
>
> What is it with the PCBs 'danger' anyway ?? YOu act like it is deadly
> poison. Just do not subsitute it for meneral oil if you are
> constipated. The stuff won't bother you unless you plan on drinking
> it.
>
> > Heathkit.) for many years. I was about to use transformer oil because I had
> > a "source" for the stuff. One fellow, said, "Don't use that stuff, it could
> > be made with PCB's." This was back in the 70s.
> >
> > Well I took his advice and used mineral oil instead. I'm glad I did
> > because, sure enough, next thing you know the whole country is going nuts
> > over PCBs and their link to cancer. I don't know if you're likely to find
> > transformer oil made with PCBs today. Perhaps not, bit if it were me
> > looking for a cooling liquid, I would be tempted to check on the source just
> > to make sure it doesn't contain any PCB. Some well meaning ham might just
> > have some sitting in a corner and be willing to give it away, not knowing of
> > its potential for causing health problems.
> >

2094. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 14:47:40 UTC
From: Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <3CD0000C.226868AF@psu.edu>
Source record: 143795

Richard Clark wrote:
>
>
> Then there is Gulf's Gulftherm Oil specifically designed for closed
> unpressurized heat transfer systems and described as:
> >>Gulftherm oils have high specific heat and thermal conductivity at all temperatures
> and spec out: at 40ï¿½C cSt = 22 to 68 (depending on grade)
> which clearly contradicts the correlation you draw. That or Gulf is
> clearly lying. More than 10 times as viscous as their Mineral Oil,
> and they prefer it for its heat capacity. You are free to select a
> highly viscous oil for comparison (and we both know it will fail
> miserably - unless, of course, it offers a high specific heat).
>
What you don't seem to recognise is that the Cantenna type dummy load is
designed to use convection for cooling. A high specific heat capacity
will influence how long it takes the dummy load to get to steady state
at a given power dissipation, but viscosity will be the larger influence
on how much power can be dissipated in a steady state condition. That's
why power companies cool transformers with transformer oil rather than
something else as well, the transformers are designed to use convection
cooling.

73,
Bob AD3K
--
Robert L. Spooner
Registered Professional Engineer
Associate Research Engineer
Intelligent Control Systems Department

Applied Research Laboratory Phone: (814) 863-4120
The Pennsylvania State University FAX: (814) 863-7841
P. O. Box 30
State College, PA 16804-0030 rls19@psu.edu

2095. Stoddart Singer NM-25T Calibrated and Certified!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 14:55:42 UTC
From: wdizney@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <c44869b7.0205010655.1682852e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143796
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.equipment,misc.industry.electronics.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

I have 4 Stoddart/Singer model NM-25T receivers for sale.

Here is a link for a quick description and picture from Tucker
Electronics:
http://tucker.com/Catalogs/SrchRec/srec5138.asp

These are in absolutely great condition, CALIBRATED AND CERTIFIED on
the day you purchase, and has a 30 DAY gauruntee. These are surplus
units that has been reworked and cleaned by Carnel Labs, the company
that purchased the manufacturing rights to these units. They will
have a calibration certificate tracable th NIST. They also include
the special line cord and manual.

Price is $2000.00 plus shipping

I can supply pictures of the actual receivers for sale upon request.

Thanks for looking,
Mike

2096. Re: Surge/lightening protectors and AC Mains - One Solution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 15:05:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24930-3CD0042C-12@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143797

John Huggins wrote:
"Connecting separate ground systems together with stout conductors is prudent, but realize that practically perfect conductors still develop thousands of volts per meter when trying to dissipate the amperage of even a near miss lightning strike.."

True. Tying ground systems together satisifies the electrical code but impedance differences, transit time differences, induced voltage differences, etc. mean that two wires arriving at the same box are unlikely to carry the same transient voltage, despite the wires interconnection at some remote point.

There is a solution. When something to be protected is totally enclosed within a small conducting box, it is safe from transients when no conductors from outside enter the box. Impedance of the box is too low and permits no significant difference of potential between its sides. This ensures no significant current through the contents of the box.

But we need connections from outside to the box contents. Simple. Effectively impose series impedance to the transient at the box entry point, and a very low shunt admittance (read short-circuit) for the transient to the box itself at the same entry point.

Such voltage clamping on every wire entering the box ensures the potential between them is small within the box and the contents remain safe.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2097. EME-SETI ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 15:16:53 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <aap22l$2l6c$1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 143798

A poll question perhaps. This is one for those who have actually done it, not those who've "read" about it.

I've been contemplating getting into EME and such. That was the key reason I got into Amateur Radio, from a fascination with Astronomy. Been in Ham 20 years now, and have yet to try it. Now, the question is, I've "read" articles which "usually" suggests huge arrays and Kws of RF. However, in a couple articles I also read that a few people made confirmed EME contacts using nothing more than say - one 13 element beam and about 45 watts RF on 2 meters. What you - who look to big arrays and high RF - may consider the QRP equivalent. SO.... For those of you who "have" done this type of thing, I'm wanting to hear your opinions and experiences. Please e-mail them directly to me, if you don't mind. Also if any among you are into SETI, e-mail me. Would love to get some ideas. Not that I "believe" in Life out there, but I do have an "open" mind or let's say a curious one.

I'm sure though, that in the 20 years it has been since I first starting reading about it, then using such things as Chart Recorders and such, that technology would allow for cheaper (?), smaller, and more sensitive equipment to be had.
For example Digital to Analog converters with programs to allow a "computer" to plot the signals rather than all the paper of a Chart Recorder or the "old" way of monitoring voltages on a meter.

Once again, your tips, guidance, experiences, beliefs, theories are welcome.

Thanks in advance for any one reading this and anticipated response(s).

Thanks!

--
Lou

E-Mail: Tech@DP.NET

2098. Re: Surge/lightening protectors and AC Mains - One Solution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 15:38:47 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24930-3CD00C07-14@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143799

I responded to John Huggins posting by saying you neeed a very low shunt admittance for the transient. Must have been standing on my head. You need a very high admittance (low impedance) since these are reciprocals. My posting hasn`t appeared yet on my screen, but I was replaying what I had written, mentally, and realized I had goofed. I was thinking impedance but wrote admittance.

Sorry!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2099. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 15:57:07 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3ccff646.51391164@news.online.no>
Source record: 143800

On Wed, 01 May 2002 08:38:05 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>John Mortlock wrote:
>> I've used ladder line to feed antennas up to 30 MHz before but has anyone
>> ever tried it on higher frequencies out of interest ?
>
>Most TV systems once used 300 ohm line, a close cousin of ladder-line.

yes, they did - in 1960, but later it was changed to 240 or 60ohm,
then most TV-receivesystems use 75 ohm

--
remove ,xnd to reply

2100. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 16:13:19 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CD0141F.91CEF3AD@netscape.net>
Source record: 143801

J M Noeding wrote:
>
> On Wed, 01 May 2002 08:38:05 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> wrote:
>
> >John Mortlock wrote:
> >> I've used ladder line to feed antennas up to 30 MHz before but has anyone
> >> ever tried it on higher frequencies out of interest ?
> >>
> >Most TV systems once used 300 ohm line, a close cousin of ladder-line.
>
> yes, they did - in 1960, but later it was changed to 240 or 60ohm,
> then most TV-receivesystems use 75 ohm

An oldtimer in the cable tv business once told me about his system in
the 50-60s that used ladder line for distribution thru the area. I
don't recall what the distance was between spacers but he said that the
repetitive impedance incongruity caused that particular channel to
suffer excessive attenuation.
I don't think that would be an issue in a 'ham-length' feeder.

-Bill WX4A

2101. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 16:44:45 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1YUz8.2035$nY5.96859@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143802

I'm using 450 twinlead on six meters with excellent results.
My "results" are quite subjective and not measured, but I'm
satisfied.

Ed Cregger, NM2K

"J M Noeding" <la8ak.xnd@online.no> wrote in message
news:3ccff646.51391164@news.online.no...
> On Wed, 01 May 2002 08:38:05 -0500, CAM
<Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> wrote:
>
> >John Mortlock wrote:
> >> I've used ladder line to feed antennas up to 30 MHz
before but has anyone
> >> ever tried it on higher frequencies out of interest ?
> >
> >Most TV systems once used 300 ohm line, a close cousin of
ladder-line.
>
> yes, they did - in 1960, but later it was changed to 240
or 60ohm,
> then most TV-receivesystems use 75 ohm
>
> --
> remove ,xnd to reply
>

2102. internal cellular phone antenna signal boosters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 17:25:07 UTC
From: googlegroups@namelabels.com
Message-ID: <536dff30.0205010925.7c384957@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143805

I have found this company on the web and they are great!! www.cellular-boost.com sold me a cell phone booster at a very low cost. Much below the cost that is offered on TV and their shipping and handling was free. These things actullay work. I could not believe it! Usually where my phone disconnects it doesn't. Im very happy with their product and would recommend them to anyone who is looking for this particular product!!

Below is their text from their website:

The Cellular-Boost.com system is a passive device designed to capture stray radiation within the phone and re-radiate the signal to improve the phone's performance. This antenna is easy to install. Just slip it underneath the phone's battery, and enjoy clear, enhanced, static-free reception.

These boosters are the exact same "boost your signal by 300%" antenna that you see advertised on TV infomercials for $19.95 to $29.95 each.

We hate TV infomercials. After seeing all the miracle car waxes and get rich quick products, many of us immediately laugh at their outrageous claims. Since this product was mobile phone related, we ordered some for testing when they became avaliable.

We honestly did not expect them to work but instead we actually found that it does help the signal! Maybe not by 300% but it does help.

One main fact we found was that it reduce static and momentary cutouts by huge amounts. The increase in clarity is definetly noticed.

We don't know the actual reason that it works. Many sellers claim it redirect stray signals to your antenna, but we really don't know. Try one of our bulk packed boosters for yourself!

Synonyms for cellular booster: antenna booster cell phone, antenna booster for cell phone, antenna signal booster, best cell phone reception, better cell phone reception, booster antenna, booster cell, cable modem signal booster, cell antenna booster, cell booster, cell or phone or cell phone signal or booster, cell phone antenna booster, cell phone antenna booster review, cell phone antenna booster wholesale, cell phone boost, cell phone booster, cell phone booster antenna, cell phone booster review, cell phone enhancer, cell phone internal antenna booster, cell phone reception, cell phone reception antenna, cell phone reception booster, cell phone reception enhancer, cell phone signal amplifier, cell phone signal booster, cell phone signal enhancer, cell saga booster box, cell signal booster, cellular antenna booster, cellular booster, cellular booster antenna, cellular

phone antenna booster, cellular phone booster, cellular phone booster antenna, cellular phone internal antenna, cellular phone reception booster, cellular phone signal amplifier, cellular phone signal booster, cellular signal booster, erickson cell phone, fido cell phone, free cell phone antenna booster, free cell phone booster, how an internal booster antenna work, improve cell phone reception, increase cell phone reception, increase cell phone signal, increase or cell or phone or reception, internal antenna, internal antenna booster, internal antenna for cell phone, internal booster antenna, internal cell phone antenna, internal cell phone antenna booster, internal or antenna, mitsubishi cell phone, mitsubishi cell phone accessory, mobile phone antenna booster, mobile phone booster, mobile phone signal booster, motorola cell phone, motorola signal booster, nokia antenna, nokia antenna booster, nokia signal booster, phone reception enhancer, power strip antenna booster, reception booster, sanyo cell phone, sanyo cell phone accessory, signal booster, signal booster for cell phone, signal enhancer, signal or booster, the signal booster, wireless antenna booster, wireless signal booster

2103. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 17:36:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <pl40du4m25k5qn1sl2tipj93oitvej9hjl@4ax.com>
Source record: 143806

On Wed, 01 May 2002 10:47:40 -0400, Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>>
>>
>> Then there is Gulf's Gulftherm Oil specifically designed for closed
>> unpressurized heat transfer systems and described as:
>> >>Gulftherm oils have high specific heat and thermal conductivity at all temperatures
>> and spec out: at 40ï¿½C cSt = 22 to 68 (depending on grade)
>> which clearly contradicts the correlation you draw. That or Gulf is
>> clearly lying. More than 10 times as viscous as their Mineral Oil,
>> and they prefer it for its heat capacity. You are free to select a
>> highly viscous oil for comparison (and we both know it will fail
>> miserably - unless, of course, it offers a high specific heat).
>>
>What you don't seem to recognise is that the Cantenna type dummy load is
>designed to use convection for cooling.

What I do seem to recognize is no more detail nor argument beyond
"'tis so!" A truly less than useful answer to the matter of the
subject.

>A high specific heat capacity
>will influence how long it takes the dummy load to get to steady state
>at a given power dissipation, but viscosity will be the larger influence
>on how much power can be dissipated in a steady state condition.

There is absolutely nothing in the specification of "Specific Heat"
(capacity) that attends created issues of steady state and mocks the
manufacturer's admission of water being a far better performer (or
their product for that matter); much less their direct comparison to
other fluids specified for like use on that basis of "Specific Heat"
(capacity) AND viscosity.

This is the long way of saying "show your work for credit."

>That's
>why power companies cool transformers with transformer oil rather than
>something else as well, the transformers are designed to use convection
>cooling.
>
>73,
>Bob AD3K
>--
> Robert L. Spooner

> Registered Professional Engineer
> Associate Research Engineer
> Intelligent Control Systems Department
>
> Applied Research Laboratory Phone: (814) 863-4120
> The Pennsylvania State University FAX: (814) 863-7841
> P. O. Box 30
> State College, PA 16804-0030 rls19@psu.edu

Hi Bob,

Still, to this point I have provided detail and data for BOTH sides of the argument and find correspondence with nothing more to add than the repetition of weak and unsubstantiated statements that are clearly refuted by industry to the matter of the application that is specific to this thread.

I am surprised by how much the obvious is so avoided. This argument of "convection" so closely tied to viscosity: a truly moving target that when shown is in contradiction with itself then mutates into another myth. It would be obvious to a 7th grade science student that the lowest viscosity liquid is water, and yet none pounding away with this message of the viscous seems to realize, acknowledge, or face it; much less use it to rebut me.

I even have to supply my own counter arguments and yet the criticism I garner appears to be wholly ignorant of the implications nor do they take the leads offered. I have allowed holes in the statements I've made to give you fellows some opportunity to offer some guide to others over what constitutes a better fluid for Cantenna use (the explicit point of this thread) and apparently there is no motivation to follow through except to repeat the same homilies.

There is nothing held so dear as the faith of the miracles and brake fluid.

I will repeat in encapsulated form what I challenged previously:
>The viscosity of Royal Purple: at 40ï¿½C cSt = 9.4

>The viscosity of Gulf Mineral Oil: at 40ï¿½C cSt = 5.0
>The mineral oil is superior in viscosity and inferior in application.

>If you wish, try Gulf Degreasing Fluid: at 20ï¿½C cSt = 1.9
>(clearly a killer according to the logic of viscosity)
>
>Then there is Gulf's Gulftherm Oil specifically designed for closed
>unpressurized heat transfer systems and described as:
>>>Gulftherm oils have high specific heat and thermal conductivity at all temperatures
>and spec out: at 40ï¿½C cSt = 22 to 68 (depending on grade)

> Bird Shit (AKA thermal compound) is extremely viscous (a grease in fact)
>and the most common form of heat conductor interface used in electronics.

>Dow Corning 200 centipoise Silicone Oil that is explicitly called for by HP for their
>Caloric Power Meter.

There are six (6) examples of fluids employed in heat transfer that bracket the discussion on all counts for all points argued (again, removing the joker of water from the deck). No critic to this point has seen fit to answer the contradictions of their statements to the evidence and no critic to this point has even offered one example to support their mantra. Again, "show your work."

There are many other readers of this thread looking for alternatives to the staple of myth and want intelligent guides beyond the simple repetition of totems and taboos. I will even allow some may want a new faith, amulet, charm, or simply some inspiration. Beyond that, they are hungry for explicit samples that can test, prove or refute the claims of testimonials. From my effort they have much more to examine than a laxative.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2104. Re: Elevate 4 Square design help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 17:46:55 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <67a0du875a4vkgugosc3l6g3uvmq7o131t@4ax.com>
Source record: 143807

On Wed, 01 May 2002 13:59:01 +0000, Mike Luther
<mike.luther@ziplog.com> wrote:

>Thanks for taking the time to think about this Richard .. I don't want
>to be a pest, but your reply triggered a thought I'd like to pursue..
>
>Richard Clark wrote:
>
>> Hi Mike,
>>
>> Of any variation I would proffer, put a SWR tolerant final at each
>> radiator, and feed each with phased excitation.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>I could easily make two elements in a horizontal run between the poles
>with a few inches between them where that single common connection wire
>now runs. That would come out to be a form sort of like a ladder line
>looks, with, say six inch spacing. Looking down at the idea from above
>it, this would look sort of like:
>
> * **********
> * ********** *
>
>Obviously, I'd produce a fairly symetrical mechanical pattern that way
>and one which would have a minimal zig as to distances that could zag the
>pattern, one would think.
>
>Doing that would, to me, also seem to thrust this into the realm of
>almost what we see as linear loading in a funny kind of way.
>
>If I did this, wouldn't the coupling between these two lines created have
>the effect of shortening the requred lengths for reasonance, even maybe
>markedly? Or, would that coupling also likely destroy any improvement I
>might get toward being able to improve the F/B as well?
>
>Yeah, I know this is like Alice and curiouser and curiouser. But like
>the caterpillar's answer, "That depends on where you want to go!" Pass
>the hooka.. I promise I don't have TB, grin.
>

Hmm, what's that burnin'?

You lost me on the last turn of the zig (or was it a zag?). EZNEC should cope with this conundrum of yours without too much effort. Something tells me that you would be disappointed for the effort of all that wire. Who knows, you may even be infringing on a future patent pending. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2105. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 18:11:56 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27006-3CD02FEC-43@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143808

Joe, AG4QC wrote:
"I would imagine transformer oil, but what about other oil?"

Dielectric Systems, Inc. makes a synthetic insulating oil with excellent heat transfer, flow at low temperature, compatible with insulation and other transformer oils (mixes with your PCB`s), and is biodegradable. It is fire resistant, cools better than other fluids (unamed), and is the industry standard for retrofitting mineral oil transformers.

Who says so? Why the makers of Alpha-1 Fluid, that`s who!

You can find them on the web if you need a sample.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2106. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 18:53:07 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2213-3CD03993-70@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143809

Richard Clark wrote:
"It would be obvious to a 7th grade science student that the lowest viscosity liquid is water----."

The student is aware of water`s use in radiators and other heat exchangers. He probably doesn`t know that distilled water is an excellent insulator used to cool radio transmitters where it must withstand well in excess of 10 000 volts. Problem is in keeping the water free of salt and pH neutral so the water doesn`t conduct. A couple of the stations I worked in never worried with checking the water and just let it leak power from the high-power supply. The other stations checked the water regularly and and corrected the pH or changed out the distilled water when it got leaky.

For the "cantenna", I would favor oil (it doesn`t mix with water).

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2107. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 19:21:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <a0g0dug3nm42dt4rrmk95086mdoi0p9e7f@4ax.com>
Source record: 143810

On Wed, 1 May 2002 13:53:07 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>"It would be obvious to a 7th grade science student that the lowest
>viscosity liquid is water----."
>
>The student is aware of water`s use in radiators and other heat
>exchangers. He probably doesn`t know that distilled water is an
>excellent insulator used to cool radio transmitters where it must
>withstand well in excess of 10 000 volts. Problem is in keeping the
>water free of salt and pH neutral so the water doesn`t conduct. A couple
>of the stations I worked in never worried with checking the water and
>just let it leak power from the high-power supply. The other stations
>checked the water regularly and and corrected the pH or changed out the
>distilled water when it got leaky.
>
>For the "cantenna", I would favor oil (it doesn`t mix with water).
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Hi Richard,

Thanx for the commentary on water, and the joker it presents.

Hope this doesn't lead to the discussion of the convection of oil and
vinegar. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2108. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 19:56:43 UTC
From: "Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net>
Message-ID: <3cd04851@news.netacc.net>
Source record: 143811

"Robert Spooner" <rls19@psu.edu> wrote in message
news:3CCFFBAE.3EB68D60@psu.edu...
> In a wet dummy load, viscosity has _everything_ to do with heat
> transfer. Convection currents are the primary means of transporting
> heat from the resistive element to the can.

Hmm, looking at equations for heat transfer in large oil bath transfomers and the convection component is looking like about a 3% factor in the equation with conduction dominating the formula. In a small volume container like a Cantenna, this would be even more so. I think that someone's assumptions are biting them in the butt. If I were to build a dummy load that relied on some convection type flow, I would strive to create a substantial temperature gradiant. I would NOT put a paper wrapper on the can. I WOULD increase the surface area of the can by putting fins on it and I WOULD make it tall and narrow. Lets face it, a Cantenna is a low tech glob of substance with enough volume to hold X amount of heat, generated in normal transmitter testing and tuning. If one dug around, he might find a transformer that uses convection as it's primary mode of cooling but usually these use forced flow type heat exchangers.

Suggest the professor take a Cantenna over to the mechanical engineering department and let the undergrad heat transfer students model it as a project.

2109. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 20:05:59 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0205@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnad0ilp.e2o.Znospam+noZs_0205@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 143749

On Wed, 01 May 2002 19:21:53 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote:
> Hope this doesn't lead to the discussion of the convection of oil and
> vinegar. ;-)

I don't think oil and vinegar convection is near the problem as is
the homogeneity (or not) of the solution.

;)

sdb
--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

2110. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 20:24:22 UTC
From: K7JEB <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net>
Message-ID: <W9Yz8.860$6T5.99818@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 143812

>> Bob Spooner, AD3K, wrote:
>> What you don't seem to recognise is that the Cantenna
>> type dummy load is designed to use convection for cooling....

> Richard Clark, KB7QHC, wrote:
> What I do seem to recognize is no more detail nor argument beyond
> "'tis so!" A truly less than useful answer to the matter of the
> subject.

It seems to me that both of these properties (viscosity and
specific heat) play important roles and are intertwined with
themselves and other factors.

For example, since convection is driven by buoyancy, the
thermal coefficient of expansion of the fluid will have an
effect on the mechanical force created that moves the
fluid past the resistor.

And the thermal resistance of the fluid determines how fast
heat can propagate through the laminar flow region close to
the resistor.

And just to add a final complication, I'm not at all sure
the surface of the can itself will efficiently transfer a
kilowatt of heat to the surrounding air without the oil
inside getting hot enough to vaporize and flash ignite
under steady-state conditions.

It's problems like this that make me wonder how they ever
got heat engines to work in the first place.

--
Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb @ arrl.net
Glendale, Arizona

2111. Re: Possible OT but gonna ask anyways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 20:28:54 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD04FEF.40F9A59C@icok.net>
Source record: 143813

Ryan,
You can use 'Clear-coat' or other paints/varnishs is
you like, but there's no real need to. The tarnish on
copper won't affect the antenna's performance at all.
You'll want to make sure the paint/varnish doesn't contain
any metal ingredients, that ~does~ affect performance.
'Doc

2112. Re: Extended Warranty Experience

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 20:36:12 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD051A9.442B9B49@icok.net>
Source record: 143814
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.rv

Pssst... Ceceil, it's a motor home...

2113. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 20:48:32 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cd05440.34836843@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143815

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 00:40:49 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:
>It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
>in comparing one to the other.

In India, viscosity "determines the rate of cooling."
http://www.indiaelectricmarket.com/iemhome2/products/Transformer/Transformer_Oil.htm

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2114. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 20:59:04 UTC
From: Jim Weir <jim@rst-engr.com>
Message-ID: <sml0du4tujn24cr9igs35k06eth96va18o@4ax.com>
Source record: 143816

Jesus Murphy, pour a gallon of tranny fluid into the sucker and pound the lid down tight. That way you won't be tempted to measure viscosity, specific heat, or the price of beans in China.

Jim
Jim Weir, VP Eng. RST Eng. WX6RST
A&P, CFI, and other good alphabet soup

2115. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 21:09:13 UTC
From: N4LQ <N4LQ@igLou.com>
Message-ID: <3cd0599d$1_3@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 143818

Simple:
Lightning never strikes the same place twice. In order to hit your antenna, it would first have to hit the house, blow a hole in the roof and then hit your antenna. This isn't possible.

From: "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com>
Subject: Lightning protection -- a different angle
Date: Monday, April 29, 2002 11:34 PM

Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about lightning protection. But if I move that same antenna outside I do. I difference is 1/2 inch of plywood and some shingles for protection. I know this sounds stupid, but I don't understand the difference. Or to make the next step in ridicules, how about a G5RV built inside a 102 foot wooden tunnel covered with asphalt ? Dah!

Joel AG4QC

2116. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 21:24:45 UTC
From: James <James@McGinty.com>
Message-ID: <1020288291.7582.0.nnrp-13.d4e54c2a@news.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 143719
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

"John Passaneau" <jxp16@psu.edu> wrote in message
news:aaopel$uao@r02n01.cac.psu.edu...
> Hi all:
> What I use is a plastic tack stuff made for mounting paper work to walls
> with out making a mess. I think one brand name is "plastatac" or something
> close. You can get it a office supply places. It works great, you kneed it
> up and stick it over you wire and it comes off with out leaving any or
much
> of a mark. I walls with a lot of texture it may leave a bit of it self on
> the wall, which can be removed if you work hard enough at it. I just get
as
> much as I can the left over come off when and if the clean the walls.
> I like it because it's quick and clean and works on any dry surface.
>
>
Most products of this type are oil based and if up for any more than 2-3
days the oil will leech out and stain the walls. It probably won't be
noticed if you use it right up where the walls meet the ceiling. If you
also remove the wire before going out each day and put the "tac" back on a
different spot each evening it should be OK.

James
M3ZZO

2117. Re: EME-SETI ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 21:36:36 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD05FE3.AC7453D1@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143720

hey lou
i would suggest contacting w5un he would be able to give you all the info on EME you could ever want
i have heard guys trying EME with a long boom yagi on 2 around 30 foot and 160 watts out but the only ones they can work are the BIG GUNS like w5un and others with huge arrays
what you need to do is get you an antenna/array with atleast 20DB of gain and very good low loss feedline and preamps
keep in mind there is something like 259DB of loss from earth to moon and back so you will need to keep the noise floor very low and the gain high
good luck

Lou wrote:

> A poll question perhaps. This is one for those who have actually done it,
> not those who've "read" about it.
>
> I've been contemplating getting into EME and such. That was the key reason I
> got into Amateur Radio, from a fascination with Astronomy. Been in Ham 20
> years now, and have yet to try it. Now, the question is, I've "read"
> articles which "usually" suggests huge arrays and Kws of RF. However, in a
> couple articles I also read that a few people made confirmed EME contacts
> using nothing more than say - one 13 element beam and about 45 watts RF on 2
> meters. What you - who look to big arrays and high RF - may consider the QRP
> equivalent. SO.... For those of you who "have" done this type of thing, I'm
> wanting to hear your opinions and experiences. Please e-mail them directly
> to me, if you don't mind. Also if any among you are into SETI, e-mail me.
> Would love to get some ideas. Not that I "believe" in Life out there, but I
> do have an "open" mind or let's say a curious one.
>
> I'm sure though, that in the 20 years it has been since I first starting
> reading about it, then using such things as Chart Recorders and such, that
> technology would allow for cheaper (?), smaller, and more sensitive
> equipment to be had.
> For example Digital to Analog converters with programs to allow a "computer"
> to plot the signals rather than all the paper of a Chart Recorder or the
> "old" way of monitoring voltages on a meter.
>
> Once again, your tips, guidance, experiences, beliefs, theories are welcome.
>
> Thanks in advance for any one reading this and anticipated response(s).
>
> Thanks!
>
> --

> Lou
>
> E-Mail: Tech@DP.NET

2118. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 22:15:30 UTC
From: greg <greg@valkyrie.net>
Message-ID: <3cd06934_3@athena.netset.com>
Source record: 143721

not only that but tuned for the ssb area of the band :)

--
CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CCE9193.A9A10EF8@IEEE.org...
> joel wrote:
> > I have to ask, as I have heard this a number of times. What is a ** ssb
> > antenna **, and why would the modulation method change the type of
antenna?
>
> On VHF/UHF, by convention, SSB signals are normally horizontally polarized
while
> FM signals are normally vertically polarized. Thus one mounts one's 2m
beam horizontal
> for SSB and vertical for FM. It's more convention than physics.
> --

Help fight mailbots with these in your tagline:
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abuse@msn.com abuse@sprintmail.com abuse@earthlink.net uce@ftc.gov
abuse@info.cep.cniba-u.ac.jp webmaster@envy.nu abuse@yahoo.co.jp

2119. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 22:36:28 UTC
From: Fred Elbel <frelbel@nospam.csn.net.deletethispart>
Message-ID: <64r0dugrlksmidovli64s10ck59kma6bnk@4ax.com>
Source record: 143722

On Wed, 1 May 2002 17:09:13 -0400, "N4LQ" <N4LQ@igLou.com> wrote:

> Simple:
> Lightning never strikes the same place twice.

Uhh, sure it does.

> In order to hit your antenna,
> it would first have to hit the house, blow a hole in the roof and then hit
> your antenna. This isn't possible.

Sure it is. I read a story about lightning blowing through a house
and exiting 2' from the gas main. Good thing it bypassed that pipe!

Figure it out - what's the resistance of some wood and roofing
material compared with the resistance of several miles of atmosphere.
In fact, copper water piping offers an excellent conduit within the
house itself.

2120. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 22:39:21 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cd06f4e.28925691@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143723

Who told you lightning never strikes twice in the same place? Or is
that a tongue in cheek reply?
You never know on here.

Although there can be heavy induced currents into an attic antenna
from a nearby lightning strike
a direct hit to it would be rare.

An antenna in the attic is usually not a worry as far as lightning is
concerned as the house is just
as apt to get hit as anything else outside that is in the same height
range. The roof would indeed
get hit before the antenna would. However given the scenario of
blowing a hole in the roof and
having another lightning strike come along and then hit the antenna,
is a possibility but would be
a rare event unless your house was at a high elevation.

Lightning can and often does hit the same spot, sometimes many times
during the same storm.
This is more prevalent on high towers and high buildings. Not hitting
the same spot twice is a
VERY old wives tale.

73
Gary K4FMX

On Wed, 1 May 2002 17:09:13 -0400, "N4LQ" <N4LQ@igLou.com> wrote:

>Simple:
>Lightning never strikes the same place twice. In order to hit your antenna,
>it would first have to hit the house, blow a hole in the roof and then hit
>your antenna. This isn't possible.
>
>
>From: "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com>
>Subject: Lightning protection -- a different angle
>Date: Monday, April 29, 2002 11:34 PM
>
>Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about
>lightning protection. But if I move that same antenna outside I do. I
>difference is 1/2 inch of plywood and some shingles for protection. I know
>this sounds stupid, but I don't understand the difference. Or to make the
>next step in ridicules, how about a G5RV built inside a 102 foot wooden
>tunnel covered with asphalt ? Dah!
>

>Joel AG4QC
>
>
>
>

2121. Re: Extended Warranty Experience

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 23:05:29 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD074B9.276B6567@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143724
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.rv

'Doc wrote:
> Pssst... Ceceil, it's a motor home...

Can you run SSB from a Class-C motor home?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2122. Re: Elevate 4 Square design help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 23:18:38 UTC
From: Mike Luther <mike.luther@ziplog.com>
Message-ID: <3CD077CE.AA05BBC5@ziplog.com>
Source record: 143725

Richard Clark wrote:

> Hmm, what's that burnin'?

?)

Dunno, lIke the drunk passed out on the sidewalk my Dad saw in Erie, PA about 14 when he was delivering boxes of paper clips for the office supply where he worked... He took a few out of the box, made them into a chain and fastened it to a sheet of paper he pulled off a pad and made into a note he had written. He gently hung it around the guy's neck where the note said:

"Little man, you've had a busy day!"

I've had an intoxicating thinking day dreaming this thing up!

> You lost me on the last turn of the zig (or was it a zag?).

Simply lift one end of the now bonded-at-both-ends roughly 33 feet of wire where it goes between two poles of the array. That makes it an element only actually physically tied to one pole. Which of course is shunt fed anyway and is, essentially where the phased line hooks on to the combined grounded pole and radial termination all at the same place. That's 'reference' ground point for each element of the array.

Currently, and for the last ten years or so, the inside end of the coax goes to the variable cap. the other side of the variable cap goes to a gamma section which is supported off the pole or tower itself by six inch TV stand-off insulators. The brown insulation inside them is plenty good enough for the uprunning gamma wire segment. It terminates up the pole where it makes the desired impedance match point with the cap doing what it always does and which is tuned to bring down the SWR to match at the frequency we want which is a combination of the gamma section as well as the extended pole element above it.

Now .. what we do is make up another six inch ladder-line sort of affair which combines this now free-end radial for the one tower which we just created, with another wire! That wire is the reverse. It is bonded to the pole over at the end where we freed it up from the tie point for the first one. We add only two more wires per tower. They are the mirror image wires for the two connections we severed at each pole and are .. only about the 33 feet that is needed for a reasonant radial to take the place of the one we more or less lost by freeing the end to make one for the opposite pole.

These now two wire segments between each tower and its neighbor are actually spaced six inches apart on a horizontal run with both radials running that same six inches apart .. but stopping at the point where they are reasonant

for the particular pole from whence they came.

You'd really only, in this case, be using an additional roughly 66 feet of copper wire per pole. I say roughly, because I suspect that what is really going to happen is that because of the proximity and coupling to the other wire running parallel to it, each wire will turn out to be reasonant at something distinctively shorter than the 'normal' length. That due to the linear loading effect which will have I know not what exact influence on each neighbor, yet!

I think I do know how to examinein a practical way. the composite for reasonance for each of the radials... grin. For years I have used the trick of taking a normal steatite antenna insulator and placing it at the feed point of wire loop elements of quads, wires and so on. I bridge the insulator with a small couple-turn coil of hard copper wire with the ends going to each end of that insulator. Used at a tie point in a loop, or at a wire end feed point, you can stuff a grid dip meter coil in the middle of the little coil loop over that insulator and very simply trim the end for the desired reasonance!

My bet is that I can do that here to 'tune' (If possible!) each of these curious 'radials' so concocted!

And .. since they are only 9 feet up in the air, it will be, perhaps,

> EZNEC
> should cope with this conundrum of yours without too much effort.
> Something tells me that you would be disappointed for the effort of
> all that wire. Who knows, you may even be infringing on a future
> patent pending. ;-)
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

a lot easier, mentally, to break one of these wires and try one stint of this to see what happens, than try to create skatey-eight new segments in Brian's model program!

Besides, I need the excercise.

I think I shall go out to the station site and try this original idea on one pole. If it looks like it will work, I'll extend it to the other poles and see what in the heck happens to the array performance! We're pretty well through the spring tornado and Dr. Zeus season by now here.

2123. test 22

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-01 23:33:41 UTC
From: Phantom <newt@aol.com>
Message-ID: <pX_z8.131$oq2.34300@news2.news.adelphia.net>
Source record: 143727

test

2124. Re: Possible OT but gonna ask anyways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 00:24:51 UTC
From: w4tme@itsco.com
Message-ID: <254d5df6.0205011624.59c82db2@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143728

"KC8PMX" <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net> wrote in message
news:<aap5jb32v8p@enews1.newsguy.com>...
> I have built a couple different antennas out out copper piping and was
> wondering what type of material, agent, or whatever may be applied to copper
> to help prevent the corrosion/tarnishment of the antenna?
>
> Can "clear coat" paint or laquer or ??? be used?
>
> Does this affect the performance of the antenna?
>
>
> Thanks in advance. Can't seem to find the answer to this one in the books I
> have. They seem to cover everything but this. I want to protect the
> surfaces but do not want to diminish the effectiveness, and also maintain
> some quality appearances of the antenna.
>
> Ryan
> KC8PMX

Prepare the copper tubing by "sanding" it with steel wool or an
equivalent material to remove all traces of copper oxide (blue-green
film). The spray a very light coat of acrylic clear coat from an
aerosol can on the tubing and let dry completely. You want to do this
in an environment that is not humid, but well ventilated. You do not
want to trap moisture between the copper and the acrylic. Once dry
apply several more light coats and let dry before adding subsequent
coats. You will want to seal the open ends of the tubing with
something like a rubber cap to prevent oxide forming on the inside of
the tube. If you feel brave you can clean the inside and outside with
nitric acid before applying the acrylic spray.

73 de W4TME/Tim

2125. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 00:45:34 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CD08C2E.B94522AD@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 143730

What is it with the PCBs 'danger' anyway ?? YOu act like it is deadly poison. Just do not subsitute it for meneral oil if you are constipated. The stuff won't bother you unless you plan on drinking it.

> Heathkit.) for many years. I was about to use transformer oil because I had
> a "source" for the stuff. One fellow, said, "Don't use that stuff, it could
> be made with PCB's." This was back in the 70s.
>
> Well I took his advice and used mineral oil instead. I'm glad I did
> because, sure enough, next thing you know the whole country is going nuts
> over PCBs and their link to cancer. I don't know if you're likely to find
> transformer oil made with PCBs today. Perhaps not, bit if it were me
> looking for a cooling liquid, I would be tempted to check on the source just
> to make sure it doesn't contain any PCB. Some well meaning ham might just
> have some sitting in a corner and be willing to give it away, not knowing of
> its potential for causing health problems.
>

2126. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 01:20:26 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CD0945A.69F619A4@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 143732

This web page sounds like all the other government gobbley gook. You can read similar wording in almost any medical refferance on almost any perscription drug.
Remember the sacrin (may have misspelled it) , the sugar subistute scare ? Seems that rats developed cancer from it but they were fed the dosage as to where a human would have to take a double handful several times a day every day.

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pcb/effects.htm
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Ralph Mowery wrote:
> >
> > What is it with the PCBs 'danger' anyway ?? YOu act like it is deadly
> > poison. Just do not subsitute it for meneral oil if you are
> > constipated. The stuff won't bother you unless you plan on drinking
> > it.

2127. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 01:23:43 UTC
From: Wayne and Louise <the-irwins@cox.net>
Message-ID: <zy0A8.13441$_j4.382550@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 143729

Hi everyone,

I've been watching the thread now for a couple days and thought I would chime in my 2 cents worth. I have had a couple "Cantennas" (Yep, genuine Heathkit.) for many years. I was about to use transformer oil because I had a "source" for the stuff. One fellow, said, "Don't use that stuff, it could be made with PCB's." This was back in the 70s.

Well I took his advice and used mineral oil instead. I'm glad I did because, sure enough, next thing you know the whole country is going nuts over PCBs and their link to cancer. I don't know if you're likely to find transformer oil made with PCBs today. Perhaps not, bit if it were me looking for a cooling liquid, I would be tempted to check on the source just to make sure it doesn't contain any PCB. Some well meaning ham might just have some sitting in a corner and be willing to give it away, not knowing of its potential for causing health problems.

Maybe this will get us off the French fries in the shack idea, but the culinary aspect of cooking oil as a coolant was worth a laugh. Perhaps someone here is better equipped (smarter) to expand on this issue than me. If so, perhaps a post from a more knowledgeable individual would be in order.

73,

Wayne, W1KI

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:ca5pcuoh97c34otg67rrmjbo067urvphe1@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 23 Apr 2002 01:41:25 GMT, "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:
>
> >I'm seriously thinking about building a cantenna type dummy load. My
> >question is what sort of oil is used? I would imagine transformer oil,
but
> >what about other oil.. Cooking for example?
> >
> >Joe (AG4QC)
> >
>
> Hi Joe,
>
> Seems the critical element of this thread is left undisclosed.
>
> It is the "Specific Heat" (capacity) of the liquid you are interested
> in comparing one to the other.
>

> Specific Heat is the work required to raise a given weight of
> substance one degree celsius.
>
> For an opener Water stands at an impressive c = 4.183
> compare to machine oil at c = 1.68
> or glycerine at c = 2.43
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>

2128. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 01:54:23 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CD09C4F.648496E@eznec.com>
Source record: 143731

http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pcb/effects.htm

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Ralph Mowery wrote:
>
> What is it with the PCBs 'danger' anyway ?? YOu act like it is deadly
> poison. Just do not subsitute it for meneral oil if you are
> constipated. The stuff won't bother you unless you plan on drinking
> it.

2129. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 01:59:57 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CD09D9D.8D130657@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 143736

For most normal jobs the rosin core is the flux. Maybe if soldering
pipe you might need aditional flux. Besure to only use the rosin flux
for electronic work. The 'acid' flux will draw moistuer out of the air
and corode the joint after a while.

gareth wrote:
>
> Is additional flux required when using solder with "rosin core" ??
>
> Gary
>
> N1MSV

2130. Re: Extended Warranty Experience

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 02:33:54 UTC
From: davis watkins <dewatkinssr@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <mA1A8.28133$iJ.4567@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143733
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.rv

I forgot to ask you how many miles you plan putting on this Class C? The chassis should have at least a 36,000 mile 3 year, extended go to 75,000-100,000 miles, 5 or 6 years. If you don't plan on driving at least 6,000 a year your extended warranty will be 2 or 3 years. Now days most new vehicles will last at least 50,000 miles without any problems. Sure there are the exceptions but you should have the factory warranty for three years. Most new cars and trucks don't even need a tune-up for 100,000 miles.

>
>
> "Gerald Schmitt" <KK5YY@arrl.net> wrote in message
> news:ugpvcu059u8q6es7nohs7c5qv5bf5agd3m@4ax.com...
> >
> > Hi,
> >
> > We just closed a deal on a new to us Class C and have some
> > interest in an extended warranty. We would be interested in
> > experiences good or bad with these products.
> >
> > We have not decided between mechanical coach or both so
> > any input would be useful.
> >
> > Thanks Jerry
>
>

2131. Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 02:35:42 UTC
From: gareth <gareth@capecod.net>
Message-ID: <3CD0A606.AA7DCBA2@capecod.net>
Source record: 143734

Is additional flux required when using solder with "rosin core" ??

Gary

N1MSV

2132. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 02:52:28 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205011852.13c5762e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143735

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CCFEFBD.52208F0B@IEEE.org>...
> John Mortlock wrote:
> > I've used ladder line to feed antennas up to 30 MHz before but has anyone
> > ever tried it on higher frequencies out of interest ?
>
> Most TV systems once used 300 ohm line, a close cousin of ladder-line.

I still use it on UHF for watching the local ATV repeater. It has much
lower loss on 420 mhz than the dual shield beldon CATV coax I tried.
If it rained , it pretty much killed it dead as far as gain is
concerned. But it would dry out fast once it quit raining. I use it
with a 25 el rat shack UHF TV antenna. "corner reflector/yagi type of
thing" MK

2133. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 03:02:30 UTC
From: N4LQ <N4LQ@igLou.com>
Message-ID: <3cd0ac72_3@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 143737

Old wives tale hrrumph. I just wish it would thunder so this snapping turtle would let go of my finger.

--
Steve Ellington N4LQ.
"Gary Schafer" <gaschafer@attbi.com> wrote in message news:3cd06f4e.28925691@netnews.attbi.com...
> Who told you lightning never strikes twice in the same place? Or is
> that a tongue in cheek reply?
> You never know on here.
>
> Although there can be heavy induced currents into an attic antenna
> from a nearby lightning strike
> a direct hit to it would be rare.
>
> An antenna in the attic is usually not a worry as far as lightning is
> concerned as the house is just
> as apt to get hit as anything else outside that is in the same height
> range. The roof would indeed
> get hit before the antenna would. However given the scenario of
> blowing a hole in the roof and
> having another lightning strike come along and then hit the antenna,
> is a possibility but would be
> a rare event unless your house was at a high elevation.
>
> Lightning can and often does hit the same spot, sometimes many times
> during the same storm.
> This is more prevalent on high towers and high buildings. Not hitting
> the same spot twice is a
> VERY old wives tale.
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX
>
>
> On Wed, 1 May 2002 17:09:13 -0400, "N4LQ" <N4LQ@igLou.com> wrote:
>
> >Simple:
> >Lightning never strikes the same place twice. In order to hit your antenna,
> >it would first have to hit the house, blow a hole in the roof and then hit
> >your antenna. This isn't possible.
> >

> >
> >From: "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com>
> >Subject: Lightning protection -- a different angle
> >Date: Monday, April 29, 2002 11:34 PM
> >
> >Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry
about
> >lightning protection. But if I move that same antenna outside I do. I
> >difference is 1/2 inch of plywood and some shingles for protection. I
know
> >this sounds stupid, but I don't understand the difference. Or to make the
> >next step in ridicules, how about a G5RV built inside a 102 foot wooden
> >tunnel covered with asphalt ? Dah!
> >
> >Joel AG4QC
> >
> >
> >
> >
>

2134. Re: Possible OT but gonna ask anyways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 03:44:38 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <aar8ka0n8g@enews1.newsguy.com>
Source record: 143751

Okay.... thanks.... I was thinking more of the asthetic and appearances
concerns!

Ryan

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CD04FEF.40F9A59C@icok.net...
> Ryan,
> You can use 'Clear-coat' or other paints/varnishs is
> you like, but there's no real need to. The tarnish on
> copper won't affect the antenna's performance at all.
> You'll want to make sure the paint/varnish doesn't contain
> any metal ingredients, that ~does~ affect performance.
> 'Doc

2135. Aluma Towers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 03:58:56 UTC
From: Alison <alison@gohighspeed.com>
Message-ID: <3CD0B980.6050002@gohighspeed.com>
Source record: 143738

Hello,

Does anyone have any experiences with Aluma towers?

Thanks,

Alison

2136. Re: Tower installation help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 05:14:19 UTC
From: Roger Halstead <rdhalste@tm.net>
Message-ID: <LW3A8.50$vz3.70167@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 143739

"w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:cXZy8.166565$CH1.121816@sccrnsc02...
> I would first worry about installing a proper base for the selected tower
> (which US Tower can supply)
>
> Now digging the hole and getting the ~ 1 cubic yard of concrete from the

It depends on the tower height when extended, but unless it's a very short tower, it's gonna take a *lot* more than one yard of concrete.I have a 97 foot guyed ROHN 45 G and it has over 1 1/2 hards at the base. It has just over two yards on each guy anchor. For self supporting installations they recommend a big base.

You were talking 15 people to cary the tower so I'd guess this is not a small tower so I'd bet you are talking 5 to 7 yards or more for the base. US Tower should have a complete engineering data sheet(s) for the installation.

Here's the story of my 45G. http://www.rogerhalstead.com/tower.htm
--
Roger (K8RI EN73)
WWW.RogerHalstead.com
N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2

> truck to the hole sounds like a bigger issue (wheelbarrel time)
>
> Check with US Tower, but I believe that their new towers requires a bit of
> assembly (think tinker toy or erector set)
>
> w9gb
> "Daniel Calzaretta" <calzaretta@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
> news:3CCC39CB.1020905@gohighspeed.com...
> > Hello,
> >
> > I am going to purchase a US Tower crankup. I have never put in a tower
> > before and need some advice.
> >
> > 1. The backyard is not accessible to any motorized vehicles. Can the
> > tower be lifted by 15 or 20 people and carried, or do I need to hire a
> > crane to lift it over the fence and into place?
> >
> > 2. Do I need to hire a crane/tow truck to remove the tower from the
> > delivery truck?
> >
> > Any other advice, including pictures of an installation, would really

> help.
> >
> > Thanks in advance,
> >
> > Dan
> >
>
>

2137. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 06:00:04 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CD0D5E2.446188DE@att.net>
Source record: 143740

Good point, Richard - I'll review it in both orientations.

Thanks!

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 04:52:10 GMT, "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net> wrote:
>
> >The problem is not the inaccuracy but the fact that I can gently thump the
> >meter case and the reading will momentarily either increase or decrease -
> >sometimes by quite a bit - and then return to its original reading.
> >
> >Any thoughts on this?
>
> Hi George,
>
> Sounds like the jeweled pivot is loose (unless you have a taut band
> suspension). That, or its balance has been off since day 1 and you
> have just now noticed.
>
> Take care you are using it in the correct orientation. Meters are
> calibrated for flat reading or upright reading, but rarely, rarely
> both (read never - without a premium spent on the movement, not the
> calibration).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark KB7QHC

2138. Re: SWR Meter Availability?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 06:02:33 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CD0D677.17499AC7@att.net>
Source record: 143741

The substitute meter is a great idea, Richard. I have a buddy bringing over his 43 for comparison testing both of the body and the element(s). But, I'll connect up an external meter plus rechecking the effect of orientation per the "other" Richard's suggestion.

Incidently, the thumping test was carried out with the transmission line section removed from the case and resting on the table some distance from the meter in the case.

Thanks, guys.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> George, W5YR wrote:
> "After cleaning all contact surfaces, etc. the meter is reading 115
> watts for a known 110 watts input with zero reflected power."
>
> The d-c meter is 30 microamps full-scale? if memory serves. Is the
> reading too high with a different plug-in element?
>
> The plug-in element contains a sampling loop, crystal diode, a couple
> capacitors, and a current-limiting/multiplier resistor for the external
> meter movement.
>
> There are more parts and possible problems in a plug-in element than in
> the meter body.
>
> If the reading had been low after cleaning the contacts, I would suspect
> residue from the cleaning agent. This may be a case of "If it isn`t
> broken, don`t fix it".
>
> You may substitute an external microammeter for the one calibrated in
> watts. That leaves the substitute meter external so that thumpping the
> wattmeter doesn`t shake the external indicator. If the substitute meter
> doesn`t prove erratic as the wattmeter movement was, well, the meter in
> the meter body is suspect. Or, simply try your suspect plug-in element
> in another meter body if one is available.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2139. Re: WANTED: schematic for HF noise canceller (like the MFJ-1026)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 06:36:39 UTC
From: Chuck Hutton <chutton1@qwest.net>
Message-ID: <i85A8.119$8r5.137384@news.uswest.net>
Source record: 143742
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

It's not really a "noise canceller" as it is what MW and SW DX'ers call a simple phasing box. It's job is to create two signals 180 degrees out of phase and sum them to produce a null. In other words, it cancels whatever arriving signal is made to be 180 degrees out of phase in the two antenna inputs. In the case of the MFJ, one input is supposed to be a short whip or similar whose job it is to pick up the local noise source while the other input is the main antenna. I don't know how they do the phase adjustment works (could be L-C, could be delay lines, could be a one of several other ways) but the fundamental idea is the same.

It is not considered a robust front end in the MW DX'ing community. Mixing products have been noted by a lot of people. If you want to roll your own, I'd look at other designs. Go to http://www.qsl.net/wa1ion/ and you'll find his web pages of presdelectors and phasing units. One of them will surely do the job for you.

Chuck

Jason Hsu <jason_hsu@my-deja.com> wrote in message
news:f7d9a152.0204291232.20f95fb6@posting.google.com...
> Where can I find a schematic for a noise canceller for HF? I would
> like to homebrew a noise canceller/preamplifier that would be similar
> to the MFJ-1026. (Unfortunately, the MFJ manuals available online
> don't include the schematic.)
>
> I would particularly appreciate an explanation on how the various
> parts of the circuit work (noise amplifier, noise phase shifter,
> signal preamplifier, filters, etc.) and the transformer specifications
> I need (so that I can use something available to me).
>
> Jason Hsu, AG4DG
> usenet@@@@jasonhsu.com
> http://www.jasonhsu.com/ham_radio-technical.html
>

2140. Re: EME-SETI ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 07:00:32 UTC
From: "K.chattenton" <k.chattenton@btopenwold.com>
Message-ID: <aaqo6g$m40$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143743

HI Lou, all,

Regards, "SETI" you will get all the information (and lots, lots more) at,

http://www.setileague.org

Best regards,

Ken, former UK SETI League Co-coordinator and honoured with, "The Bruno Award".

Also if any among you are into SETI, e-mail me.
> Would love to get some ideas. Not that I "believe" in Life out there, but I
> do have an "open" mind or let's say a curious one.
>
> I'm sure though, that in the 20 years it has been since I first starting
> reading about it, then using such things as Chart Recorders and such, that
> technology would allow for cheaper (?), smaller, and more sensitive
> equipment to be had.
> For example Digital to Analog converters with programs to allow a "computer"
> to plot the signals rather than all the paper of a Chart Recorder or the
> "old" way of monitoring voltages on a meter.
>
> Once again, your tips, guidance, experiences, beliefs, theories are welcome.
>
> Thanks in advance for any one reading this and anticipated response(s).
>
> Thanks!
>
> --
> Lou
>
> E-Mail: Tech@DP.NET
>
>
>

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.351 / Virus Database: 197 - Release Date: 19/04/2002

2141. Re: test 22

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 07:08:48 UTC
From: Nelson Gietz <ngietz@mb.sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <7A5A8.109$D77.4764@news1.mts.net>
Source record: 143744

S10 here. (Winnipeg) ;>)
Phantom <newt@aol.com> wrote in message
news:pX_z8.131$oq2.34300@news2.news.adelphia.net...
> test
>
>

2142. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 07:09:24 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <j5p1du8pqb0f9l5l3g0umm8trfdkcgcsci@4ax.com>
Source record: 143745

On Thu, 02 May 2002 02:35:42 GMT, gareth <gareth@capecod.net> wrote:

>Is additional flux required when using solder with "rosin core" ??
>
> Gary
>
>N1MSV

In this context, flux and rosin mean the same thing.

Sometimes additional rosin is needed, especially if you leave the iron on the joint a bit too long and it burns away the existing rosin. Ideally you would have a bottle of rosin handy so you can add a drop, but often people just add more solder, since it has the rosin already in it.

Professional electronic assemblers are never without the little bottle of rosin.

Bill, W7TI (retired manufacturing engineer)

2143. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 08:09:06 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD0F40D.86567CDB@icok.net>
Source record: 143746

Gary,
Just depends on what you're soldering. For fairly
large things (large area to cover) you might use some
additional flux (non-acidic, naturally), but for the
average "solder two wires together" thing, you shouldn't
need it. (Still doesn't hurt to have some around)
'Doc

2144. Optimizing Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 09:23:11 UTC
From: Radiolovegod <anitspamradiolovegod@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <Mx7A8.375$Q85.17326@ozemail.com.au>
Source record: 143748

I would like to design an antenna for use in the 477Mhz band. I have found a few 70cm Yagi and Quagi designs I would like to use. What is the best computer program to use for optimizing/scaling these antennas. I am all new to this and would love to start getting my hands dirty with constructing my own antennas. Any other comments on what the best high gain multiple element antennas are for use in the UHF band would be appreciated.

73 de radiolovegod
Australia

2145. Re: It ain't no Veritcal !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 09:29:59 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cd0f8d0.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 143747
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb

Dave... I think you'll find the term "vertical" refers to an antenna that is perpendicular to the ground whether it's CB, ham, commercial or what have you. We hams don't have a lock on that term.

Scott... I haven't used CB in AGES, but the old rule --as I remember it-- was that you could mount a CB antenna no more than 20 feet above an existing object. I don't recall if that includes trees, but I don't see why not. Remember, however, that pines can sway side-to-side violently in high winds. If you live in a windy area, that may not be a great choice.

I would think you could use a metal strap like a chimney strap, but the RS chimney strap contains a bracket that stands the antenna off of the chimney by 8 inches or so. I doubt it will hold a fiberglass 24' antenna in anything beyond near perfectly calm conditions.

Good luck... Ed, W5EJ

"Dave or Debby" <truth@planetc.com> wrote in message
news:3ccff9c8@news.planetc.com...
> A CB antenna is NOT a "vertical." A Vertical IS a Hambo antenna. I
believe
> what you have is the "BIG Stick" type! Let's be "alphabetically correct"
> !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
> Dave!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
>
> "Scott McClements" <yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote in message
> news:3CCE22C5.F8CF505A@grove.iup.edu...
> > Hi - I searched the usenet archive for information on mounting a
> > vertical to a pine tree. There seemed to be a lack of information on the
> > long term effects of the tree on the mount. I guess this might depend on
> > the type of tree. Anyway here is what I want to do:
> >
> > There is a "pine" tree in the back yard. I tried to figure out what
> > specie it was, but couldn't definitely tell. It doesn't have a single
> > trunk. Anyway, I want to top the tree and either use Radio Shack's
> > chimney mount OR the 8" mounting brackets. I want to mount a 24' foot
> > fiberglass vertical to that (Solarcon IMAX 2000)
> >
> > Which is the better long term reliable, not kill the tree mounting
> > scheme - the strap around the tree or the lag screws into the tree?
> >
> > Anybody have any more detailed info from experience (on coax routing,
> > securing, how long a lag screw, type of hardware, etc. etc.)?
> >

> > Thanks!
> >
> > Scott.
> >
> >
> >
>
>

2146. Re: It ain't no Veritcal !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 12:02:18 UTC
From: Phil Bradway <kb2hq@nycap.rr.com>
Message-ID: <eV9A8.11732$2G1.2583585@typhoon.nyroc.rr.com>
Source record: 143750
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb

I've had a "big stick" in a Maple tree for around 20 years and it's still ticking, as the old Timex ad used to say. The mount is a RS chimney mount, now almost grown over. As I remember, the big stick is about 18' and the whip is willowy enough that wind is not generally a problem. It works on 11 (of course); on ten, with a MFJ random wire tuner and on 6 FM, with an in-line variable cap. Performance on 6 is not all that great but for local repeaters it's enough. The matching on other than 11 meters would depend on the impedance at the radio end of the particular length of the coax.

The Solarcon IMAX 2000 appears to be a clone of the old big stick, (1/2 wave vertical dipole) and should survive tree mounting as well as the original. I'd say, go for it.

Phil, KB2HQ

"Ed Juge/NM" <ed_juge@zianet.com> wrote in message
news:3cd0f8d0.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> Dave... I think you'll find the term "vertical" refers to an antenna that
is
> perpendicular to the ground whether it's CB, ham, commercial or what have
> you. We hams don't have a lock on that term.
>
> Scott... I haven't used CB in AGES, but the old rule --as I remember it--
> was that you could mount a CB antenna no more than 20 feet above an
existing
> object. I don't recall if that includes trees, but I don't see why not.
> Remember, however, that pines can sway side-to-side violently in high
winds.
> If you live in a windy area, that may not be a great choice.
>
> I would think you could use a metal strap like a chimney strap, but the RS
> chimney strap contains a bracket that stands the antenna off of the
chimney
> by 8 inches or so. I doubt it will hold a fiberglass 24' antenna in
> anything beyond near perfectly calm conditions.
>
> Good luck... Ed, W5EJ
>
> "Dave or Debby" <truth@planetc.com> wrote in message
> news:3ccff9c8@news.planetc.com...
> > A CB antenna is NOT a "vertical." A Vertical IS a Hambo antenna. I
> believe
> > what you have is the "BIG Stick" type! Let's be "alphabetically
correct"

> > !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
> > Dave!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
> >
> > "Scott McClements" <yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote in message
> > news:3CCE22C5.F8CF505A@grove.iup.edu...
> > > Hi - I searched the usenet archive for information on mounting a
> > > vertical to a pine tree. There seemed to be a lack of information on
the
> > > long term effects of the tree on the mount. I guess this might depend
on
> > > the type of tree. Anyway here is what I want to do:
> > >
> > > There is a "pine" tree in the back yard. I tried to figure out what
> > > specie it was, but couldn't definitely tell. It doesn't have a single
> > > trunk. Anyway, I want to top the tree and either use Radio Shack's
> > > chimney mount OR the 8" mounting brackets. I want to mount a 24' foot
> > > fiberglass vertical to that (Solarcon IMAX 2000)
> > >
> > > Which is the better long term reliable, not kill the tree mounting
> > > scheme - the strap around the tree or the lag screws into the tree?
> > >
> > > Anybody have any more detailed info from experience (on coax routing,
> > > securing, how long a lag screw, type of hardware, etc. etc.)?
> > >
> > > Thanks!
> > >
> > > Scott.
> > >
> > >
> > >
> >
> >
>
>

2147. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 13:57:48 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cd149fa_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143752

John:
I notice a lot of "used to...." and "worked great in the 50s.... "
responses. I have one which I currently use with my IC-706 on rental cars
when I travel. It is a little touchy to set up on 75, because the wiper is
a full circle of contact fingers inside, and the 706 doesn't like the
shorted turn this sometimes creates. But it travels well inside a piece of
2" PVC pipe as luggage. The descriptions of the antenna in the other
replies are pretty much on target. Overall length is about 5 feet
collapsed, and near 8 feet for 75M. Lower section containing the coil is
about an inch in diameter, and the whip is the usual tapered stainless
steel. There was another antenna contemporary with the Webster, called the
W5BZO or simply bee-zed-oh after the maker. I no longer recall whether it
was the model for the Webster or vice versa, but the two were virtually
identical. Present bug catcher designs and the ubiquitous screwdrivers
easily beat the performance on 75 because of the coil diameter (loss), but
they work almost as well on 40 and the higher frequency bands. IIRC, they
were made last in the 1960s.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
<jdprislupski@aol.com> wrote in message
news:abeocusct3duqaind4hf1un1tanudtoj4f@4ax.com...
> Has anyone heard of this antenna? It is supposed to be a HF Mobile
> Antenna. Any info is appreciated. Thanks. John WC3Z

2148. Re: Extended Warranty Experience

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 16:31:18 UTC
From: Harry Harms <harmsharry@dingoblue.net.au>
Message-ID: <3cd079e3$0$15147$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 143726
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.rv

Jerry,
I can answer that!
Most extended warranties are so closely defined, so be careful how they are worded. If your motor home is a brand spanking new one, then the manufacturer should have a typical warranty, enough to cover you nationwide. Extended warranty insurance is "pushed" by most of the dealerships, as there are "kick backs" or in gentler terms a generous "commission" is paid for each policy, well at least thats the case here in Australia.
HH

"Gerald Schmitt" <KK5YY@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:ugpvcu059u8q6es7nohs7c5qv5bf5agd3m@4ax.com...
>
> Hi,
>
> We just closed a deal on a new to us Class C and have some
> interest in an extended warranty. We would be interested in
> experiences good or bad with these products.
>
> We have not decided between mechanical coach or both so
> any input would be useful.
>
> Thanks Jerry

2149. Re: Ladder line into the shack..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 16:39:53 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD14BA9.EC7F3D43@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143754

John Mortlock wrote:

> X-No-archive: Yes
>
> I've used ladder line to feed antennas up to 30 MHz before but has anyone
> ever tried it on higher frequencies out of interest ?

I've only read about it, but that was about the only way it *could* be done
in the early days.
Coax was pretty well nonexistent before WW2 and the "twisted pair" that was
used by the hams who didn't use open wire line had too much loss for high
freqs.

Dick

2150. Re: Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 16:39:54 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD16628.28B687CB@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143755

Nick Filer wrote:

> I am trying to build a coax phase shifting harness for a multiple antenna
> array operating in the 70cm band - tuned for satellite 435-440. My tools
> are an SWR meter and a calculator - no analyser. I can do the basic
> wavelength & velocity factor calculations OK. My problem is what allowance
> to make for the bit of the coax which is stripped down to go into the
> connector. Clearly for small connectors less allowance is needed than for
> large (in terms of length). With a VF of .8 a 1/4 wave is about 14cm.
> Therefore the 2-3 cm of stripped cable for connection represent a
> significant fraction of the length.
>
> Do I care?
>
> Assuming I do care what assumptions do I make for the stripped cable at both
> ends?
> 1. If the cable is used in an239/N type connector.
> 2. If the cable is connecting to the antenna rods which have a
> gap between them of about 1 inch (25mm).
>
> I guess for case 2 I can just measure the length of the foam dielectric and
> apply the VF, treat the rest as in air? For situation 1 what is sensible?
>
> I will try the suck it and see answer - making small changes and seeing what
> effect it happens. But I wondered what experience there is out there to
> speed up the experimental process.

I would include the length of the assembled connectors in the wavelength calculation. They are a part of the transmission line.

2151. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 16:39:55 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD16AD4.D069D139@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143756

N4LQ wrote:

> Simple:
> Lightning never strikes the same place twice.

Oh yes it does! I've seen that happen repeatedly.

>
> From: "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com>
> Subject: Lightning protection -- a different angle
> Date: Monday, April 29, 2002 11:34 PM
>
> Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about
> lightning protection. But if I move that same antenna outside I do. I
> difference is 1/2 inch of plywood and some shingles for protection. I know
> this sounds stupid, but I don't understand the difference

Lightning strikes whatever offers the path to electrical
neutralization with
the lowest impedance. It is intent on recombining all those
negative electrons
with atoms which have one missing. Resistance has virtually
no effect on a
charge that can travel miles to get to that destination.
High impedance does,
since the lightning is RF.
If you have an antenna in your attic, the chances of it
getting hit are
virtually the same as the chances of your house getting
struck without that
antenna. It's approximately the same attraction to lightning
that your AC
housewiring in the attic would be.
When you place an antenna outside, among the trees, as high
up as possible you
have an entirely different set of attractors. I think you
can see the
difference. When lightning strikes such antenna it follows
your feedline into
the house, assuming it is not disconnected and relocated
where it can't flash
over into the housewiring or to your rig. Disconnecting your
coax or ladderline
from the rig and laying the end nearby won't do it.
Lightning which has

traveled miles through air to get there won't be held back
by a few inches, or
even a few feet, if it sees the low impedance path to be in
that direction..

Lightning isn't dissuaded at all by an inch of plywood and
a few shingles.
They wouldn't slow it down. It's looking, very
single-mindedly, for a low
impedance path to real ground. Whatever and wherever that
is.

Dick

2152. Re: internal cellular phone antenna signal boosters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 17:07:39 UTC
From: jim.bolinger@lintek.aeroflex.com
Message-ID: <8d5ec8a2.0205020907.3f23c7f0@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143757

Here we go again.....

[Looks like an ad anyway]

2153. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 21:36:46 UTC
From: karl <wb0vzz@email.msn.com>
Message-ID: <3cd1b114@news.sihope.com>
Source record: 143759

This true lightning doesn't strike the same place twice...because after the first strike, that place ain't there anymore! :-)

Karl K0TBT

"N4LQ" <N4LQ@igLou.com> wrote in message news:3cd0599d$1_3@news.iglou.com...
> Simple:
> Lightning never strikes the same place twice. In order to hit your antenna,
> it would first have to hit the house, blow a hole in the roof and then hit
> your antenna. This isn't possible.
>
>
> From: "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com>
> Subject: Lightning protection -- a different angle
> Date: Monday, April 29, 2002 11:34 PM
>
> Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about
> lightning protection. But if I move that same antenna outside I do. I
> difference is 1/2 inch of plywood and some shingles for protection. I know
> this sounds stupid, but I don't understand the difference. Or to make the
> next step in ridicules, how about a G5RV built inside a 102 foot wooden
> tunnel covered with asphalt ? Dah!
>
> Joel AG4QC
>
>
>
>

2154. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 21:58:35 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD1B68B.74F6E05F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143760

karl wrote:
> This true lightning doesn't strike the same place twice...because after the
> first strike, that place ain't there anymore! :-)

Lightening has struck the Empire State Building hundreds of times.

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http://www.newsfeeds.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Ulimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers =-----

2155. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 22:33:57 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aaseskpbt1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143761

> I keep hearing that ladder line is the best thing since sliced bread.
==========
Ladder line is not edible. Change the battery in your hearing aid.
==========
> HRO has perforated 450 ohm ladder line. Is this good enough?
==========
If your stomach ulcer is already perforated, yes, its good enough. Otherwise
just keep going.
==========
> How much power can it handle?
==========
Its OK till steam begins to whistle from your belly button.
==========
> What do I use to transform it into coax ?
==========
Carefully lower a ferrite-loaded coaxial choke down your gullet. Use 6 or
more beads.
==========
> can it be scruntched up as it penetrates the wall?
==========
Yes, but before going in that way, check that your life insurance policy is
fully paid up.

By the way, 450-ohm line is very satisfactory for a 90-foot dipole provided
it's no more than 10 or 20 feet long on the 160 meter band.

For a full, sufficiently accurate analysis of performance of antenna systems
using simple dipoles of any length and wire gauge, at any height above
ground, fed with any length of any sort of feedline, download in a few
seconds program DIPOLE3 from website below. User-friendly - you won't need
a 6-weeks program-operating course. ;o)

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg, G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

2156. Re: Antenna tuner for SW broadcast receiving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 22:45:49 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3cd1b1ba.164932271@news.online.no>
Source record: 143762

On Wed, 24 Apr 2002 20:37:52 GMT, "Floyd Sense"
<sentek@sprintmail.com> wrote:

>I read all the responses in this thread, and don't believe anyone addressed
>your comment about the need to transmit a low-power signal in order to
>adjust a tuner. That may account for all the long "tune-up" carriers I hear
>on the bands. You can easily build a noise bridge which will allow you to
>accurately adjust a tuner without the need for transmitting any signal at
>all. That's also a good way for those who use a tuner for transmitting to
>eliminate interference while tuning. See any good antenna handbook for
>details on use of the noise bridge. Or, you can visit this link
>http://www.palomar-engineers.com/Tuner-Tuner/tuner-tuner.html to see a
>commercial product that does the same thing.
>
>K8AC
>
for SW broadcast it is very easy, impedances are not important. Made
some simple tuners when I was 14 years old which would not do much
good for transmitter, but worked wonders for receiption.

Usually you can just make a tuned circuit with a coil and caoacitor
and try some different taps for antenna and receiver, would suggest a
25 turn coil with taps at 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15, 20 turns and similar
for other coils. This also works for transmitters, so perhaps you
don't need so many tappings for receiver. Use 350-450pF BC type
capacitor, possibly 2x 450pF, so you can choose between one or two
sections in parallel to increase frequency coverage. As you tune it
you will soon find out which part of SW it hits, and use more or less
turns for connection of the tuning capacitor. A 1" dia coil will do,
or you may use a spare toilet roll inner paper tube, use preferably
same length as diameter and wire isn't important provided it is no
shorts between the turns, copper or brass wire are of course the
easiest types to solder

73
LA8AK
member #92 of DX-Listener's club in 1960

--
remove ,xnd to reply

2157. Re: Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-02 23:41:58 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cd1d502_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143763

Nick:
The velocity factor in the connectors is always a little iffy, but the usual approach is to identify the common points, usually the center of a Tee, as the end points for the physical measurement. Or the point where the impedance changes if you are using, say 75 ohm sections, to combine 50 ohm points. Again, the connectors are usually 50 ohm, so the 75 ohm matching length ends where it enters the connector, maybe. This is where a good network analyzer is invaluable. On the other hand, if you are building a corporate feed, just make all the lengths exactly the same, and from the same batch of coax. If the SWR is a little higher than you would like at the harness feed, use a stub to flatten it.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Nick Filer <nfiler@cs.man.ac.uk> wrote in message
news:aam76m$j0q$1@m1.cs.man.ac.uk...
> I am trying to build a coax phase shifting harness for a multiple antenna
> array operating in the 70cm band - tuned for satellite 435-440. My tools
> are an SWR meter and a calculator - no analyser. I can do the basic
> wavelength & velocity factor calculations OK. My problem is what allowance
> to make for the bit of the coax which is stripped down to go into the
> connector. Clearly for small connectors less allowance is needed than for
> large (in terms of length). With a VF of .8 a 1/4 wave is about 14cm.
> Therefore the 2-3 cm of stripped cable for connection represent a
> significant fraction of the length.
>
> Do I care?
>
> Assuming I do care what assumptions do I make for the stripped cable at
both
> ends?
> 1. If the cable is used in an239/N type connector.
> 2. If the cable is connecting to the antenna rods which have a
> gap between them of about 1 inch (25mm).
>
> I guess for case 2 I can just measure the length of the foam dielectric
and
> apply the VF, treat the rest as in air? For situation 1 what is sensible?
>
> I will try the suck it and see answer - making small changes and seeing
what
> effect it happens. But I wondered what experience there is out there to
> speed up the experimental process.

>
> All sensible help will be considered.
>
> Thanks
>
> Nick
>
>

2158. micorvolts/meter ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 00:19:00 UTC
From: Henry Kolesnik <wd5jfr@oklahoma.net>
Message-ID: <ud3lrn9o8qvqed@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143764

Received field strength is reported as so many microvolts per meter. I recall reading an old article that shows measuring this value using a loop antenna with a calibrated signal generator in line. The loop is oriented for maximum reading on the receiver S meter which is recorded. Next the loop is oriented for minimum reading and the signal generator adjusted for the same S meter reading. The questions are how is the signal gen inserted so the impedance isn't distrubed and how does one determine the length in a loop? Any ideas or direction to good practical info appreciated.
tnx
hank wd5jfr

2159. FXR Microlab 60-90ghz atteunator on ebay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 00:46:20 UTC
From: wdizney@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <c44869b7.0205021646.472603f9@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143765
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.equipment,misc.industry.electronics.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

I have an excellent FXR Microlab 60-90ghz atteunator on ebay. Check it out at:

http://cgi.aol.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1728181571

Thanks for looking
Mike

2160. Random Long Wire 160 Meters Question.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 01:01:54 UTC
From: NI4L <ni4l@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CD1E182.70200@charter.net>
Source record: 143766

Hello I have a nice run of trees about 700' along the edge of a pasture.
I am considering putting up a long wire for 160/80 meters.
Any good suggestions? i would say average height would be about 50' the
trees are not that tall.
Is something endfed better, Should i use a 4:1 balun, can i direct feed
with coax.
I am sure some of you gents have up some really nice long wires i would
really appreciate your input and any good idea's you might have.
Thanks
chris NI4L

2161. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 01:19:30 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <l0p3dukv260435f6coa3p9q3vt610kg4an@4ax.com>
Source record: 143767

On Fri, 03 May 2002 12:38:14 -0700, StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:

>I keep hearing that ladder line is the best thing since sliced bread.

Well, that's true if:

1. You don't bury your sliced bread.
2. You don't let your sliced bread touch metal.
3. You don't let your sliced bread get covered with snow or ice.
4. You don't coil up your sliced bread.
5. You have an adaptor to get your sliced bread into your mouth.

Otherwise, sliced bread is great! :-)

Bill, W7TI

2162. REQ: Curious

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 02:17:48 UTC
From: Les Brown <lesbrown3us@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <Xns9202E219CEE43lbrown117hotmailcom@65.24.2.12>
Source record: 143768

I have just purchased a new stereo and I can only get a fraction of the freq I get with other equipment, i.e. cheap clock radio or car radio. So I went and bought an outdoor FM antenna, 20' mast, RG6 cable, and pre-amp. I have spent the last three nights installing all this, and my reception is even worse than using the little single lead wire that came with the stereo (go ahead, laugh at my ignorance). So I got curious about why I would get worse reception and starting to search for information on how to improve FM signal reception. Any tips would be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

2163. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 02:24:28 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ud3t794dghek0d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143669

Reg has some really great programs available on his site. Thank you Reg!

--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1# 470 K2# 2460
"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:aaseskpbt1@helle.btinternet.com...
> > I keep hearing that ladder line is the best thing since sliced bread.
> ==========
> Ladder line is not edible. Change the battery in your hearing aid.
> ==========
> > HRO has perforated 450 ohm ladder line. Is this good enough?
> ==========
> If your stomach ulcer is already perforated, yes, its good enough.
Otherwise
> just keep going.
> ==========
> > How much power can it handle?
> ==========
> Its OK till steam begins to whistle from your belly button.
> ==========
> > What do I use to transform it into coax ?
> ==========
> Carefully lower a ferrite-loaded coaxial choke down your gullet. Use 6 or
> more beads.
> ==========
> > can it be scruntched up as it penetrates the wall?
> ==========
> Yes, but before going in that way, check that your life insurance policy
is
> fully paid up.
>
> By the way, 450-ohm line is very satisfactory for a 90-foot dipole
provided
> it's no more than 10 or 20 feet long on the 160 meter band.
>
> For a full, sufficiently accurate analysis of performance of antenna
systems
> using simple dipoles of any length and wire gauge, at any height above
> ground, fed with any length of any sort of feedline, download in a few
> seconds program DIPOLE3 from website below. User-friendly - you won't

need
> a 6-weeks program-operating course. ;o)
> ----
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
> Regards from Reg, G4FGQ
> Free Radio Modelling Software
> Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
> $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
>
>
>

2164. Re: REQ: Curious

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 02:42:02 UTC
From: gbrown@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <3cce02e3.53987409@news3.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 143671

>about why I would get worse reception and starting to search for
>information on how to improve FM signal reception.

Get one of the Radio Shack or comparable amplified antennas.
Or, make a simple 300-ohn twin-lead folded dipole using the 468/f, in MHz formula, for the total length, in feet. Short the ends and feed it in the middle by cutting one of the conductors and splicing in a run of the same wire. See the drawings at:

http://www.kgnu.org/howtohear/antenna.html

See also:

http://www.kqed.org/radio/tuningin/receptiontips.html
http://www.northcountryradio.com/fmdip.htm

73,
Gary
K4GPB

2165. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 02:57:23 UTC
From: "Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net>
Message-ID: <3cd1fc66@news.netacc.net>
Source record: 143670

"> From: "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com>
> Subject: Lightning protection -- a different angle
> Date: Monday, April 29, 2002 11:34 PM
>
> Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about
> lightning protection. But if I move that same antenna outside I do.

Actually, if the antenna is in the attic, you have to worry a little less is all. Charge will accrue on the roof instead of the antenna. The charge profile will be dispearsed over a larger area and probably have some marginal path to ground. Now if lightning hits the roof, there is still a fairly good chance that your antenna will be the next stop as the bolt seeks a path to ground.

Now put the antenna in the attic with some well placed and well maintained lightning rods to dissipate charge, and you are a whole lot better off. Insurance companies quit giving discounts to farmers who had lightning rods on their barns once they discovered that the systems were never maintained and became worthless after only a few years.

2166. Re: REQ: Curious

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 03:05:31 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <3dv3ducbfsbsbshbbnu7abgek0re58i66o@4ax.com>
Source record: 143672

On Fri, 03 May 2002 02:17:48 GMT, Les Brown <lesbrown3us@yahoo.com>
wrote:

>I have just purchased a new stereo and I can only get a fraction of the
>freq I get with other equipment, i.e. cheap clock radio or car radio.
>So I went and bought an outdoor FM antenna, 20' mast, RG6 cable, and
>pre-amp. I have spent the last three nights installing all this, and my
>reception is even worse than using the little single lead wire that came
>with the stereo (go ahead, laugh at my ignorance). So I got curious
>about why I would get worse reception and starting to search for
>information on how to improve FM signal reception. Any tips would be
>greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Assuming you have the antenna connected right, you most likely have
something wrong with the receiver. Take it back and have the dealer
check it. Modern receivers are incredibly sensitive - it should work
well with the traditional bent coat hanger.

Bill, W7TI

2167. Re: micorvolts/meter ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 03:31:58 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CD204AE.7B0697A@netscape.net>
Source record: 143673

Henry Kolesnik wrote:
>
> Received field strength is reported as so many microvolts per meter. I
> recall reading an old article that shows measuring this value using a loop
> antenna with a calibrated signal generator in line. The loop is oriented
> for maximum reading on the receiver S meter which is recorded. Next the
> loop is oriented for minimum reading and the signal generator adjusted for
> the same S meter reading. The questions are how is the signal gen inserted
> so the impedance isn't distrubed and how does one determine the length in a
> loop? Any ideas or direction to good practical info appreciated.
> tnx
> hank wd5jfr

I've seen something like that before. IIRC, The loop is one meter of
wire and the sig gen is just tee'd in. No impedance matching...this
refers to older hi-z gear. You could use any size antenna as long as
the necessary math correction was made to get mv/m results.
I think you'd have to do it fancier with a 50-ohm sig gen or rcvr. This
technique was for older gear.
-Bill

2168. Re: Ferrite toroid choke: OK in the weather?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 03:54:53 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cd20942.1772408@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 143674

On Mon, 29 Apr 2002 13:52:53 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:

>I am using a ferrite toroid with ten turns of teflon coax as a choke
>at my dipole feedpoint. Can I just leave this out in the weather
>without worrying about rain, ice, sun, wasp nests, etc.? It will be
>handling 1000 watts, so I have to provide ventilation.
>
Ferrite should be fine, because it's already oxidized and a fairly
inert material.

OTOH, if the core is powdered iron it will rust in the weather as soon
as the paint wears away. So be sure of your material!

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

2169. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 04:22:29 UTC
From: "Joel (AG4QC)" <joel@cyberbest.com>
Message-ID: <vgoA8.13133$G_3.703180943@twister2.starband.net>
Source record: 143675

So this bring up the point. Does having a lightning rod attract a lightning bolt, or does it try to stop the charge from building up. To put it another way, two identical building, one with a good lightning rod and another without. Which one gets more lightning activity. Should I convince my neighbor to put up a lightning rod on his house and then that would spare me?..

"Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net> wrote in message news:3cd1fc66@news.netacc.net...
>
> "> From: "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com>
> > Subject: Lightning protection -- a different angle
> > Date: Monday, April 29, 2002 11:34 PM
> >
> > Why is it that if I put an antenna in my attic I don't have to worry about
> > lightning protection. But if I move that same antenna outside I do.
>
> Actually, if the antenna is in the attic, you have to worry a little less is
> all. Charge will accrue on the roof instead of the antenna. The charge
> profile will be dispearsed over a larger area and probably have some
> marginal path to ground. Now if lightning hits the roof, there is still a
> fairly good chance that your antenna will be the next stop as the bolt seeks
> a path to ground.
>
> Now put the antenna in the attic with some well placed and well maintained
> lightning rods to dissipate charge, and you are a whole lot better off.
> Insurance companies quit giving discounts to farmers who had lightning rods
> on their barns once they discovered that the systems were never maintained
> and became worthless after only a few years.
>
>

2170. MFJ-1702C as lightning arrestor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 08:18:59 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cd24614.22340046@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143676

The description at the MFJ site is not to clear, but it appears that the MFJ-1702C switch ($20 at Texas Towers) provides full time surge protection (with a replaceable $6 cartridge) as well as the ability to to ground the antenna (antennas?) when the radio is not in use. Does it really do both things? If so, it looks like a pretty good deal, especially compared to Alpha-Delta and Polyphasor.

No one seems to have ever reviewed it, although at eHam.net one fellow said the "two antenna" MFJ switch was OK as a switch.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2171. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 08:24:08 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aathf8$pq7$2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143677

Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

> In the "Cantenna" type dummy load we're talking about,
> VISCOSITY IS IMPORTANT. Why? Because heat dissipation inside the can
> depends on circulation of the oil due to convection heating.
> High viscosity = low circulation.

> Imagine an oil with high specific heat but as viscous as molasses in
> January. The oil in direct contact with the resistor will absorb heat
> wonderfully, but can not carry the heat away because the viscosity is so
> high as to impede circulation. Heat in the resistor will quickly build
> up to the point of damage.

> I hope the picture is clear now. Otherwise, I quit.

You need to think about this a bit more.

Let's consider the extreme in high viscosity - a solid metal like
aluminum. Now, when the aluminum absorbs heat from the resistor, are
you saying that the aluminum "can not carry the heat away because the
viscosity is so high as to impede circulation"?

As the others have stated, viscosity is only necessary when fluid flow
is required. It is easily possible to have heat conduction in a fluid with
little or no fluid circulation.

The Cantenna was not designed to use radiation from the can to radiate
the heat generated in testing. The oil is meant to absorb the heat, so
the two important parameters are heat capacity and heat conductivity.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2172. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 08:33:55 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aati1j$pq7$3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143678

Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu> wrote:
>>
> What you don't seem to recognise is that the Cantenna type dummy load is
> designed to use convection for cooling. A high specific heat capacity
> will influence how long it takes the dummy load to get to steady state
> at a given power dissipation, but viscosity will be the larger influence
> on how much power can be dissipated in a steady state condition. That's
> why power companies cool transformers with transformer oil rather than
> something else as well, the transformers are designed to use convection
> cooling.

Think about this a bit more Robert. In steady state, what determines how much power can be dissipated is the efficiency of the outer radiating surface of the Cantenna.

As I noted in a different response - convention is not necessary. All you need is heat conductivity in the fluid/solid. Solids would be more efficient, but there is the problem of electrical conductivity. There are many fluids with good heat conductivity that are poor electrical conductors.

If I recall correctly, all the transformer oils are of rather high viscosity. If viscosity is so important - why don't they use mineral oil, which is very inexpensive?

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2173. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 08:41:08 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aatif4$pq7$4@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143679

Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu> wrote:
>>
> What you don't seem to recognise is that the Cantenna type dummy load is
> designed to use convection for cooling. A high specific heat capacity
> will influence how long it takes the dummy load to get to steady state
> at a given power dissipation, but viscosity will be the larger influence
> on how much power can be dissipated in a steady state condition. That's
> why power companies cool transformers with transformer oil rather than
> something else as well, the transformers are designed to use convection
> cooling.

Think about this a bit more Robert. In steady state, what determines how much power can be dissipated is the efficiency of the outer radiating surface of the Cantenna.

As I noted in a different response - convention is not necessary. All you need is heat conductivity in the fluid/solid. Solids would be more efficient, but there is the problem of electrical conductivity. There are many fluids with good heat conductivity that are poor electrical conductors.

If I recall correctly, all the transformer oils are of rather high viscosity. If viscosity is so important - why don't they use plain old low viscosity household mineral oil, which is very inexpensive?

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2174. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 08:49:16 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aatiuc$pq7$5@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143680

Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:

> It may be worth noting that a current loop (max) occurs at the (or a) point
> of lowest impedance, and a voltage loop (max) occurs at the (or a) point of
> highest impedance. If a "magnetic loop" has no voltage maximums it follows
> that there are no high impedance points on it, only low impedances.

There is one other possibility - which you won't find in a real antenna.
That would be where all points on the antenna have the same impedance.
In that case, it would be immaterial whether the impedance were high or
low.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2175. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 09:43:24 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205030143.1c618672@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143681

"Joel \(AG4QC \)" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:<vgoA8.13133$G_3.703180943@twister2.starband.net>...
> So this bring up the point. Does having a lightning rod attract a lightning
> bolt, or does it try to stop the charge from building up.

You can't really bleed the charge off. You can try , but it's a never
ending battle that usually doesn't really work. IE: the spike looking
lightning "discharge" devices. A lightning rod does and doesn't
attract lightning. Lightning doesn't know where it is going when the
down leader gets started. All it's done is build up to a point where
it's got to discharge to ground. When you have a down leader start to
travel downward, you also have many streamers along the ground that
are streaming upwards towards the down leader. Just having a lightning
rod does not attract a down leader from starting. The only thing a
lightning rod does is provide a easy streamer to connect to any
possible down leaders in the area. So if you have a down leader
already in progress, then yes, a lighting rod does stream easier than
most other surrounding objects and does attract lightning. But being
it's grounded out, any possible damage should be avoided. If you have
a lightning strike near you, it would happen no matter if a lightning
rod were in the area or not. If it didn't connect with your rod, then
it would just connect with something else. Lighting doesn't know where
it's going until it gets within about 150 yards or so from the ground
and starts to get near the up streamers. Only after connecting with a
streamer will it then have a place to go to ground.

To put it another
> way, two identical building, one with a good lightning rod and another
> without. Which one gets more lightning activity. Should I convince my
> neighbor to put up a lightning rod on his house and then that would spare
> me?..

Both should be about the same assuming both have equal height
surroundings.
The only real difference is IF the house with the rod takes a strike,
it will be able to properly route the strike to ground. The house with
no rod won't. So more than likely, the house with no rod would take a
strike on the tallest tree, or a telephone pole, etc. The house with
the rod could take strikes at the same places, but being the rod is
designed to stream easier than most other objects, "sharp tip" it will
usually attract the strike and route it to ground. The house itself
will be safer than the one with no rod. Having your neighbor install a
rod won't help you much at all unless maybe it's real super high. He's
too far away and your are out of the "cone" of protection. Even then
it's not a sure thing. Lightning can easily strike lower places even

with a tall rod in the nearby area. Many times tall towers and buildings take strikes on the sides rather than on the tips. But in both times I've taken strikes on my mast it seemed to be on the tip. The first time I had black tape over the top of my mast to keep water out. Lightning hit it and punched a neat kindergarten pencil size hole in the tape. I had the mast well grounded and there was no noticable damage to anything. I couldn't even really see an arc mark on the tip of the mast. Only the blown out electrical tape. MK

2176. Re: REQ: Curious

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 10:25:50 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CD265AE.93289A72@eznec.com>
Source record: 143682

Bill Turner wrote:
>
> Assuming you have the antenna connected right, you most likely have
> something wrong with the receiver. Take it back and have the dealer
> check it. Modern receivers are incredibly sensitive - it should work
> well with the traditional bent coat hanger.
>
> Bill, W7TI

And that, ironically, might be the problem. I bought a new TV a few months ago and connected it to the antenna in my attic. Reception was terrible -- I could barely get most stations, and they were very noisy. I was within minutes of taking it back when I remembered what I had done to improve FM reception some time back. I put a 20 dB pad in the line. Bingo -- reception was beautiful on all channels.

Most of the local TV/FM towers are within line of sight, 10 - 20 miles from here.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2177. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 10:40:54 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CD26936.43FDAA62@eznec.com>
Source record: 143683

In a small loop antenna, the current is essentially the same, and relatively high, everywhere along the loop. In a short dipole, the current is very high at the center and drops to zero at the ends. The feedpoint voltage is low for the small loop and high for the short dipole.

The term "magloop" or "magnetic loop" seems to have appeared in amateur use somewhere in the past 10 or 15 years, for reasons I've never quite understood. As far as I've been able to tell, a person using this term means a loop that's small in terms of wavelength. But I haven't heard what I consider a convincing reason to call one these "magnetic". Small loops are sometimes used to detect magnetic near fields in EMI work, but beyond a fraction of a wavelength, they're actually more sensitive to the electric field than a short dipole. So it doesn't make sense to call them this on the basis of relative sensitivity to the magnetic field, since they're not usually within a fraction of a wavelength of the other end of the path. But, like "Gel cell" for any sealed lead-acid battery, whether its electrolyte is gelled or liquid, "magloop" seems here to stay as another term peculiar to the amateur lexicon. Helps keep it mysterious, I guess.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:
>
> > It may be worth noting that a current loop (max) occurs at the (or a) point
> > of lowest impedance, and a voltage loop (max) occurs at the (or a) point of
> > highest impedance. If a "magnetic loop" has no voltage maximums it follows
> > that there are no high impedance points on it, only low impedances.
>
> There is one other possibility - which you won't find in a real antenna.
> That would be where all points on the antenna have the same impedance.
> In that case, it would be immaterial whether the impedance were high or
> low.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2178. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 11:10:31 UTC
From: Michele IZ2EAS <iz2eas@libero.it>
Message-ID: <aatr60$nv4$1@newsserver.cilea.it>
Source record: 143684

I think that the reason why they are called "magnetic" is that the small current loop is actually equivalent to a magnetic dipole (if something like magnetic currect existed).
The fields radiated by a small loop are "dual" of those radiated by a small electric dipole.
73,

Michele IZ2EAS

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> ha scritto nel messaggio news:3CD26936.43FDAA62@eznec.com...
> In a small loop antenna, the current is essentially the same, and
> relatively high, everywhere along the loop. In a short dipole, the
> current is very high at the center and drops to zero at the ends. The
> feedpoint voltage is low for the small loop and high for the short
> dipole.
>
> The term "magloop" or "magnetic loop" seems to have appeared in amateur
> use somewhere in the past 10 or 15 years, for reasons I've never quite
> understood. As far as I've been able to tell, a person using this term
> means a loop that's small in terms of wavelength. But I haven't heard
> what I consider a convincing reason to call one these "magnetic". Small
> loops are sometimes used to detect magnetic near fields in EMI work, but
> beyond a fraction of a wavelength, they're actually more sensitive to
> the electric field than a short dipole. So it doesn't make sense to call
> them this on the basis of relative sensitivity to the magnetic field,
> since they're not usually within a fraction of a wavelength of the other
> end of the path. But, like "Gel cell" for any sealed lead-acid battery,
> whether its electrolyte is gelled or liquid, "magloop" seems here to
> stay as another term peculiar to the amateur lexicon. Helps keep it
> mysterious, I guess.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Bill Nelson wrote:
> >
> > Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:
> >
> > > It may be worth noting that a current loop (max) occurs at the (or a)
point
> > > of lowest impedance, and a voltage loop (max) occurs at the (or a)
point of
> > > highest impedance. If a "magnetic loop" has no voltage maximums it
follows
> > > that there are no high impedance points on it, only low impedances.

> >
> > There is one other possibility - which you won't find in a real antenna.
> > That would be where all points on the antenna have the same impedance.
> > In that case, it would be immaterial whether the impedance were high or
> > low.
> >
> > --
> > Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2179. Re: Random Long Wire 160 Meters Question.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 11:25:53 UTC
From: NI4L <ni4l@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CD273C1.5050106@charter.net>
Source record: 143685

Maybe i should have been a bit more specific..... It is a loop i want
to put up for 160/80 using #14 wire, Do they stay up pretty good? any
special tricks from some of you antenna guru's would be helpful.
Yes it is for transmitting.running legal limit.

NI4L wrote:

> Hello I have a nice run of trees about 700' along the edge of a pasture.
> I am considering putting up a long wire for 160/80 meters.
> Any good suggestions? i would say average height would be about 50' the
> trees are not that tall.
> Is something endfed better, Should i use a 4:1 balun, can i direct feed
> with coax.
> I am sure some of you gents have up some really nice long wires i would
> really appreciate your input and any good idea's you might have.
> Thanks
> chris NI4L
>
>
>

--
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2180. Re: micorvolts/meter ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 11:50:33 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2213-3CD27989-299@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143686

Henry Kolesnik wrote:
"The questions are how is the signal generator inserted so the impedance isn`t disturbed and how does one determine the length of the loop?"

In field strength meters, external generators are not usually used for operational calibration. That is the job of an internal fixed frequency, fixed amplitude, calibration oscillator. No combiner is needed. The meter is switched from antenna to oscillator for calibration (gain adjustment). The tunable field strength meter is designed for flat response over its entire frequency range, just like any selective voltmeter.

An external high-quality generator could be used for calibration via switching but it would be inconvenient to lug around an extra piece of equipment. R-F combiners abound, but switching works.

The length of a sampling loop (my meters always used dipoles but almost any repeatable antenna works) used with a field strength meter can be determined by trial.

A field strength of 1 volt per meter generates a signal of 1 volt in a properly placed piece of wire 1 meter long. We can place the loop in a known field and calibrate the meter to indicate the known field value. We adjust the internal calibration oscillator to produce the same read out when we switch from field strength to calibrate. Now we are just about ready to go out and measure an unknown field strength.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2181. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 12:42:12 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6826-3CD285A4-97@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143687

Bill Nelson wrote:
"If viscosity is so important - why don`t they use plain old low viscosity household mineral oil, which is very inexpensive?"

Circulation of a coolant is helpful but not always needed. We see oil-filled transformers with and without external oil circulation pipes.

If the water/coolant pump in your car broke, the engine might quickly overheat. Consider the effect of the engine thermostat. When it is closed on a cold morning, it doesn`t take long for the engine heat to open the thermostat so that coolant circulation begins and your car heater can go to work.

Mineral oils were flammable. Transformers were often put in expensive fire vaults to confine damage when transformers erupted in flames. That`s why GE`s Pyranol and other PCB oils replaced mineral oils. Pyranol is fire resistant and saves the cost of a vault.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2182. antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 14:05:04 UTC
From: "Rick M." <somebody@somewhere.org>
Message-ID: <ud562ls8o67b6e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143688

MFJ 259B VS. Radio Shack (Vectronics) VEC-584B
I want to purchase an antenna analyzer for tinkering and general
experimenting with antennas, dipoles, mobiles, whatever, etc. &
I want to know if the MFJ is a better, or are they both about equal?

I have read some negative things about the VEC-584B, but as in most
things, milage tends the vary in the oppinion department, just the same
I'd appreciate any input on the subject.

Thanks!
Rick M.

2183. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 14:05:06 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <8565dugqb64i2hdn5laccctbnvaf7l9a5i@4ax.com>
Source record: 143689

On Fri, 3 May 2002 08:24:08 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>You need to think about this a bit more.

No, I don't. Like I said before, if it's not clear by now, I quit.

Bill, W7TI

2184. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 14:52:01 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ud591nrvklmn27@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143690

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CD2E726.E80B34C9@capnet.com...
> I keep hearing that ladder line is the best thing since sliced bread.
Anybody know the impedance of sliced bread?
But seriously folks, read a book.
Having said that.....
Ladder line is one of many types of transmission lines.
It has very low loss when compared to coaxial transmission lines.
The reason for this low loss is that the electromagnetic field is not
contained within the dielectric but in the space around the line,
eliminating dielectric losses but making the line interact strongly
with nearby conductive objects.
In coaxial cable, virtually all the electromagnetic field is within the
line.
It all interacts with the dielectric. However, the line interacts
weakly with it's surroundings.
When driving a non-resonant or far-from-resonant antenna using a
tuner a substantial fraction of the energy bounces back and forth
many times between the antenna and the tuner. Line loss is important.
These waves can add up as they rattle around in there, producing
very high currents and voltages along the line, causing excessive heating,
causing dielectrics to fail, smoking and arcing and ruining your whole day.
Ladder line can stand up to this abuse better and with less loss than coax.

In two lines:
Coax: Works fine in most cases, VHF and up loss much worse, Weak interaction
with surroundings.
Ladder Line: Much lower loss, much higher dielectric strength, strong
interaction with surroundings.

>
> HRO has perforated 450 ohm ladder line. Is this good enough?
Probably
>
> How much power can it handle?
A lot
>
> What do I use to transform it into coax for the tuner
It's called a BALUN (BALanced to UNbalanced transformer)
> or can it be scruntched up as it penetrates the wall?
NO
Lead dress and solid, insulated support are utterly important.
>
>
>

73
H.
NQ5H

2185. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 14:58:00 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD2A578.38F43EB5@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143693

Ed Juge/NM wrote:
>
> I can tell you the MFJ is outstanding. Best new piece of ham test gear in
> decades.
>
> I think I saw the RS unit in a catalog. I assumed it was probably built for
> them by MFJ, but maybe not.

It was reported here that the RS is like the earlier version of MFJ
that didn't include the reactance readout. I don't know for sure if
that report was correct or not.

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2186. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 14:58:45 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ud59e4gkcgise3@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143692

Only if it's in odd-integer*1/4-wave thick slices.
;^)
H.
NQ5H
Seriously, there are a few places where ladder line can fix a problem coax
can't. Very few.

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:l0p3dukv260435f6coa3p9q3vt610kg4an@4ax.com...
> On Fri, 03 May 2002 12:38:14 -0700, StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:
>
> >I keep hearing that ladder line is the best thing since sliced bread.
>
> ----------
>
> Well, that's true if:
>
> 1. You don't bury your sliced bread.
> 2. You don't let your sliced bread touch metal.
> 3. You don't let your sliced bread get covered with snow or ice.
> 4. You don't coil up your sliced bread.
> 5. You have an adaptor to get your sliced bread into your mouth.
>
> Otherwise, sliced bread is great! :-)
>
> Bill, W7TI

2187. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 15:08:51 UTC
From: "Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net>
Message-ID: <3cd2a7d4$1@news.netacc.net>
Source record: 143694

"Joel (AG4QC)" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
news:vgoA8.13133$G_3.703180943@twister2.starband.net...
> So this bring up the point. Does having a lightning rod attract a
lightning
> bolt, or does it try to stop the charge from building up. To put it
another
> way, two identical building, one with a good lightning rod and another
> without. Which one gets more lightning activity. Should I convince my
> neighbor to put up a lightning rod on his house and then that would spare
> me?..
>
>

The lightning rod is used to dissapate charge to ground so that the area protected by the lightning rod is not a target for lighning. They are NOT used to attract ligtning. If your neighbor has a working lightning rod, then he is not a target and you may become the next highest charge profile to attract a hit. If you plot a charge profile of a site in three dimensions, you get what looks like a geographic tropo map but instead of physical elevations, it shows charge elevations. The peaks of this plot are the lightning prone locations. That is why a lone tree in an open field is NOT where you want to be in a thunderstorm. That is the highest point on the charge profile and is more likely to get hit. Laying in a low ditch will get you wet, but you are less likely to get hit by lighning.

2188. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 15:55:32 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed_juge@zianet.com>
Message-ID: <3cd2a4c0.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 143691

I can tell you the MFJ is outstanding. Best new piece of ham test gear in decades.

I think I saw the RS unit in a catalog. I assumed it was probably built for them by MFJ, but maybe not.

Ed, W5EJ

"Rick M." <somebody@somewhere.org> wrote in message news:ud562ls8o67b6e@corp.supernews.com...
> MFJ 259B VS. Radio Shack (Vectronics) VEC-584B
> I want to purchase an antenna analyzer for tinkering and general
> experimenting with antennas, dipoles, mobiles, whatever, etc. &
> I want to know if the MFJ is a better, or are they both about equal?
>
> I have read some negative things about the VEC-584B, but as in most
> things, milage tends the vary in the oppinion department, just the same
> I'd appreciate any input on the subject.
>
> Thanks!
> Rick M.
>
>

2189. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 16:28:19 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cd2bac3.9584800@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143695

On Fri, 3 May 2002 11:08:51 -0400, "Stephen C. Robbins"
<srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net> wrote:

>
>"Joel (AG4QC)" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote in message
>news:vgoA8.13133$G_3.703180943@twister2.starband.net...
>> So this bring up the point. Does having a lightning rod attract a
>lightning
>> bolt, or does it try to stop the charge from building up. To put it
>another
>> way, two identical building, one with a good lightning rod and another
>> without. Which one gets more lightning activity. Should I convince my
>> neighbor to put up a lightning rod on his house and then that would spare
>> me?..
>>
>>
>
>The lightning rod is used to dissapate charge to ground so that the area
>protected by the lightning rod is not a target for lighning. They are NOT
>used to attract ligtning. If your neighbor has a working lightning rod,
>then he is not a target and you may become the next highest charge profile
>to attract a hit.

A lightning rod does not dissipate charge to ground or bleed off
charge. A building or structure
with a lightning rod is no more protected from being struck than one
without. The earth can
supply energy thousands of times faster than it can be bled off.

As a mater of fact a sharp pointed rod may in fact help attract
lightning. The sharp point causes
ionization and streamer formation sooner than blunt objects. These
streamers attach to the step
leaders that are the precursor to the lightning strike. Once there is
an attachment then the path
turns to a low impedance plasma trail which conducts the lightning
energy.

Lightning is a constant current source. The amount of current in a
strike will be reached. It will
do so by raising the voltage as high as necessary to develop the
strike current through whatever
conductor is carrying it. If there is a low impedance conductor path
for the energy then the

voltage will not rise as high in order to develop the strike current. This is why lightning arcs to other paths when it hits something. If the path that it first found is not
a low enough impedance to develop the current, the voltage will rise until it arcs to another path
that will handle part of the current. Think ohms law. Voltage across a resistor.

73
Gary K4FMX

2190. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 17:19:31 UTC
From: Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <3CD2C6A3.C5A4F80@psu.edu>
Source record: 143696

Bill,

I'll have to look at my instruction book to be sure, but as I recall, the power rating for the Cantenna is higher for transformer oil than for mineral oil because transformer oil has a lower viscosity than mineral oil, allowing more heat to be tramsported by convection. The data sheets I have seen for transformer oil list viscosity but not thermal conductivity, which seems to indicate that at least in typical applications, viscosity is the more important characteristic.

While industrial mineral oil is available in a range of viscosities (I've seen up to 200 cSt,) I don't know what the viscosity of ordinary household mineral oil is. My recollection is that it is "thicker" than transformer oil. Chevron transformer oil is listed as 8.93 cSt at 40 degrees C.

The outside of the can is the same no matter what coolant is used and is therefore a constant in looking at the relative merits of different coolants no matter which physical mechanism dominates the heat transfer.

Bob

Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> Think about this a bit more Robert. In steady state, what determines
> how much power can be dissipated is the efficiency of the outer radiating
> surface of the Cantenna.
>
> As I noted in a different response - convention is not necessary. All
> you need is heat conductivity in the fluid/solid. Solids would be more
> efficient, but there is the problem of electrical conductivity. There
> are many fluids with good heat conductivity that are poor electrical
> conductors.
>
> If I recall correctly, all the transformer oils are of rather high
> viscosity. If viscosity is so important - why don't they use plain
> old low viscosity household mineral oil, which is very inexpensive?
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

--
Robert L. Spooner
Registered Professional Engineer
Associate Research Engineer
Intelligent Control Systems Department

Applied Research Laboratory Phone: (814) 863-4120
The Pennsylvania State University FAX: (814) 863-7841
P. O. Box 30
State College, PA 16804-0030 rls19@psu.edu

2191. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 17:36:24 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <aauhlu$257k$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 143697

Don't forget to check out
http://www.autekresearch.com/

I use one of these, for hf. fits in my pocket when I climb the tower to work
on my quad.

KA9CAR

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CD2A578.38F43EB5@IEEE.org...
> Ed Juge/NM wrote:
> >
> > I can tell you the MFJ is outstanding. Best new piece of ham test gear
in
> > decades.
> >
> > I think I saw the RS unit in a catalog. I assumed it was probably built
for
> > them by MFJ, but maybe not.
>
> It was reported here that the RS is like the earlier version of MFJ
> that didn't include the reactance readout. I don't know for sure if
> that report was correct or not.
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2192. Re: Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 18:02:24 UTC
From: jim.bolinger@lintek.aeroflex.com
Message-ID: <8d5ec8a2.0205031002.3fe57203@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143698

[snipped]

"Nick Filer" <nfiler@cs.man.ac.uk> wrote in message news:<aam76m$j0q$1@m1.cs.man.ac.uk>...
> My problem is what allowance
> to make for the bit of the coax which is stripped down to go into the
> connector. Clearly for small connectors less allowance is needed than for

A couple of decades ago I built a circular polarized antenna for two meters out of two crossed yagis. You should try the same thing I did.

The important dimension is the **difference** between the two cables, not the absolute length. What I did was cut the cables to any length that was convenient, making sure that the difference between the two was 1/4 wavelength (90 degrees). The next step is to put the connectors on the ends, making sure that you do it the same at both ends. Of course, you should use N connectors for this, as I think it is easier to get consitency with them.

Now, if you are trying to match two antennas to one feedline with 73 ohm cable, the exact length is needed.

Jim
N8EE

2193. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge cir...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 18:37:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2213-3CD2D8CF-346@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143699

Ian White, G3SEK wrote:
"Building a wideband amplifier with flat response involves little more than soldering an inexpensive integrated circuit into place."

The noise generator in the ARRL Antenna Book`s noise bridge prompted the question from a seeker of broadband noise. I responded that "Building wide-band amplifiers, flatly responsive, is easier said than done." Maybe I should have preceded my quotation with: "For me,".

If I were alone in my difficulty, why does the "Antenna Book" label its instrument: "A Noise Bridge For 1.8 Through 30 MHZ.?

My very similar Palomar Engineers "R-X Noise Bridge" says in its instruction book:"The useful range of the noise bridge is 1-100 MHz." A clue to higher maximum useful frequency may derive from slightly lower value of the collector load resistors in the Palomar bridge.

Neither bridge claims to be useful at 146 MHz which many hams would find useful.

Could be the ferrite core bridge transformer is no good at 146 MHz.

Maybe the 1N5227 zener used in the Palomar, or the 6.8 V, 1W zener in the ARRL bridge don`t produce enough noise at 146 MHz.

The little transistor amplifiers used in either bridge may not make the grade, but they don`t need to if the rest of the bridge doesn`t, either.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2194. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 18:55:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2213-3CD2DD15-350@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143700

Bob Spooner wrote:
"The data sheets I have seen for transformer oil list viscosity but not thermal conductivity, which seems to indicate that at least in typical applications, viscosity is the more important characteristic."

Why not just use air cooling. Air is a very low viscosity fluid!

Could be there is much more variation in oil viscosity than oil thermal conductivity.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2195. Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 19:38:14 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CD2E726.E80B34C9@capnet.com>
Source record: 143758

I keep hearing that ladder line is the best thing since sliced bread.

HRO has perforated 450 ohm ladder line. Is this good enough?

How much power can it handle?

What do I use to transform it into coax for the tuner or can
it be scruntched up as it penetrates the wall?

2196. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 19:38:34 UTC
From: Robert Spooner <rls19@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <3CD2E73A.8E992D4A@psu.edu>
Source record: 143701

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> Could be there is much more variation in oil viscosity than oil thermal
> conductivity.

Right. And that means that given the choice between two working fluids with the same conductivity, the one with the lower viscosity will be the better choice because there will be more convection. You get the added benefit of a counter-current mechanism to improve heat transfer out of the can. The oil on the inside flows down the side of the can, and the air on the outside flows up, maximizing the transport of heat through the can.

Bob

--
Robert L. Spooner
Registered Professional Engineer
Associate Research Engineer
Intelligent Control Systems Department

Applied Research Laboratory Phone: (814) 863-4120
The Pennsylvania State University FAX: (814) 863-7841
P. O. Box 30
State College, PA 16804-0030 rls19@psu.edu

2197. Re: Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 20:01:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6825-3CD2EC7D-303@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143702

Nick Filer wrote:
"All sensible help will be considered."

An electrical quarter-wave, or 3/4-wave, if open-circuit on one end reflects a short-circuit on its opposite end. This short is easily found with a noise bridge.

Put your PL-259 on a cable you want to exhibit 1/4-wave characteristics. Connect the PL-259 to the "unknown" connector of the bridge. It will fit my Palomar bridge. Leave the other end of the cable a little too long and open-circuit.

Before starting with the "unknown" cable, you should have connected your bridge detector receiver to the bridge and shorted the unknown connector to adjust the X&R knobs to zero on the short.

Tune the receiver with the "unknown" cable connected to the bridge for a null. It should occur lower in frequency than desired if the cable is a little too long. If the line were exactly 1/4-wave, the null would be at X=0.

Trim the line for a short at the desired frequency. This occurs at the null where X=0.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2198. Re: micorvolts/meter ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 20:50:32 UTC
From: jim.bolinger@lintek.aeroflex.com
Message-ID: <8d5ec8a2.0205031250.7a5c244e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143703

Another way is to have two metal plates 1 meter apart. Feed them with a signal so that the potential between plates is 1 volt. You now have a signal strength of 1 volt/meter. Of course the plates have to be big enough so that you can place your loop in the middle and neglect edge effects.

There are also standard antenna designs from NIST that, if build carefully, will give adequate uncertainties for most applications.

Jim
N8EE

2199. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 21:27:37 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020503172737.01697.00003840@mb-mt.aol.com>
Source record: 143704

>MFJ 259B VS. Radio Shack (Vectronics) VEC-584B

I've got both, the 259B has many more useful features. The 584B tells you SWR and the Z of what you are measuring, and that's it. I'm sure the bridge measuring circuit of both units are the same, but the 259B has lots more calculating ability, and will tell you much more useful information. If you are handy with rather tedious algebraic expressions, and the Smith Chart, you can do with the 584B, what the 259B does with the push of a button. The 584B is less expensive, but you get what you pay for.
73 Gary N4AST

2200. Re: QUESTIONS on the noise generator in the ARRL's noise bridge cir...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-03 23:05:54 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <nYIzpWPSfx08EAsK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 143705

Richard Harrison wrote:
>Ian White, G3SEK wrote:
>"Building a wideband amplifier with flat response involves little more
>than soldering an inexpensive integrated circuit into place."
>
>The noise generator in the ARRL Antenna Book`s noise bridge prompted the
>question from a seeker of broadband noise. I responded that "Building
>wide-band amplifiers, flatly responsive, is easier said than done."
>Maybe I should have preceded my quotation with: "For me,".
>
That's only because you haven't tried any modern (last 10-15years)
wideband amplifier ICs where all the work has been done for you.

>If I were alone in my difficulty, why does the "Antenna Book" label its
>instrument: "A Noise Bridge For 1.8 Through 30 MHZ.?
>
Not because of any wideband amplifiers, as you yourself deduce below.

>My very similar Palomar Engineers "R-X Noise Bridge" says in its
>instruction book:"The useful range of the noise bridge is 1-100 MHz." A
>clue to higher maximum useful frequency may derive from slightly lower
>value of the collector load resistors in the Palomar bridge.
>
>Neither bridge claims to be useful at 146 MHz which many hams would find
>useful.
>
>Could be the ferrite core bridge transformer is no good at 146 MHz.
>
It's very difficult to make a balun transformer that gives a 180deg
phase shift and amplitude balance that is accurate enough for
instrumentation use, all the way from 1-150MHz. It's the last factor of
3 or so that causes the difficulty: 1-50MHz may be do-able, or maybe
3-150MHz, but 1-150MHz in a single swipe is really hard.

In addition the parasitic inductance and capacitance of any normal
panel-mount potentiometer will be very significant at 150MHz. (I've
sometimes thought about adding an insulated 1/4in shaft to the smallest
possible cermet trimpot.)

>Maybe the 1N5227 zener used in the Palomar, or the 6.8 V, 1W zener in
>the ARRL bridge don`t produce enough noise at 146 MHz.
>
My guess would be that the zener itself is OK. It's mostly the bridge
that falls apart at high frequencies.

>The little transistor amplifiers used in either bridge may not make the
>grade, but they don`t need to if the rest of the bridge doesn`t, either.
>
For noise bridge use, the noise generator does not need to be flat with
frequency, because the absolute noise level doesn't matter. However, the
original question was about using a high-level noise generator for such
purposes as plotting filter responses, and for that purpose the noise
output does need to be as flat as you can make it.

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2201. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 00:13:22 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CD3265D.28B00800@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 143706

If anyone has an AEA antenna analyzer for sell, let me know!

'73 KI4Z

KA9CAR wrote:

> Don't forget to check out
> http://www.autekresearch.com/
>
> I use one of these, for hf. fits in my pocket when I climb the tower to work
> on my quad.
>
> KA9CAR
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
> news:3CD2A578.38F43EB5@IEEE.org...
> > Ed Juge/NM wrote:
> > >
> > > I can tell you the MFJ is outstanding. Best new piece of ham test gear
> in
> > > decades.
> > >
> > > I think I saw the RS unit in a catalog. I assumed it was probably built
> for
> > > them by MFJ, but maybe not.
> >
> > It was reported here that the RS is like the earlier version of MFJ
> > that didn't include the reactance readout. I don't know for sure if
> > that report was correct or not.
> >
> >
> > ------------== Posted via Newsfeeds.Com - Uncensored Usenet News
> ==----------
> > http://www.newsfeeds.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> > -----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Ulimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers
> =-----

2202. Re: Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 00:23:38 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cd32a9c.38221907@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143708

On Fri, 3 May 2002 15:01:01 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Nick Filer wrote:
>"All sensible help will be considered."
>
>An electrical quarter-wave, or 3/4-wave, if open-circuit on one end
>reflects a short-circuit on its opposite end. This short is easily found
>with a noise bridge.
>
>Put your PL-259 on a cable you want to exhibit 1/4-wave characteristics.
>Connect the PL-259 to the "unknown" connector of the bridge. It will fit
>my Palomar bridge. Leave the other end of the cable a little too long
>and open-circuit.
>
>Before starting with the "unknown" cable, you should have connected your
>bridge detector receiver to the bridge and shorted the unknown connector
>to adjust the X&R knobs to zero on the short.
>
>Tune the receiver with the "unknown" cable connected to the bridge for a
>null. It should occur lower in frequency than desired if the cable is a
>little too long. If the line were exactly 1/4-wave, the null would be at
>X=0.
>
>Trim the line for a short at the desired frequency. This occurs at the
>null where X=0.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Then try the same thing again but with a T connector between the
receiver and the bridge and
the 1/4 piece connected to the T. :>)

73
Gary K4FMX

2203. Re: what 2 mtr ssb antenna to put up

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 00:34:03 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cd32b96.36952041@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 143707

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 04:28:36 GMT, "joel" <joel@cyberbest.com> wrote:

>I have to ask, as I have heard this a number of times. What is a ** ssb
>antenna **, and why would the modulation method change the type of antenna?
>
>Joel AG4QC
Other than polarization, the biggest difference is the intended
frequencies of operation. SSB activity is at the bottom of the band,
144.1-144.5 MHz. FM is generally at the high end, 144.5-148 MHz
(146MHz outside of Region 2). So the "FM" antenna is tuned higher in
the band, and needs a wider useful bandwidth. The "SSB" antenna is
tuned lower, and usually will be optimized for performance over a
narrow frequency range.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

2204. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 00:39:13 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cd32d34.37365469@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 143709

On Thu, 02 May 2002 02:35:42 GMT, gareth <gareth@capecod.net> wrote:

>Is additional flux required when using solder with "rosin core" ??
>
> Gary
>
>N1MSV

For Ham electronic work, if you need to add flux then you probably forgot to clean the tarnish off the recycled arts from your junkbox ;<). A typewriter eraser works well for that, but what with word processors they're getting hard to find any more!

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

2205. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 01:01:38 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CD332E6.C83D9629@shaw.ca>
Source record: 143710

Tim Groat wrote:

> For Ham electronic work, if you need to add flux then you probably
> forgot to clean the tarnish off the recycled arts from your junkbox
> ;<). A typewriter eraser works well for that, but what with word
> processors they're getting hard to find any more!
>
> --KR0U
>
> -- Tim Groat
Just rub them with your delete key!
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

2206. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 01:25:04 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ud6e4l4r03ms17@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143711

Do not use acid flux.
Make things as clean as possible;
You're creating an eutectic lead-tin-copper alloy if you do it right.
H.
NQ5H
Still using the same ever-smaller-but-once-very-large roll of solder he
bought in 1971.
Lead; It's the real thing.

<tmgroat at peakpeak dot com (Tim Groat)> wrote in message
news:3cd32d34.37365469@news.peakpeak.com...
> On Thu, 02 May 2002 02:35:42 GMT, gareth <gareth@capecod.net> wrote:
>
> >Is additional flux required when using solder with "rosin core" ??
> >
> > Gary
> >
> >N1MSV
>
> For Ham electronic work, if you need to add flux then you probably
> forgot to clean the tarnish off the recycled arts from your junkbox
> ;<). A typewriter eraser works well for that, but what with word
> processors they're getting hard to find any more!
>
> --KR0U
>
> -- Tim Groat
>
> To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
> the corresponding punctuation marks.

2207. Re: Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 01:28:38 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29678-3CD33946-136@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143712

Gary, K4FMX wrote:
"Then try the same thing again but with a T connector between the receiver and the bridge and the 1/4 piece connected to the T."

That works too, but isn`t quite so elegant. A short across the receiver input should kill its signal very directly.

The bridge lets you get a harder short perhaps by giving you an "R" control to balance out possible cable loss.

Using the bridge for more than only a signal source, allows you to use the "X" control to find on which side of resonance you are without retuning the bridge receiver (which I want to do too, as a confidence builder).

But Gary is right. You don`t need a bridge to find how much coax is a 1/4-wavelength.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2208. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 01:49:02 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CD33CB7.646E781A@gte.net>
Source record: 143713

Mark Hall wrote:

> If anyone has an AEA antenna analyzer for sell, let me know!
>
> '73 KI4Z

I had the V/U version. Nowhere does AEA state that the V/U model cannot be controlled by the software- it simply does graphing. But the real surprise came when I did some return loss measurements. On VHF, the instrument reported best return loss with a 62 Ohm load (precision N termination). On UHF best R.L. was with a 75 Ohm temination. When I called AEA to ask about calibration- I was told that was about the accuracy I could expect from a $500 meter. I sold it at the next flea and bought the Autek- agrees within 5% with my hP network analyzer

Dale W4OP

2209. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 01:49:36 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CD33CDA.5D5C4F19@gte.net>
Source record: 143714

Mark Hall wrote:

> If anyone has an AEA antenna analyzer for sell, let me know!
>
> '73 KI4Z

I had the V/U version. Nowhere does AEA state that the V/U model cannot be controlled by the software- it simply does graphing. But the real surprise came when I did some return loss measurements. On VHF, the instrument reported best return loss with a 62 Ohm load (precision N termination). On UHF best R.L. was with a 75 Ohm temination. When I called AEA to ask about calibration- I was told that was about the accuracy I could expect from a $500 meter. I sold it at the next flea and bought the Autek- agrees within 5% with my hP network analyzer

Dale W4OP

2210. Re: micorvolts/meter ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 02:11:22 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24929-3CD3434A-309@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143619

Jim, N6EE wrote:
"Another way is to have two metal plates 1 meter apart. Feed them with a signal so that the potential between the plates is 1 volt. You now have a signal strength of 1 volt / meter."

The math is impeccable. The practicality may be faulty. Signal strength falls 22 db in the first wavelength of travel away from the radiator. After that, it loses another 6 db every time the distance from the radiator doubles. The voltage is halved, so is the current, so the power is divided by four.

It is more comfortable and the accuracy of field strength measurements is likely better when taken at a considerable distance from the radiator. This is because at a great distance from the radiator, you must make a great change in distance from the radiator before any change in field strength can be measured.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2211. Re: Tower installation help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 02:17:52 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <kxHA8.56624$vX.4264@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 143715

Roger -

Nice photos. You look as sun burned as I did !

Yes, erected a 40 foot Rohn 25G with a building attachment at 17 foot level. We had 50 feet of tower, but decided we did not need the extra 10 feet for this urban installation.

Hole was about the same depth, but not quite as wide (since this was a 25G and not a 45G) used a 5 foot section of 25 G for base with about 8 to 12 inches above concrete surface. Used good rock and fill sand for drainage on bottom 6 - 8 inches (heavy clay location) to prevent water build-up and freezing problems.

Ordered 1 yard and they brought a bit more ... so the numbers sound right.

greg
w9gb

"Roger Halstead" <rdhalste@tm.net> wrote in message
news:LW3A8.50$vz3.70167@monger.newsread.com...
>
>
> "w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
> news:cXZy8.166565$CH1.121816@sccrnsc02...
> > I would first worry about installing a proper base for the selected
tower
> > (which US Tower can supply)
> >
> > Now digging the hole and getting the ~ 1 cubic yard of concrete from the
>
> It depends on the tower height when extended, but unless it's a very short
> tower, it's gonna take a *lot* more than one yard of concrete.I have a 97
> foot guyed ROHN 45 G and it has over 1 1/2 hards at the base. It has just
> over two yards on each guy anchor. For self supporting installations they
> recommend a big base.
>
> You were talking 15 people to cary the tower so I'd guess this is not a
> small tower so I'd bet you are talking 5 to 7 yards or more for the base.
> US Tower should have a complete engineering data sheet(s) for the
> installation.
>
> Here's the story of my 45G. http://www.rogerhalstead.com/tower.htm
> --
> Roger (K8RI EN73)
> WWW.RogerHalstead.com

> N833R, World's Oldest Debonair? S#CD-2
>
> > truck to the hole sounds like a bigger issue (wheelbarrel time)
> >
> > Check with US Tower, but I believe that their new towers requires a bit
of
> > assembly (think tinker toy or erector set)
> >
> > w9gb
> > "Daniel Calzaretta" <calzaretta@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
> > news:3CCC39CB.1020905@gohighspeed.com...
> > > Hello,
> > >
> > > I am going to purchase a US Tower crankup. I have never put in a
tower
> > > before and need some advice.
> > >
> > > 1. The backyard is not accessible to any motorized vehicles. Can the
> > > tower be lifted by 15 or 20 people and carried, or do I need to hire a
> > > crane to lift it over the fence and into place?
> > >
> > > 2. Do I need to hire a crane/tow truck to remove the tower from the
> > > delivery truck?
> > >
> > > Any other advice, including pictures of an installation, would really
> > help.
> > >
> > > Thanks in advance,
> > >
> > > Dan
> > >
> >
> >
>
>

2212. Re: Ferrite toroid choke: OK in the weather?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 02:20:12 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <wzHA8.54735$ao1.9661@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 143716

Ferrite ---> Fe (Iron)

Iron + Water (H20) = Iron Oxide (Rust)

Normal protection methods recommended for longer life

w9gb

"Ken" <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3ccd4d0c.512210734@news-server.optonline.net...
> I am using a ferrite toroid with ten turns of teflon coax as a choke
> at my dipole feedpoint. Can I just leave this out in the weather
> without worrying about rain, ice, sun, wasp nests, etc.? It will be
> handling 1000 watts, so I have to provide ventilation.
>
> If protection is needed, my inclination is to use a 4" pvc waste pipe
> cap as the housing with fiberglass screen over the open end, oriented
> with the screen angled a bit toward the earth. The screen can wrap
> around the whole cap and be sewn shut after everything else is in
> place.
>
> Is there something ready-made that does a better job?
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

2213. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 02:25:33 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CD3469D.3CC0AA19@eznec.com>
Source record: 143717

Yes, a small loop can correctly be called a magnetic dipole. See, for example, Holt, _Introduction to Electromagnetic Fields and Waves_, p. 360. I've never seen it called a "magnetic loop" except by amateurs.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Michele IZ2EAS wrote:
>
> I think that the reason why they are called "magnetic" is that the small
> current loop is actually equivalent to a magnetic dipole (if something like
> magnetic currect existed).
> The fields radiated by a small loop are "dual" of those radiated by a small
> electric dipole.
> 73,
>
> Michele IZ2EAS

2214. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 02:36:26 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CD3492A.E3AB494@eznec.com>
Source record: 143718

"H. Adam Stevens" wrote:
>. . .
> Ladder line is one of many types of transmission lines.
> It has very low loss when compared to coaxial transmission lines.
> The reason for this low loss is that the electromagnetic field is not
> contained within the dielectric but in the space around the line,
> eliminating dielectric losses but making the line interact strongly
> with nearby conductive objects.
> In coaxial cable, virtually all the electromagnetic field is within the
> line.
> It all interacts with the dielectric. However, the line interacts
> weakly with it's surroundings.
>. . .

At frequencies below about 1 - 10 GHz, the dielectric loss in coax is negligible, because it's much less than the conductor loss. The reason that ladder line has less loss at VHF and below than coax is simply because its impedance is higher, which reduces the current, which reduces the conductor loss.

Foam or air dielectric coax has less loss than solid dielectric coax simply because the lower dielectric constant increases the size of the center conductor for a given impedance and outer diameter. This reduces the conductor loss.

When ladder line or twinlead gets wet, however, the dielectric loss can increase dramatically, to the point where it's much greater than the conductor loss.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2215. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 02:48:32 UTC
From: John Huggins <jhuggins@va.net>
Message-ID: <aavi21$o8a$1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 143620

Dudes.

Read these documents:
http://www.polyphaser.com/ppc_technical.asp

Good stuff. I have used their techniques and they work.

> >The lightning rod is used to dissapate charge to ground so that the area
> >protected by the lightning rod is not a target for lighning. They are
NOT
> >used to attract ligtning. If your neighbor has a working lightning rod,
> >then he is not a target and you may become the next highest charge
profile
> >to attract a hit.
> ------------------------------
>
> A lightning rod does not dissipate charge to ground or bleed off
> charge. A building or structure
> with a lightning rod is no more protected from being struck than one
> without. The earth can
> supply energy thousands of times faster than it can be bled off.
>
> As a mater of fact a sharp pointed rod may in fact help attract
> lightning. The sharp point causes
> ionization and streamer formation sooner than blunt objects. These
> streamers attach to the step
> leaders that are the precursor to the lightning strike. Once there is
> an attachment then the path
> turns to a low impedance plasma trail which conducts the lightning
> energy.
>
> Lightning is a constant current source. The amount of current in a
> strike will be reached. It will
> do so by raising the voltage as high as necessary to develop the
> strike current through whatever
> conductor is carrying it. If there is a low impedance conductor path
> for the energy then the
> voltage will not rise as high in order to develop the strike current.
> This is why lightning arcs to other paths when it hits something. If
> the path that it first found is not
> a low enough impedance to develop the current, the voltage will rise
> until it arcs to another path
> that will handle part of the current. Think ohms law. Voltage across a
> resistor.
>

> 73
> Gary K4FMX
>
>

2216. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 03:46:50 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aavlja$ii2$2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143622

Stephen C. Robbins <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net> wrote:

> The lightning rod is used to dissapate charge to ground so that the area
> protected by the lightning rod is not a target for lighning. They are NOT
> used to attract ligtning. If your neighbor has a working lightning rod,

There are people that claim this, including all the manufacturers of the
"discharge brush" type of suppressors.

But I have seen enough of them that are melted by a strike to believe that
the brushes do little or nothing to dissipate the ground charge.

I have always assembled the lightning protection systems assuming that
it is desireable to have the lightning strike the rod - rather than some
other object. So, no "discharge" brush - just a heavy pointed rod that
is well grounded.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2217. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 03:49:55 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CD35A63.21F23A9D@netscape.net>
Source record: 143621

"H. Adam Stevens" wrote:

> Still using the same ever-smaller-but-once-very-large roll of solder he
> bought in 1971.
> Lead; It's the real thing.

How big was that roll? I use about two 1 lb rolls a year in my
piddling.

-Bill WX4A

2218. Re: quad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 03:56:15 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CD35BDF.D26D83FA@netscape.net>
Source record: 143623

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> Yes, a small loop can correctly be called a magnetic dipole. See, for
> example, Holt, _Introduction to Electromagnetic Fields and Waves_, p.
> 360. I've never seen it called a "magnetic loop" except by amateurs.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

"magnetic" seems to be a buzzword used by vendors of little gadgets like
'magnetic baluns" and "magnetic loops" for the SWL community. Although
the technical definition might match (something I've learned on this
group) I've come to regard the term as a red-flag in an advertising
context.
-WX4A

2219. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 04:02:35 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aavmgq$ii2$3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143624

Tim Groat <tmgroat"at"peakpeak"dot"com> wrote:

> For Ham electronic work, if you need to add flux then you probably
> forgot to clean the tarnish off the recycled arts from your junkbox
> ;<). A typewriter eraser works well for that, but what with word
> processors they're getting hard to find any more!

That's why typewriters are getting scarce - too many are being erased.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2220. Re: Ferrite toroid choke: OK in the weather?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 04:29:42 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CD363B6.F50F784C@eznec.com>
Source record: 143625

Although one of the common components of raw ferrites is iron oxide, it has been fired into a ceramic. So it no longer bears any resemblance to metallic iron. Ferrite doesn't rust. I've had unprotected ferrite cores out in our rainy climate for a couple of decades now with no apparent degradation.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

w9gb wrote:
>
> Ferrite ---> Fe (Iron)
>
> Iron + Water (H20) = Iron Oxide (Rust)
>
> Normal protection methods recommended for longer life
>
> w9gb

2221. Re: Anttron 99

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 04:46:23 UTC
From: rrossi@sc.rr.com
Message-ID: <3cd39078.9062949@news-server.sc.rr.com>
Source record: 143633

On Tue, 30 Apr 2002 01:51:47 GMT, "Matt Patterson"
<mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote:

>I know this has probably already been debated hundred times but what is
>everyones experience with the Anttron 99.
>
>
>Thanks
>Matt
>
>
Works realy good on 10 meters. IF u have a tuner u can use from 10 to
20 meters. Good DX antanna and good local if u can get it up you will
have a longer ground wave.

2222. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 05:04:59 UTC
From: Ken Wolfe <k3qv@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ud6r0bo0q766e7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143626

Love my Autek.

Ken K3QV

"Dale Parfitt" <parinc@gte.net> wrote in message
news:3CD33CB7.646E781A@gte.net...
>
>
> Mark Hall wrote:
>
> > If anyone has an AEA antenna analyzer for sell, let me know!
> >
> > '73 KI4Z
>
> I had the V/U version. Nowhere does AEA state that the V/U model cannot be
> controlled by the software- it simply does graphing. But the real
surprise came
> when I did some return loss measurements. On VHF, the instrument reported
best
> return loss with a 62 Ohm load (precision N termination). On UHF best R.L.
was
> with a 75 Ohm temination. When I called AEA to ask about calibration- I
was told
> that was about the accuracy I could expect from a $500 meter. I sold it at
the
> next flea and bought the Autek- agrees within 5% with my hP network
analyzer
>
> Dale W4OP
>
>

2223. Re: Lightning protection -- a different angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 05:08:41 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD2A015.2803EA4D@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143627

Mark Keith wrote:

> It how easy an object streams and how high it is compared to other
> streaming objects will determine where or if lightning strikes. It
> also depends where the down leader is. Lightning doesn't know where it
> will strike until it gets to about 150 yards from the ground or the
> streaming object on the ground. It just hooks up with the first
> streamer it can find. The strongest streamer in the nearby area will
> usually get the call.

Even then, the details of the exact path to ground are not fixed until the lightning charge actually gets
down to the area where the paths are mixed, and possible path impedances vary. If it sees a nice low
impedance path it will take it. If not, then side flashes and multiple paths develop. You can have most of
the energy go into a fairly low impedance path yet some can still find its way into antennas, feedlines,
and house wiring both from inductive coupling and via direct path or side flashes. Most commonly damage
from lightning is caused from inductive surges instead of direct strikes. The inductive surges can destroy
appliances and ham radio gear that is plugged into the line and not even turned on. It can flash across
open switches. though I have never had a direct strike I have had damage from inductive surges. A TV set in
a rear bedroom was taken out by one that harmed nothing else.
In my view the very best way for most hams who live in lightning prone areas to prevent lightning damage
both to their gear and their homes is to eliminate most of the threat by unhooking feedlines and other
lines (rotors and remote antenna switch lines, etc) outside the house, far enough away from it that any
energy that comes down those lines is shunted to ground well away from the house. That's what I do. I never
leave my antenna lines running into the house, even overnight, when I'm not on the air, unless I know for
certain there is no threat whatever of storm activity overnight. (I live where thunderstorms are common.)
They are all terminated about 15 feet away from the house and when unhooked they are grounded. And I know
even that precaution doesn't guarantee anything, just improves my chances.
The tower, about 100 feet from the house, is well grounded and the cables run underground, so lightning
should be shunted away from the house. Again, I know there are no guarantees, just improved

odds.

In a thirty year career in public safety communications I saw a LOT of lightning and its aftermath.

Dick

2224. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 05:08:46 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD358FF.77603315@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143628

Ralph Mowery wrote:

> This web page sounds like all the other government gobbley gook. You
> can read similar wording in almost any medical refferance on almost any
> perscription drug.
> Remember the sacrin (may have misspelled it) , the sugar subistute scare
> ? Seems that rats developed cancer from it but they were fed the dosage
> as to where a human would have to take a double handful several times a
> day every day.

Anyone remember Times Beach, Missouri? It *was* a small town on the banks of the Merrimac River some 30 miles west of Saint Louis, where back in the 80's some character sprayed PCB-laden oil on nearly every street in the town of some 3,000 population, instead of disposing of it properly as he had been paid to do. When the EPA got wind of what had happened, they evacuated the entire town, then bought the entire town, then proceeded to raze every house, tear up every street and dig up prodigious amounts of soil therefrom. Then they moved a huge incinerator into the nearby area, and hauled all that street material and soil to it and burned it all. Took nearly a year, and untold $$$$millions from the Super Fund. Made the headlines around the world.
Today, it is wide open space on the riverbank

Fast forward nearly 20 years, and on the back pages of the news what should appear but a small few column-inches noting that the scientist who was largely responsible for all that activity had recently said that if he had know then what he knows now, all that would not have been done, as it turned out to be unnecessary. Seems that PCB's have later been determined to be seriously dangerous only if they have been overheated, charred etc, which none of that was..

So what did they do with all the PCB's they took out of Times BeacH? BURNED them, of course!

2225. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 05:08:47 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD360D8.9B1ADCE0@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143629

Bill Nelson wrote:

> viscosity is only necessary when fluid flow
> is required. It is easily possible to have heat conduction in a fluid with
> little or no fluid circulation.

I can attest that mineral oil in a Cantenna does indeed circulate. I proved this one day at work when we needed to tune up a 3KW transmitter on a dummy load, and my Cantenna was the closest possibility within many miles. We were able to do so, but we did watch the Cantenna and limit the tuning time to quite short duty cycles. But it will boil and circulate the oil quite nicely at that power level if left on for very long, more than 15 seconds or so..

Dick

2226. Re: Lightning protection -- a different angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 05:08:48 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD364FB.A5558386@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143630

Richard Clark wrote:

> Any conductive surface (including your body) is guaranteed to short
> out a region of space and thus draw down the upper more highly charged
> atmosphere towards it - your dipole in the attic included. But this
> is equally applicable to the vent pipe behind your toilet (one should
> be aware of the implications of this as well) and how often does one
> worry about disconnecting their plumbing during a storm?

Hey, it's pretty well all PVC nowdays. Sit in peace.

2227. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 05:37:19 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CD3738F.DE3B599A@netscape.net>
Source record: 143631

Where some might scream OT for the political content, maybe this puts a
bit of perspective on the PCB thing.
After all, we're talking about a gallon in a sealed can...IF you were
even able to find a PCB-laced product to use.
Fact: The sky will not fall if you use a Cantenna.

-Bill

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> Ralph Mowery wrote:
>
> > This web page sounds like all the other government gobbley gook.

> Anyone remember Times Beach, Missouri? It *was* a small town on the banks of
> the Merrimac River some 30 miles west of Saint Louis, where back in the 80's
> some character sprayed PCB-laden oil on nearly every street in the town of
> some 3,000 population, instead of disposing of it properly as he had been paid
> to do.
> Fast forward nearly 20 years, and on the back pages of the news what should
> appear but a small few column-inches noting that the scientist who was largely
> responsible for all that activity had recently said that if he had know then
> what he knows now, all that would not have been done, as it turned out to be
> unnecessary. Seems that PCB's have later been determined to be seriously
> dangerous only if they have been overheated, charred etc, which none of that
> was..
>
> So what did they do with all the PCB's they took out of Times BeacH? BURNED
> them, of course!

2228. Re: Cantenna oil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 05:53:34 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CD3775E.464CBB78@eznec.com>
Source record: 143632

Yes, I remember reading about Times Beach when it happened. But it was dioxin, not PCB. Anyone interested can find numerous references to it on the web.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> Ralph Mowery wrote:
>
> Anyone remember Times Beach, Missouri? It *was* a small town on the banks of
> the Merrimac River some 30 miles west of Saint Louis, where back in the 80's
> some character sprayed PCB-laden oil on nearly every street in the town of
> some 3,000 population, instead of disposing of it properly as he had been paid
> to do. When the EPA got wind of what had happened, they evacuated the entire
> town, then bought the entire town, then proceeded to raze every house, tear up
> every street and dig up prodigious amounts of soil therefrom. Then they moved
> a huge incinerator into the nearby area, and hauled all that street material
> and soil to it and burned it all. Took nearly a year, and untold $$$$millions
> from the Super Fund. Made the headlines around the world.
> Today, it is wide open space on the riverbank
>
> Fast forward nearly 20 years, and on the back pages of the news what should
> appear but a small few column-inches noting that the scientist who was largely
> responsible for all that activity had recently said that if he had know then
> what he knows now, all that would not have been done, as it turned out to be
> unnecessary. Seems that PCB's have later been determined to be seriously
> dangerous only if they have been overheated, charred etc, which none of that
> was..
>
> So what did they do with all the PCB's they took out of Times BeacH? BURNED
> them, of course!

2229. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 10:30:54 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ab0d8u$gi0$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143634

The reason
> that ladder line has less loss at VHF and below than coax is simply
> because its impedance is higher

==========

Not true ! Because if the impedance Zo is increased by decreasing conductor diameters the loss actually increases with Zo.

Clearly there's a more fundamental and less misleading reason.

At HF, the conductor loss along any sort of line, coax or twin, is almost exactly -

4.343*(R/Zo) decibels per unit length,

where R is the conductor resistance in ohms per unit length.

So if line loss is to be decreased then the controlling factor is the RATIO (R/Zo).

==========

Incidentally, at UHF and above, where dielectric loss begins to have a significant effect, the dielectric loss is -

4.343*(G*Zo) decibels per unit length,

where G is the conductance of the dielectric in mhos per unit length. It will be noticed, in this case, loss INCREASES with Zo provided G is constant. Which explains why line loss increases when ladder line is wet and G increases.

So total loss is 4.343*(R/Zo + G*Zo) decibels per 100 feet where R and G are now per 100 feet.

2230. Directing wi-fi 2.4GHz signals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 12:28:31 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cd3d276.89942687@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143635

Please excuse the slightly OT posting.

I am installing one of those wi-fi networks so that my shack PC can access the internet. My "wireless access point (WAP)" must be at one end of my house and the shack is on the other. I would like to "direct" the WAP 2.4GHz transmit signal toward the rest of my house -- and away from my neighbor's house. Is there a simple way of doing this, like a small aluminum tube near the antenna? Aluminum foil somewhere?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2231. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 12:43:46 UTC
From: gareth <gareth@capecod.net>
Message-ID: <3CD3D78F.5507A9FB@capecod.net>
Source record: 143636

Bill Turner wrote:
>
> On Thu, 02 May 2002 02:35:42 GMT, gareth <gareth@capecod.net> wrote:
>
> >Is additional flux required when using solder with "rosin core" ??
> >
> > Gary
> >
> >N1MSV
>
> --
>
> In this context, flux and rosin mean the same thing.
>
> Sometimes additional rosin is needed, especially if you leave the iron
> on the joint a bit too long and it burns away the existing rosin.
> Ideally you would have a bottle of rosin handy so you can add a drop,
> but often people just add more solder, since it has the rosin already in
> it.
>
> Professional electronic assemblers are never without the little bottle
> of rosin.
>
> Bill, W7TI (retired manufacturing engineer)

Thanks a bunch guys for the advice, I really appreciate it. I seem
to have a hard time doing pl-259's. The little stuff is no sweat
(pun}. I have a dual heat gun 150/230 watts.

Gary

2232. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 12:53:18 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD3D9BE.1512F7D2@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143637

Reg Edwards wrote:
> 4.343*(R/Zo) decibels per unit length,

Making sure that one keeps R constant by adjusting the size of the wire,
the losses are inversely proportional to Z0. That's why I use #14 ladder-
line.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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2233. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 12:57:26 UTC
From: gareth <gareth@capecod.net>
Message-ID: <3CD3DAC3.A7A67DAF@capecod.net>
Source record: 143638

Jerry wrote:
>
> Amateur friends of mine advise me to get as much wire as possible in the
> air. They say that 80 meter dipole would tune all bands with tuner just
> like the G5. I am severely limited to the height of the antenna. G5 is 17
> to 20 feet off the ground.
>
> Only problem, I have just enough room in the yard for the 102 feet for the
> G5. I would have to make a horse shoe shape on both ends to fit the 80
> meter in the yard. Which would be the better performer? How would having
> that 90 degree bend at each end of the dipole affect performance?

Hi Jerry, I realize this answer is outside the parameters of your question. If height is a limitation for you, why not try a 40 meter closed loop. It will tune 80 inefficiently, but will work great on 40,20,15, and 10. People all say they are cloud warmers, but I have worked a ton of DX on one these ants up only 20 feet.

Gary N1MSV

2234. the simplified real frequency(SRFT) technique and the Least-Square Estimation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 13:22:42 UTC
From: lg880@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <535f6a28.0205040522.78a72b43@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143639

I am very anxious to get some information on the simplified real
frequency(SRFT) technique.I have tried to search on the net but failed
to find any valuable information out of so many unusable information.I
will be very grateful if anyone of you can give me some hint on
microstrip and simplified real frequency method,or some advice on
where to find the related information.
What I would also like to know is the Least-Square
Estimation,especially in
SRFT.

I would like to thank you already for answering my questions

Yours sincerely

michael

2235. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 13:35:36 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD3E3A8.23E2E575@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143640

gareth wrote:
> Hi Jerry, I realize this answer is outside the parameters of your
> question. If height is a limitation for you, why not try a 40 meter
> closed loop. It will tune 80 inefficiently, but will work great on
> 40,20,15, and 10. People all say they are cloud warmers, but I have
> worked a ton of DX on one these ants up only 20 feet.

20 feet is more than half a wavelength on 10m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2236. Re: Lightning protection -- a different angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 14:11:38 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205040611.48054e5a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143641

Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
> In my view the very best way for most hams who live in lightning prone areas to prevent lightning damage
> both to their gear and their homes is to eliminate most of the threat by unhooking feedlines and other
> lines (rotors and remote antenna switch lines, etc) outside the house, far enough away from it that any
> energy that comes down those lines is shunted to ground well away from the house. That's what I do.

Me also. I ground everything out outside the window and unhook the phone line from the puter. The strange part for me is I've had direct strikes to the mast, which is grounded to the rest of the house grounding, but had no effects from surges , etc. I was sitting at the computer when it hit and it didn't flinch at all. Nor nothing else in the house. That kind of surprised me. Maybe I only had a fairly small strike as far as strikes go?? Dunno..Another thing...Many times I think lightning can branch apart and go to ground in more than one place. Maybe a mile or more apart. I think this was the case in the strike I had. I think I got hit by a smaller branch maybe in that case. It didn't seem like any "super bolt" or anything. MK

2237. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 14:20:35 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ab0qnj$8um$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143642

Cecil, you use 14-gauge ladder line because you cannot tolerate the inconveniences, weight and cost of 1-inch outside diameter coax which has even lower loss and has nothing to do with impedance and has everything to do with the amount, conductivity and the price of copper. ;o)

2238. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 14:20:57 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CD3EE49.9A63C6C3@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 143647

The pl259s are hard to solder. I have used the silver plated types for
a ong time. If you are trying todo the nickle plated types, it may help
if you take a file or something and scrape off the plating near the
holes as the brass under it solders beter. I usually use a 125 watt
Weller gun but it is not really big enough for the job. I should use
something bigger.
I have not found the flux to be the problem, just getting them hot
enough to melt the solder before the coax melts.

appreciate it. I seem
> to have a hard time doing pl-259's. The little stuff is no sweat
> (pun}. I have a dual heat gun 150/230 watts.
>
> Gary

2239. Re: Lightning protection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 14:35:04 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205040635.7f2c20f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143643

"Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net> wrote in message news:<3cd2a7d4$1@news.netacc.net>...

>
> The lightning rod is used to dissapate charge to ground so that the area
> protected by the lightning rod is not a target for lighning. They are NOT
> used to attract ligtning

Sure they are. Otherwise they wouldn't work. But they don't start the initial strike process to occur. So having a lightning rod in a location that doesn't see to many strikes won't add to that risk unless the rod was real high in the air. In that case, it still doesn't start the initial process, but being you have a new high elevation point in the area which streams well, you will have more strikes. But you will be safe. :) Myself in that case, I'd use low rods just above the peaks of the house. That will give you protection, yet not add a new high elevation point in the area. Look at cell towers in otherwise low flat areas. They get zapped often where before they probably had less overall strikes in the area.
You can't dissipate the charge to ground very well at all when you have high winds, etc in a thunderstorm. Trying to do that is a waste of time. The best way to avoid a strike on an elevated object is to put a round ball on top of it.
This will make it a fairly poor streamer. It can still be struck, much will be quite a bit less likely. Look at the tops of flag poles...Those balls on top are not for decoration. MK

2240. Re: Directing wi-fi 2.4GHz signals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 15:05:02 UTC
From: David Cook <nospam.davepc2@oz.net>
Message-ID: <yMSA8.59011$vX.3803@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 143644

I have the same problem. I just needed a bit of a boost to use my laptop in our dining room at the opposite end of the house from the office. I built a little corner reflector and picked up 1 additional level point on their arbitrary 0 to 10 signal strength scale, just enough for my purposes. The corner reflector is a cut-off corner of a cardboard box covered with aluminum foil. The AP sits inside with the antenna approx 1" from the vertex.

-- Dave, WA0TTN

"Ken" <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3cd3d276.89942687@news-server.optonline.net...
> Please excuse the slightly OT posting.
>
> I am installing one of those wi-fi networks so that my shack PC can
> access the internet. My "wireless access point (WAP)" must be at one
> end of my house and the shack is on the other. I would like to
> "direct" the WAP 2.4GHz transmit signal toward the rest of my house --
> and away from my neighbor's house. Is there a simple way of doing
> this, like a small aluminum tube near the antenna? Aluminum foil
> somewhere?
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

2241. Cushcraft MA5B and TGM Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 15:06:04 UTC
From: abrayten@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020504110604.29707.00007186@mb-bk.aol.com>
Source record: 143645

The MA5B and TGM Quad are currently similarly priced at around $369, and I am wondering which will give the greater bang for the buck. Also a consideration is the type of "stand alone" mast I might use, as well as the rotator, all which will certainly increase the final price figure. Any personal, direct experience with either, good or not, as well URLs beside eham I might get reviews or opinions will be appreciated. THX Drew KD4QCX

2242. Re: MFJ-1702C as lightning arrestor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 15:10:50 UTC
From: David Cook <nospam.davepc2@oz.net>
Message-ID: <_RSA8.26582$xv1.499@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 143646

I have an MFJ-1704, which is the 4-pole version. We don't get much lightning here in the Seattle area, so I don't know how well the surge protector works, but it gives me peace of mind knowing that it's there. The 1704 actually a 5 pole switch, whichever antennas are not currently selected are shorted and the center position shorts all 4 of them. I usually leave it in that position when I shut down the station, again, just for peace of mind. It's a good deal for the money.

73,
-- Dave, WA0TTN

"Ken" <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3cd24614.22340046@news-server.optonline.net...
> The description at the MFJ site is not to clear, but it appears that
> the MFJ-1702C switch ($20 at Texas Towers) provides full time surge
> protection (with a replaceable $6 cartridge) as well as the ability to
> to ground the antenna (antennas?) when the radio is not in use. Does
> it really do both things? If so, it looks like a pretty good deal,
> especially compared to Alpha-Delta and Polyphasor.
>
> No one seems to have ever reviewed it, although at eHam.net one fellow
> said the "two antenna" MFJ switch was OK as a switch.
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
>
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

2243. Re: Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 15:19:45 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cd3fcb4.3579545@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143649

On Fri, 3 May 2002 20:28:38 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Gary, K4FMX wrote:
>"Then try the same thing again but with a T connector between the
>receiver and the bridge and the 1/4 piece connected to the T."
>
>That works too, but isn`t quite so elegant. A short across the receiver
>input should kill its signal very directly.
>
>The bridge lets you get a harder short perhaps by giving you an "R"
>control to balance out possible cable loss.
>
>Using the bridge for more than only a signal source, allows you to use
>the "X" control to find on which side of resonance you are without
>retuning the bridge receiver (which I want to do too, as a confidence
>builder).
>
>But Gary is right. You don`t need a bridge to find how much coax is a
>1/4-wavelength.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

I guess I kind of missed making the point I was after here. That is
that it is very difficult to find
exactly 90 degrees. I tried making a phase shift line for a vhf
circular antenna a few years ago. I
tried several methods of measuring and they all gave different
results. The measurements came
out even different than what a factory made (by cushcraft) set of
cables were supposed to be. I
could never get them to measure 90 degrees at the frequency they were
supposed to be at.
You would think that the junction of a T connector would be where the
exact null would be but
it seems that the added capacitance of what is connected to the T
throws things off enough to
make measurements come out considerably different.
I think the only real way to do it is with a network analyzer or a
phase angle voltmeter where
you can connect the actual finished cable in line.
UHF is even more difficult.

73
Gary K4FMX

2244. Re: Directing wi-fi 2.4GHz signals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 15:23:33 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cd3fc1a.100602812@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143648

On Sat, 04 May 2002 15:05:02 GMT, "David Cook" <nospam.davepc2@oz.net>
wrote:
> I built a
>little corner reflector ...

Thanks, Dave. Exactly what I was looking for.

Have you ever exprimented with the three-edge design corner reflector
in RF applications? See:

http://quiz.thphy.uni-duesseldorf.de/99/oa6.html

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2245. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 16:21:33 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD40A8D.8D53EE2A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143650

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Cecil, you use 14-gauge ladder line because you cannot tolerate the
> inconveniences, weight and cost of 1-inch outside diameter coax which has
> even lower loss and has nothing to do with impedance and has everything to
> do with the amount, conductivity and the price of copper. ;o)

Reg, you have posted that the losses in transmission line on HF are proportional to the ratio of R to Z0. For 50 ohm coax and 450 ohm ladder-line with the same R losses, the ladder-line will have almost a magnitude less matched line loss than the coax. To equalize the losses in the coax and the ladder-line would require the coax to have 1/9 the resistance of the ladder-line. A 2002 Lexus would certainly perform my transportation needs but so does my '96 GMC pickup.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2246. Re: Directing wi-fi 2.4GHz signals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 17:35:03 UTC
From: David Cook <nospam.davepc2@oz.net>
Message-ID: <bZUA8.114561$CH.14441@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 143651

Hi Ken, no I haven't tried the three-edge type. Although it would give even better directivity, it's a bit ungainly. The antenna on my AP isn't disconnectable, so I have the entire AP sitting inside the V-style reflector. I doubt if I could get the antenna in the right position in a three-sided reflector. If you can disconnect the antenna on your AP, here a couple of other options:

1.Cushcraft (and probably others) makes a commercial corner reflector that goes for about $90: http://soundradio.vservers.com/csh24cr.html

2. Robert Cringley wrote a couple of great articles on buying/building using a high-gain antennas to get DSL access from a neighbor's house several miles away. http://www.pbs.org/cringely/oldhat.html (sorry, you'll have to sift through all of these to find the ones of interest)

73,
-- Dave, WA0TTN

"Ken" <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3cd3fc1a.100602812@news-server.optonline.net...
> On Sat, 04 May 2002 15:05:02 GMT, "David Cook" <nospam.davepc2@oz.net>
> wrote:
> > I built a
> >little corner reflector ...
>
> Thanks, Dave. Exactly what I was looking for.
>
> Have you ever exprimented with the three-edge design corner reflector
> in RF applications? See:
>
> http://quiz.thphy.uni-duesseldorf.de/99/oa6.html
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

2247. Bird Element Repair

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 18:24:28 UTC
From: J Koli <jkolin@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <wHVA8.129999$sl3.29667812@news02.optonline.net>
Source record: 143652

Anyone have experience with repairing Bird Wattmeter elements that can advise on parts list and diagrams.

I opened a bad 50H and find a burned component and a glass diode. Can't figure out what that burned components is. And...someone said they normally don't come with a glass diode.

Thanks....Jay NE2Q

jkolin@cloud9.net

2248. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 18:45:29 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ab1a88$4vg$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143653

Cec,

As you say, I have posted that the HF attenuation of ANY sort of transmission line, coaxial or twin or open wire, is for all practical purposes -

4.343*(R/Zo + G*Zo) decibels/100 feet

where R and G are per 100 feet. of length.

If you wish to continue to argue about the point then I suggest you take the matter up with Oliver Heaviside who sorted it all out in the Victorian age about 125 years back before the decibel was invented and long before the ARRL Annual Handbooks were first published. Perhaps even before Marconi was just a twinkle in his father's eye.

It is rare for me to drop names in support of an argument. Please forgive me this transgression. I know your sense of humour is of the highest intenational quality. There should be more of it on this over-populated Earth of ours.

Shot any Texan rattlesnakes recently with your Colt 45 ? ;o) ;o)

Yours, Reg, G4FGQ.

2249. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 18:55:33 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205041055.999b9f5@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143655

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CC965CB.4B55AD80@IEEE.org>...
> k9wkj wrote:
> > G5RV will not work right on 80M no matter what they may tune up but they
> > dont radiate well they were not designed to work on 80m
>
> I'm sorry, but this is simply false. W8JI ran A/B tests and didn't find
> any appreciable difference between a G5RV and a 130ft dipole on 80m.
> The SWR on the coax is not high enough to cause appreciable losses and
> there is nowhere else for the power to go. The twinlead series section
> transformer transforms the impedance to about 15 ohms at the twinlead/
> coax junction which is not too bad a match for 50 ohm coax. Of course,
> it requires an antenna tuner.

It must vary greatly according to the type of G5RV and how it's fed. I don't know about the one W8JI tried, but when I compared them, there was no contest.
Of course, in my case, the problem was not in the length of the antenna wire, but in the method of feeding. The "storebought" G5RV that we used on a couple of field days was pathetic. Truly awful compared to a coax fed dipole. I'm talking a large noticeable difference. But I am picky. I can tell the difference between two 135 ft dipoles on 80m, one coax fed and the other ladder line fed with a tuner. The coax fed was always a noticable increase to me over ladder line and a tuner. I could tell it just receiving as the noise floor and signals would always drop a tad on the tuner /LL setup. I didn't have to get reports. Out of all the G5RV's I've heard on 80m over the years, only maybe 3 or 4 of them had signals comparable to a coax fed dipole. All the rest were down in the dirt a bit. It obviously must be in the method of feeding. Unfortunately, I think most are feeding them the wrong way. I know the one we used must have had large feeder losses on 80m. No other way to explain it. It was high enough in the air to work. Had the same problem with carolina windoms on 80m. Even on 40m a coax fed dipole beat both handily. I think the G5RV was the worse of the two though in our case for 80m though. I cussed that POS the whole field day. Actually two in a row. After the 2nd, I said never again! The 3rd year I brought my own coax fed dipoles, which proceded to blow the doors off the windom and G5RV in direct comparison tests. Neither were up to my high standards on 80m. :) I brought an antenna switch and let people look at the difference between them with quick switching. It opened a few eyeballs when the meter would jump 2 S units when switching to the coax dipole on 40m. That was noise, signals, everything, any direction, any path. 80m was even more difference. If Tom saw no difference, his must have been fed in a decent manner. I know ours sure wasn't. MK

2250. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 18:57:56 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CD42F34.D7906FCD@netscape.net>
Source record: 143654

Ralph Mowery wrote:
>
> The pl259s are hard to solder. I have used the silver plated types for
> a ong time. If you are trying todo the nickle plated types, it may help
> if you take a file or something and scrape off the plating near the
> holes as the brass under it solders beter. I usually use a 125 watt
> Weller gun but it is not really big enough for the job. I should use
> something bigger.
> I have not found the flux to be the problem, just getting them hot
> enough to melt the solder before the coax melts.
>
> appreciate it. I seem
> > to have a hard time doing pl-259's. The little stuff is no sweat
> > (pun}. I have a dual heat gun 150/230 watts.
> >
> > Gary

I can do 'em with my 40-watt Weller pencil...indoors. It takes a while
and a lot of patience. I get much better heat transfer from this
fat-tipped pencil iron than I do with the Weller gun. It helps to tin
the braid and to enlarge the holes by filing across them with a
triangular file and that gets you to the brassy surface also.
-Bill

2251. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 19:32:41 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <PZmpZ+BZdD18EABw@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 143658

Ralph Mowery wrote:
>The pl259s are hard to solder. I have used the silver plated types for
>a ong time. If you are trying todo the nickle plated types, it may help
>if you take a file or something and scrape off the plating near the
>holes as the brass under it solders beter. I usually use a 125 watt
>Weller gun but it is not really big enough for the job. I should use
>something bigger.
>I have not found the flux to be the problem, just getting them hot
>enough to melt the solder before the coax melts.
>
>appreciate it. I seem
>> to have a hard time doing pl-259's. The little stuff is no sweat
>> (pun}. I have a dual heat gun 150/230 watts.

Give the plug body a blast with a hot air gun (paint stripper gun). When it's too hot to touch, you can easily solder it with a conventional iron, and do it quickly enough to avoid melting the inner of the coax.

It helps to wrap the end of the coax jacket with aluminum foil, to prevent that from softening while the plug body is being heated.

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2252. LF Antenne Impedance Bridge

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 20:20:04 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3cd3ee8b.311595645@news.online.no>
Source record: 143656

Building antenna measurement bridge, wonder what sort of impedances I
can expect for wire antennas between 40 and 200m long? What is the
nearest equivalent to antenna impedance, Z=R+jX or Y=G+jB? It is a
formula to calculate from one to the other, but I didn't succeed to
measure the same for a series and the similar parallel circuit with
previous bridges.

73
LA8AK
--
remove ,xnd to reply

2253. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 20:20:04 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3cd3efc0.311905278@news.online.no>
Source record: 143657

On Fri, 3 May 2002 09:58:45 -0500, "H. Adam Stevens"
<solo@totalaccess.net> wrote:

>Seriously, there are a few places where ladder line can fix a problem coax
>can't. Very few.
>
it is very practical to combine many stacked dipoles without the need
for baluns

You may experience other cases, not very few!

73
LA8AK
--
remove ,xnd to reply

2254. Re: Directing wi-fi 2.4GHz signals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 20:37:17 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ud8hjtes16kh77@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143659

>Please excuse the slightly OT posting.
>
>I am installing one of those wi-fi networks so that my shack PC can
>access the internet. My "wireless access point (WAP)" must be at one
>end of my house and the shack is on the other. I would like to
>"direct" the WAP 2.4GHz transmit signal toward the rest of my house --
>and away from my neighbor's house. Is there a simple way of doing
>this, like a small aluminum tube near the antenna? Aluminum foil
>somewhere?

Take a look at www.wirelessanarchy.com - they have links to quite a
few different antenna designs.

You might get acceptable results if you put your existing AP a short
distance from a flat metal sheet, or into a 90-degree trough made from
sheet metal.

If you're up for building an antenna to replace the little dipole in
your AP, the first one I'd suggest trying would be a biquad with a
reflector (I'm pretty sure there's one of these linked via
WirelessAnarchy). They're pretty simple - you just build a pair of
1-wavelength loops attached to the end of a 50-ohm coax, and then run
the coax through a hole cut in a 5" metal disc, and slide the disc up
towards the loops until you get the strongest signal.

Another possibility is the popular "Pringles can feedhorn" (which can
be made with a large soup/stew can as well).

Either a biquad, or a Pringles feedhorn will give you in the rough
neighborhood of 6 - 10 dB of gain.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2255. Re: Directing wi-fi 2.4GHz signals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 20:39:37 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ud8ho9nbt2qtc0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143660

In article <3cd3fc1a.100602812@news-server.optonline.net>,
Ken <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote:

>Have you ever exprimented with the three-edge design corner reflector
>in RF applications? See:

I build a three-plane corner-reflector/groundplane 802.11b antenna out
of scrap PCB material, a piece of RG58, and some hot glue and solder.
I don't know what its actual gain figure is, but it seems decently
directional. As an experiment, I set it on the dashboard of my
minivan, pointing out through the windshield, drove around my
neighborhood, and logged signals from 30 different access points.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> KG6KWP
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2256. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 21:44:14 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD4562E.179FC83A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143661

Reg Edwards wrote:
> If you wish to continue to argue about the point ...

I'm not arguing with you, Reg. I'm agreeing with you but even more so.
Did I say anything that was incorrect?

> Shot any Texan rattlesnakes recently with your Colt 45 ? ;o) ;o)

Dropped two European Starlings and four English Sparrows with my last
six pellet gun shots. Why did you European guys bring those bad birds
over here to molest my Native Purple Martins? :-) I hear Shakespeare
was to blame. Some Broadway Show producer needed authentic Sparrows and
Starlings for Shakespeare's plays. Then he turned those bad boys loose
in Central Park.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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2257. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 21:53:10 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD45846.1E015D52@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143662

Mark Keith wrote:
> It opened a few eyeballs when the
> meter would jump 2 S units when switching to the coax dipole on 40m.
> That was noise, signals, everything, any direction, any path. 80m was
> even more difference. If Tom saw no difference, his must have been fed
> in a decent manner. I know ours sure wasn't. MK

Where the heck were you losing 10dB? Losses in 80ft of decent coax on 80m should be less than 1dB due to G5RV SWR. So why didn't you feed your G5RV in a decent manner? :-)

And how would you explain the poor performance of an 80m dipole fed with 1/2WL of ladder-line? Where are the losses?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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2258. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 21:55:24 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD458CC.1032C2F1@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143663

"H. Adam Stevens" wrote:
> Seriously, there are a few places where ladder line can fix a problem coax
> can't. Very few.

How would you feed an all-HF-band single-wire dipole with coax?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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2259. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 22:07:48 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <UYYA8.61772$ao1.11200@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 143664

Rather inefficiently.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CD458CC.1032C2F1@IEEE.org...
> > How would you feed an all-HF-band single-wire dipole with coax?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>

2260. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 22:16:57 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cd45d85.14091666@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 143665

On Sat, 04 May 2002 16:55:24 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:

|"H. Adam Stevens" wrote:
|> Seriously, there are a few places where ladder line can fix a problem coax
|> can't. Very few.
|
|How would you feed an all-HF-band single-wire dipole with coax?

I would (and have) put some traps constructed from coax in judicious locations.

N7WS

2261. Re: Experience magn.loop compared to dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-04 22:58:48 UTC
From: H de Grood <hgrood@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ab1p1f$2jbe$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 143666

Thank you for all the info.

I have found some info on the internet and I will do some experiments.

73

Harry PA3CWQ

"Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> schreef in bericht
news:3CCF681C.34660D33@townsqr.com...
> Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > >
> > The directivities of both magloop and dipole are as broad as a moose's
ass.
>
> Hey, Reg, did you actually ever *see* a moose's ass? In fact those beasts
are
> fairly narrow-hipped. If you'd said "a moose's front end" you'd have been
on to
> something. Those wide pointy front ends are what you want to watch out
for. And
> they have a beady-eyed bad attytude right behind them that's even a bit
worse
> than some you see over on rec.radio.amateur.policy, newsgroup, too.
>
> Dick
>
>
>

2262. Crimper for Mini UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 02:33:22 UTC
From: mike@oldmikey.com
Message-ID: <4823d619.0205041833.5e7b8561@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143667

Anyone know where I can find a crimper for the 3 piece mini UHF Conn.
Like the ones that come with Motorola radios? It looks like a "Service
Tool II"

Thank You,

Mike
mike@oldmikey.com

2263. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 03:09:16 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD4A25C.F20EBC95@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143668

Wes Stewart wrote:
>
> On Sat, 04 May 2002 16:55:24 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
>
> |"H. Adam Stevens" wrote:
> |> Seriously, there are a few places where ladder line can fix a problem coax
> |> can't. Very few.
> |
> |How would you feed an all-HF-band single-wire dipole with coax?
>
> I would (and have) put some traps constructed from coax in judicious locations.

Guess I should have said "single-wire-only".
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
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2264. Re: Cushcraft MA5B and TGM Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 03:50:23 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ud9b01n5cka323@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143569

Call Cushcraft with a question and see how long they take to get back to you (NEVER). Call TGM and talk to the guy who makes them (NOW).

I had a Cushcraft R7000 and it blew up. I have the TGM and love it.

--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1# 470 K2# 2460"Abrayten" <abrayten@aol.com> wrote in message news:20020504110604.29707.00007186@mb-bk.aol.com...
> The MA5B and TGM Quad are currently similarly priced at around $369, and I am
> wondering which will give the greater bang for the buck. Also a consideration
> is the type of "stand alone" mast I might use, as well as the rotator, all
> which will certainly increase the final price figure. Any personal, direct
> experience with either, good or not, as well URLs beside eham I might get
> reviews or opinions will be appreciated. THX Drew KD4QCX

2265. Need Info: Chimney mount kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 03:55:08 UTC
From: Scott <n1pw@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CD4D6E4.12AC591C@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143570

Hello Elmers,
I am trying to setup HF vertical to the chimney.. Radio Shack sells
chimney mount bracket, but is there other source for better one than
R/S, Y type??
I also want to know the good source of vent pipe bracket for 2 meter
GP..
Thanks in advance..
Scott

2266. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 04:34:05 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205042034.b730a58@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143571

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CD45846.1E015D52@IEEE.org>...
> Mark Keith wrote:
> > It opened a few eyeballs when the
> > meter would jump 2 S units when switching to the coax dipole on 40m.
> > That was noise, signals, everything, any direction, any path. 80m was
> > even more difference. If Tom saw no difference, his must have been fed
> > in a decent manner. I know ours sure wasn't. MK
>
> Where the heck were you losing 10dB? Losses in 80ft of decent coax on 80m
> should be less than 1dB due to G5RV SWR. So why didn't you feed your G5RV
> in a decent manner? :-)

It wasn't mine. I've never owned one myself. All I know is it was a
storebought G5RV of the standard variety?? with the coax to ladder
line feed.
It was a dud. No doubt about it. My theory at the time was a lot of
power was lost at the coax to ladder line connection. The actual
comparison I did was against a storebought windom of the 80 meter size
and used on 40m and 80m. Not a G5RV. And the windom was higher than
the dipoles I put up. "80 and 40 legs at right angles fed with one 213
coax" To me, the windom had better overall performance than the G5RV
they had used the 2 years before, but neither could match the dipole.
Not even close really. I guess the G5RV used the two years earlier
might have been usable on 40m , but it was terrible on 80m. It was
like running QRP. I'm not a jokin..Very little power was making it to
the wire. Dunno, maybe there are differences in the types of G5RV's
floating around.
>
> And how would you explain the poor performance of an 80m dipole fed with
> 1/2WL of ladder-line? Where are the losses?

I didn't say poor. I just said I can tell a slight difference between
the two.
The ladder line fed version works just fine, but the coax fed version
was just a tiny bit better if using fat 213 coax in all the tests I
did. Maybe even with rg-58 if it's not too long. Where are the losses
in the ladder line version? In the tuner. Of course, I know you don't
use one, so this doesn't really apply to your case. But I was using an
mfj-989c. I know the loss involved shouldn't really be noticable, but
it was to me. But I'm talking about squeezing every last drop from a
dipole. Or should I say to it...I'll use a tuner/ladder line in some
cases like camping with one wire and wanting all bands. But not here
at the house for my everyday antennas or field day when I want all I
can get to bust the noise and traffic. 80m is noisy in june and we
never use amps. MK

2267. Re: Anttron 99

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 05:30:04 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.com
Message-ID: <5e5fccab.0205042130.1302bbfa@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143572

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:<TMmz8.1567$Lj.254810@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>...
> I know this has probably already been debated hundred times but what is
> everyones experience with the Anttron 99.
>
>
> Thanks
> Matt

My personal recommendation is to go with the Imax 2000.. much better
antennas, performs a whole lot better. You can get it from Copper for
$79, about the same as an A-99 with the GP kit.

2268. WTB: 3 element Tribander Beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 08:05:36 UTC
From: te@usol.com
Message-ID: <ea7ec2fd.0205050005.6b7174f7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143573

Looking for a used 3 element triband beam for 10/15/20 meters. If you have one to sell please email me at te@usol.com with what you have and your asking price. Thanks in advance.
--
Tim, K8TJ

2269. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 08:41:34 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3cd457e6.338570771@news.online.no>
Source record: 143574

On Sat, 04 May 2002 10:20:57 -0400, Ralph Mowery
<rmowery@dialpoint.net> wrote:

>The pl259s are hard to solder.

PL259's might be, but this is easily solved if you brush around the
holes before you solder, it is even necessary for new rubbish plugs.
It is also a good idea to drill up the holes somewhat larger so it is
easier to solder into the braid. Worked on all sorts of plugs I've
seen during the last 35 years.

>I have used the silver plated types for
>a ong time. If you are trying todo the nickle plated types, it may help
>if you take a file or something and scrape off the plating near the
>holes as the brass under it solders beter. I usually use a 125 watt
>Weller gun but it is not really big enough for the job. I should use
>something bigger.

Earlier used a 30W Weller iron, but must admit it is easier wit a 90W
iron. It is also better for the cable since you can make short
process. Most cable types have been RG8/U, RG6/U, RG213, cannot
remember when I soldered RG58 or RG224

73
LA8AK
--
remove ,xnd to reply

2270. Re: Random Long Wire 160 Meters Question.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 12:57:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD52C19.68ECB2F2@icok.net>
Source record: 143575

Chris,
It should work pretty good. Wish I had that
kind of room for an antenna. If the loop is a full
wave on 160m, it isn't going to be the 'best' on
80 meters (2nd harmonic). That doesn't mean it won't
work on 80, though, it certainly will. If you can
make it longer than a full wave on 160m, do so.
With any antenna supported by trees, or running
through trees, you have to make some allowances for
movement of the trees in wind. Basically that means
don't pull it 'fiddle string' tight, leave some slack
in the antenna wire.
If you use rope/string/etc. to support the antenna,
it's usually bette to 'over do' than 'under do'. I've
found that large nylon cord or 1/4" nylon works pretty
well for me. Depending on how much 'rubbing' the cord
does on tree limbs, you might want to at least check
them regularly.
You want to use 'red' wire. Red wire works best for
loops. If you can't find enough red, then use blue.
'Doc

2271. Re: Random Long Wire 160 Meters Question.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 12:57:47 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD52C42.2299A76E@icok.net>
Source record: 143576

Chris,
It should work pretty good. Wish I had that
kind of room for an antenna. If the loop is a full
wave on 160m, it isn't going to be the 'best' on
80 meters (2nd harmonic). That doesn't mean it won't
work on 80, though, it certainly will. If you can
make it longer than a full wave on 160m, do so.
With any antenna supported by trees, or running
through trees, you have to make some allowances for
movement of the trees in wind. Basically that means
don't pull it 'fiddle string' tight, leave some slack
in the antenna wire.
If you use rope/string/etc. to support the antenna,
it's usually bette to 'over do' than 'under do'. I've
found that large nylon cord or 1/4" nylon works pretty
well for me. Depending on how much 'rubbing' the cord
does on tree limbs, you might want to at least check
them regularly.
You want to use 'red' wire. Red wire works best for
loops. If you can't find enough red, then use blue.
'Doc

2272. Re: Cushcraft MA5B and TGM Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 13:17:23 UTC
From: free24-7 <no-one@nowhere>
Message-ID: <3cd53f50_1@news.greennet.net>
Source record: 143585

I have a Cushcraft MA5B. It's been on the tower for just over 2 years, and the results have been excellent. However, the point about support from Cushcraft is a very valid one. After one year, I had a problem with rising SWR on all bands. I e-mailed Cushcraft technical support vie their website, and it took them 3 months to reply, by which time my problem had long been solved via the newsgroup.

Russ

M0RCM

"K4IA" <K4ia@novacoxmail.com> wrote in message
news:ud9b01n5cka323@corp.supernews.com...
> Call Cushcraft with a question and see how long they take to get back to
you
> (NEVER). Call TGM and talk to the guy who makes them (NOW).
>
> I had a Cushcraft R7000 and it blew up. I have the TGM and love it.
>
> --
> Radio K4IA
> Craig "Buck"
> Fredericksburg, Virginia USA
>
> FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
> K1# 470 K2# 2460"Abrayten" <abrayten@aol.com> wrote in message
> news:20020504110604.29707.00007186@mb-bk.aol.com...
> > The MA5B and TGM Quad are currently similarly priced at around $369, and
I
> am
> > wondering which will give the greater bang for the buck. Also a
> consideration
> > is the type of "stand alone" mast I might use, as well as the rotator,
all
> > which will certainly increase the final price figure. Any personal,
direct
> > experience with either, good or not, as well URLs beside eham I might
get
> > reviews or opinions will be appreciated. THX Drew KD4QCX
>
>

2273. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 13:26:31 UTC
From: "Rick M." <somebody@somewhere.org>
Message-ID: <udaci1gds38624@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143577

I've had my eye on the 259B for awhile....yet I noticed the 584B in the R.S.
catalog, it seemed to be a clone of the MFJ model, but to what extent I did
not know, ...figured if I'm about to shell out a few hundred bucks, that it
might
be wise to know what was what (the subtle differences,etc.)
Thanks to all - for the feedback....Much appreciated! ;^)

Rick M.

"JGBOYLES" <jgboyles@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020503172737.01697.00003840@mb-mt.aol.com...
> >MFJ 259B VS. Radio Shack (Vectronics) VEC-584B
>
> I've got both, the 259B has many more useful features. The 584B tells you
SWR
> and the Z of what you are measuring, and that's it. I'm sure the bridge
> measuring circuit of both units are the same, but the 259B has lots more
> calculating ability, and will tell you much more useful information. If
you
> are handy with rather tedious algebraic expressions, and the Smith Chart,
you
> can do with the 584B, what the 259B does with the push of a button. The
584B
> is less expensive, but you get what you pay for.
> 73 Gary N4AST

2274. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 13:27:05 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD53329.2831B91D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143578

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> > And how would you explain the poor performance of an 80m dipole fed with
> > 1/2WL of ladder-line? Where are the losses?
>
> Where are the losses
> in the ladder line version? In the tuner. Of course, I know you don't
> use one, so this doesn't really apply to your case.

One doesn't need a tuner for an 80m dipole fed with 1/2WL of ladder-line.
I suspect you were feeding it with closer to 1/4WL of ladder-line.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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2275. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 13:38:30 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <=zTVPDclPLTEZdfM=Gb7yWoDGI5c@4ax.com>
Source record: 143579

"Rick M." <somebody@somewhere.org> wrote:

>I've had my eye on the 259B for awhile....yet I noticed the 584B in the R.S.
>catalog, it seemed to be a clone of the MFJ model, but to what extent I did
>not know, ...figured if I'm about to shell out a few hundred bucks, that it
>might
>be wise to know what was what (the subtle differences,etc.)
>Thanks to all - for the feedback....Much appreciated! ;^)

The AES price on the 259b is only $10 more than the RS unit. As I understand,
the RS is an older version of the mfj unit.

Bob
>
>Rick M.
>
>"JGBOYLES" <jgboyles@aol.com> wrote in message
>news:20020503172737.01697.00003840@mb-mt.aol.com...
>> >MFJ 259B VS. Radio Shack (Vectronics) VEC-584B
>>
>> I've got both, the 259B has many more useful features. The 584B tells you
>SWR
>> and the Z of what you are measuring, and that's it. I'm sure the bridge
>> measuring circuit of both units are the same, but the 259B has lots more
>> calculating ability, and will tell you much more useful information. If
>you
>> are handy with rather tedious algebraic expressions, and the Smith Chart,
>you
>> can do with the 584B, what the 259B does with the push of a button. The
>584B
>> is less expensive, but you get what you pay for.
>> 73 Gary N4AST
>

2276. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 13:52:12 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <udae9f81rk0mf4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143580

Use a tuner at one end and a balun at each end.
I have a 300 foot center-fed dipole with a balun and I can feed it with 200 feet of
RG 213 at 1000 watts with no symtoms of disaster from 160 through 6.
Where the SWR is high or the feed point is a current node I am sure ladder line would work better.
I've done it both ways with the same 300 feet of wire; You can tell the difference at some frequencies.
This is THE perfect example where the much lower loss and higher voltage tolerance of
ladder line become evident as the SWR climbs. OTOH coax is so much easier to deal with.
Right now I'm into double bazookas (LOVE that design!) and 2 wavelength end fed verticals.
I'm also waiting on a 3 element SteppIR Yagi. http://www.fluidmotion.ws/
My bottom line is:
A resonant antenna and a perfect match; There are no substitutes.
H.
NQ5H

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CD458CC.1032C2F1@IEEE.org...
> "H. Adam Stevens" wrote:
> > Seriously, there are a few places where ladder line can fix a problem coax
> > can't. Very few.
>
> How would you feed an all-HF-band single-wire dipole with coax?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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2277. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 14:00:44 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD3E2F0.CE302EB9@townsqr.com>
Source record: 143581

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> When ladder line or twinlead gets wet, however, the dielectric loss can
> increase dramatically, to the point where it's much greater than the
> conductor loss.

Which brings up something I've wondered about. Has anyone heard of running ladderline inside PVC or other insulated pipe? Seems if the moisture is kept far enough away from the conductors that factor would be lessened considerable, and if far enough away, eliminated. Question is, how far away does it require? If the ladderline is ran inside a tube just large enough for it to fit inside, would the moisture be kept far enough away from it to cause significant improvement? Sealing out all the moisture might be a problem, though.
I'm guessing this has probably been tried and found lacking.

Dick

2278. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 14:09:26 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020505100926.28281.00008269@mb-fe.aol.com>
Source record: 143582

>The 584B tells you SWR and the Z of what you are measuring<

I have both, too, and the only reason I favor the 259B over the older 259 for general antenna work is because the zero-bias diodes in the bridge of the newer meter usually yield better accuracy below 1.5:1. I normally assume the complex impedance readings appearing my analyzer only have meaning when:

1. The measurement is taken at the feedpoint of the antenna -- or:
2. The electrical length of the feedline (in degrees) is know and the measured reisitive and reactive components are corrected using a Smith chart--or:
3. The feedline is cut to a multiple of an even electrical half-wave length.

Otherwise, the "Z" (impedance magnitue) and R+/-j readings don't really tell me very much.

Rick K1BQT

2279. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 14:12:19 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD53DC3.BC7560E9@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143583

"H. Adam Stevens" wrote:
> OTOH coax is so much easier to deal with.

Yep, it sure lowers the SWR at the transmitter. :-)

> Right now I'm into double bazookas (LOVE that design!) ...

Anyone who loves single-wire-only coax-fed all-HF-band
dipoles *would* love the double bazooka. Have you read
what Walter Maxwell has to say about it in "Reflections"?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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2280. Former Tri-ex tower info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 14:14:16 UTC
From: Alison <alison@gohighspeed.com>
Message-ID: <3CD53E38.4040007@gohighspeed.com>
Source record: 143584

Does anyone have experience with Karl Tashjian towers (formerly Tri-Ex Towers)? It seems like they disappeared for awhile last year and are now back under a different name.

Thanks.

Alison

2281. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 15:05:04 UTC
From: Peter Voelpel <peter.voelpel@t-online.de>
Message-ID: <ab3hqf$3q3$03$1@news.t-online.com>
Source record: 143586

StarGazer schrieb in Nachricht <3CD2E726.E80B34C9@capnet.com>...
>I keep hearing that ladder line is the best thing since sliced bread.

This is true for real open wire feeder professional built....

>HRO has perforated 450 ohm ladder line. Is this good enough?

usually those ladder lines are lossy and humidity sensitive and rottens
quickly

>How much power can it handle?

usually legal limit

>What do I use to transform it into coax for the tuner or can
>it be scruntched up as it penetrates the wall?

you need isolated feed-throughs to go throgh the wall, this could
be also two lenghth of coaxial cable RG-213 or better

Anyway you need an open wire tuner to convert to 50 Ohms

If this antenne will become the one and only to be used for several bands
it might be OK to use open wire feed, otherwise coax is preferable.
For single band its ok as well as you pick the 50ohms on the open wire

Peter

2282. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 15:21:54 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020505112154.21623.00005965@mb-fa.aol.com>
Source record: 143588

>omplex
>impedance readings appearing my analyzer only have meaning when:
>
>1. The measurement is taken at the feedpoint of the antenna -- or:
>2. The electrical length of the feedline (in degrees) is know and the
>measured
>reisitive and reactive components are corrected using a Smith chart--or:
>3. The feedline is cut to a multiple of an even electrical half-wave length.
>
>Otherwise, the "Z" (impedance magnitue) and R+/-j readings don't really tell
>me
>very much.
>
>Rick K1BQT

Hi Rick,
R+/-jx readout on the 259b tells me quit a bit when I am working with a new antenna system. I zig-zaged a dipole in my attic and fed it with 450 ohm ladder to a homebrew "T" type tuner. I built a switch to read the R+/-jx the tuner sees, and use W9CF's or one of G4FGQ's tuner programs to tell me the L and C settings for my tuner. I then switch the 259b to input to the tuner that the rigs sees, set the L and C's and I have a 50 ohm match. Both of those programs require an R and jx entry.
I recently built a 8.5' center loaded mobile antenna for my truck. Wound different coils for 80, 40, 20,17, and 15. I used the 259b at the base of the antenna to adjust the loading coils and the top stinger to give me R+/-jx that falls on the right spot on the Smith chart. I try to get into an area on the chart such that I can use the same L network on several different bands. Works quite well and was a lot of fun, but I had to know R+/-jx. BTW I was recently informed on this group that there was a way to do the above without a Smith Chart, using equilavent series and parallel impedances, but I have yet to try it. Still need to know R+/-jx.
73 Gary N4AST

2283. Re: Random Long Wire 160 Meters Question.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 15:25:58 UTC
From: NI4L <ni4l@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CD54F06.8080409@charter.net>
Source record: 143587

Hey Doc
Thanks for the input. Since you were the only one to answer.. I guess
not too many hams have the space for a loop like this The rain has
stopped here today so i am going to see if i can finish it up.
thanks
Chris NI4L

'Doc wrote:

> Chris,
> It should work pretty good. Wish I had that
> kind of room for an antenna. If the loop is a full
> wave on 160m, it isn't going to be the 'best' on
> 80 meters (2nd harmonic). That doesn't mean it won't
> work on 80, though, it certainly will. If you can
> make it longer than a full wave on 160m, do so.
> With any antenna supported by trees, or running
> through trees, you have to make some allowances for
> movement of the trees in wind. Basically that means
> don't pull it 'fiddle string' tight, leave some slack
> in the antenna wire.
> If you use rope/string/etc. to support the antenna,
> it's usually bette to 'over do' than 'under do'. I've
> found that large nylon cord or 1/4" nylon works pretty
> well for me. Depending on how much 'rubbing' the cord
> does on tree limbs, you might want to at least check
> them regularly.
> You want to use 'red' wire. Red wire works best for
> loops. If you can't find enough red, then use blue.
> 'Doc
>

--
NI4L CUSTOM RESONANT DIPOLE
LEGAL LIMIT ++ CUSTOM MADE CENTER FED DIPOLE
Made with the same components used by our military forces today
Custom made to YOUR FREQUENCY of operation
Let me take the hassle out of making a RESONANT DIPOLE for you.
Click here for more info... http://www.angelfire.com/nb/ni4l/

2284. Re: Stoddart Singer NM-25T Calibrated and Certified!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 16:06:55 UTC
From: wdizney@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <c44869b7.0205050806.851f9c9@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143589
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.equipment,misc.industry.electronics.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

Price lowered to $1700.00

Thanks,
Mike

2285. Re: Former Tri-ex tower info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 16:09:34 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <2PcB8.127546$CH.17366@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 143590

A quick search with my IE browser brought the following information:

The old http://www.tri-ex.com/
domain name is now available

April 28, 2000

Orrville, Ohio - The Will-Burt Company announced today the acquisition of the assets and all mobile tower products of the Tri-Ex Tower Corporation of Visalia, CA, formerly a division of International Tower, Incorporated (ITI). This new line of products will become part of Will-Burt's telescoping mast and lighting division. The purchased products will be marketed by Will-Burt as Tri-Com Mobile Masts, both domestically and internationally. Will-Burt expects to manufacture the new product line in Orrville, Ohio, creating several additional jobs within the mast and lighting division.

http://www.willburt.com/channels/

Skip Bolnik, KJ6Y
http://members.aol.com/kj6y/skip.html

http://www.towers-masts.com/

w9gb

"Alison" <alison@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
news:3CD53E38.4040007@gohighspeed.com...
> Does anyone have experience with Karl Tashjian towers (formerly Tri-Ex
> Towers)? It seems like they disappeared for awhile last year and are
> now back under a different name.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Alison
>

2286. Re: What is the best antenna for licensed fm broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 16:16:20 UTC
From: Gray Frierson Haertig <gfh@haertig.com>
Message-ID: <3CD55AD0.BE42D4D5@haertig.com>
Source record: 143591

Give me a call at the office and we can discuss your project.

If your station is in the US, there are regulatory issues as well as
technical issues that must be addressed in selecting an antenna.

Gray

DJboutit wrote:
>
> What is the best antenna for licnesed fm broadcasting for up to
> 500watts. I want to put the antenna up at least 100ft to 150ft and
> use like lmr400 coax. Right know I have a comet 5/8 wave 200watt max
> is this a good antenna or should I get another antenna.

--
Telecommunications Engineering
Gray Frierson Haertig & Assoc.
820 North River Street, Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97227
503-282-2989
503-282-3181 FAX
gfh@haertig.com

2287. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 16:27:34 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205050827.39393372@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143592

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
>
> One doesn't need a tuner for an 80m dipole fed with 1/2WL of ladder-line.
> I suspect you were feeding it with closer to 1/4WL of ladder-line.

Don't know. Didn't measure it. The ladder line was a random length.
Maybe 50 ft worth. MK

2288. WTB: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 16:42:02 UTC
From: zpxw04@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <c8e673d0.0205050842.32260c40@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143593

Wanted to buy: used 75 meter Hamstick antenna and matching coil in good condx. PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECT, or call 7:30 am - 4:30 pm CDST weekdays.

73,
Pete KF5ND
(713) 431-1907

2289. Re: Need Info: Chimney mount kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 16:54:43 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CD563CD.5156CC5C@optonline.net>
Source record: 143595

I bought a wall-mount bracket from Lentini Communications in Newington, CT (http://www.lentinicomm.com). I didn't notice, but perhaps they (and other ham radio dealers) sell chimney-mount brackets as well. I don't recall the manufacturer of mine (one of the big names in towers, I think), but it seems very solid.

-=-
Alan, AB2OS

Scott wrote:
>
> Hello Elmers,
> I am trying to setup HF vertical to the chimney.. Radio Shack sells
> chimney mount bracket, but is there other source for better one than
> R/S, Y type??
> I also want to know the good source of vent pipe bracket for 2 meter
> GP..
> Thanks in advance..
> Scott

2290. Re: Former Tri-ex tower info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 16:55:13 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205050855.3a6b4d41@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143594

Alison <alison@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
news:<3CD53E38.4040007@gohighspeed.com>...
> Does anyone have experience with Karl Tashjian towers (formerly Tri-Ex
> Towers)? It seems like they disappeared for awhile last year and are
> now back under a different name.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Alison

They have been around quite a while. But haven't kept up with them
lately.
I have an old tri-ex crankup tower. It's a very short version. It's a
pretty solid tower I guess. But I know they quit making the model I
have quite a few years ago. I don't use it too much here, but I drug
it out to field day last year along with my triband beam. I don't keep
track during the event, but talking recently to one of the ops' in the
trailer, they said they won their catagory using that antenna. So they
want me back this year for a repeat. I guess I'll drag it out again.
We are at a different park this year. But anyway, the tower is an old
tri-ex. You can see a pix of it at FD at
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k/fd01.jpg Thats me walking up to it. Ugly
SOB ain't I.. That thing will stand up by itself with the beam on it.
Of course, I guy it to be safe. Also it's only 7 ft tall retracted.
Fit neatly in the back of my truck. It's about 31 ft tall total with
the mast when extended. Makes a good FD tower...I may use it here one
of these days if I ever dig up a rotor. MK

2291. FS: 50 aluminum tower w/ Hazer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 17:05:28 UTC
From: Robert Cobler <cobler@jps.net>
Message-ID: <sDdB8.465$361.22514@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143596

50 ft aluminum tower with "Hazer" elevator, winch, rotator, Philystrand guys, etc. No corosion!!! This system is in perfect shape. The tower is on the ground. Prefer pickup, but I could ship freight collect. I live between Sacramento and Reno, in the Sierra foothills. WQ6B

Make an offer.

2292. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 17:07:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17354-3CD566C6-7@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143597

Rick, K1BQT wrote:
"(----readings appearing (at) my analyzer only have meaning when:) 3. The feedline is cut to a multiple of an even electrical half-wave length."

Rick might add: 4. The feedline is cut to any other multiple of an electrical half-wave length. Works on the first multiple (1 ea.) 1/2-wavelength for me , which is odd.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2293. antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 17:18:27 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <udaqc34phi2571@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143598

I just turned my attention and my new fancy-schmancy MFJ analyzer to three
projects:
1. A Cushcraft R7 I've hated for years.
2. A Cushcraft R8 I've hated for months.
3. A Hustler mobile antenna system I've used for years.

The verticals work well as two-band antennas when you rip off all the traps
and resonators:
The R7 becomes a full wave on 6 meters and half wave on 12 and the R8 works
on 10 and 20.
The "traps" look like frequency-dependent resistors, so I tossed 'em.

As for the Hustler (my truck; ball mount in a hole), the only configuration
where it is actually resonant is
40 meters with the small 40 meter coil using the 80 meter top whip. I can
get a 67 ohm resistive load there.
I can use the other coils to get a low VSWR as measured on the rig, 80-10,
no problem, and I can match
things with an auto-tuner, so the rig thinks life is great, but it's still
reactive, weakly resonant and inefficient.
It could be worse. At least I do have a resonant 40 meter mobile antenna and
a couple of verticals that might not give the polarization a bad reputation.
Just having fun.
73
H.
NQ5H

2294. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 17:41:46 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cd55c7e.79375207@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 143599

On Sun, 05 May 2002 14:00:44 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:

|Roy Lewallen wrote:
|
|> When ladder line or twinlead gets wet, however, the dielectric loss can
|> increase dramatically, to the point where it's much greater than the
|> conductor loss.
|
| Which brings up something I've wondered about. Has anyone heard of running
|ladderline inside PVC or other insulated pipe? Seems if the moisture is kept
|far enough away from the conductors that factor would be lessened
|considerable, and if far enough away, eliminated. Question is, how far away
|does it require? If the ladderline is ran inside a tube just large enough for
|it to fit inside, would the moisture be kept far enough away from it to cause
|significant improvement? Sealing out all the moisture might be a problem,
|though.
|I'm guessing this has probably been tried and found lacking.

Among the other alleged benefits of window line (I'll use this term to describe the twinlead with holes in it) besides "lower loss" are lower cost and lighter weight.

The proposed scheme will surely negate the "ladder" two. Futhermore, knowing how hard it is to keep water out of coax, I would think that PVC pipe, a product specifically designed to carry water, would remain true to its purpose and fill up in short order. (Except in Tucson, where we have had only 2 inches of rain in the last 12 months.)

73,

Wes

2295. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 18:03:41 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD573FD.5648534F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143600

Peter Voelpel wrote:
> Anyway you need an open wire tuner to convert to 50 Ohms

Or you can forget the tuner and let the transmission do the work of
transforming the impedance close to 50 ohms. See how on my web page.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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2296. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 18:11:19 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD575C7.43D56CD7@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143602

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
> >
> > One doesn't need a tuner for an 80m dipole fed with 1/2WL of ladder-line.
> > I suspect you were feeding it with closer to 1/4WL of ladder-line.
>
> Don't know. Didn't measure it. The ladder line was a random length.
> Maybe 50 ft worth. MK

Yep, that's pretty close to 1/4WL on 75m. Transformed the dipole feedpoint
impedance to about 4000 ohms at the transmitter. If you had a balanced
antenna tuner you might have been OK but an unbalanced antenna tuner with
a balun would have malfunctioned. It's not fair to compare a well-designed
dipole system fed with coax to a poorly designed dipole system fed with
ladder-line. Same goes for a poorly designed G5RV.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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2297. Looking for Turnstile Antenna Designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 18:11:43 UTC
From: jpoulin-google@honk.org
Message-ID: <5af6a4b9.0205051011.69869618@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143601

Hello Everyone,

I am looking for design instructions for a 6m
Turnstile antenna for indoor use. (small house)

If you have any web resources that you can share that
has these designs, please let me know!

I am not interested in purchasing the ARRL antenna book.

If you have any information on these antennas, it would be
appreciated!

Thanks,

James
VA3JPX

2298. Re: WTB: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 18:14:16 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD57678.BAA43425@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143603

KF5ND wrote:
> Wanted to buy: used 75 meter Hamstick antenna and matching coil in good
> condx. PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECT, or call 7:30 am - 4:30 pm CDST weekdays.

Since a 75m Hamstick is about 1/16 as efficient as a bugcatcher, why
not just use a dummy load? :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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2299. Re: antenna analyzers...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 18:25:47 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020505142547.08635.00006456@mb-cp.aol.com>
Source record: 143604

>a multiple of an even electrical half-wave
>length."<

Opps--thank you Richard, my goof. ANY multiple of a half wave will do (or even multiple of a QUARTER wave).

Also, while feedpoint impedances interest me when I'm designing something, the load at the far end of the cable may be of more interest for someone trying to get power into it. Depends on your frame of reference, I guess.

Rick K1BQT

2300. Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 18:50:35 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <3quaduor363o0b6tga42gm0u4l2cllvqum@4ax.com>
Source record: 143605

I am using a BB3 screwdriver antenna with the Am-Com controller and Icom IC-706 MKIIg on a Jeep GC. The antenna is mounted off the side of the trailer hitch platform on the driver's side. My problem is that I cannot get the SWR below 3:1 on 20-meters. The other bands tune fine. I have talked to Nott Ltd and Am-Com and tried all their suggestions. Nothing works. Here is what I have done or tried.

1. Used 1" shield braid to ground the 706 body directly to the Jeep body. The 706 is mounted in the right rear, and the control panel is in front of the shift lever.
2. Used 1" shield braid to ground antenna mount and matching network to body by most direct route.
3. Installed 10 ferrite chokes on the various cables.
4. Tried adding a short piece of coax to the feed line.
5. Tried installing two .01 capacitors to ground on the motor leads just outside the antenna tube. A ferrite choke was placed between the capacitors and the tube.
6. Using shielded motor cable which is grounded at both ends.
7. The Am-Com is grounded directly to the 706.
8. Kept BB3 network leads as short as possible.

It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706 won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?

Dick - W6CCD

2301. Re: Former Tri-ex tower info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 19:18:21 UTC
From: BillJ <w3fi@compuserve.com>
Message-ID: <3CD5857D.F4F1FA7A@compuserve.com>
Source record: 143606

I have been in touch wiht Tashjian via email (2 weeks ago). He does sell towers. Quoted a 5 week delivery time on a 51 foot crank-up.

Alison wrote:

> Does anyone have experience with Karl Tashjian towers (formerly Tri-Ex
> Towers)? It seems like they disappeared for awhile last year and are
> now back under a different name.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Alison

2302. Re: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 19:19:13 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <QOfB8.36823$tT1.31804074@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 143610

KF5ND <zpxw04@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:c8e673d0.0205050842.32260c40@posting.google.com...
> Wanted to buy: used 75 meter Hamstick antenna and matching coil in good
> condx. PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECT, or call 7:30 am - 4:30 pm CDST weekdays.
>
> 73,
> Pete KF5ND
> (713) 431-1907

Pete,

Forgive me for asking, but since you can buy these things for $19.95 from
WD4BUM(?)
brand new, why would you try to buy one used? You can make a matching coil
if need
be.

Jerry
K4KWH

2303. B&W AP-10A Apartment Antenna Opinions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 19:21:05 UTC
From: jonie <jonie41@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <BCfB8.22095$xS2.1955163@news1.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 143607

Thinking of picking up one, comments, pro...con??

Thanks

John VE6CU bound for VE7 land and apartment living...

2304. Re: Former Tri-ex tower info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 19:21:59 UTC
From: BillJ <w3fi@compuserve.com>
Message-ID: <3CD58657.8EA59FC2@compuserve.com>
Source record: 143608

I have had e-mail contact with Karl Tashjian two weeks ago regarding a 51 foot crank-up tower (WT-51) He quoted 5 week delivery time. Says the towers are built by basically the same crew as Tri-ex and has same quality and specs.

Alison wrote:

> Does anyone have experience with Karl Tashjian towers (formerly Tri-Ex
> Towers)? It seems like they disappeared for awhile last year and are
> now back under a different name.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Alison

2305. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 19:31:39 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD5889B.F7939647@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143609

Dick Hughes wrote:
> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?

Dick, are you able to get the SWR below 3:1 on 20m by tuning the
screwdriver manually? If so, does the Am-Com overshoot or undershoot?
This is a real problem that I have encountered. One cannot use a
fixed delay from the fixed trigger point because the 'Q' of the
antenna is so much higher on the lower frequency bands.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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2306. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 21:01:41 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <aj5bdu8ffbuhdm3anjtauj7593793is4kk@4ax.com>
Source record: 143611

No, I can't get it below 3:1 by manually tuning either. It doesn't seem to be the Am-Com. I forgot to mention that I also bought a new matching network from Nott Ltd. which made no difference at all.

I did some checking with my MFJ-259 and found that the "bad" range was from about 13.5 mHz to 15.5 mHz. At 13.0 the SWR is flat. At 15.0 it is nearly at infinity. At 16.0 it is back to around 1.2:1. I tried different length whips to change the inductance of the coil, but no change. Don't know if it is the car body that is causing the problem or what. I have been working on this for several months off and on. It is the most maddening antenna problem I have ever worked on.

Dick

On Sun, 05 May 2002 14:31:39 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:

>Dick Hughes wrote:
>> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
>> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
>> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
>> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
>> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
>> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
>
>Dick, are you able to get the SWR below 3:1 on 20m by tuning the
>screwdriver manually? If so, does the Am-Com overshoot or undershoot?
>This is a real problem that I have encountered. One cannot use a
>fixed delay from the fixed trigger point because the 'Q' of the
>antenna is so much higher on the lower frequency bands.

2307. Re: Cutting coax for 90 degree phase shift at UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 21:11:54 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <19624-3CD5A01A-53@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143613

Gary, K4FMX wrote:
"UHF is even more difficult."

Sure. At the shorter wavelength, small variations mean more.

Connectors are imperfect, adding loss and reactance. Experimentation can solve this problem if adequate instruments aren`t available.

Cable velocity factor should be simple to ascertain. Find the frequency at which an open-circuit piece exhibits 1/4-wave resonance by its ability to produce a short-circuit. Then, divide this length by the free-space 1/4-wavelength.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2308. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 21:52:22 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205051352.1ebc3240@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143614

Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
>
> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
>
> Dick - W6CCD

I'm curious. What kind of matching device do they use? It does sound a bit strange it wouldn't match on 20m if all the other bands do ok. That would tend to make me think the jeep is acting as one half of a dipole more or less and maybe the impedance is higher than normal. Is the body grounded to the frame well? Being the antenna is hitch mounted on the end of the truck, I bet thats whats happening. It's starting to think it's a dipole of sorts. A jeep is pretty close to a 1/4 wave long on 20m I think. Moving the antenna to a more central spot "might" help. MK

2309. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 22:09:59 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205051409.7da8013@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143615

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CD575C7.43D56CD7@IEEE.org>...
> Mark Keith wrote:
> >
> > CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
> > >
> > > One doesn't need a tuner for an 80m dipole fed with 1/2WL of ladder-line.
> > > I suspect you were feeding it with closer to 1/4WL of ladder-line.
> >
> > Don't know. Didn't measure it. The ladder line was a random length.
> > Maybe 50 ft worth. MK
>
> Yep, that's pretty close to 1/4WL on 75m. Transformed the dipole feedpoint
> impedance to about 4000 ohms at the transmitter. If you had a balanced
> antenna tuner you might have been OK but an unbalanced antenna tuner with
> a balun would have malfunctioned. It's not fair to compare a well-designed
> dipole system fed with coax to a poorly designed dipole system fed with
> ladder-line. Same goes for a poorly designed G5RV.

But what is a poorly designed G5RV? I thought there was only one kind.
This is what confuses me. Are there different methods of feeding
G5RV's? I've only seen one method in common use. As far as the 80m
dipole fed with ladder line, it wasn't really designed at all. It was
just thrown up and used for all band use with the tuner. I had no
problems at all tuning , but it still wasn't quite as efficient as a
coax fed dipole, and I don't think it would have been with any length
of ladder line used. Even a 1/2 wave. As far as I'm concerned there is
no way to equal the low loss of a coax fed dipole on 80m when using
ladder line unless you use your no tuner method. If there is any other
way to do it using a tuner, I'd like to hear about it. I can't think
of no others. Using your no tuner method vs coax, the results are
about the same for all practical purposes. Both are very low losses
involved in the feedline for that frequency. And yes, I was very
careful using the tuner. Always used the very least inductance needed
to get a usable match. MK

2310. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 22:25:57 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <3gbbdugaccsd73md5l158trqm3r56mmltg@4ax.com>
Source record: 143616

It's like the UNUN from the original screwdriver by Don Johnson. A bifilar wound toroid in a plastic box. The Jeep is unibody construction. No real frame. I too am leaning toward a problem with the Jeep itself. I could try it in the center, but it would mean removing the antenna every time I wanted to open the rear hatch. It wouldn't be too difficult to try it temporarily as the mount is 2" square and will fit in the trailer hitch hole too. I'm about to give up on HF mobile and stick to VHF/UHF where I don't have these problems.

Dick - W6CCD

On 5 May 2002 14:52:22 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

>Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
>>
>> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
>> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
>> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
>> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
>> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
>> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
>>
>> Dick - W6CCD
>
>I'm curious. What kind of matching device do they use? It does sound a
>bit strange it wouldn't match on 20m if all the other bands do ok.
>That would tend to make me think the jeep is acting as one half of a
>dipole more or less and maybe the impedance is higher than normal. Is
>the body grounded to the frame well? Being the antenna is hitch
>mounted on the end of the truck, I bet thats whats happening. It's
>starting to think it's a dipole of sorts. A jeep is pretty close to a
>1/4 wave long on 20m I think. Moving the antenna to a more central
>spot "might" help. MK

2311. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 22:40:04 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cd5b572.28860892@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143617

See what happens when you hook a quarter wave radial to the ground
point at the antenna,
stretched out to the rear.

73
Gary K4FMX

On Sun, 05 May 2002 15:25:57 -0700, Dick Hughes
<rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote:

>It's like the UNUN from the original screwdriver by Don Johnson. A
>bifilar wound toroid in a plastic box. The Jeep is unibody
>construction. No real frame. I too am leaning toward a problem with
>the Jeep itself. I could try it in the center, but it would mean
>removing the antenna every time I wanted to open the rear hatch. It
>wouldn't be too difficult to try it temporarily as the mount is 2"
>square and will fit in the trailer hitch hole too. I'm about to give
>up on HF mobile and stick to VHF/UHF where I don't have these
>problems.
>
>Dick - W6CCD
>
>On 5 May 2002 14:52:22 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:
>
>>Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
>>>
>>> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
>>> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
>>> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
>>> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
>>> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
>>> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
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>>> Dick - W6CCD
>>
>>I'm curious. What kind of matching device do they use? It does sound a
>>bit strange it wouldn't match on 20m if all the other bands do ok.
>>That would tend to make me think the jeep is acting as one half of a
>>dipole more or less and maybe the impedance is higher than normal. Is
>>the body grounded to the frame well? Being the antenna is hitch
>>mounted on the end of the truck, I bet thats whats happening. It's
>>starting to think it's a dipole of sorts. A jeep is pretty close to a
>>1/4 wave long on 20m I think. Moving the antenna to a more central
>>spot "might" help. MK
>

2312. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-05 23:17:08 UTC
From: Ken Wolfe <k3qv@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <udbfbt2l3r7v66@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143618

Just a thought....did you try to elevate the entire antenna?
How much of the whip/coil is below the roofline?

Ken K3QV

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:3gbbdugaccsd73md5l158trqm3r56mmltg@4ax.com...
> It's like the UNUN from the original screwdriver by Don Johnson. A
> bifilar wound toroid in a plastic box. The Jeep is unibody
> construction. No real frame. I too am leaning toward a problem with
> the Jeep itself. I could try it in the center, but it would mean
> removing the antenna every time I wanted to open the rear hatch. It
> wouldn't be too difficult to try it temporarily as the mount is 2"
> square and will fit in the trailer hitch hole too. I'm about to give
> up on HF mobile and stick to VHF/UHF where I don't have these
> problems.
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>
> On 5 May 2002 14:52:22 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:
>
> >Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
> >>
> >> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
> >> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
> >> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
> >> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
> >> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
> >> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
> >>
> >> Dick - W6CCD
> >
> >I'm curious. What kind of matching device do they use? It does sound a
> >bit strange it wouldn't match on 20m if all the other bands do ok.
> >That would tend to make me think the jeep is acting as one half of a
> >dipole more or less and maybe the impedance is higher than normal. Is
> >the body grounded to the frame well? Being the antenna is hitch
> >mounted on the end of the truck, I bet thats whats happening. It's
> >starting to think it's a dipole of sorts. A jeep is pretty close to a
> >1/4 wave long on 20m I think. Moving the antenna to a more central
> >spot "might" help. MK
>

2313. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 00:13:20 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD5CAA0.8421BFA7@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143519

Dick Hughes wrote:
> At 15.0 it (SWR) is nearly at infinity.

Something is clearly amiss. Check your finger stock.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2314. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 00:18:26 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD5CBD2.7798FB2@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143520

Mark Keith wrote:
> But what is a poorly designed G5RV? I thought there was only one kind.

Nope, there are poorly designed ones lacking a balun/choke at the twinlead/
coax junction.

> This is what confuses me. Are there different methods of feeding
> G5RV's?

Of course, with and without a choke, different lengths of series section
transformer, RG58/RG8x/RG213, ...
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2315. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 00:49:04 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cd5d117.109132882@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 143521

On 5 May 2002 15:09:59 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

|But what is a poorly designed G5RV? I thought there was only one kind.
|This is what confuses me. Are there different methods of feeding
|G5RV's?

Yes. Varney himself in his original paper:

http://users.triconet.org/wesandlinda/g5rv.pdf

shows alternate methods.

2316. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 00:54:07 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <v9kbdu054ie9cdn201h14clo3eptusufio@4ax.com>
Source record: 143522

No, I haven't tried elevating it. Most of the coil is below the roof line, but it is not unlike many other screwdriver installations I have seen, including some of those pictured on the High Sierra web site. I know it should be higher, but I need to be able to get into the garage by just taking off the whip.

Dick

On Sun, 5 May 2002 19:17:08 -0400, "Ken Wolfe" <k3qv@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Just a thought....did you try to elevate the entire antenna?
>How much of the whip/coil is below the roofline?
>
>Ken K3QV
>
>
>"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
>news:3gbbdugaccsd73md5l158trqm3r56mmltg@4ax.com...
>> It's like the UNUN from the original screwdriver by Don Johnson. A
>> bifilar wound toroid in a plastic box. The Jeep is unibody
>> construction. No real frame. I too am leaning toward a problem with
>> the Jeep itself. I could try it in the center, but it would mean
>> removing the antenna every time I wanted to open the rear hatch. It
>> wouldn't be too difficult to try it temporarily as the mount is 2"
>> square and will fit in the trailer hitch hole too. I'm about to give
>> up on HF mobile and stick to VHF/UHF where I don't have these
>> problems.
>>
>> Dick - W6CCD

2317. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 00:54:19 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <k1kbducj7ql1l1jf7kc438vibhl7vj496h@4ax.com>
Source record: 143523

I had the finger stock redone at the factory a couple of months ago.
I watched it today with the cover off. Looks fine. As I said
earlier, I checked with two different length whips. This put the coil
at a different position. The high SWR was still between 13.5 and 15.5
mHz. In my mind that essentially eliminated the finger stock and
coil.

Dick

On Sun, 05 May 2002 19:13:20 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Dick Hughes wrote:
>> At 15.0 it (SWR) is nearly at infinity.
>
>Something is clearly amiss. Check your finger stock.

2318. Loop and ladder line question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 01:00:14 UTC
From: aokd5fxt@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020505210014.07570.00005791@mb-ft.news.cs.com>
Source record: 143524

My 160 meter loop is a little tough to tune at certain spots on the bands. If I use a longer piece of ladder line, will tuning be easier. The current piece is abt 40 or 50 feet long.. I have a 100 foot piece. Will it make tuning different?
Pls email with answer and idea.

Bill

2319. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 01:12:10 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <KLkB8.9323$Dx3.3315@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143525

Have you tried a completely DIFFERENT piece of coax feedline - and at what point are you reading
SWR? Is it possible that the SWR is OK at the transmitter end, but off at the base of he antenna?
I've run into that with my 706/Ameritron mobile amp - the amp sees a slightly different SWR/resonant
frequency at IT'S point in the feedline than the 706 does...

And no, I don't wanna HEAR the garbage from the "experts" as to how the SWR SHOULD measure the same
ANYWHERE in the feedline - might be true in a PERFECT world, but *I* don't live in one...

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"
"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:3quaduor363o0b6tga42gm0u4l2cllvqum@4ax.com...
> I am using a BB3 screwdriver antenna with the Am-Com controller and
> Icom IC-706 MKIIg on a Jeep GC. The antenna is mounted off the side
> of the trailer hitch platform on the driver's side. My problem is
> that I cannot get the SWR below 3:1 on 20-meters. The other bands
> tune fine. I have talked to Nott Ltd and Am-Com and tried all their
> suggestions. Nothing works. Here is what I have done or tried.
>
> 1. Used 1" shield braid to ground the 706 body directly to the Jeep
> body. The 706 is mounted in the right rear, and the control panel is
> in front of the shift lever.
> 2. Used 1" shield braid to ground antenna mount and matching network
> to body by most direct route.
> 3. Installed 10 ferrite chokes on the various cables.
> 4. Tried adding a short piece of coax to the feed line.
> 5. Tried installing two .01 capacitors to ground on the motor leads
> just outside the antenna tube. A ferrite choke was placed between the
> capacitors and the tube.
> 6. Using shielded motor cable which is grounded at both ends.
> 7. The Am-Com is grounded directly to the 706.
> 8. Kept BB3 network leads as short as possible.
>
> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program

> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>

2320. Re: WTB: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 01:18:24 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udbmfb209aoec1@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143526

That time of the month again Cam?

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CD57678.BAA43425@IEEE.org...
> KF5ND wrote:
> > Wanted to buy: used 75 meter Hamstick antenna and matching coil in good
> > condx. PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECT, or call 7:30 am - 4:30 pm CDST weekdays.
>
> Since a 75m Hamstick is about 1/16 as efficient as a bugcatcher, why
> not just use a dummy load? :-)
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> ------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2321. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 01:22:22 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udbmmh3ek8e657@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143527

Sounds like the fingers are not making good contact over the range where you are having problems.

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message news:3quaduor363o0b6tga42gm0u4l2cllvqum@4ax.com...
> I am using a BB3 screwdriver antenna with the Am-Com controller and
> Icom IC-706 MKIIg on a Jeep GC. The antenna is mounted off the side
> of the trailer hitch platform on the driver's side. My problem is
> that I cannot get the SWR below 3:1 on 20-meters. The other bands
> tune fine. I have talked to Nott Ltd and Am-Com and tried all their
> suggestions. Nothing works. Here is what I have done or tried.
>
> 1. Used 1" shield braid to ground the 706 body directly to the Jeep
> body. The 706 is mounted in the right rear, and the control panel is
> in front of the shift lever.
> 2. Used 1" shield braid to ground antenna mount and matching network
> to body by most direct route.
> 3. Installed 10 ferrite chokes on the various cables.
> 4. Tried adding a short piece of coax to the feed line.
> 5. Tried installing two .01 capacitors to ground on the motor leads
> just outside the antenna tube. A ferrite choke was placed between the
> capacitors and the tube.
> 6. Using shielded motor cable which is grounded at both ends.
> 7. The Am-Com is grounded directly to the 706.
> 8. Kept BB3 network leads as short as possible.
>
> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>

2322. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 01:31:09 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <ummbdu85kpbnf0vvs32m0bpjb9elfqjtg5@4ax.com>
Source record: 143528

I am measuring the SWR at the IC-706 MKIIg. The readings are in close agreement with the Am-Com's needs. I.E. If the SWR is below 1.5:1 on the 706, the Am-Com will stop the screwdriver right there. If the SWR is 3:1, the Am-Com just keeps on trucking. I have also read the SWR at the transmitter end of the coax with an MFJ-259B. The SWR readings on the analyzer and the 706 agree very closely.

Haven't tried a new piece of coax. It was new RG-8X when I put it in last fall. I don't think that would explain why the SWR is perfect everywhere except in the 13.5 to 15.5 mHz range, but I'm willing to try anything at this point.

Dick - W6CCD

On Mon, 06 May 2002 01:12:10 GMT, "Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net> wrote:

>Have you tried a completely DIFFERENT piece of coax feedline - and at what point are you reading
>SWR? Is it possible that the SWR is OK at the transmitter end, but off at the base of he antenna?
>I've run into that with my 706/Ameritron mobile amp - the amp sees a slightly different SWR/resonant
>frequency at IT'S point in the feedline than the 706 does...
>
>And no, I don't wanna HEAR the garbage from the "experts" as to how the SWR SHOULD measure the same
>ANYWHERE in the feedline - might be true in a PERFECT world, but *I* don't live in one...

2323. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 01:37:55 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <T7IB8.9393$Dx3.7107@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143529

MY error - I *meant* to say the SWR MIGHT be OK at the BASE of the antenna, but read high at the
transmitter or Am-Comm point of connection... Sorry... By the way, I also have the Don Johnson
screwdriver antenna (he lives just down the road from me - sat next to him at the local monthly ham
breakfast yesterday morning!) - and have his latest antenna with the matching coil machined into the
mast base - and also have had his earlier job that used the toroid - I like the toroid better...

Good luck.

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:ummbdu85kpbnf0vvs32m0bpjb9elfqjtg5@4ax.com...
> I am measuring the SWR at the IC-706 MKIIg. The readings are in close
> agreement with the Am-Com's needs. I.E. If the SWR is below 1.5:1 on
> the 706, the Am-Com will stop the screwdriver right there. If the SWR
> is 3:1, the Am-Com just keeps on trucking. I have also read the SWR
> at the transmitter end of the coax with an MFJ-259B. The SWR readings
> on the analyzer and the 706 agree very closely.
>
> Haven't tried a new piece of coax. It was new RG-8X when I put it in
> last fall. I don't think that would explain why the SWR is perfect
> everywhere except in the 13.5 to 15.5 mHz range, but I'm willing to
> try anything at this point.
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>
> On Mon, 06 May 2002 01:12:10 GMT, "Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net>
> wrote:
>
> >Have you tried a completely DIFFERENT piece of coax feedline - and at what point are you reading
> >SWR? Is it possible that the SWR is OK at the transmitter end, but off at the base of he antenna?
> >I've run into that with my 706/Ameritron mobile amp - the amp sees a slightly different SWR/resonant
> >frequency at IT'S point in the feedline than the 706 does...
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> >And no, I don't wanna HEAR the garbage from the "experts" as to how the SWR SHOULD

measure the
same
> >ANYWHERE in the feedline - might be true in a PERFECT world, but *I* don't live in
one...
>

2324. Help for Group Visitor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 01:54:30 UTC
From: Russ Barlow <srbarlow@nauticom.net>
Message-ID: <ab4np5$8qc$1@suaar1ac.prod.compuserve.com>
Source record: 143530

I am a visitor to this group in hopes of finding some expert help for an antenna related problem. Any help appreciated.

I have a metal pole barn that houses a weekend hunting camp. Problem is that when it's cold, I have to go outside to use my Sprint (CDMA 1900) cellphone. The cell tower is in sight several miles away right across the valley. I get max (5 bars) signal strength outside, but inside the barn the signal is barely there and drops out often.

I purchased a Wilson Electronics dual band (800 & 1900 MHz) Truckers cell antenna. It came with about 20 feet of cable. I have tested this and held about gutter height on the side of the building I get 4-5 bars. I am happy with this. I want to mount this permanently but an concerned about grounding. In PA we don't have frequent storms, but I did install lightning rods along the roof peak a couple years ago since the building in in a open field in in fairly high terrain. I have a generator and inverter that I was concerned about protecting.

Do I need to ground this antenna? (It is the type that is usually mounted on the mirror arms on the big rigs.)

If so, how would I best do this?

I do have some braided copper grounding cable and some # 8 bare solid copper bonding wire both leftover from the lightning rod project . I guess Icould connect the metal mounting bracket on the antenna to my grounding for the building and electrical system.

Please e-mail any replies so I don't miss them

srbarlow@nauticom.net

Thanks

2325. Glen Martin 50 ft tower w/Hazer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 02:00:20 UTC
From: Robert Cobler <cobler@jps.net>
Message-ID: <UslB8.1551$Uo5.69540@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143531

Glen Martin M-18, 50 ft tower complete with the following items:

-Tower in great condition (no corrosion)
-Hazer (elevator) assembly
-Winch with cable
-Yaesu heavy duty rotator with indicator
-Control cables
-Philystrand (non-conducting) guy cables
-Commercial grade turnbuckles

All-in-all, about $3000 in materials...
First $1000 takes...

The tower is on the ground and ready to travel
(in 10 foot sections)

Bob, WQ6B

QTH: Nevada City, CA
between Sacramento and Reno, NV

2326. Re: Help for Group Visitor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 02:16:05 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD5E75D.6EE895EC@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143532

hey russ
just get a 10' piece of pipe drive some into the ground and attach the pipe to the shed and that should be good enough ground
good luck

Russ Barlow wrote:

> I am a visitor to this group in hopes of finding some expert help for an
> antenna related problem. Any help appreciated.
>
> I have a metal pole barn that houses a weekend hunting camp. Problem is
> that when it's cold, I have to go outside to use my Sprint (CDMA 1900)
> cellphone. The cell tower is in sight several miles away right across the
> valley. I get max (5 bars) signal strength outside, but inside the barn the
> signal is barely there and drops out often.
>
> I purchased a Wilson Electronics dual band (800 & 1900 MHz) Truckers cell
> antenna. It came with about 20 feet of cable. I have tested this and held
> about gutter height on the side of the building I get 4-5 bars. I am happy
> with this. I want to mount this permanently but an concerned about
> grounding. In PA we don't have frequent storms, but I did install
> lightning rods along the roof peak a couple years ago since the building in
> in a open field in in fairly high terrain. I have a generator and inverter
> that I was concerned about protecting.
>
> Do I need to ground this antenna? (It is the type that is usually mounted
> on the mirror arms on the big rigs.)
>
> If so, how would I best do this?
>
> I do have some braided copper grounding cable and some # 8 bare solid copper
> bonding wire both leftover from the lightning rod project . I guess Icould
> connect the metal mounting bracket on the antenna to my grounding for the
> building and electrical system.
>
> Please e-mail any replies so I don't miss them
>
> srbarlow@nauticom.net
>
> Thanks

2327. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 02:30:21 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <ajpbdu0j9b99hj1m63b3ndcbfd838c8hlo@4ax.com>
Source record: 143533

On Sun, 5 May 2002 21:22:22 -0400, "Fred Hambrecht"
<w4jle@charter.net> wrote:

I wish that were the case, but I tried it with a 3-foot longer whip
which moved the fingers and coil into an area that previously yielded
a very low SWR. The "bad" range was still 13.5 to 15.5 mHz with the
longer whip. That pretty much removed the coil and fingers as a
problem. It's looking more and more like some weird relationship with
the length or shape of the vehicle.

Dick - W6CCD
Remove 33 from address

>Sounds like the fingers are not making good contact over the range where you
>are having problems.

2328. Wind your own multilayer coils

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 02:33:35 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ab4q1u$8af$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143534

NOW AVAILABLE ** New Program "MULTILAY.exe"

Program MULTILAY assists with the design and estimating performance of multilayer air-core coils, wound in bobbins or slots, often used in antenna circuits, preselectors, of radio receivers at low HF, LF and at frequencies down to audio in such applications as loud speaker cross-over networks.

Such coils are used in non-critical applications where high Q is not needed, precise inductance values are unnecessary and a solenoid is ruled out because of it's size in any case.

A hank of coax used as a choke in an antenna feedline can be approximated by this program. There are numerous other applications where home constructors may wish to wind by hand their own simple multilayer coils.

A coil of rectangular winding cross-section is specified simply in terms of inside diameter, outside diameter, axial length and the number of turns. Wire diameter and thickness of wire insulation is taken into account. A fairly wide range of coil proportions is covered by the program.

Inductance is computed to within 5 or 10 percent. Coils are not intended for precision applications and can be hand-wound. Scramble-wound is often acceptable. Self-capacitance, self-resonant frequency and Q are estimated with useful precision.

Use your imagination/ingenuity to find coil formers.

Download MULTILAY in a few seconds from website below. Run and obtain amswers immediately.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

2329. Re: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 02:39:25 UTC
From: N4LQ <N4LQ@igLou.com>
Message-ID: <3cd5ed00$1_1@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 143537

When buying a used one you avoid going through that painfull break-in
period.

--
Steve Ellington N4LQ.
"Jerry Oxendine" <joxendi@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:QOfB8.36823$tT1.31804074@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
>
> KF5ND <zpxw04@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:c8e673d0.0205050842.32260c40@posting.google.com...
> > Wanted to buy: used 75 meter Hamstick antenna and matching coil in good
> > condx. PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECT, or call 7:30 am - 4:30 pm CDST weekdays.
> >
> > 73,
> > Pete KF5ND
> > (713) 431-1907
>
> Pete,
>
> Forgive me for asking, but since you can buy these things for $19.95 from
> WD4BUM(?)
> brand new, why would you try to buy one used? You can make a matching
coil
> if need
> be.
>
> Jerry
> K4KWH
>
>
>

2330. Re: WTB: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 02:44:07 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD5EDF7.11AE68C6@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143535

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> That time of the month again Cam?

Do I only get one joke per month?

> "CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> > Since a 75m Hamstick is about 1/16 as efficient as a bugcatcher, why
> > not just use a dummy load? :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2331. Re: Former Tri-ex tower info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 02:45:50 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <ab4qou$9cj$0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 143536

Strange, I found that it is registered (in Lithuania!)

Registrant:
Research Institute
Vytauto Mail Box # 60
Radviliskis, - LT-5120
LT

Registrar..: IARegistry.com (http://www.iaregistry.com)
Domain Name: TRI-EX.COM
Created on.....: 16-Jul-2001
Expires on.....: 16-Jul-2002
Record last updated on..: 16-Jul-2001

Administrative Contact:
Master, Web quotes@DomainResearch.org
Research Institute
Vytauto Mail Box # 60
Radviliskis, - LT-5120 LT
+358.9.253.600.53 (FAX) +358.9.253.600.53
Technical Contact, Zone Contact:
Master, Web quotes@DomainResearch.org
Research Institute
Vytauto Mail Box # 60
Radviliskis, - LT-5120 LT
+358.9.253.600.53 (FAX) +358.9.253.600.53

Name servers for this domain:

NS1.DOMAINIAS.COM 66.51.203.18
NS2.DOMAINIAS.COM 66.51.203.19

On Sun, 05 May 2002 16:09:34 GMT, w9gb wrote:
> A quick search with my IE browser brought the following information:
>
> The old http://www.tri-ex.com/
> domain name is now available
>
> April 28, 2000
>
> Orrville, Ohio - The Will-Burt Company announced today the acquisition of
> the assets and all mobile tower products of the Tri-Ex Tower Corporation of
> Visalia, CA, formerly a division of International Tower, Incorporated (ITI).
> This new line of products will become part of Will-Burt's telescoping mast
> and lighting division. The purchased products will be marketed by Will-Burt
> as Tri-Com Mobile Masts, both domestically and internationally. Will-Burt

> expects to manufacture the new product line in Orrville, Ohio, creating
> several additional jobs within the mast and lighting division.
>
> http://www.willburt.com/channels/
>
> Skip Bolnik, KJ6Y
> http://members.aol.com/kj6y/skip.html
>
> http://www.towers-masts.com/
>
> w9gb
>
> "Alison" <alison@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
> news:3CD53E38.4040007@gohighspeed.com...
>> Does anyone have experience with Karl Tashjian towers (formerly Tri-Ex
>> Towers)? It seems like they disappeared for awhile last year and are
>> now back under a different name.
>>
>> Thanks.
>>
>> Alison
>>
>

2332. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 02:48:33 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD5EF01.C546545C@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143538

Dick Hughes wrote:
> I wish that were the case, but I tried it with a 3-foot longer whip
> which moved the fingers and coil into an area that previously yielded
> a very low SWR. The "bad" range was still 13.5 to 15.5 mHz with the
> longer whip. That pretty much removed the coil and fingers as a
> problem. It's looking more and more like some weird relationship with
> the length or shape of the vehicle.

I may have missed it - what kind of base matching do you use on 75m?
Is that base matching still in the circuit on 20m? Can you try tuning
20m without the base matching circuit?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2333. Discone antenna installation and grounding questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 02:54:09 UTC
From: tomzinck@rogers.com
Message-ID: <5f72835a.0205051854.66125be2@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143539

WEll, I bought a 440/144/50 Discone antenna rom VA3FD (Thanks Fred!).
I am planning on mounting it on my 2nd story balcony. From the
reading I have done, here is what I am planning. Thoughts ?

1. Use a ground plane burried in the ground 3 feet down
2. Use a 2" diameter metal electrical conduit as my mast (10 feet
high)
3. Ground my mast to the ground plan via large gauge copper wire.
4. Run the coax from the antenna into my house and attached to my
radio
5. Create a ground strip in my radio shack and ground my computer,
radio, powers supply, etc, to it, and ground the strip to the cold
water pipe (close to my shack) with large gauge wire.

I think that this will ensure good RF grounding, but what about
lightening ? are all bets off ? Should I worry about GOOD lightening
grounding ?

My antenna will NOT be over the roof of my house, but will be at
about the middle of the upper floor.. not ideal, but better than a
rubber ducky.

Thoughts ? Advice ? References?

Tom
KC2JMH/VE3

2334. Re: Former Tri-ex tower info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 03:05:29 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <ZpmB8.75718$ao1.14621@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 143540

That's interesting since it comes up to one of the registrations sites (this domain name is available) on the browser...hmmmm

gb
"Bob Nielsen" <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net> wrote in message news:ab4qou$9cj$0@216.39.144.81...
> Strange, I found that it is registered (in Lithuania!)
>
> Registrant:
> Research Institute
> Vytauto Mail Box # 60
> Radviliskis, - LT-5120
> LT
>
> Registrar..: IARegistry.com (http://www.iaregistry.com)
> Domain Name: TRI-EX.COM
> Created on..............: 16-Jul-2001
> Expires on..............: 16-Jul-2002
> Record last updated on..: 16-Jul-2001
>
> Administrative Contact:
> Master, Web quotes@DomainResearch.org
> Research Institute
> Vytauto Mail Box # 60
> Radviliskis, - LT-5120 LT
> +358.9.253.600.53 (FAX) +358.9.253.600.53
> Technical Contact, Zone Contact:
> Master, Web quotes@DomainResearch.org
> Research Institute
> Vytauto Mail Box # 60
> Radviliskis, - LT-5120 LT
> +358.9.253.600.53 (FAX) +358.9.253.600.53
>
> Name servers for this domain:
>
> NS1.DOMAINIAS.COM 66.51.203.18
> NS2.DOMAINIAS.COM 66.51.203.19
>
>
> On Sun, 05 May 2002 16:09:34 GMT, w9gb wrote:
> > A quick search with my IE browser brought the following information:
> >
> > The old http://www.tri-ex.com/
> > domain name is now available

> >
> > April 28, 2000
> >
> > Orrville, Ohio - The Will-Burt Company announced today the acquisition
of
> > the assets and all mobile tower products of the Tri-Ex Tower Corporation
of
> > Visalia, CA, formerly a division of International Tower, Incorporated
(ITI).
> > This new line of products will become part of Will-Burt's telescoping
mast
> > and lighting division. The purchased products will be marketed by
Will-Burt
> > as Tri-Com Mobile Masts, both domestically and internationally.
Will-Burt
> > expects to manufacture the new product line in Orrville, Ohio, creating
> > several additional jobs within the mast and lighting division.
> >
> > http://www.willburt.com/channels/
> >
> > Skip Bolnik, KJ6Y
> > http://members.aol.com/kj6y/skip.html
> >
> > http://www.towers-masts.com/
> >
> > w9gb
> >
> > "Alison" <alison@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
> > news:3CD53E38.4040007@gohighspeed.com...
> >> Does anyone have experience with Karl Tashjian towers (formerly Tri-Ex
> >> Towers)? It seems like they disappeared for awhile last year and are
> >> now back under a different name.
> >>
> >> Thanks.
> >>
> >> Alison
> >>
> >

2335. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 03:18:28 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <a2tbdukmou480d87emrje4hncbv0l20rqu@4ax.com>
Source record: 143541

The BB3 uses their version of the UNUN like the original Don Johnson screwdriver. I used this same antenna on our motorhome with no problem from 10 to 160. This was with an Icom IC-745. I first used the UNUN taken from the motorhome on the Jeep. A couple of weeks ago I bought a new one from Nott Ltd. which uses a larger toroid than the original. No change. The problem now apparently, is that the antenna is installed on the Jeep rather than the motorhome. The matching network is used on all bands. I can try tuning 20-meters without it, but it shouldn't be necessary.

Dick

On Sun, 05 May 2002 21:48:33 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:

>Dick Hughes wrote:
>> I wish that were the case, but I tried it with a 3-foot longer whip
>> which moved the fingers and coil into an area that previously yielded
>> a very low SWR. The "bad" range was still 13.5 to 15.5 mHz with the
>> longer whip. That pretty much removed the coil and fingers as a
>> problem. It's looking more and more like some weird relationship with
>> the length or shape of the vehicle.
>
>I may have missed it - what kind of base matching do you use on 75m?
>Is that base matching still in the circuit on 20m? Can you try tuning
>20m without the base matching circuit?

2336. FS FT-1000D, SP-5 w/TW-DSP Filter, DVS-2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 03:51:53 UTC
From: Alan Caplan <alan.caplan@att.net>
Message-ID: <t5nB8.8143$6T5.754137@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 143542

Subject: FT-1000D

Like new FT-1000D, SP-5 speaker with Timewave DSP-59Y,
with DVS-2 digital memory recorder. very good condition and
light use due to lack of tower and beams. $2900.00 Original
Boxes

New T2X Tailtwister Rotator in box

Alan

Prefer Local Pickup but will take to Dayton, If you want to check it out
I can bring it to Dayton Convention. Let me know, I will be in the Timewave
Booth.

Ex: Telex-Hy-gain Sales Manager Amateur Radio Products 82-93
Timewave sales mgr 93-98.
Deltronics sales mgr 98-99.
etc.

Alan B Caplan, K4AVQ & P40AVex(W0RIC)
14020 140th Court
Apple Valley, MN 55124-9422
USA
Phone 952-431-5070
e-mail me at alan.caplan@att.net or K4AVQ@ARRL.net

--
Alan B Caplan, K4AVQ & P40AV
14020 140th Court
Apple Valley, MN 55124-9422
USA
Phone 952-431-5070
Scanned by Norton

2337. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 05:07:23 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD60F71.354685D3@icok.net>
Source record: 143543

Dick,
After reading the responces, I think you should
raise the antenna so that the coil is above the roof
line. See if that 'cures' the problem. It may not
fit in the garage that way, but that's a NEW problem
to 'cure' (LOL).
'Doc

2338. Re: Discone antenna installation and grounding questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 05:14:22 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD61127.A995FB94@icok.net>
Source record: 143544

Tom,
Sounds like it should work! I think the ground
'plate' etc is over-kill with that antenna, but it
shouldn't hurt anything.
Worrying about lightning (after a certain point),
is a waste of good worry time. Considering the height
of the antenna, I think simply disconnecting, and maybe
dropping the feed line outside, to be adequate. Not
the most convenient method, but about as simple as you
can get, and probably as effetive as you can get too.
'Doc

2339. Re: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 05:16:11 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD61193.B08F25A7@icok.net>
Source record: 143545

Steve,
What 'break-in' period? Am I missing something?
'Doc

2340. Re: Loop and ladder line question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 05:20:32 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD6129A.6A0BDC17@icok.net>
Source record: 143546

Bill,
Changing the length of the feed line will
certainly make a difference. Whether that
change in length makes your antenna 'easier' to
tune for ~all~ of the band is another story,
but it might. Give it a try and see, can't
hurt anything...
'Doc

2341. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 05:25:18 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3cd76545$0$3340$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 143505

One thing you might try is to roughen the soldering surfaces of the
PL259 before you solder them. This will get you down to the copper under
the chrome. If you use silver plated units you should have no problem
with your work.

Dave WD9BDZ

gareth wrote:
>
> Bill Turner wrote:
> >
> > On Thu, 02 May 2002 02:35:42 GMT, gareth <gareth@capecod.net> wrote:
> >
> > >Is additional flux required when using solder with "rosin core" ??
> > >
> > > Gary
> > >
> > >N1MSV
> >
> > ____
> >
> > In this context, flux and rosin mean the same thing.
> >
> > Sometimes additional rosin is needed, especially if you leave the iron
> > on the joint a bit too long and it burns away the existing rosin.
> > Ideally you would have a bottle of rosin handy so you can add a drop,
> > but often people just add more solder, since it has the rosin already in
> > it.
> >
> > Professional electronic assemblers are never without the little bottle
> > of rosin.
> >
> > Bill, W7TI (retired manufacturing engineer)
>
> Thanks a bunch guys for the advice, I really appreciate it. I seem
> to have a hard time doing pl-259's. The little stuff is no sweat
> (pun}. I have a dual heat gun 150/230 watts.
>
> Gary

2342. Re: G5RV vs 80 meter dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 06:27:00 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205052227.e618a1f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143547

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CD5CBD2.7798FB2@IEEE.org>...
> Mark Keith wrote:
> > But what is a poorly designed G5RV? I thought there was only one kind.
>
> Nope, there are poorly designed ones lacking a balun/choke at the twinlead/
> coax junction.

Hummm. The one we used did have a balun/choke. So did the windom.
>
> > This is what confuses me. Are there different methods of feeding
> > G5RV's?
>
> Of course, with and without a choke, different lengths of series section
> transformer, RG58/RG8x/RG213, ...

Ok. I thought a G5RV was pretty cut and dried as a single design. I'll have to look at the Varney pdf file to see what he says. All the ones I see look about the same. IE: coax/choke/ladder line/102 inch wire. I don't see why anyone would want to use coax and a choke in a setup like that being you still need a tuner. I'd run ladder line the whole way if I were to run one. And I had thought this was Varneys recommendation to "properly" feed one for all band use when using a tuner.?? But I'll be sticking with my normal coax fed dipoles here. :)
MK

2343. Re: Looking for Turnstile Antenna Designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 06:52:14 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205052252.1939d6f7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143548

jpoulin-google@honk.org (James Poulin) wrote in message
news:<5af6a4b9.0205051011.69869618@posting.google.com>...
> Hello Everyone,
>
> I am looking for design instructions for a 6m
> Turnstile antenna for indoor use. (small house)

Simple. Crossed dipoles fed with a 90 degree phasing line to the 2nd
element. "1/4 wave" That would be for an omni pattern.
Would be about 9 ft dipoles at 52 mhz. The phase line can be
calculated from
246*VF/freq. About 37.46 inches for .66 VF coax. You can add a
reflector screen under the antenna, but that optional.
>
> If you have any web resources that you can share that
> has these designs, please let me know!
>
> I am not interested in purchasing the ARRL antenna book.

Too bad. Lots of good info in there. And much less helter skelter than
the net. The net is no substitute for good books. Not even close. The
ARRL ant book is so fat you could stick it in the throne room and read
it every morning while doing the daily duty and it would take months
to read it all. Maybe years for slow readers... And you would be a
lot better off in the long run. If you had that book, you wouldn't
have had to ask the question about the turnstile as they are in there.
And almost every other kind of antenna nearly. It's not exactly cheap,
but you will use it for many years. Same for the regular ARRL
handbooks. Same for Bill Orr handbooks. Same for many others. MK

2344. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 08:33:04 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <ab5f40rmr2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143549

J M Noeding <la8ak.xnd@online.no> wrote:

>>The pl259s are hard to solder.

> PL259's might be, but this is easily solved if you brush around the
> holes before you solder, it is even necessary for new rubbish plugs.
> It is also a good idea to drill up the holes somewhat larger so it is
> easier to solder into the braid. Worked on all sorts of plugs I've
> seen during the last 35 years.

With care, I have used a propane torch for soldering the PL259 connectors.
It heats them fast and I seemed to get damage to the dielectric and outer
jacket.

It is also easy to cook things quickly.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2345. Re: Loop and ladder line question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 08:38:45 UTC
From: Chester Alderman <calderman@cox.rr.com>
Message-ID: <pirB8.38757$YQ1.16434931@typhoon.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 143550

Yes, changing the length will make the tuning different, but dont jump from 40' to 100' and expect it to cure your 'rough tuning in spots'! I would suggest you add maybe 10' (not a magic number!) at a time. Each time you add 10' check the tuning on each band and observe the affect on the tuning. Keep doing this until you get the best compromise for being able to tune each band.

I have an 80 m dipole, that by necessity requires over 300' of open wire feed line. I kept adding feedline in small increments until I was able to tune all bands. The best compromise was not being able to get a 1 to 1 match on 30 mtrs, but OK on all other bands 80m through 10m.

Tom/W4BQF

"AO KD5FXT" <aokd5fxt@cs.com> wrote in message
news:20020505210014.07570.00005791@mb-ft.news.cs.com...
> My 160 meter loop is a little tough to tune at certain spots on the bands.
If
> I use a longer piece of ladder line, will tuning be easier. The current
piece
> is abt 40 or 50 feet long.. I have a 100 foot piece. Will it make tuning
> different?
> Pls email with answer and idea.
>
> Bill

2346. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 08:43:03 UTC
From: Howard-K0ACF <HOWARD-K0ACF@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <rmrB8.8708$Eb6.363756670@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143551

Helped a friend with a problem like yours and it was the control head cable to rig, put the control head back on the rig and took the remote cable out and everything was fine...He finally moved the whole rig to the front...

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message news:3quaduor363o0b6tga42gm0u4l2cllvqum@4ax.com...
> I am using a BB3 screwdriver antenna with the Am-Com controller and
> Icom IC-706 MKIIg on a Jeep GC. The antenna is mounted off the side
> of the trailer hitch platform on the driver's side. My problem is
> that I cannot get the SWR below 3:1 on 20-meters. The other bands
> tune fine. I have talked to Nott Ltd and Am-Com and tried all their
> suggestions. Nothing works. Here is what I have done or tried.
>
> 1. Used 1" shield braid to ground the 706 body directly to the Jeep
> body. The 706 is mounted in the right rear, and the control panel is
> in front of the shift lever.
> 2. Used 1" shield braid to ground antenna mount and matching network
> to body by most direct route.
> 3. Installed 10 ferrite chokes on the various cables.
> 4. Tried adding a short piece of coax to the feed line.
> 5. Tried installing two .01 capacitors to ground on the motor leads
> just outside the antenna tube. A ferrite choke was placed between the
> capacitors and the tube.
> 6. Using shielded motor cable which is grounded at both ends.
> 7. The Am-Com is grounded directly to the 706.
> 8. Kept BB3 network leads as short as possible.
>
> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>

2347. Re: Loop and ladder line question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 10:38:46 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD65D36.EF39D110@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143552

AO KD5FXT wrote:
> My 160 meter loop is a little tough to tune at certain spots on the bands. If
> I use a longer piece of ladder line, will tuning be easier. The current piece
> is abt 40 or 50 feet long.. I have a 100 foot piece. Will it make tuning
> different?

What is the feedpoint impedance of your loop?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2348. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 10:51:09 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD6601D.69FEE25F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143553

Dick Hughes wrote:
>
> The BB3 uses their version of the UNUN like the original Don Johnson
> screwdriver. I used this same antenna on our motorhome with no
> problem from 10 to 160. This was with an Icom IC-745. I first used
> the UNUN taken from the motorhome on the Jeep. A couple of weeks ago
> I bought a new one from Nott Ltd. which uses a larger toroid than the
> original. No change. The problem now apparently, is that the antenna
> is installed on the Jeep rather than the motorhome. The matching
> network is used on all bands. I can try tuning 20-meters without it,
> but it shouldn't be necessary.

Egads, what a problem. Are you sure you have a good ground to the
"chassis"? Are all parts of the unibody electrically tied together?
Did you try the suggested 16.5 foot counterpoise?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2349. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 13:49:03 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <271ddukdknfagdoodhip9acko39hlm95eu@4ax.com>
Source record: 143554

I am using 1" shield braid for grounding. At the "chassis" end I ground the paint down with my Dremel, then painted the area with the copper paste used for PolyPhaser grounding systems. Then I bolted the braid down tight to the "chassis." No, I haven't checked to see if all parts of the unibody are tied together. Electrically, everything goes back to battery and chassis ground through a #4 cable. I realize that is different from an RF ground. I am going to try the counterpoise idea later today. I am also going to temporarily replace the entire length of coax with another piece of different length.

Dick Hughes

On Mon, 06 May 2002 05:51:09 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:

>Dick Hughes wrote:
>>
>> The BB3 uses their version of the UNUN like the original Don Johnson
>> screwdriver. I used this same antenna on our motorhome with no
>> problem from 10 to 160. This was with an Icom IC-745. I first used
>> the UNUN taken from the motorhome on the Jeep. A couple of weeks ago
>> I bought a new one from Nott Ltd. which uses a larger toroid than the
>> original. No change. The problem now apparently, is that the antenna
>> is installed on the Jeep rather than the motorhome. The matching
>> network is used on all bands. I can try tuning 20-meters without it,
>> but it shouldn't be necessary.
>
>Egads, what a problem. Are you sure you have a good ground to the
>"chassis"? Are all parts of the unibody electrically tied together?
>Did you try the suggested 16.5 foot counterpoise?

2350. Re: Discone antenna installation and grounding questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 14:12:50 UTC
From: tomzinck@rogers.com
Message-ID: <5f72835a.0205060612.5ddf59bd@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143555

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3CD61127.A995FB94@icok.net>...
> Tom,
> Sounds like it should work! I think the ground
> 'plate' etc is over-kill with that antenna, but it
> shouldn't hurt anything.

I had someone email me directly saying that I should ground my shack equipment and my antenna mast to the same ground plate to reduce RF that could occur if I ground my equip to my cold water pipes.. makes sense to me.

Tom
KC2JMH/VE3

2351. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 14:24:06 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23276-3CD69206-23@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143556

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"Are you sure you have a good ground to the "chassis"?"

I expected Cecil to recommend a changed transmission line-length.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2352. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 15:42:06 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <9m8ddugl15se2plgur700dtl4dlf5ldgg0@4ax.com>
Source record: 143557

I did experiment by adding two, different length coax cables to the existing coax. This was at the suggestion of Nott Ltd, maker of the BB3. No significant change.

I am going to try some more things when I get back from town today.

Dick - W6CCD

On Mon, 6 May 2002 09:24:06 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
>"Are you sure you have a good ground to the "chassis"?"
>
>I expected Cecil to recommend a changed transmission line-length.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2353. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 16:03:53 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <30addu4tjcddmir9deakalt2iuenocqej6@4ax.com>
Source record: 143558

On Mon, 06 May 2002 06:49:03 -0700, Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
wrote:

> Electrically, everything
>goes back to battery and chassis ground through a #4 cable. I realize
>that is different from an RF ground.

If I'm reading you right, this might be your problem. At the base of
the antenna, how is your ground connection made? Ideally, it should be
short and direct to the chassis of the vehicle, a few inches at most.
If there is any length at all - especially a wire going back to the
battery - that is most likely the cause. HF antennas depend on the car
chassis acting as a combination ground plane and a "coupling" capacitor
to the actual earth. Adding any significant length of wire from the
antenna base to the chassis makes that wire part of the antenna and may
introduce some unwanted resonances or phase shifts, especially when the
far end actually is connected to the chassis.

Hope this helps.

Bill, W7TI

2354. Re: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 16:07:03 UTC
From: Martin Hibbs <mhibbs@ipeg.com>
Message-ID: <3CD6AA27.1FA82E95@ipeg.com>
Source record: 143559

Doc,

Used antennas have the electron paths already etched into the molecular
structure thus saving you that painful and time consuming process.

marty...

'Doc wrote:
>
> Steve,
> What 'break-in' period? Am I missing something?
> 'Doc

2355. Re: Anttron 99

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 16:20:52 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <ab6blm$1boh$1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 143560

I have "only" an Antron up about 40 on mast. I've worked many bands with a tuner and done quite well. Besides, you can argue antennas all you want - which does best, how to install, etc; but not everyone has space for dipoles, long wires, beams, etc; or maybe the cash to spend. I only have enough space for a vertical or two. You have to use what your wallet and/or living arrangements dictate.

Just my two cents.

Lou/Tech@DP.NET

"Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message news:3CCDFF17.477BE05B@tampabay.rr.com...
> hey matt
> i have one and use it fresh out of the box on 10-12-15-17 with my tuner
> and i have worked all over the world with it and it was only at 10 feet off
> the ground to boot
> it will be going to the 30 foot mark on the side of my tower as soon as i
> can find someone in polk county FL who climbs
> so spend the $40 and get it you will be delighted with it
>
> Matt Patterson wrote:
>
> > I know this has probably already been debated hundred times but what is
> > everyones experience with the Anttron 99.
> >
> > Thanks
> > Matt
>

2356. For Sale BLUE and WHITE LED Lamp for $0.8 each NEW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 16:35:48 UTC
From: eugene474@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cd6b0e4$2_9@news.nntpserver.com>
Source record: 143561

Item 01
BLUE LED - 2,500mcd 20 degrees. Water Clr. Optics. T1 3/4 5mm
465nm $0.8/each Brand New

Item 02
WHITE LED - 2,500mcd 20 degrees. Water Clr. Optics. T1 3/4 5mm
GaN with phosphor coating $0.8/each Brand New

Item 03
Kingbright LF819 - 10mm RGB Full Color 3 leds in 1 LED LAMP
"lightsaucer led" $10/each Brand New

Item 04
HLMP Blue LED Light Bar - 20mm X 9mm, white Diffused optics,36mcd
at 100 degrees viewing angle. X-Y Stackable
$1.4/each Brand New

email me at eugene474@yahoo.com shipping cost is $2 if you want
to order pls. include the item no.

2357. W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 17:20:11 UTC
From: l566cx@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <41749911.0205060920.26543c8e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143562

I found the Official W9INN Antennas Page located at....

http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html

1. contains actual measured field data
2. detailed illustration - 5-band resonant legal limit dipole
3. special " resonactors " page w/description by W9INN-Bill
4. antenna dimensions
5. contact and ordering information w/tel

2358. antenna feedline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 17:46:45 UTC
From: electrician@worldnet.att.net
Message-ID: <f3b79bf4.0205060946.581bff40@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143563

I am building an 80 meter loop and am going to feed it with 120'
Rg-213 in underground pipe then 60'vertical piece of ladder line to
antenna in tree. Should I run all coax, or add the piece of ladderline
and what balun should I use? Thanks Bill

2359. Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 18:42:10 UTC
From: w4tme@itsco.com
Message-ID: <254d5df6.0205061042.603b45bc@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143564

I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the house structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a 1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.

My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have determined that my resonance point (z=0) -s 14.178 MHz with a r = 80 ohms. At this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1

If I graph SWR vs frequency I find that the lowest SWR with the best reactance values is at 14.339 MHz (z=15 & r=50).

I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume my length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do I do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up the resonance?

de W4TME

2360. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 19:15:08 UTC
From: Walter <walter@accessus.net>
Message-ID: <0DAB8.32780$M7.3665660@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 143565

I don't understand using RG-6 unless you are using a tuner.
Isn't your dipole too short for 14.178? My experience with
inside antennas is to use the formulas to get in the ballpark
Then adjust the antenna length for the surroundings.
73 Walter, AG5P

"Tim" <w4tme@itsco.com> wrote in message
news:254d5df6.0205061042.603b45bc@posting.google.com...
> I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my
> attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the
house
> structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a
> 1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.
>
> My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have
determined
> that my resonance point (z=0) -s 14.178 MHz with a r = 80 ohms. At
> this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1
>
> If I graph SWR vs frequency I find that the lowest SWR with the best
> reactance values is at 14.339 MHz (z=15 & r=50).
>
> I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR
> there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume
my
> length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do
I
> do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up
the
> resonance?
>
> de W4TME
>

2361. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 19:19:07 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CD6D72B.5741C2DA@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143568

So does anyone see this as Spam yet ?

Now he is trying FAKE names and headers because He has been killfiled.

Martin Cernech wrote:
>
> I found the Official W9INN Antennas Page located at....
>
> http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html
>
> 1. contains actual measured field data
> 2. detailed illustration - 5-band resonant legal limit dipole
> 3. special " resonactors " page w/description by W9INN-Bill
> 4. antenna dimensions
> 5. contact and ordering information w/tel

2362. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 19:21:04 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cd6d497_1@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 143566

"Walter" <walter@accessus.net> wrote in message
news:0DAB8.32780$M7.3665660@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> I don't understand using RG-6 unless you are using a tuner.
> Isn't your dipole too short for 14.178? My experience with
> inside antennas is to use the formulas to get in the ballpark
> Then adjust the antenna length for the surroundings.
> 73 Walter, AG5P
>
>
> "Tim" <w4tme@itsco.com> wrote in message
> news:254d5df6.0205061042.603b45bc@posting.google.com...
> > I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my
> > attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the
> house
> > structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a
> > 1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.
> >
> > My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have
> determined
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> > this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1
> >
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> >
> > I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR
> > there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume
> my
> > length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do
> I
> > do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up
> the
> > resonance?
> >
> > de W4TME
> >
>

RG--6 is fine you need to add about 1 ft of wire to each end and then trim
to your desired Frequency.
73 Dave

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).

Version: 6.0.351 / Virus Database: 197 - Release Date: 4/19/02

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2363. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 19:27:05 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <uddm98faj5561e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143567

You know, I was having the same problem today with a mobile antenna.
I'm not kidding.
The resonance was at one place, minimum SWR in another and peak field strength somewhere else.
At peak field strength it had peak field strength, (duh). And tolerable VSWR.
Minimum VSWR gave a slight decrease in field strength. (No I didn't move the meter, yes it was the same frequency and power.)
At resonance, it radiated half the field strength but heard the best and was least sensitive to all the
racket from the engine and associated electronics.
I needed the tuner. It's resistive, but it isn't 50 ohms, it's 67 or 87, depending on the coil.
Are we having fun yet?
Try two things:
1. Measure where peak field strength is and,
2. Try making capacitors at the end of the dipole (three or more short wires angled 90 degrees off the end, the ideal is a disc).
Having done attic antennas before my divorce I can say they are a compromise at best.
Measure the field strength outside the house;
Maximize it methodically.
Good luck and 73.

H.
NQ5H

"Tim" <w4tme@itsco.com> wrote in message news:254d5df6.0205061042.603b45bc@posting.google.com...
> I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my
> attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the house
> structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a
> 1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.
>
> My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have determined
> that my resonance point (z=0) -s 14.178 MHz with a r = 80 ohms. At
> this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1
>
> If I graph SWR vs frequency I find that the lowest SWR with the best
> reactance values is at 14.339 MHz (z=15 & r=50).
>
> I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR
> there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume my
> length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do I
> do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up the

> resonance?
>
> de W4TME

2364. Re: antenna feedline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 19:42:03 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD6DC5E.C8474ACA@icok.net>
Source record: 143469

Bill,
Why the ladder line?
'Doc

2365. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 19:48:22 UTC
From: "Darren L. Shields" <dshields@midsouth.rr.com>
Message-ID: <a6BB8.82469$%U4.16840960@twister.midsouth.rr.com>
Source record: 143470

I believe it's clip it shorter to raise the resonant freqency and splice it longer to lower it.

KB9RXG
Darren

"Tim" <w4tme@itsco.com> wrote in message
news:254d5df6.0205061042.603b45bc@posting.google.com...
> I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my
> attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the house
> structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a
> 1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.
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> My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have determined
> that my resonance point (z=0) -s 14.178 MHz with a r = 80 ohms. At
> this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1
>
> If I graph SWR vs frequency I find that the lowest SWR with the best
> reactance values is at 14.339 MHz (z=15 & r=50).
>
> I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR
> there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume my
> length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do I
> do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up the
> resonance?
>
> de W4TME

2366. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 19:52:54 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ab6mulpup1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143471

Tim, you can't shift what you call the resonant frequency by pruning the antenna wire without shifting the frequency of minimum SWR by exactly the same amount.

In theory, both characteristics should occur at exactly the same frequency. But they are so close together it is clear there is nothing at all the matter with your antenna or feeder. The slight difference is more than likely to be an imperfection in the 265B.

If by some magical means you got the two frequencies to coincide the difference in performance is likely to be less than 0.001 S-units. And it is just as likely to get that much worse as it is to get any better.

Don't lose any sleep about it. Switch on, tune up and go !

For complete peace of mind there is no alternative but to obtain or make a simple tuner and adjust it for SWR = 1:1 at any frequency you may wish to transmit on. For one band it needs only a few turns of #16 wire on a coil and a capacitor.

Regards, Reg, G4FGQ

==========

Tim <w4tme@itsco.com> wrote in message
news:254d5df6.0205061042.603b45bc@posting.google.com...
> I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my
> attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the house
> structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a
> 1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.
>
> My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have determined
> that my resonance point (z=0) -s 14.178 MHz with a r = 80 ohms. At
> this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1
>
> If I graph SWR vs frequency I find that the lowest SWR with the best
> reactance values is at 14.339 MHz (z=15 & r=50).
>
> I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR
> there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume my
> length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do I
> do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up the
> resonance?
>
> de W4TME

2367. Re: Former Tri-ex tower info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 20:33:34 UTC
From: WB5TVI <wb5tvi@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <yMBB8.239717$CH1.176295@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 143472

Karl K. Tashjian, Civil Engineering 2183 S. Highland Ave Sanger, Ca 93657
(559) 495-0307 Fax (559) 495-0557 Mobile (559) 284-9707 e-mail
Tashjian@msn.com

"Alison" <alison@gohighspeed.com> wrote in message
news:3CD53E38.4040007@gohighspeed.com...
> Does anyone have experience with Karl Tashjian towers (formerly Tri-Ex
> Towers)? It seems like they disappeared for awhile last year and are
> now back under a different name.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Alison
>

2368. Which is better? TGM Quad, MA5B or Hexbeam??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 20:47:01 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CD6EBC5.6C2392F6@capnet.com>
Source record: 143612

.

2369. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 20:48:26 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cd6ecce.26004229@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143474

Your antenna appears to be resonant at 14.175. The reason for the
1.5:1 swr there is that it is
not matching the feed line impedance. Your feed line is 75 ohms (you
show 80 ohms). Your
meter reads what the swr is at 50 ohms. If your meter could read the
swr at 80 ohms it would
probably tell you that it was 1:1 at 14.175. As you tune off resonance
there is reactance that
shows up and interacts with the 80 ohm line to give you what looks
like 50 ohms at the meter at
the higher frequency. If you used 50 ohm line instead of 75 ohm line
the two frequencies would
probably be closer together as the meter only references swr at 50
ohms.
But like Reg said it is close enough not to worry about. As a matter
of fact what you have now
using the 75 ohm line is good. The swr is still below 1.5:1 at your
wanted frequency and as you
go up the band it gets better even though you are moving slightly away
from resonance.

73
Gary K4FMX

On 6 May 2002 11:42:10 -0700, w4tme@itsco.com (Tim) wrote:

>I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my
>attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the house
>structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a
>1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.
>
>My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have determined
>that my resonance point (z=0) -s 14.178 MHz with a r = 80 ohms. At
>this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1
>
>If I graph SWR vs frequency I find that the lowest SWR with the best
>reactance values is at 14.339 MHz (z=15 & r=50).
>
>I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR
>there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume my
>length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do I
>do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up the
>resonance?
>
>de W4TME

2370. FM selective amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 20:48:42 UTC
From: Robert Bukowski <robert.61@gmx.at>
Message-ID: <3cd6eb93$0$7658$3b214f66@news.univie.ac.at>
Source record: 143473

In January 2002 I have already posted my FM receiving problem

>Does someone know an amplifier, which can selectifely amplify a weak
>frequency as
>shown on the following picture

>http://www.geocities.com/robertosat/ukwscan.html

Up to now I couldnot solve that problem. Today I did find the following
product

http://www.magnumdynalab.com/x_sleuth.htm

on the net. Could that SIGNAL SLEUTH be the solution? Does someone know
that product and/or have some experience with it?
Another question is, does the SIGNAL SLEUTH a. amplify the desired
frequency
range and leave the other radio stations unchanged or does it b. amplify
the desired
frequency and kill all the other radio stations?
Only case a. would be of interest to me.

Regards

Robert

2371. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 21:02:17 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <4qqddu8co1mpvju3c3sd2qosnumt36srf2@4ax.com>
Source record: 143475

The shield of the coax and the ground of the matching network are
right at the base of the antenna. From there I ran a 1"
solder-covered copper shield braid to the closest point on the car
without going through the exterior paint. The braid is about 12"
long, but to get any closer I would have to move the antenna closer to
the body which is already too close. I could have used the trailer
hitch platform (the antenna mount plugs into the side of it), but I
didn't want to depend upon the connection between the mount and the
hitch platform. I probably should mention that I have been operating
mobile for 50 years and have extensive experience with all kinds of
vehicles and all types of antennas. This is the first one that has
really stumped me. The electrical ground is for the Icom 706 chassis
which is mounted in the rear of the Jeep. Naturally, the antenna
ground will find its way to the battery through the coax shield and
the radio chassis. Can't help that. However, that is not the RF
ground.

Dick - W6CCD

On Mon, 06 May 2002 09:03:53 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Mon, 06 May 2002 06:49:03 -0700, Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
>wrote:
>
>> Electrically, everything
>>goes back to battery and chassis ground through a #4 cable. I realize
>>that is different from an RF ground.
>
>____
>
>If I'm reading you right, this might be your problem. At the base of
>the antenna, how is your ground connection made? Ideally, it should be
>short and direct to the chassis of the vehicle, a few inches at most.
>If there is any length at all - especially a wire going back to the
>battery - that is most likely the cause. HF antennas depend on the car
>chassis acting as a combination ground plane and a "coupling" capacitor
>to the actual earth. Adding any significant length of wire from the
>antenna base to the chassis makes that wire part of the antenna and may
>introduce some unwanted resonances or phase shifts, especially when the
>far end actually is connected to the chassis.
>
>Hope this helps.
>
>Bill, W7TI

2372. Re: FM selective amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 21:03:43 UTC
From: Anita Andringa <a.andringa@rhayward.demon.nl>
Message-ID: <uddrualr81086f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143476

Hi, I had a look at the description. Seems to me it is a selective bandpass
that you tune to the wanted signal, followed by an amplifier that you can
set between -30dB (ok, that's attenuation..) and +30dB.
If the wanted signal is too loud, you use attenuation
If it is very weak, you use amplification.
Or anything in between.
The bandpass will let you use the amplifier on weak signals without stronger
ones further down or up the band overloading the amp. Chances are that with
600 kHz bandpass, it will really work, too.
Good luck!
A.

Robert Bukowski <robert.61@gmx.at> wrote:
> Today I did find the following
> product
>
> http://www.magnumdynalab.com/x_sleuth.htm
>

2373. CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 21:04:14 UTC
From: Mike <mike.joyner.nospamhere@blueyonder.co.uk>
Message-ID: <psrdduoqjdma9l0ijlfibd2dssnb3bmbkk@4ax.com>
Source record: 143477

Hi Group,
Any of you guys(gals) using/building any CFA's

Mike
GM8FYJ

2374. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 21:13:08 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <Q=HWPMiEudcGKGrHOeUOwhXI++ND@4ax.com>
Source record: 143478

Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com> wrote:

>So does anyone see this as Spam yet ?
>
>Now he is trying FAKE names and headers because He has been killfiled.

I wondered about that. There is no "Martin Cernech" in the qrz.com database.

Bob
k5qwg

>
>Martin Cernech wrote:
>>
>> I found the Official W9INN Antennas Page located at....
>>
>> http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html
>>
>> 1. contains actual measured field data
>> 2. detailed illustration - 5-band resonant legal limit dipole
>> 3. special " resonactors " page w/description by W9INN-Bill
>> 4. antenna dimensions
>> 5. contact and ordering information w/tel

2375. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 21:15:55 UTC
From: Mike <mike.joyner.nospamhere@blueyonder.co.uk>
Message-ID: <kesddu0hottqmj84du3k0cd88d1uq217j2@4ax.com>
Source record: 143479

On 6 May 2002 11:42:10 -0700, w4tme@itsco.com (Tim) wrote:

>I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my
>attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the house
>structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a
>1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.
>
>My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have determined
>that my resonance point (z=0) -s 14.178 MHz with a r = 80 ohms. At
>this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1
>
>If I graph SWR vs frequency I find that the lowest SWR with the best
>reactance values is at 14.339 MHz (z=15 & r=50).
>
>I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR
>there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume my
>length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do I
>do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up the
>resonance?
>
>de W4TME
Hi
as far as I can remember a dipole's natural impedance is 75 ohms
so the differences you can see are the difference between lowest swr
and best match to your 50 ohm feeder. I suggest it is a bit too short.
forget the analyser
add about 4 inches to each end and try that
Mike
GM8FYJ/MM3EIY

2376. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 22:05:29 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CD6FE29.DABA65F0@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143480

Its so easy its rediculous. If Cable One wasnt clueless or spam friendly
as is Verio his Host for his web site they would both be gone

Header shows NNTP Posting as
Cable One (NETBLK-CABLEONE) CABLEONE 24.116.0.0 -
24.117.95.255
Cable One (NETBLK-CBL1-PRE-24-117-40) CBL1-PRE-24-117-40
24.117.40.0 - 24.117.43.255

If you look on AB7SLs past postings its from Cable one.

So if he isnt spamming this time I dont know what it is.

Bob Miller wrote:
>
> Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> >So does anyone see this as Spam yet ?
> >
> >Now he is trying FAKE names and headers because He has been killfiled.
>
> I wondered about that. There is no "Martin Cernech" in the qrz.com database.
>
> Bob
> k5qwg
>
> >
> >Martin Cernech wrote:
> >>
> >> I found the Official W9INN Antennas Page located at....
> >>
> >> http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html
> >>
> >> 1. contains actual measured field data
> >> 2. detailed illustration - 5-band resonant legal limit dipole
> >> 3. special " resonactors " page w/description by W9INN-Bill
> >> 4. antenna dimensions
> >> 5. contact and ordering information w/tel

2377. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 22:21:30 UTC
From: Ken Wolfe <k3qv@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ude0g02dm3tb9e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143481

I think so also...
Just my $0.02 worth

Ken K3QV

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CD60F71.354685D3@icok.net...
>
>
> Dick,
> After reading the responces, I think you should
> raise the antenna so that the coil is above the roof
> line. See if that 'cures' the problem. It may not
> fit in the garage that way, but that's a NEW problem
> to 'cure' (LOL).
> 'Doc

2378. Re: antenna feedline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 22:36:15 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD7055F.A2D93E24@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143482

Bill wrote:
> I am building an 80 meter loop and am going to feed it with 120'
> Rg-213 in underground pipe then 60'vertical piece of ladder line to
> antenna in tree. Should I run all coax, or add the piece of ladderline
> and what balun should I use? Thanks Bill

I'll assume your loop has a feedpoint impedance around 100 ohms at
resonance. 450 ohm ladder-line will give you an SWR of 4.5:1
60' is about 1/4WL on 80m. That gives 4.5x450 = 2000 ohms looking
into the ladder-line. That's an SWR of 40:1 on the coax. That's
not what you want.

If you run all coax, your SWR will be about 2:1 or so on the coax
at resonance and go up either side of that so your bandwidth will
be pretty narrow.

Why not feed the loop with 1/2WL of ladder-line? about 120 ft.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

2379. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 22:42:58 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <5d1edu8q9ho00qko4eitck0o2ttpso922k@4ax.com>
Source record: 143483

I know it would probably perform better, but does that really explain
why the SWR is nearly flat on all frequencies except 13.5 to 15.5 mHz?
If that really turns out to be the answer, then I will have to give it
up as the Jeep has to go in the garage.

Dick - W6CCD

On Mon, 6 May 2002 18:21:30 -0400, "Ken Wolfe" <k3qv@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>I think so also...
>Just my $0.02 worth
>
>Ken K3QV
>
>
>"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CD60F71.354685D3@icok.net...
>>
>>
>> Dick,
>> After reading the responces, I think you should
>> raise the antenna so that the coil is above the roof
>> line. See if that 'cures' the problem. It may not
>> fit in the garage that way, but that's a NEW problem
>> to 'cure' (LOL).
>> 'Doc
>

2380. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 22:46:15 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205061446.541fbeec@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143484

w4tme@itsco.com (Tim) wrote in message
news:<254d5df6.0205061042.603b45bc@posting.google.com>...
> I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my
> attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the house
> structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a
> 1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.

I guess you are aware that is 75 ohm coax??? Nothing wrong with that,
but that will effect your match.
>
> My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have determined
> that my resonance point (z=0) -s 14.178 MHz with a r = 80 ohms. At
> this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1
>
> If I graph SWR vs frequency I find that the lowest SWR with the best
> reactance values is at 14.339 MHz (z=15 & r=50).
>
> I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR
> there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume my
> length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do I
> do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up the
> resonance?

Just trim the antenna to have the lowest SWR at the place you want it.
You may want to slightly offset the center point to get the best
match. IE: try adding only to one side or the other and note the SWR.
If you had a dipole with the standard 70 or so ohm feedpoint
impedance, the best SWR you will see is 1.4:1 "50 ohm feedline and
rig".
But you can get it lower if you slightly offset the feed a bit. You
will have to try each side to see which gives you the best match. You
need a bit more wire, so just use a clip and test adding a bit to
either side. With a little diddling, you should be able to get a
decent match. Don't worry about what the analyzer says. You want a low
SWR to get full output and a wider usable bandwidth assuming you are
using a solid state rig. Once tuned, for all practical purposes it
will be resonant there. Common mode currents and surroundings will
skew you from the textbook values. All your rig cares about is a low
SWR. Any small changes in antenna lengths would be unnoticeable as far
as performance. The best performance will be where the rig puts out
the most power. And thats where it sees the lowest SWR. MK

2381. Re: Discone antenna installation and grounding questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 22:59:36 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CD70AD8.EFA5967C@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 143487

For frequencies 50mhz and above it is pointless to try and have a RF ground for an antenna. You will be wasting your time on an RF ground , especially on the second floor. You may want to install a ground for nearby lightning flashes but as small as the antenna is and mounted on a balcony below the roof it is doubtful that lightning will be a problem.

Tom Zinck wrote:
>
> WEll, I bought a 440/144/50 Discone antenna rom VA3FD (Thanks Fred!).
> I am planning on mounting it on my 2nd story balcony. From the
> reading I have done, here is what I am planning. Thoughts ?
>
> 1. Use a ground plane burried in the ground 3 feet down
> 2. Use a 2" diameter metal electrical conduit as my mast (10 feet
> high)
> 3. Ground my mast to the ground plan via large gauge copper wire.

2382. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 23:13:24 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CD70E14.96940A18@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 143489

Don't take this as a flame as it is not ment to be, but here is an example of having a very expensive piece of test equipment to do a simple job and not knowing how to read the results. Assuming the dipole is resonate at 80 ohms and the coax is rg-6 (70 ohm cable) the swr would be almost 1:1, but if the radio is 50 ohms then you have the 1.5 swr. It would be difficult to get a 1:1 swr with the 70 ohm coax and if you do run 50 ohm coax then the best (?) SWR would be around 1.5:1 . Also you seem to be worring about 3 KHZ which is about the bandwidth of your transmitted signal. On a full size dipole this is almost meaningless. It could come into play if you had an antenna such as an 80 meter mobile.

You wuld be beter off if you would junk the MFJ and get a simple SWR meter. Cut the antenna to the standard 1/2 wave dipole formular, add a foot to that on each end and then cut it off tuil the lowest swr (which will probably near 1.5:1) is at the frequency you want .

Tim wrote:
>
> I have recently erected a 20m 1/2 wavelength dipole antenna in my
> attic. The dipole is clear of any obstructions, but is near the house
> structure and adjacent to 120v AC electrical service. I am using a
> 1:1 balun as a matching device and 50' of RG-6 coax.
>
> My question is this. I have a MRJ-256B analyzer and have determined
> that my resonance point (z=0) -s 14.178 MHz with a r = 80 ohms. At
> this frequency, the SWR = 1.5:1
>
> If I graph SWR vs frequency I find that the lowest SWR with the best
> reactance values is at 14.339 MHz (z=15 & r=50).
>
> I want to antenna to be resonant around 14.175 with the lowest SWR
> there too. How should I continue to "tune" the antenna. I assume my
> length is correct due to the good resonance point numbers. What do I
> do to shift the SWR curve to a lower frequency without messing up the
> resonance?
>
> de W4TME

2383. Re: antenna feedline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 23:30:32 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205061530.f0417d6@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143485

electrician@worldnet.att.net (Bill) wrote in message
news:<f3b79bf4.0205060946.581bff40@posting.google.com>...
> I am building an 80 meter loop and am going to feed it with 120'
> Rg-213 in underground pipe then 60'vertical piece of ladder line to
> antenna in tree. Should I run all coax, or add the piece of ladderline
> and what balun should I use? Thanks Bill

If single band, I'd run coax all the way. I'd use a 75 ohm 1/4 wave
coax section transformer connected to the feedpoint to get a better
match if needed from the loop. About 43 feet will do if .66 VF coax on
80m. It can be coiled up if needed. If all band, myself I would run
ladder line the whole way to the tuner if that is going to be used.
If you have to use the coax section I would probably only use a 1:1
balun. But I'm not a great fan of coax-choke-ladder line feeds for
multiband antennas. MK

2384. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 23:50:20 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <025edu8ct9mkmulo9qjurbsqutiq0abufc@4ax.com>
Source record: 143486

OK. I installed a 16.5' counterpoise right at the ground point of the antenna (coax shield). It made not one iota of difference. Next I tried a 25' length of coax that I know is good from the Am-Com to the antenna. Nada. I guess the only things left are to reposition and/or raise the antenna. It looks like I can get another 12" of height without hitting the top of the coil without whip when it is at 75-meters. High Sierra uses a 17" post on their mount, but the bottom of the antenna sits a lot lower because of their style of mount. A 12" lift on mine actually should make it a few inches higher than a typical High Sierra trailer hitch mount.

Back to the welder and powder-coater I guess. Have to break open a piggy bank. Thanks for all the suggestions. I will let you know if I ever get 20-meters to work.

73, Dick - W6CCD

On Mon, 06 May 2002 05:51:09 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:

>Dick Hughes wrote:
>>
>> The BB3 uses their version of the UNUN like the original Don Johnson
>> screwdriver. I used this same antenna on our motorhome with no
>> problem from 10 to 160. This was with an Icom IC-745. I first used
>> the UNUN taken from the motorhome on the Jeep. A couple of weeks ago
>> I bought a new one from Nott Ltd. which uses a larger toroid than the
>> original. No change. The problem now apparently, is that the antenna
>> is installed on the Jeep rather than the motorhome. The matching
>> network is used on all bands. I can try tuning 20-meters without it,
>> but it shouldn't be necessary.
>
>Egads, what a problem. Are you sure you have a good ground to the
>"chassis"? Are all parts of the unibody electrically tied together?
>Did you try the suggested 16.5 foot counterpoise?

2385. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-06 23:54:49 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ab7548$2c1$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143488

Mike wrote in message
> Any of you guys(gals) using/building any CFA's

==========

CFA's passed away some time back. Only ghostly moans and some corroded metalwork remain. CFA's never really existed except in the minds of sincere but nevertheless potty inventors, clasping tatty brown paper parcels, who in our imaginations frequent the dingy waiting rooms of patent offices.

But the few persistent CFA stalwarts deserve our thanks for their valiant if unsuccessful efforts in the field from which many of us, both hams and professionals, have learned much if only about human nature.

Maxwell's and especially Heaviside's bones can now, with subdued scuffles, turn back to their more usual comfortable, restful positions in their respective graves !

Their celebrated formulae, which hardly anybody understands but which are frequently trotted out for display by radio Guru's in order to impress their followers and disciples, will remain for ever in Google.

Reg, G4FGQ

2386. Re: Dipole antenna tuning question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 00:12:12 UTC
From: Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CD71BDC.2E365ECB@attbi.com>
Source record: 143490

"H. Adam Stevens" wrote:

> You know, I was having the same problem today with a mobile antenna.
> I'm not kidding.
> The resonance was at one place, minimum SWR in another and peak field
> strength somewhere else.

HI, Adam. If I understand correctly, you measured the EM field at some arbitrary point close to the antenna. What relevance does this have for the antenna performance? I thought the actual field strength measurements were supposed to be taken at many wavelenghts away from the antenna. Also, since the antennas in question are dipoles, what makes you think that trimming the wire (or adding capacitance) will affect the actual antenna pattern which is dependent on the height above the ground and nearby objects?

73 ... Zoran WA7AA

2387. HF mobile antennas for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 01:10:09 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD72960.5A3750B8@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143491

for sale
hustler mobile antennas

RM10s
RM12
RM15s
RM17
RM20s
RM40s
RM75
RM80
MO-1 54in folding mast
MO-3 22in mast
asking $150 obo plus shipping for the whole lot
the S is the high power resinators
if interested please email me direct
thanks

2388. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 01:28:31 UTC
From: DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com>
Message-ID: <sabedukup75m4bod1nqb2ib9irqbqk13k5@4ax.com>
Source record: 143492

I think I'd dismount that antenna and remount it on something like
your house, or on the ground, or anywhere away from the Jeep. I'm
betting the Jeep is resonant.

Dave Head

On Mon, 06 May 2002 16:50:20 -0700, Dick Hughes
<rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote:

>OK. I installed a 16.5' counterpoise right at the ground point of the
>antenna (coax shield). It made not one iota of difference. Next I
>tried a 25' length of coax that I know is good from the Am-Com to the
>antenna. Nada. I guess the only things left are to reposition and/or
>raise the antenna. It looks like I can get another 12" of height
>without hitting the top of the coil without whip when it is at
>75-meters. High Sierra uses a 17" post on their mount, but the bottom
>of the antenna sits a lot lower because of their style of mount. A
>12" lift on mine actually should make it a few inches higher than a
>typical High Sierra trailer hitch mount.
>
>Back to the welder and powder-coater I guess. Have to break open a
>piggy bank. Thanks for all the suggestions. I will let you know if I
>ever get 20-meters to work.
>
>73, Dick - W6CCD
>
>On Mon, 06 May 2002 05:51:09 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
>wrote:
>
>>Dick Hughes wrote:
>>>
>>> The BB3 uses their version of the UNUN like the original Don Johnson
>>> screwdriver. I used this same antenna on our motorhome with no
>>> problem from 10 to 160. This was with an Icom IC-745. I first used
>>> the UNUN taken from the motorhome on the Jeep. A couple of weeks ago
>>> I bought a new one from Nott Ltd. which uses a larger toroid than the
>>> original. No change. The problem now apparently, is that the antenna
>>> is installed on the Jeep rather than the motorhome. The matching
>>> network is used on all bands. I can try tuning 20-meters without it,
>>> but it shouldn't be necessary.
>>
>>Egads, what a problem. Are you sure you have a good ground to the
>>"chassis"? Are all parts of the unibody electrically tied together?
>>Did you try the suggested 16.5 foot counterpoise?

2389. Re: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 02:09:40 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <3jdedu0toj612d5n4f9deqf40v39he9jl0@4ax.com>
Source record: 143493

On Mon, 06 May 2002 09:07:03 -0700, Martin Hibbs <mhibbs@ipeg.com>
wrote:

>Used antennas have the electron paths already etched into the molecular
>structure thus saving you that painful and time consuming process.

This is true, however, like a dirt road, long term use makes the paths
so deep your signal eventually can't get out. This is why hams always
report excellent results with new equipment. Especially equipment they
just spent a ton of money on over the XYL's objections.

Bill, W7TI

2390. Re: Discone antenna installation and grounding questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 02:15:20 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <YMGB8.1928$Jk.1918@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143494

RF grounds are highly overrated anyway. Not that most of us
have ever truly employed one.

Ed, NM2K

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery@dialpoint.net> wrote in message
news:3CD70AD8.EFA5967C@dialpoint.net...
> For frequencies 50mhz and above it is pointless to try and
have a RF
> ground for an antenna. You will be wasting your time on an
RF ground ,
> especially on the second floor. You may want to install a
ground for
> nearby lightning flashes but as small as the antenna is
and mounted on a
> balcony below the roof it is doubtful that lightning will
be a problem.
>
> Tom Zinck wrote:
> >
> > WEll, I bought a 440/144/50 Discone antenna rom VA3FD
(Thanks Fred!).
> > I am planning on mounting it on my 2nd story balcony.
From the
> > reading I have done, here is what I am planning.
Thoughts ?
> >
> > 1. Use a ground plane burried in the ground 3 feet down
> > 2. Use a 2" diameter metal electrical conduit as my mast
(10 feet
> > high)
> > 3. Ground my mast to the ground plan via large gauge
copper wire.
>

2391. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 02:16:32 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <45eedu4hejshds18ddak975nu09d7rubkr@4ax.com>
Source record: 143495

It has to be something like that Dave. The antenna worked fine for several years while mounted on a motorhome. It and the Jeep are just not getting along.

Dick

On Mon, 06 May 2002 21:28:31 -0400, DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com> wrote:

>I think I'd dismount that antenna and remount it on something like
>your house, or on the ground, or anywhere away from the Jeep. I'm
>betting the Jeep is resonant.
>
>Dave Head

2392. Re: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 02:20:42 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <rIGB8.41650$tT1.42056368@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 143497

N4LQ <N4LQ@igLou.com> wrote in message news:3cd5ed00$1_1@news.iglou.com...
> When buying a used one you avoid going through that painfull break-in
> period.

OK! I had that coming! LOL!

Jerry
K4KWH
>
> --
> Steve Ellington N4LQ.
> "Jerry Oxendine" <joxendi@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
> news:QOfB8.36823$tT1.31804074@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> >
> > KF5ND <zpxw04@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> > news:c8e673d0.0205050842.32260c40@posting.google.com...
> > > Wanted to buy: used 75 meter Hamstick antenna and matching coil in
good
> > > condx. PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECT, or call 7:30 am - 4:30 pm CDST
weekdays.
> > >
> > > 73,
> > > Pete KF5ND
> > > (713) 431-1907
> >
> > Pete,
> >
> > Forgive me for asking, but since you can buy these things for $19.95
from
> > WD4BUM(?)
> > brand new, why would you try to buy one used? You can make a matching
> coil
> > if need
> > be.
> >
> > Jerry
> > K4KWH
> >
> >
> >
>
>

2393. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 02:21:04 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <77eedu897qm16nafmr3n8ibt7pqoh72ns6@4ax.com>
Source record: 143496

On Mon, 06 May 2002 22:04:14 +0100, Mike
<mike.joyner.nospamhere@blueyonder.co.uk> wrote:

>Hi Group,
> Any of you guys(gals) using/building any CFA's
>
> Mike
> GM8FYJ

Yep, several in fact. I have a Certified Floppy Analyzer, a Combustion Frequency Aperture, a Critical Flame Addendum, a Canadian Fireplace Attainder and (the pride of my collection) a Comfortable Footstool Attachment.

How's yours? :-)

Bill, W7TI

2394. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 02:30:49 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <oSGB8.41674$tT1.42110033@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 143498

Dick,

Having read all the suggestions and valid points, try this as well: remove the UNUN and
substitute a 1" coil at the base for the matching. About 10 turns or so is normal(?) and
see if that helps. The other thing is an excellent idea from Howard which is to try putting the control head back on the rig and see if the control cable is resonant. There are times when my rig wants to shut off if the screwdriver isn't tuned exactly right.

Good luck

Jerry
K4KWH
Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:45eedu4hejshds18ddak975nu09d7rubkr@4ax.com...
> It has to be something like that Dave. The antenna worked fine for
> several years while mounted on a motorhome. It and the Jeep are just
> not getting along.
>
> Dick
>
> On Mon, 06 May 2002 21:28:31 -0400, DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com>
> wrote:
>
> >I think I'd dismount that antenna and remount it on something like
> >your house, or on the ground, or anywhere away from the Jeep. I'm
> >betting the Jeep is resonant.
> >
> >Dave Head
>

2395. Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 03:29:33 UTC
From: wa0goz@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3CD74A1D.6811@arrl.net>
Source record: 143499

Seem's I'm going to have to have a pacemaker/defibrillator put in. In the booklets they gave me, it says to stay away from ham radio. Anyone have first hand experience with this?

Thanks and 73,

Henry WA0GOZ

2396. Re: Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 03:51:26 UTC
From: hrbcrb@aol.com.goaway
Message-ID: <20020506235126.00846.00006570@mb-me.aol.com>
Source record: 143500

I would think there are less volts/meter in a well designed and grounded shack than at the local Mall with everyone walking around with a cell phone these days!

Just MHO, regards, hguh KF6HHS
Retired, now life moves at my pace.
please note spam filter

2397. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 03:55:51 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cd757fa_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143501

Reg:

Do you really think that misguided effort will die that easily? I continually hear about the inventors(?) and others of their ilk looking for more suckers, er, money and promising results any day now. I'm not holding my breath.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

2398. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 04:39:20 UTC
From: Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com>
Message-ID: <pan.2002.05.07.04.39.20.340362.1387@surriel.com>
Source record: 143503

On Mon, 06 May 2002 20:54:49 -0300, Reg Edwards wrote:

> Mike wrote in message
>> Any of you guys(gals) using/building any CFA's
>
> ================================
>
> CFA's passed away some time back. Only ghostly moans and some corroded
> metalwork remain. CFA's never really existed except in the minds of
> sincere but nevertheless potty inventors,

And in at least one tx location in Egypt, where it's used for medium wave
transmission. Rumours are it works quite well, especially with the sky
wave surpressor making sure a bit more energy goes into the groundwave.

2399. Meidensha(Meiden) fixed and variable vacuum capacitors for your transmitter project

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 04:41:25 UTC
From: cbianchi@omnicor.com
Message-ID: <c9cc06cd.0205062041.8daf09d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143502

For all of you who were looking for another source of vacuum
capacitors,
I have found that high quality Japanese capacitors are now available
from Omnicor in Foster City,California.

If you need more information send me an e-mail.

Cathy Bianchi
cbianchi@omnicor.com

2400. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 05:06:04 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27291-3CD760BC-117@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143504

Dick, W6CCD wrote:
"The result is the Am-Com can`t find the 20-meter resonance points."

Tough problem!

I`ve had some similar problems in their stubborness and the fault was r-f in places it doesn`t belong.

On other occasions, the basic function was fine, but the sensing, measurement, and control were at fault.

Can you try on low power and confirm the high SWR?

Can you manually tune for lower SWR?

These questions may have already been answered. If so, I`m sorry. I haven`t been keeping up with this thread as I have no experience with a screwdriver, but I have a lot of experience with h-f radios including Collins autotune shortwave broadcast models. One day I walked in and a crowd of operators were hitting the on-button of one of these and everyone would scream "kill it!" I watched a couple of minutes and everything was benign, no arcs, sparks, red plates, nothing. I told the group leader to turn it on and leave it on, to a chorus of gasps. I said I`d pay for it if it crashed. It didn`t, so I told the guys to replace the plate current meter which was pinning every time they turned it on. If that hadn`t fixed it, I wouldn`t be telling the story.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2401. Re: antenna feedline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 05:54:41 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uder15e9iptme6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143506

Why not?
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1# 470 K2# 2460

> If you have to use the coax section I would probably only use a 1:1
> balun. But I'm not a great fan of coax-choke-ladder line feeds for
> multiband antennas. MK

2402. Re: Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 08:53:34 UTC
From: DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com>
Message-ID: <r85fdusgg0ubtjgk2avcbd7ttfashlsmvb@4ax.com>
Source record: 143507

On Mon, 06 May 2002 22:29:33 -0500, wa0goz@arrl.net wrote:

>Seem's I'm going to have to have a pacemaker/defibrillator put in. In
>the booklets they gave me, it says to stay away from ham radio. Anyone
>have first hand experience with this?
>
>Thanks and 73,
>
>Henry WA0GOZ

What the heck? They don't make these things to be RFI resistant?

Hell, you could be walking down the street when I, parked at the curb,
key the rig. I kill you? I don't think so - they can't have built
'em that poorly. I think they just covering their asses for future
court cases. And of course its not just ham radio - lotsa public
service vehicles have 100 watt radios on VHF - lots more likely to be
picked up than an HF station...

OTOH, this might not be the worst time in the world to begin an active
interest in QRP, either... <G>

Dave Head
K8DH

2403. Carolina Windom Antenasa

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 08:57:12 UTC
From: Derek Wellby <Dwellby@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ab84l2$g15$1@news6.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 143508

Hello.
I am curious about the Carolina windom CW80 Special antenna. Anyone had experience with them good or bad?

Please reply to chajun@ecossetel.com

Many thanks
Chas Holloway

2404. Re: Former Tri-ex tower info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 09:19:29 UTC
From: Dale J <dj2001@mn.rr.com>
Message-ID: <dj2001-0745BB.04190407052002@apollo-ge0.rdc-kc.rr.com>
Source record: 143509

In article <3CD53E38.4040007@gohighspeed.com>,
Alison <alison@gohighspeed.com> wrote:

> Does anyone have experience with Karl Tashjian towers (formerly Tri-Ex
> Towers)? It seems like they disappeared for awhile last year and are
> now back under a different name.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Alison
>

Does this place supply the replacement crankup cabling for the WT51?

I think Will-Burt only does custom commercal tower jobs, I dont see
anything in their website to indicate they do ham radio towers, or
support old TriEx models.
dj

2405. Re: WTB: 75 m Hamstick and matching coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 09:22:45 UTC
From: Dale J <dj2001@mn.rr.com>
Message-ID: <dj2001-B249CF.04221907052002@apollo-ge0.rdc-kc.rr.com>
Source record: 143510

In article <c8e673d0.0205050842.32260c40@posting.google.com>,
zpxw04@hotmail.com (KF5ND) wrote:

> Wanted to buy: used 75 meter Hamstick antenna and matching coil in good
> condx. PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECT, or call 7:30 am - 4:30 pm CDST weekdays.
>
> 73,
> Pete KF5ND
> (713) 431-1907

How about a UNUN. I'm sure there is someone here in this NG that can
help you design and build one.
dj

2406. Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 09:45:11 UTC
From: David Findlay <david@davsoft.com.au>
Message-ID: <HmNB8.103145$o66.296966@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 143511

I'm looking for a good design for a wire discone. I've seen a couple nearby and want to build one for recieving FM broadcast stations. Anyone know a link to a good design? Anyone had any experience with discones? Thanks,

David

--
NO CARRIER

2407. Re: antenna feedline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 11:48:48 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0205070348.63eab263@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143513

Hi Bill,
if you want multi-band operation, try to take your inspiration from
http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp/notuner.htm

73 de Ivan

2408. Re: Carolina Windom Antenasa

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 11:49:35 UTC
From: "J. Benedict" <raoul@olympus.net>
Message-ID: <070520020449351770%raoul@olympus.net>
Source record: 143512

[[This message was both posted and mailed: see
the "To," "Cc," and "Newsgroups" headers for details.]]

In article <ab84l2$g15$1@news6.svr.pol.co.uk>, Derek Wellby
<Dwellby@btinternet.com> wrote:

> Hello.
> I am curious about the Carolina windom CW80 Special antenna. Anyone had
> experience with them good or bad?
>
> Please reply to chajun@ecossetel.com

I have had good luck with the CW 80 Special. It is important to
realize that it is a compromise antenna on 80. RadioWorks does not
claim otherwise and puts it right out in the open that performance on
80 is down from the full length CW80.

That said, if you don't have room for a full length 80 wire, the 80
Special can do the job. I get good reports with mine. The Carolina
Windom line of antennas need a tuner on all bands. I find that the
auto-tuner on my Icom 746 doesn't have enough 'swing' to tune this
antenna on 80 but the auto-tuner does fine on the other bands. I deal
with this by using my MFJ 949 VersaTuner along with the auto-tuner. I
switch the VersaTuner into the circuit and tune it for a spot in the
middle of the 80 phone band. The auto-tuner takes over from there, with
occasional tweeks.

I am also able to get the antenna to work on 6, which is not claimed by
RadioWorks. It's not a very good 6 meter antenna but I do make some
contacts. I can't put up a beam, so I have to live with it. I'm
considering stringing up a wire cut for 6 but haven't done it just yet.

HTH

Jeff KB7AIL

2409. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 12:23:28 UTC
From: WA&#65533;JRD <dw73454@alltel.net>
Message-ID: <1nhfduoduari3ofle1cd0bqlgahdtk6cf3@4ax.com>
Source record: 143514

On Mon, 6 May 2002 19:19:07 GMT, Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com> wrote:

>So does anyone see this as Spam yet ?
>
>Now he is trying FAKE names and headers because He has been killfiled.
>

Damn, damn, damn......too bad too because I was READY with credit card
in hand to ORDER one of those antennas......now I'm not so sure.....

73 de Dan -- WAï¿½JRD ..

2410. FA: B&W Portable HF Antenna - L@@K!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 13:14:42 UTC
From: "J.P." <parmentier@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <ab8js8$2le$1@abc.exu.ericsson.se>
Source record: 143515

B&W (Barker and Williamson) AP-10 Portable Antenna - ideal for portable use.

This antenna covers 40, 30, 20, 15, 10, 6, 2 and CB
band frequencies. The mounting bracket attaches to the bottom of a window.
Then loading coils mount to the bracket for each band, and a 57" whip is
used for the radiator. A wire is used for a ground radial. Very handy for
camping trips, field day, etc.

Sells for $89. from A.E.S. new. Comes complete with all original parts and
user manual. Auction starts at $23.

Jack, WB2SIB

Look here on E-bay:
http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1350816896&r=0&t=0&showTu
torial=0&ed=1021410475&indexURL=0&rd=1

2411. Re: Carolina Windom Antenasa

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 13:15:34 UTC
From: Andy M <andrew.markham@virgin.net>
Message-ID: <krQB8.8475$LI2.1890360@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 143516

"Derek Wellby" <Dwellby@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:ab84l2$g15$1@news6.svr.pol.co.uk...
> Hello.
> I am curious about the Carolina windom CW80 Special antenna. Anyone had
> experience with them good or bad?
>
> Please reply to chajun@ecossetel.com
>
>
> Many thanks
> Chas Holloway
>
>

I have the CW 80 Special Beam (I think now renamed CW80 Special short), and find it a excellent antenna.

Mine is only 9 meters off the ground, and am only able to run 10 watts, but even so in 3 months been able to work 65 countries in all continents from here in the UK. Worked VK, YV, JA, W's etc., no problem, all SSB.

Must use a external ATU, but tunes up fine. Performance is a bit down on 80 meters for DX, but the other bands works great.

Andy M3RZA

2412. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 13:26:22 UTC
From: Robert Lyons <boblyons@umich.edu>
Message-ID: <3CD7D5FD.79BF0A46@umich.edu>
Source record: 143517

Martin Cernech wrote:
>
> I found the Official W9INN Antennas Page located at....
>
> http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html
>
> 1. contains actual measured field data
> 2. detailed illustration - 5-band resonant legal limit dipole
> 3. special " resonactors " page w/description by W9INN-Bill
> 4. antenna dimensions
> 5. contact and ordering information w/tel

Personally, I'm not bothered by this posting (and this is coming from a *rabid* anti-spam fighter!).

What DOES bother me is that the web page is reallly bad. It is completely unreadable in Netscape - elements moved around, overlapping, etc. Check your style sheets - Internet Exploder is not the entire world. Besides, this page seemed to be attempting to call up some music. I *hate* web pages that play music!!

Bob, KI8AB

2413. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 14:03:10 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cd7e296_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143518

Another "Rumour" which refuses to die. Put that information in the urban legends file until you visit the site and see the antenna for yourself. Yes, they are still trying to ignore Maxwell, but why do they have to put the CFA on top of a quarter wave high tower to make it work? Maybe the support tower radiates? No, that couldn't be, could it? Oh, come to think of it, that was another site. The Egyptian site has a half wave long coax running on top of the sand out to the antenna. Coax decoupled? No, not hardly.

You see, the fact that there so few installations, even after 20 years, indicates something is amiss. Broadcasters would gladly pay the royalty for the performance promised if it worked. But, simply put, it does not work.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com> wrote in message
news:pan.2002.05.07.04.39.20.340362.1387@surriel.com...
> On Mon, 06 May 2002 20:54:49 -0300, Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > Mike wrote in message
> >> Any of you guys(gals) using/building any CFA's
> >
> > ================================
> >
> > CFA's passed away some time back. Only ghostly moans and some corroded
> > metalwork remain. CFA's never really existed except in the minds of
> > sincere but nevertheless potty inventors,
>
> And in at least one tx location in Egypt, where it's used for medium wave
> transmission. Rumours are it works quite well, especially with the sky
> wave surpressor making sure a bit more energy goes into the groundwave.

2414. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 14:13:55 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CD7E123.FD65EA95@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143420

> *rabid* anti-spam fighter!).

Never seen you in NANAE

2415. Re: Crimper for Mini UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 14:35:07 UTC
From: Kent Haase <ijeh99@mb.sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <ExRB8.726$D77.27427@news1.mts.net>
Source record: 143419

I purchased a pair of crimpers at my local Future/Active Electronics. They appear to be no-name brand, but a sticker with the name "PRO-AX" appears on one of the packages. These are ratcheting type crimpers and the jaws are replaceable, it should just be a matter of finding the right jaw (I purchased two crimpers because they were cheap and the jaws were not stocked seperately). The package lists a dozen jaws available, one should work.

Kent VE4KEH

2416. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 14:38:26 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <kipfduse16vkkb7uljfuk4jmomj5sm1r49@4ax.com>
Source record: 143421

Yes, SWR is high on low power. Also high with almost no power as with
antenna analyzer.

No, manual tuning makes no difference. Still high.

Dick - W6CCD

On Tue, 7 May 2002 00:06:04 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Dick, W6CCD wrote:
>"The result is the Am-Com can`t find the 20-meter resonance points."
>
>Tough problem!
>
>I`ve had some similar problems in their stubborness and the fault was
>r-f in places it doesn`t belong.

>
>Can you try on low power and confirm the high SWR?
>
>Can you manually tune for lower SWR?
>

>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2417. Re: B&W AP-10A Apartment Antenna Opinions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 14:39:21 UTC
From: "J.P." <parmentier@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <ab8oqv$4ng$1@abc.exu.ericsson.se>
Source record: 143422

Hi!

I've had my AP-10 (older model) for a few years now, works okay...
transmatch is needed for best tuning...

Check out mine for sale on E-bay:
http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1350816896&r=0&t=0&showTu
torial=0&ed=1021410475&indexURL=0&rd=1

AEA Isoloop works good too (not made any more)...

Jack, WB2SIB

"jonie" <jonie41@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:BCfB8.22095$xS2.1955163@news1.calgary.shaw.ca...
> Thinking of picking up one, comments, pro...con??
>
> Thanks
>
> John VE6CU bound for VE7 land and apartment living...
>
>

2418. Re: B&W AP-10A Apartment Antenna Opinions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 14:42:53 UTC
From: "J.P." <parmentier@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <ab8p1j$4nj$1@abc.exu.ericsson.se>
Source record: 143423

OOps.. here is the E-bay listing:
http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1350816896

"jonie" <jonie41@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:BCfB8.22095$xS2.1955163@news1.calgary.shaw.ca...
> Thinking of picking up one, comments, pro...con??
>
> Thanks
>
> John VE6CU bound for VE7 land and apartment living...
>
>

2419. Re: Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 14:50:37 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <0OjXPGM6J6BK2Uk7xm32CVZNjj5d@4ax.com>
Source record: 143424

DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com> wrote:

>On Mon, 06 May 2002 22:29:33 -0500, wa0goz@arrl.net wrote:
>
>>Seem's I'm going to have to have a pacemaker/defibrillator put in. In
>>the booklets they gave me, it says to stay away from ham radio. Anyone
>>have first hand experience with this?
>>
>>Thanks and 73,
>>
>>Henry WA0GOZ
>
>What the heck? They don't make these things to be RFI resistant?
>

>
>OTOH, this might not be the worst time in the world to begin an active
>interest in QRP, either... <G>

Might also be a good time to pick up a good field strength meter or some type of
rf "sniffer" :-)

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Dave Head
>K8DH

2420. Tonna X Yagi's Again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 15:38:12 UTC
From: JKM <kerr@mclaughlan.freeserve.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ab8sdl$272$1@newsg4.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 143425

I posted some time ago looking for some info on the 2m 9ele X and the 70cm 19ele X but never got the details I was looking for. I'm looking for a copy of the assembly instructions including diagrams (got in touch with Tonna and they say they don't have the facility to send the drawings by e-mail ?) Anybody help ? I know I've got them somewhere but finding them could take longer than the antennas could last! TIA
GM7CZU

2421. 80 meter loop-straight coax or coax and ladderline feed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 17:12:24 UTC
From: electrician@worldnet.att.net
Message-ID: <f3b79bf4.0205070912.7d482fb9@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143426

I am building an 80 meter loop and will feed it with 180'of rg213, 120' of that will be in underground pipe.Or 120' rg213 in pipe than 60'vertical ladder line.Which one is better. And what balun should be used. 73 Bill

2422. Re: 80 meter loop-straight coax or coax and ladderline feed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 17:48:44 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD8137C.357F1F22@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143427

Bill wrote:
> I am building an 80 meter loop and will feed it with 180'of rg213,
> 120' of that will be in underground pipe.Or 120' rg213 in pipe than
> 60'vertical ladder line.Which one is better. And what balun should be
> used. 73 Bill

Bill, did you see my posting on this subject? You do NOT want to use 60' of ladder-line on an 80m loop as this will give the worst possible SWR on the coax. The best solution, assuming a single-band antenna, would be to use 43 feet of 75 ohm coax (VF=0.66) from the antenna to the 50 ohm coax. That 1/4WL of 75 ohm coax will transform the 100 ohm resonant feedpoint impedance to near 50 ohms. 60 feet of ladder-line will transform the 100 ohm feedpoint impedance to about 2000 ohms which is extremely bad news for 50 ohm coax.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2423. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 18:09:40 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0205071009.45283610@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143428

Robert Lyons <boblyons@umich.edu> wrote in message
> unreadable in Netscape - elements moved around, overlapping, etc. Check
> your style sheets - Internet Exploder is not the entire world. Besides,

Yea...The whole 2% share of web browsers should be taken into account.
I guess all the auto parts stores should keep stocking parts for the
Yugo!?

2424. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 19:00:45 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CD8245D.93330A9C@netscape.net>
Source record: 143429

"Randy A. Hefner" wrote:
>
> Robert Lyons <boblyons@umich.edu> wrote in message
> > unreadable in Netscape - elements moved around, overlapping, etc. Check
> > your style sheets - Internet Exploder is not the entire world. Besides,
>
> Yea...The whole 2% share of web browsers should be taken into account.
> I guess all the auto parts stores should keep stocking parts for the
> Yugo!?

I think that 2% bizness comes from folks with Microsoft-only pages to
justify their stance. Obviously the Netscape users aren't visiting
their sites. I got a reply like that from a local site that is
MS-only...they said no Netscape users use the site. Duh!
Anyway, if that logic made any sense there would be more than simply a
handful of websites that aren't Netscape compatible.
-Netscape User

2425. Re: B&W AP-10A Apartment Antenna Opinions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 19:33:44 UTC
From: Norm Freidin <norm@quickclic.net>
Message-ID: <ab9a13ajb1@news1.mountaincable.net>
Source record: 143430

Hi John:
I have the original AP-10A and use it with my FT-817
I notice that B & W now have a single coil retrofit to eliminate the multi coils required for each band. I've ordered one (only available direct from factory) and hopefully will work better with the FT-817.
Hope to look at the MP-1 in Dayton next week, am curious to see how it will compare with the AP-10A.
Both will probably work OK, but you will most likely need a tuner. I've got the small MFJ 16010 unit and does all I need it to do...even use it in the mobile with TS-50 and Webster Bandspanner.
Enjoy your Apt living...I've done it..just make sure you are more than 3-4 floors up!
73..Norm VE3CZI

jonie <jonie41@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:BCfB8.22095$xS2.1955163@news1.calgary.shaw.ca...
> Thinking of picking up one, comments, pro...con??
>
> Thanks
>
> John VE6CU bound for VE7 land and apartment living...
>
>

2426. Re: Difference between (Antron99 and IMAX 2000) Vs An 5/8 antenna in alluminium.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 19:37:41 UTC
From: ssapachee@webtv.net
Message-ID: <96125fc.0205071137.7e063864@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143431

"\"Marcello\"" <drfvfm@tin.it> wrote in message
news:<T3aw8.62065$SR5.1578679@twister1.libero.it>...
> Hello Everybody, I'm Marcello from italy, i could if is possible an
> information about 2 antennas.
> The antennas are the ANTRON 99 and the IMAX 2000. I saw on internet that are
> good antennas, the second is better than the first!
> My question is the db gaind that many web site write about 9 db for the
> first and 11 for the second is correct?
>
> And......this two antennas as better than a simple 5/8 made in alluminium
> like SPectrum 1600 Mantova or SIRIO 827?
>
> I have a Spit Gain 5/8 with 24 radial, you advise to change antenna for the
> Antron 99 or IMAX 200, or I must stay with my actual antenna?
> Thank to all want answer me.
>
> I'm talking about vertical antenna for 27 Mhz.
>
> Excuse for the Enghlish error!
>
> Marcello

Marcello they say the A-99 has 9.9dbi. This is bull. We are talking
gains higher than 3 element beam. The gain on A-99 is somewhere around
2 or 3 db gain at most. And the imax 2000 is a much better antenna
than A-99. But still the I max 2000 db gain may, and i say may be 1 to
2 more db gain. Buttom line is IMAX-2000 is the antenna if you want to
buy it. 73's

2427. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 19:53:46 UTC
From: Norm Freidin <norm@quickclic.net>
Message-ID: <ab9b6m$bm0$1@news1.mountaincable.net>
Source record: 143433

Hi George:
There were two versions..a short version...a long version. I used to own both, but recently sold the "Short" version. However I found the Long version worked really well putting the coil portion UP above the vehicle usually mounting it on a bumper mount, while the short version was designed to mount on the trunk or back deck behind the window of a sedan.
I only have an advertisement out of an old catalog, which I can scan and Email to you. But do not have any Technical Manual/Instruction info which would appreciate getting a copy of should you get such information.
If you are getting a used one, ensure the "ring" contacts are not too flattened from making contact with the inside coil, which may result in possible intermittant contacts. There were replacement coil contact assemblies available..keep an eye out at Flea Markets, or ask on this Newsgroup.
Good Luck...Norm VE3CZI

Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message news:3cd149fa_3@news1.prserv.net...
> John:
> I notice a lot of "used to...." and "worked great in the 50s.... "
> responses. I have one which I currently use with my IC-706 on rental cars
> when I travel. It is a little touchy to set up on 75, because the wiper is
> a full circle of contact fingers inside, and the 706 doesn't like the
> shorted turn this sometimes creates. But it travels well inside a piece of
> 2" PVC pipe as luggage. The descriptions of the antenna in the other
> replies are pretty much on target. Overall length is about 5 feet
> collapsed, and near 8 feet for 75M. Lower section containing the coil is
> about an inch in diameter, and the whip is the usual tapered stainless
> steel. There was another antenna contemporary with the Webster, called the
> W5BZO or simply bee-zed-oh after the maker. I no longer recall whether it
> was the model for the Webster or vice versa, but the two were virtually
> identical. Present bug catcher designs and the ubiquitous screwdrivers
> easily beat the performance on 75 because of the coil diameter (loss), but
> they work almost as well on 40 and the higher frequency bands. IIRC, they
> were made last in the 1960s.
>
> --
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> <jdprislupski@aol.com> wrote in message
> news:abeocusct3duqaind4hf1un1tanudtoj4f@4ax.com...

> > Has anyone heard of this antenna? It is supposed to be a HF Mobile
> > Antenna. Any info is appreciated. Thanks. John WC3Z
>
>

2428. It's official!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 19:54:04 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <CdWB8.170875$tt4.11274135@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 143432

Hi All

Happy to inform all that the quest for the ham license is official: KD5SJN

Tech plus code . Taking General class test at Dayton on the 17th of May.

Thanks again to everyone that has been so helpful with my endless questions.
But I guess this means the learning curve has really just began.

73
Ed Laughery

2429. Re: FM selective amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 20:21:02 UTC
From: Rudolf <removethis.rudolf@rhayward.demon.nl>
Message-ID: <udgdqd4g9pmg1d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143434

Looks a trifle expensive, otherwise I suppose that's what it is..
Rudolf

Anita Andringa <a.andringa@rhayward.demon.nl>
> Chances are that with
> 600 kHz bandpass, it will really work, too.
> Good luck!
> A.
>

2430. Re: It's official!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 20:22:52 UTC
From: Jack <NOSPAMkc8pkn@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <ab9d1qema1@slb3.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 143435

Ed,
Congratulation and welcome to Amateur Radio

Jack

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:CdWB8.170875$tt4.11274135@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> Hi All
>
> Happy to inform all that the quest for the ham license is official:
KD5SJN
>
> Tech plus code . Taking General class test at Dayton on the 17th of May.
>
> Thanks again to everyone that has been so helpful with my endless
questions.
> But I guess this means the learning curve has really just began.
>
> 73
> Ed Laughery
>
>
>

2431. Re: It's official!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 20:27:00 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CD83894.9B158EE2@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143436

A Sincere CONGRATULATIONS.

Your work has paid off, welcome to the best hobby in the world.

Enjoy.

Rick KF7QZ

2432. Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 20:43:23 UTC
From: NI4L <ni4l@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CD83C6B.3030201@charter.net>
Source record: 143437

After 3 long days of struggling with the FW 160 loop. It Is done and works great.
I ended up getting it aprox.50-70' in the trees. Used 545' of # 12 insulated stranded wire. Terminated it with a Jim black 4:1 balun, ran 54' of triple shielded 75 ohm coax about the same size as the 9913 as a matching stub into 100' of 9913 coax.
It falls flat 1:1 at 50 ohms on 1.905. It is fairly broad, points between 2:1 are 1.880-1.970 . Not to bad, I don't think.
It does work on the other bands with various resonant points. I figured it would have worked better on 40 meters but not so. It does well on 20 -10 meters. 75 not to bad.
I have a dentron 3000A tuner that takes up the slack, so the radio produces full output. Even though you get the loss through the tuner etc. It still works like it should.
Thanks to the ones who gave input.
chris

2433. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 21:04:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6969-3CD8415D-303@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143439

Dick, W6CCD`s screwdriver experience is challenging. The antenna worked well on one vehicle and doesn`t on another.

It`s possible the antenna is at fault, not the new vehicle. On the new vehicle, the point of contact at 20m on the coil is likely different from that when the antenna was mounted on the other vehicle. It`s simply because the new vehicle makes the system a different system.

If the new contact point is faulty, the autotune system may run into trouble. It might be helpful to effectively extend the antenna by adding a capacitive hat, maybe a clip-lead or two, just to get a new tuning point on the loading coil.

This seems to be a tough problem, but I remember embarrassment from finding my problems (not with a screwdriver) were from faulty cables after all.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2434. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 21:15:00 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD843C7.1299623C@icok.net>
Source record: 143441

Chris,
I'm glad it's working for you. If you can, try
the same loop fed through the Dentron with ladder
line. You'll be amazed at the difference.
'Doc

2435. Re: It's official!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 21:16:11 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD8440D.C87E60CB@icok.net>
Source record: 143438

Ed,
All right! Now, while you're still in the
studying habit, get the extra...
'Doc

2436. Re: It's official!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 21:25:04 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CD84630.EDE9CE25@netscape.net>
Source record: 143440

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hi All
>
> Happy to inform all that the quest for the ham license is official: KD5SJN
>

Congrats ED!
-Bill M

2437. Re: Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 21:28:42 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD846FC.B04386E7@icok.net>
Source record: 143442

Henry,
My knowledge of pace-makers is dated, so take this with
a 'grain of salt'. If I'm not mistaken, pace-makers are still
turned on/off with a magnetic field, a fairly strong one. In
most cases, an RF field won't (shouldn't) affect them unless
it's very, very strong. I know that a 100w VHF radio and it's
antenna, both less than 10 feet away, doesn't (didn't) have any
affect on them.
I think I'd want to see the 'specs' before deciding anything,
and then, play it safe. Big difference between getting into a
TV, and getting into a pace-maker! Especially if it's yours...
'Doc

2438. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 21:37:11 UTC
From: l566cx@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <41749911.0205071337.3ca96b4c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143443
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Had no trouble accessing the site with Netscape 6.2.
His site does say "Optimized for IE 6" so if lesser browsers won't
work then I guess it's just "tuff titty" untill those people upgrade
to IE which now has over 97% of the broswer share...

The URL agian for those that missed it is

http://www.ab7sl.com

It's the nicest ham site I have ever visited and it is 100% FREE!!!

Martin

2439. Re: It's official!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 21:46:36 UTC
From: Daniel Calzaretta <calzaretta@gohighspeed.com>
Message-ID: <3CD84B3C.3010500@gohighspeed.com>
Source record: 143444

Ed,

Congratulations. I hope to hear you on HF soon. Have a great time in
Dayton!

Dan
NX9C

Ed Laughery wrote:

> Hi All
>
> Happy to inform all that the quest for the ham license is official: KD5SJN
>
> Tech plus code . Taking General class test at Dayton on the 17th of May.
>
> Thanks again to everyone that has been so helpful with my endless questions.
> But I guess this means the learning curve has really just began.
>
> 73
> Ed Laughery
>
>
>
>

2440. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 21:51:58 UTC
From: NI4L <ni4l@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CD84C7E.1040805@charter.net>
Source record: 143445

Hey Doc

So what are you suggesting.. Use the 4:1 with ladder line
Or just make a center insulator out of say pvc pipe then feed with
ladder line? what ohm ladder line?
it would be a pretty good run about 170' of just ladder line.
can you be more detailed?
chris

'Doc wrote:

> Chris,
> I'm glad it's working for you. If you can, try
> the same loop fed through the Dentron with ladder
> line. You'll be amazed at the difference.
> 'Doc
>

2441. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 21:57:35 UTC
From: Mike <mike.joyner.nospamhere@blueyonder.co.uk>
Message-ID: <28jgduc00vqju9211dn971007aj8ciuoll@4ax.com>
Source record: 143446

On Tue, 7 May 2002 09:03:10 -0500, "Crazy George"
<munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote:

>Another "Rumour" which refuses to die. Put that information in the urban
>legends file until you visit the site and see the antenna for yourself.
>Yes, they are still trying to ignore Maxwell, but why do they have to put
>the CFA on top of a quarter wave high tower to make it work? Maybe the
>support tower radiates? No, that couldn't be, could it? Oh, come to think
>of it, that was another site. The Egyptian site has a half wave long coax
>running on top of the sand out to the antenna. Coax decoupled? No, not
>hardly.
>
>You see, the fact that there so few installations, even after 20 years,
>indicates something is amiss. Broadcasters would gladly pay the royalty for
>the performance promised if it worked. But, simply put, it does not work.

Well I have visited their site, I honestly do not believe that the
tower is 390 feet tall, sure don't look it!!!

Mike

2442. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 22:16:29 UTC
From: l566cx@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <41749911.0205071416.65e2c0f7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143447

>
> I think that 2% bizness comes from folks with Microsoft-only pages to
> justify their stance. Obviously the Netscape users aren't visiting
> their sites.

I don't think so...here are some real browser stats from
www.thecounter.com for March 2002 for over 398 million visits to their
site

Browser Stats
Fri Mar 1 00:05:02 2002 - Sun Mar 31 23:55:05 2002 31.0 Days

1. MSIE 5.x 230060511 (57%)
2. MSIE 6.x 120105758 (30%)
3. Netscape 4.x 18984116 (4%)
4. MSIE 4.x 15334640 (3%)
5. Netscape comp. 4465056 (1%)
6. Netscape 6.x 3444267 (0%)
7. Opera x.x 2905625 (0%)
8. Unknown 1338763 (0%)
9. Netscape 5.x 649621 (0%)
10. Netscape 3.x 314474 (0%)
11. MSIE 3.x 293663 (0%)
12. MSIE 2.x 280575 (0%)
13. Netscape 2.x 18060 (0%)
14. Netscape 1.x 867 (0%)
15. MSIE 1.x 714 (0%)

All Netscape users now make up < 5% of the total web surfers. So why
should webmasters bother to tweak their sites for it when their pages
are already fine for the other 95%+ of the surfers?

2443. Re: It's official!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 22:20:46 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <ab9jlk$c1v@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 143449

Nice going Dan! BCNU on the air.

Tony WA6LZH

2444. Re: It's official!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 22:21:45 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <ab9jnf$c21@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 143448

Wooops I mean Ed!

> Nice going Dan! BCNU on the air.

2445. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 22:22:38 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD853AE.96451F96@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143450

NI4L wrote:
> So what are you suggesting.. Use the 4:1 with ladder line
> Or just make a center insulator out of say pvc pipe then feed with
> ladder line? what ohm ladder line?
> it would be a pretty good run about 170' of just ladder line.
> can you be more detailed?

170 feet of ladder-line is about 1/3 wavelength on 160m. That would
leave you with an impedance at your tuner of about 360-j675 which
may be hard to match on 160m. With a resonant full-wave loop,
a 233 foot feedline (1/2 wavelength) would be a better choice to
reproduce the antenna feedpoint impedance at the tuner.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2446. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 22:30:12 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0205071430.2c0ecff1@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143451

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:<3CD8245D.93330A9C@netscape.net>...
>
> I think that 2% bizness comes from folks with Microsoft-only pages to
> justify their stance. Obviously the Netscape users aren't visiting
> their sites. I got a reply like that from a local site that is
> MS-only...they said no Netscape users use the site. Duh!
> Anyway, if that logic made any sense there would be more than simply a
> handful of websites that aren't Netscape compatible.
> -Netscape User

I think Netscape should make its software compatible with what is the
STANDARD of the internet.

Randy

2447. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 22:30:17 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <j8lgdugds3la644ejjvqi8d01l9nb6ue8d@4ax.com>
Source record: 143455

On Tue, 07 May 2002 09:26:22 -0400, Robert Lyons <boblyons@umich.edu>
wrote:

> I *hate* web
>pages that play music!!

You maight want to check out AddSubtract. Using that it is very easy
to block music and many other things when visiting a web page. Really
nice for those who are using slower ISP connections.

Danny

2448. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 22:36:11 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ab9ksqmuq1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143452

Even though you get the loss through the tuner
> etc.
==========
What loss in the tuner? Have you been reading the comics again? Or
listening on 80m?

2449. Re: antenna feedline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 22:45:52 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205071445.5398e10@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143453

"K4IA" <K4ia@novacoxmail.com> wrote in message news:<uder15e9iptme6@corp.supernews.com>...
> Why not?
> --
> Radio K4IA
> Craig "Buck"
> Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

I just think it's a mickey mouse way of doing things. Hoping the values will allow the choke to function properly is a crapshoot. And will vary on each band. I can't see not running ladder line the whole way on something like that. "single wire allbander" Thats the only way I would do it. But it's a free country. If anyone else want to do it that way, it's fine with me as long as I don't have to use it. Myself, I prefer full size dipoles fed with coax. At the moment I have 80/40/20 on one coax. I don't use a tuner normally. Well, let me take that back...I use the wattmeter in it..I do use the tuner to tune other bands at times such as 30m. And I am taking a hit in performance when I do that...:(But I still radiate enough to do the job in that case. My fat 213 coax helps keep the losses under control compared to thin stuff. MK

2450. Re: Discone antenna installation and grounding questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 22:51:11 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205071451.75778dc1@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143454

"Ed Cregger" <ecregger@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:<YMGB8.1928$Jk.1918@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>...
> RF grounds are highly overrated anyway. Not that most of us
> have ever truly employed one.
>
> Ed, NM2K

The only place I ever use one is under an antenna. IE: vertical. MK

2451. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 23:05:19 UTC
From: CJ <larry@hotrod.biz>
Message-ID: <udgndt2cd83o13@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143456

Let me clear this "non-issue" about the music right now. The music
is OFF at all times by default. If you want to hear what is labeled as
"Jazz Music" from www.ab7sl.com you must click on the button that says
so. NO music plays automatically. Yes there is a small 34k .mid file
that gets downloaded automatically so that IF you select Jazz Music then
it can play.....that is all there is to it. No more and no less.....

On Tue, 07 May 2002 09:26:22 -0400, Robert Lyons <boblyons@umich.edu>
wrote:
> I *hate* web
>pages that play music!!
----

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2452. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 23:06:59 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <3pmgdusq0tcb14jhdhratmcrh2j5q6pktt@4ax.com>
Source record: 143457

I eliminated that possibility by using a 3-foot longer whip which moved the coil and fingers into a previously "good" area. Also, in the middle of this investigation, Nott Ltd rebuilt the antenna. It can't be anything with the radio or Am-Com as the problem is the same just using the antenna, coax and an analyzer. I tried new coax and different lengths. It isn't the UNUN as I replaced the original with a new type last week. No change. It really points to a relationship between the location of the antenna and the vehicle. I have already drawn a modification of the mount which I will take to the welder this week or next. This will ensure that the active coil area (from top of tube upward) is well above the roof area and at least 19" from any part of the body. If that doesn't work I will try CB. :-)

73, Dick - W6CCD

On Tue, 7 May 2002 16:04:29 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Dick, W6CCD`s screwdriver experience is challenging. The antenna worked
>well on one vehicle and doesn`t on another.
>
>It`s possible the antenna is at fault, not the new vehicle. On the new
>vehicle, the point of contact at 20m on the coil is likely different
>from that when the antenna was mounted on the other vehicle. It`s simply
>because the new vehicle makes the system a different system.
>
>If the new contact point is faulty, the autotune system may run into
>trouble. It might be helpful to effectively extend the antenna by adding
>a capacitive hat, maybe a clip-lead or two, just to get a new tuning
>point on the loading coil.
>
>This seems to be a tough problem, but I remember embarrassment from
>finding my problems (not with a screwdriver) were from faulty cables
>after all.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2453. Re: Discone antenna installation and grounding questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 23:16:34 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205071516.27b213c3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143458

tomzinck@rogers.com (Tom Zinck) wrote in message
news:<5f72835a.0205051854.66125be2@posting.google.com>...
> WEll, I bought a 440/144/50 Discone antenna rom VA3FD (Thanks Fred!).
> I am planning on mounting it on my 2nd story balcony. From the
> reading I have done, here is what I am planning. Thoughts ?
>
> 1. Use a ground plane burried in the ground 3 feet down

The antenna already has a ground plane unless it's missing parts. You
don't need a 2nd one.

> 2. Use a 2" diameter metal electrical conduit as my mast (10 feet
> high)

Thats ok.

> 3. Ground my mast to the ground plan via large gauge copper wire.

Ground the mast to ground below the mast. You will need to pound a
ground rod in. If you can't do that I would either not ground it at
all, or maybe find a short connection to a water pipe if possible. The
only reason you might be able to get away without grounding it is it's
probably below the roofline and may have a roof over it a bit. But you
really should ground it to it's own ground rod with at least #6 wire.

> 4. Run the coax from the antenna into my house and attached to my
> radio

You will need to do that for best results. :)

> 5. Create a ground strip in my radio shack and ground my computer,
> radio, powers supply, etc, to it, and ground the strip to the cold
> water pipe (close to my shack) with large gauge wire.

I guess you can if you feel like it. I think it's mostly a waste of
time myself.
And I would be very leary of grounding out a computer. You could have
sparks fly if the chassis is hot. Also if you did ground, don't use a
bar or bus. Use seperate wires from each piece of gear to a central
ground bulkhead. All wire must attach to the same place on the
bulkhead. The bulkhead would usually be outside at the point of entry
to the house. Mine is outside my window. You want a "star" grounding
setup, not a "daisy chain".
>
> I think that this will ensure good RF grounding, but what about
> lightening ? are all bets off ? Should I worry about GOOD lightening
> grounding ?

The antenna is already RF grounded unless it's missing parts. As far as the mast is concerned, lightning is the only reason you need to ground it. And you want a good connection to a ground rod below the antenna/mast.
>
> My antenna will NOT be over the roof of my house, but will be at
> about the middle of the upper floor.. not ideal, but better than a
> rubber ducky.

In that case, your chances of getting struck are quite a bit less, assuming you have a bit of balconey roof over the antenna. But it would still be a good idea to ground it. You may want to consider a suppressor also if you don't unhook the coax when not in use. It should be grounded to the bulkhead.

MK

2454. Re: FM selective amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 23:24:20 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3cd86130.603132614@news.online.no>
Source record: 143459

On Tue, 7 May 2002 22:21:02 +0200, "Rudolf"
<removethis.rudolf@rhayward.demon.nl> wrote:

>Looks a trifle expensive, otherwise I suppose that's what it is..
>Rudolf
>
>Anita Andringa <a.andringa@rhayward.demon.nl>
>> Chances are that with
>> 600 kHz bandpass, it will really work, too.
>> Good luck!
>> A.
>>
>
>
the usual problem with newcomers making suggestion to solve a problem,
instead of choosing the optimum solution, believe the same discussion
was few months ago

--
remove ,xnd to reply

2455. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 23:49:27 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CD86807.15FEB952@netscape.net>
Source record: 143460

"Randy A. Hefner" wrote:
>
> I think Netscape should make its software compatible with what is the
> STANDARD of the internet.
>
> Randy

Well they have...with 6.2. But its the age old question of should folks have to upgrade their browser everytime a new scheme pops up thats only unique to a handful of pages. A competent web-page designer can make things backwards compatible.
-Bill

2456. Re: B&W AP-10A Apartment Antenna Opinions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-07 23:57:22 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <oWjYPNWf1c7+1IMWjlmzfv=TXw2S@4ax.com>
Source record: 143461

"Norm Freidin" <norm@quickclic.net> wrote:

>Hi John:

>Both will probably work OK, but you will most likely need a tuner.

When I used an AP-10, I never used a tuner -- didn't need one for any band. All it took was a very precise adjustment of the counterpoise wire. I had the wire on a weighted spool, and just coiled or uncoiled it to get the swr down to 1:1, regardless of band.

Without adjusting the counterpoise, you'd probably need the tuner :-)

Bob
k5qwg

>Enjoy your Apt living...I've done it..just make sure you are more than 3-4
>floors up!
>73..Norm VE3CZI
>
>jonie <jonie41@shaw.ca> wrote in message
>news:BCfB8.22095$xS2.1955163@news1.calgary.shaw.ca...
>> Thinking of picking up one, comments, pro...con??
>>
>> Thanks
>>
>> John VE6CU bound for VE7 land and apartment living...
>>
>>
>

2457. Re: Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 00:02:03 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cd86ec8_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143462

I have e-mailed some comments directly to Henry, but here is a question for all who commented:

How many of you did as I did and looked up and read the article in Journal of the American Medical Association concerning the original reports of microwave oven interference to pacemakers? I strongly encourage anyone interested to go back and read it.

I will repeat two pertinent points from the article:
1. The ovens involved were big 915 MHz units.
2. The interlocks were defeated and the doors removed.

Need I say more? Oh, this was in a hospital, no less. Back in the days they were run by doctors.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

2458. Re: It's official!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 00:55:42 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <iI_B8.2027$Yi6.851@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143463

Congratulations, Ed. Welcome to the fray.

Ed Cregger, NM2K

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:CdWB8.170875$tt4.11274135@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com..
.
> Hi All
>
> Happy to inform all that the quest for the ham license is
official: KD5SJN
>
> Tech plus code . Taking General class test at Dayton on
the 17th of May.
>
> Thanks again to everyone that has been so helpful with my
endless questions.
> But I guess this means the learning curve has really just
began.
>
> 73
> Ed Laughery
>
>
>
>

2459. Re: Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 01:08:08 UTC
From: cbhoelzel <n4bjx@naxs.com>
Message-ID: <3CD87A78.A46AF7E@naxs.com>
Source record: 143464

wa0goz@arrl.net wrote:
>
> Seem's I'm going to have to have a pacemaker/defibrillator put in. In
> the booklets they gave me, it says to stay away from ham radio. Anyone
> have first hand experience with this?

Yes (and no), Henry. I have a Medtronic 9790 pacemaker. Had the tests run to see if I needed the defib also. Fortunately not, so I can't speak to that aspect of the problem.

Here is what my "owner's manual" has to say about electronic goodies and ham radio, specifically:

"...hold the device several inches or more away from your pacemaker...Some examples are soldering guns, demagnetizers, motorized devices (such as drills, hair dryers, shavers and transmitters (such as two-way radio transceivers).

You can safely operate citizen band and ham radio base stations at government- authorized power levels using remotely located antennas. The antenna for a high-power station should be located at least 30 feet from occupied areas and connected to the transmitter by a non-radiating transmission line."

I have made absolutely no changes to my home shack nor to my motorhome operation based on the fact that I now have a pacemaker. I have not had even the slightest hint of difficulty. Now you ask what sort of difficulty. In the worst case, if I used a big enough magnet (or RF, I guess), the pacemaker would default to its factory settings, not necessarily the ones best for you, but it would not quit (an important point).

More if you like, but I have carried on long enough.

Chuck
N4BJX

2460. Log Periodic antennas GSM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 01:47:50 UTC
From: luvencl@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3cd88381.83900172@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143466

I know this may not be a question that belongs here, but it seems
that most hams are smarter than some engineers I ever speak to.
The question is actually simple. It however is directed more for a GSM
Wireless Engineer.
Does a log periodic antenna contain non-linear properties?
If so, then for GSM you would be best to use something other than that
type of antenna?
Thanks.

2461. Re: B&W AP-10A Apartment Antenna Opinions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 01:59:20 UTC
From: jonie <jonie41@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <YD%B8.40200$xS2.3029942@news1.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 143465

Thanks for the repys guys. Unfortunately, I'll be on the ground floor. I'll find a picnic table somewhere though. I am also considering the MP-1, intend to do some backpacking in the Victoria area.

Keep your battery packs charged!!

John VE6CU....
"jonie" <jonie41@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:BCfB8.22095$xS2.1955163@news1.calgary.shaw.ca...
> Thinking of picking up one, comments, pro...con??
>
> Thanks
>
> John VE6CU bound for VE7 land and apartment living...
>
>

2462. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 02:11:46 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD88962.8C5DBD68@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143467

"Randy A. Hefner" wrote:
> I think Netscape should make its software compatible with what is the
> STANDARD of the internet.

It is Microsoft who is violating the standards. Just ask Sun Microsystems.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2463. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 02:25:11 UTC
From: artie <silli_artie@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <070520021925111251%silli_artie@hotmail.com>
Source record: 143468

[[This message was both posted and mailed: see
the "To," "Cc," and "Newsgroups" headers for details.]]

In article <HmNB8.103145$o66.296966@news-server.bigpond.net.au>, David
Findlay <david@davsoft.com.au> wrote:

>I'm looking for a good design for a wire discone. I've seen a couple nearby
>and want to build one for recieving FM broadcast stations. Anyone know a
>link to a good design? Anyone had any experience with discones? Thanks,
>
>David

David--

Look at the RSGB VHF UHF Manual (G R Jessop, G6JP). In the 4th
edition, 8.37 - 8.40 covers the construction of discones.

I've had one on the roof for quite a while, and it works well for my
use, mostly 144/440 MHz.

There is a price to pay for wide bandwidth. You don't get any gain
froma discone. There is also a sharp null off the top of the antenna,
making them not too useful for sat work. And, as the frequency
increases, the angle of the main lobe increases as well. So while a
discone may be useful over a 10:1 frequency range, above 5:1, the main
lobe is at least 45 degrees up off the horizontal.

have fun-

2464. Re: Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 03:20:53 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <aba5ilsrb1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 143369

(wa0goz@arrl.net) writes:
> Seem's I'm going to have to have a pacemaker/defibrillator put in. In
> the booklets they gave me, it says to stay away from ham radio. Anyone
> have first hand experience with this?

Not yet, but I suggest you get a tailor experienced in chain mail vests.

B-)

Seriously, you'll never get into a tour of an aluminum smelter again.
(I used to run magnetic field computer programs for Alcan.)

2465. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 03:49:35 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udh82eaapv1gc0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143370

I wish I could find a band spanner had one years ago and always worked well
for me.

"Norm Freidin" <norm@quickclic.net> wrote in message
news:ab9b6m$bm0$1@news1.mountaincable.net...
> Hi George:
> There were two versions..a short version...a long version. I used to own
> both, but recently sold the "Short" version. However I found the Long
> version worked really well putting the coil portion UP above the vehicle
> usually mounting it on a bumper mount, while the short version was
designed
> to mount on the trunk or back deck behind the window of a sedan.
> I only have an advertisement out of an old catalog, which I can scan and
> Email to you. But do not have any Technical Manual/Instruction info which
> would appreciate getting a copy of should you get such information.
> If you are getting a used one, ensure the "ring" contacts are not too
> flattened from making contact with the inside coil, which may result in
> possible intermittant contacts. There were replacement coil contact
> assemblies available..keep an eye out at Flea Markets, or ask on this
> Newsgroup.
> Good Luck...Norm VE3CZI
>
> Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
> news:3cd149fa_3@news1.prserv.net...
> > John:
> > I notice a lot of "used to...." and "worked great in the 50s.... "
> > responses. I have one which I currently use with my IC-706 on rental
cars
> > when I travel. It is a little touchy to set up on 75, because the wiper
> is
> > a full circle of contact fingers inside, and the 706 doesn't like the
> > shorted turn this sometimes creates. But it travels well inside a piece
> of
> > 2" PVC pipe as luggage. The descriptions of the antenna in the other
> > replies are pretty much on target. Overall length is about 5 feet
> > collapsed, and near 8 feet for 75M. Lower section containing the coil
is
> > about an inch in diameter, and the whip is the usual tapered stainless
> > steel. There was another antenna contemporary with the Webster, called
> the
> > W5BZO or simply bee-zed-oh after the maker. I no longer recall whether
it
> > was the model for the Webster or vice versa, but the two were virtually
> > identical. Present bug catcher designs and the ubiquitous screwdrivers

> > easily beat the performance on 75 because of the coil diameter (loss),
but
> > they work almost as well on 40 and the higher frequency bands. IIRC,
they
> > were made last in the 1960s.
> >
> > --
> > Crazy George
> > Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> > <jdprislupski@aol.com> wrote in message
> > news:abeocusct3duqaind4hf1un1tanudtoj4f@4ax.com...
> > > Has anyone heard of this antenna? It is supposed to be a HF Mobile
> > > Antenna. Any info is appreciated. Thanks. John WC3Z
> >
> >
>
>

2466. Re: Is 450 ohm ladder line OK for 90 foot dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 04:36:12 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD8AB2D.B367489C@icok.net>
Source record: 143371

StarGazer,
Ladder-line/open wire feed line doesn't perform miracles, and isn't a 'cure-all' for all antenna problems. It is a good way of feeding antennas and does do away with some of the 'problems' with using coax (while having 'problems' of it's own).
With the standard 'garden variety' of ladder line you can probable run all the power you're capable of producing without trouble. there are limits, though, but I seriously doubt if you will get close to them.
The most common method of using ladder line feed lines is to use a tuner capable of handling balanced feed lines (CAM is the exception to this rule). The tuner must be capable of handling the power you use, and have a fairly wide impedance matching range. You feed the tuner with coax from your radio.
While the benefits of using ladder line are commonly exaggerated, it is a nice alternate to using coax.
'Doc

2467. Re: PROOF THAT ILLEGAL CBERS ARE CRIMINALS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 05:52:06 UTC
From: jess711@netdoor.com
Message-ID: <3cd8bcb9.2597774@news.netdoor.com>
Source record: 143372

That may, or may not be true. But if it is, all I can say is that he went legal. Did YOU ???

Jessie AD5JW

2468. Re: Log Periodic antennas GSM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 07:26:35 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CD8D32B.85CAC3F5@eznec.com>
Source record: 143373

Gee, a lot of the hams I know are engineers, and a lot of the engineers are hams. Wonder which group is smarter?

A log periodic antenna doesn't have non-linear properties any more or less than any other kind of antenna, and none at all that are inherent in the design. Any non-linear properties a log periodic or any other common antenna might have would be due to corroded joints. I've also heard that some ferromagnetic materials like nickel plating can cause IM and other nonlinear effects, particularly when high power is involved. Nonlinear properties are undesirable in a great many antenna applications because they generate harmonics and intermodulation.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL
(presumably a lot smarter than Roy Lewallen the engineer)

luvencl@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> I know this may not be a question that belongs here, but it seems
> that most hams are smarter than some engineers I ever speak to.
> The question is actually simple. It however is directed more for a GSM
> Wireless Engineer.
> Does a log periodic antenna contain non-linear properties?
> If so, then for GSM you would be best to use something other than that
> type of antenna?
> Thanks.

2469. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 09:11:32 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205080111.764f6fee@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143374

Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:<3pmgdusq0tcb14jhdhratmcrh2j5q6pktt@4ax.com>...
> I eliminated that possibility by using a 3-foot longer whip which
> moved the coil and fingers into a previously "good" area. Also, in
> the middle of this investigation, Nott Ltd rebuilt the antenna. It
> can't be anything with the radio or Am-Com as the problem is the same
> just using the antenna, coax and an analyzer. I tried new coax and
> different lengths. It isn't the UNUN as I replaced the original with
> a new type last week. No change. It really points to a relationship
> between the location of the antenna and the vehicle. I have already
> drawn a modification of the mount which I will take to the welder this
> week or next. This will ensure that the active coil area (from top of
> tube upward) is well above the roof area and at least 19" from any
> part of the body. If that doesn't work I will try CB. :-)

Dunno... I still kind of think the system is "dipoling". That it seems
to have problems from about 13-15 mhz only, seems to confirm this. "At
least to me and my warped way of thinking". I think thats about the
range that the jeep is a quarter wave long. You may mention if this is
or isn't the case.. I've got a hunch moving the coil up isn't going to
do the trick unless it makes the car "ground side" look longer and
moves the problem zone out of the ham band. The reason I don't think
it's the coil being near the body is because in the cases where I've
had that problem, the SWR still was ok. It just didn't radiate worth a
hoot. On the bright side, raising it up will improve the performance a
good bit on all bands. Hopefully I'm wrong, but I'm not going to hold
my breath waiting for that new mount to do the trick. :(
You know what I would do in that case? Probably just use a small
tuner to match. I bet once you get it matched, it radiates fairly
well. MK

2470. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 10:50:48 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CD901BF.CD47A5AF@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 143375

I had a similar setup.. 528' loop, #10 THHN, 4:1 Balun, ~80' 50 ohm
Coax. The loop tuned better for me without the balun. I was mainly
interested in 40 CW. Then I switched to open wire feed line, and things
worked much better on 40 and above.

KI4Z.

NI4L wrote:

> Hey Doc
>
> So what are you suggesting.. Use the 4:1 with ladder line
> Or just make a center insulator out of say pvc pipe then feed with
> ladder line? what ohm ladder line?
> it would be a pretty good run about 170' of just ladder line.
> can you be more detailed?
> chris
>
> 'Doc wrote:
>
> > Chris,
> > I'm glad it's working for you. If you can, try
> > the same loop fed through the Dentron with ladder
> > line. You'll be amazed at the difference.
> > 'Doc
> >

2471. Re: Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 12:19:41 UTC
From: Larry Gauthier <larryg5099@chartermi.net>
Message-ID: <udi5v5kkhikh17@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143376

Henry,

Your pacemaker will most likely be manufactured by Medtronic. Inc, the foremost manufacturer of pacemakers on the planet. They have a web site that you can visit, and in the Heart, FAQ section you will find information about "using cell phones with my pacemaker" - which you can extrapolate for other RF circumstances.

To add some clarity to the previous posting: pacemakers are programmed with strong magnetic currents (resting heart rates, trigger voltages, output current, operating mode, etc), not "turned on and off". Pacemakers operate in two general modes: continuous operation (meaning that the pacemaker has replaced the physiologic REAL pacemaker of your heart and is controlling your heart rate) and triggered (which means that the pacemaker is monitoring your heart and "kicks in" when it senses an abnormality in your normal sinus rhythm). [this is NOT the description of the new "implantable defibrillators" - that's something different].

My experience with pacemakers was as a biomedical engineer about 15 years ago... and back then the big worry was the newfangled microwave ovens and whether they would cause problems [remember the warning signs on microwaves years ago?]. We did a lot of testing with first-generation microwaves and current pacemakers and our conclusion was that you would have to somehow manage to get your chest cavity into the oven, close the door, and turn it on for there to be any risk... but being the litigious society that we are no one was going to take any chances - so restaurants that used microwave ovens had signs 50 yards away on the front door <egads>. My point is: Medtronic has been incorporating RF shielding into their devices for a long time, this will not be a new subject for them.

Take a look at Medtronic's web site, and pose your questions to the manufacturer. I think you'll get much better answers than you would get from your cardiologist [although you might want to ask him/her what model you'll be getting, so you can talk to Medtronic].

-larry
K8UT
"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CD846FC.B04386E7@icok.net...
> Henry,
> My knowledge of pace-makers is dated, so take this with
> a 'grain of salt'. If I'm not mistaken, pace-makers are still
> turned on/off with a magnetic field, a fairly strong one. In
> most cases, an RF field won't (shouldn't) affect them unless
> it's very, very strong. I know that a 100w VHF radio and it's
> antenna, both less than 10 feet away, doesn't (didn't) have any
> affect on them.

> I think I'd want to see the 'specs' before deciding anything,
> and then, play it safe. Big difference between getting into a
> TV, and getting into a pace-maker! Especially if it's yours...
> 'Doc

2472. Re: FM selective amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 12:33:27 UTC
From: Rudolf <removethis.rudolf@rhayward.demon.nl>
Message-ID: <udi6pjo65vema1@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143377

A question was posed on May 6.It was, "please look at this website and do you think the product will do possibility a) ?"
A.Andringa, newcomer or not, did just what was asked.
Of course this thread dates back from January; however, the question was from "iforg&#65533;rs".
J M Noeding <la8ak.xnd@online.no> wrote:
> >
> the usual problem with newcomers making suggestion to solve a problem,
> instead of choosing the optimum solution, believe the same discussion
> was few months ago
>
>
> --
> remove ,xnd to reply

2473. Re: Log Periodic antennas GSM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 12:39:48 UTC
From: Rudolf <removethis.rudolf@rhayward.demon.nl>
Message-ID: <udi75mlev7274d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143378

No, not any more than any other antenna. Unless you have corroded parts or
something but that goes for any antenna.
Also, logpers are usually wideband in nature, which might be handy.

However, depending on the network you are on, you may not get a connection
if you are too far off, no matter how strong your signal is. The reason is
that if you are too far, your pulses are too late in arriving at the base
and they miss their slot.

That is why fishing vessels liked the old FM mobile phones better. You could
just boost 'em for more range. Not so with GSM.
Of course some providers do allow longer delays; it depends on their market.
73
Rudolf

<luvencl@hotmail.com> wrote:
> Does a log periodic antenna contain non-linear properties?
> If so, then for GSM you would be best to use something other than that
> type of antenna?
> Thanks.

2474. Re: Log Periodic antennas GSM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 13:26:25 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abb920cbf1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143379

```
> I've also
> heard that some ferromagnetic materials like nickel plating can cause IM
> and other nonlinear effects

============================

It's not like you Roy to spread rumors.
---
Reg.
```

2475. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 13:56:34 UTC
From: sjbeyers@trianglenet.net
Message-ID: <72befaab.0205080556.462d282@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143380

Even though you get the loss through the tuner
> etc.

Does your tuner get hot or warm? If it doesn't, where is the lost energy going?

Steve

2476. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 14:24:09 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21628-3CD93509-14@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143382

Dick, W5CCD wrote:
"Tried adding a short piece of coax to the feed line."

If that short piece was a Bird wattmeter body, did it confirm the 3:1 SWR on 20-meters?

A 1/8-wave piece of coax is a significant addition. If memory serves, its reactance is equal to the surge impedance of the line.

It may be impedance measurement time to see if there is any reason for this madness.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2477. Re: Pacemaker/Defibrillator and RF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 14:33:04 UTC
From: jdteske@comcast.net
Message-ID: <3cd93474.284651@news.md.comcast.giganews.com>
Source record: 143381

I do have an implanted defibrillator, put in last January, and I specifically asked that question of both my cardiologist and the company who manufactured the device. Both said re my high powered HF rig that as long as I didn't sit on the antenna while energized I was OK. I have operated many times in the shack since then and the defib still works fine. Actually it doesn't work at all...and that is good news as far as zapping the heart is concerned...but when I did my follow-up checkup with both the cardiologist and the company representative said it was working FB. When you go for a checkup, the technician puts a sensor over the device and the readout device can report anomalies. I had a heart speed up...but not enough to trigger the zapper...and the readout gave the technician the date and time and parameters of an event which occured a month earlier. The tech can also reprogram it much in the same way a TV remote works...only they use small currents to do it.

I even asked about my HT and they said OK, but suggested that I use the ear on the opposite side. They usually are implanted just below the left collarbone, but since I am a violinist, the put it on the opposite side.

What I cannot do is have an MRI exam or be near electrical arc welders. Also I had a procedure on my shoulder [rotator cuff] in which the doctor uses and electric cauterization device and they had to momentarily shut off the device by taping a magnet over it. They will do the same thing when I have an upcoming colonoscopy.

Jon Teske, W3JT

On Mon, 06 May 2002 22:29:33 -0500, wa0goz@arrl.net wrote:

>Seem's I'm going to have to have a pacemaker/defibrillator put in. In
>the booklets they gave me, it says to stay away from ham radio. Anyone
>have first hand experience with this?
>
>Thanks and 73,
>
>Henry WA0GOZ

2478. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 14:37:12 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CD93818.1DC213B3@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143383
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Charles drop the act, The Headers point right back to you.

Gads your lame

Martin Cernech wrote:
>
> Had no trouble accessing the site with Netscape 6.2.
> His site does say "Optimized for IE 6" so if lesser browsers won't
> work then I guess it's just "tuff titty" untill those people upgrade
> to IE which now has over 97% of the broswer share...
>
> The URL agian for those that missed it is
>
> http://www.ab7sl.com
>
> It's the nicest ham site I have ever visited and it is 100% FREE!!!
>
> Martin

2479. Re: Log Periodic antennas GSM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 16:22:59 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <cojidug0t5vgrgak69v9d9tvd7u9g406uq@4ax.com>
Source record: 143384

On Wed, 08 May 2002 00:26:35 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>A log periodic antenna doesn't have non-linear properties any more or
>less than any other kind of antenna, and none at all that are inherent
>in the design.

Hi Roy,

I can't answer the original question myself, but I think the poster
was not speaking of conduction nonlinearity. Rather, I think he is
interested in the phase linearity response across frequency.

As the log periodic presents something of a complex bandpass filter
function, through this correlation it could be designed to pass with
minimum ripple in the phase characteristic (while undoubtedly mucking
up some other quality such as the pass band amplitude response
ripple). This is not normally a consideration of our usual narrow
band practices, but for wide band signals (GSM) I could well imagine
the destruction of pulse edges by a mushy filter.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2480. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 16:45:23 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0205080845.37ffbcd6@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143385

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CD88962.8C5DBD68@IEEE.org>...
> "Randy A. Hefner" wrote:
> > I think Netscape should make its software compatible with what is the
> > STANDARD of the internet.
>
> It is Microsoft who is violating the standards. Just ask Sun Microsystems.

The "standard" is set by the one who has the lion's share of the
market! Just ask IBM! If you ask Apple, they will tell you that the
MAC is the standard!

If you choose to use the browser that is in the minority, don't CRY
about it not being compatible with web pages.

2481. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 16:56:11 UTC
From: CJ <willy@irs.gov>
Message-ID: <udim5eqm8f7431@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143386
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello Rick,
I have no idea what in the world you are talking about...what are
"headers" anyway?
Lord bless you and your family.....hope to catch you on the air one of
these days.
Here is the link you asked about Rick....

Cushcraft R7 / R7000 "black box" photo w/component values, schematic,
trap illustration, high SWR fix tips,
and R7 / R7000 assembly -and- installation manuals all downloadable at
this link.....

http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=r7.html
---

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2482. Re: Log Periodic antennas GSM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 17:00:18 UTC
From: Jack Smith <jsmith@mnsinc.com>
Message-ID: <dkliduku328v51kr604279ounmigii9ons@4ax.com>
Source record: 143387

This is not normally a consideration of our usual narrow
>band practices, but for wide band signals (GSM) I could well imagine
>the destruction of pulse edges by a mushy filter.
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC

GSM is about 200 KHz bandwidth, quite a bit narrower than either IS-95 CDMA (slightly over 1 MHz) or WCDMA (5 MHz in some flavors). The BW is only around 0.25% of carrier frequency (for 900 MHz) or .12% of carrier frequency (1800/1900 MHz). However, since frequency hopping is used in GSM, the antennas need to cover the entire band with a low SWR. And, if you use a duplexer for one side of the diversity receive, the antenna must cover the receive band as well. This could require as much as 50 MHz bandwidth in the 900 MHz band, or nearly 6% fractional bandwidth. This seems to be often accomplished by physically "fat" antenna elements, rather than frequency insensitive design.

I haven't seen log periodics used much in GSM design, either in Europe or the US. Almost all systems use antennas with a horizontal beamwidth of 90 to 120 degrees. These are almost always panel antennas, so as to provide good F/B, as frequency reuse is the name of the game. In a few cases, such as covering an isolated highway, high gain narrow beamwidth antennas are used, where a LP approach might be considered.

Roy's point re antenna and hardware material is correct. Nickle-plated connectors are a big no-no, silver is desired to avoid IM. IM concerns seem to have also driven the use of 7/16 DIN connectors instead of Type N connectors.

Jack K8ZOA

2483. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 17:28:48 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cd95c29.5824943@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 143388

On 8 May 2002 09:45:23 -0700, randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com (Randy A. Hefner) wrote:

|
|If you choose to use the browser that is in the minority, don't CRY
|about it not being compatible with web pages.

I use Netscape Communicator 4.5. That is the "Standard" at this QTH. If web page designers do not support my standard, then to hell with'em; I don't look at their stuff or give them any business.

I don't download plug-ins, accept cookies or listen to music either.

I'm stuck with a dial-up connection (currently showing 21.6Kbs) and don't need streaming video and all the other BS that web designers think is cute. Web designers should be forced to download their own stuff on my connection to debug it.

2484. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 17:29:32 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CD9607C.CEBC98D8@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143392
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

> Here is the link you asked about Rick....

I Didnt ask about no $#*($#() Link

Gezzz you need professional help.

2485. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 17:31:19 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CD960E7.E1420238@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143391
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

> I have no idea what in the world you are talking about...what are
> "headers" anyway

Headers are messag indicators or addresses that point to message origination. All the martin cernech messages "YOU" are creating point right back to you.

Lame

2486. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 17:35:24 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <59oiduoje3qhf21mph74n664npbabuof3n@4ax.com>
Source record: 143389

I rarely use my Bird for SWR measurements anymore as the MFJ-259 reads very close to the Bird, and is a lot easier to use. I have sent off another message to Nott Ltd with the results to date to see if they have any more ideas. They do install a lot of their antennas at the factory so have a lot of experience in this area.

Dick - W6CCD

On Wed, 8 May 2002 09:24:09 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Dick, W5CCD wrote:
>"Tried adding a short piece of coax to the feed line."
>
>If that short piece was a Bird wattmeter body, did it confirm the 3:1
>SWR on 20-meters?
>
>A 1/8-wave piece of coax is a significant addition. If memory serves,
>its reactance is equal to the surge impedance of the line.
>
>It may be impedance measurement time to see if there is any reason for
>this madness.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2487. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 17:42:16 UTC
From: CJ <willy@irs.gov>
Message-ID: <udios2b2a4ss34@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143390

Hello Wes,
Here is an informative snip about broadband access that has been
available for your zip code since the year 2000...

Tucson Citizen
Lorrie Cohen, Citizen Business Writer
July 14, 2000

High-speed internet providers are coming online here faster than you can
say "Connect me."

In the past six months, Sprint, Cox@Home, Jato Communications and Tucson
Broadband have entered the Tucson market to provide speedy Internet
connections at homes and offices.

Company officials and computer experts say getting a high-speed hookup
isn't just a matter of convenience anymore. It's a necessity for
businesses that need to do anything from e-commerce and audio and video
conferencing. Even individuals who log on each day to retrieve personal
e-mail are demanding higher speeds.

How fast are they?

Say you have the typical 24,000- to 56,000-baud modem, which is about
all local, unimproved phone lines can handle. A download taking 25
minutes would take less than 30 seconds with any of the high-speed
Internet access systems.

Once you "get with the program" (broadband ISP) your snotty attitude
about web sites will also change as they will then all literally
"explode" onto your screen.....

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2488. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 18:10:16 UTC
From: CJ <willy@irs.gov>
Message-ID: <udiqgera3j3r6c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143393
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello Rick,
Sorry if I got you confused with someone else...I get so many
messages. My apologies...

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2489. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 18:11:45 UTC
From: CJ <willy@irs.gov>
Message-ID: <udiqj3jql5tc97@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143394
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello Rick,
I think you may have me mixed up with somebody else. I don't know any "Martin" character and I'm sure nothing about him could "point back" to me. Sorry..you have me a bit confused....

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2490. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 18:52:42 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CD973FA.C20A049@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143399
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Nope nice try

You see Martin Chernech never appears anywhere else he is brand new.

Coincidently He only posts about your web page.

He also posts from Cable one with an IP almost exactly the same as yours which is a dial up which assigns a new IP everytime you come on.

If you think Im buying your Nieve routine Im not. You see google saves all your postings with your IPs. Your now trying with your recent messages to cover your tracks. But the tracks are all over the place.

Your trying to use this Martin routine to avoid killfiles because your not getting attention.

What you need is professional help.

2491. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 19:03:27 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cd9756e.12294315@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 143395

On Wed, 8 May 2002 10:42:16 -0700, "CJ" <willy@irs.gov> wrote:

|Hello Wes,
| Here is an informative snip about broadband access that has been
|available for your zip code since the year 2000...

Don't tell me what is "available" in my area. Trust me I know a hell of a lot more about it than do you. I live here remember.

<bunch of unapplicable crap deleted>

|Once you "get with the program" (broadband ISP) your snotty attitude
|about web sites will also change as they will then all literally
|"explode" onto your screen.....

You can call my attitude whatever you want. I will consider the source and figure your dosages need adjustment.

2492. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 19:12:17 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD97891.E9E4FA32@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143396

"Randy A. Hefner" wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CD88962.8C5DBD68@IEEE.org>...
> > "Randy A. Hefner" wrote:
> > > I think Netscape should make its software compatible with what is the
> > > STANDARD of the internet.
> >
> > It is Microsoft who is violating the standards. Just ask Sun Microsystems.
>
> The "standard" is set by the one who has the lion's share of the
> market!

It is supposed to be set by the company who holds the copyright on
the JAVA specs. That's Sun Microsystems. Do you think that might
makes right? If so, ever consider moving to Cuba?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2493. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 19:16:33 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD97991.22203261@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143398

Wes Stewart wrote:
> I'm stuck with a dial-up connection (currently showing 21.6Kbs) and don't need
> streaming video and all the other BS that web designers think is cute. Web
> designers should be forced to download their own stuff on my connection to debug
> it.

Not to mention blatant violations of the JAVA specs. Microsoft is the
proverbial bull in the china shop.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2494. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 19:17:06 UTC
From: CJ <willy@irs.gov>
Message-ID: <udiudnks86be04@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143397

Hello Wes,
Are you denying that broadband high-speed internet access has been
available to you for nearly 2 full years?
It seems as though the article from one of your local Tucson newspapers
indicates that. Did you read it??
- here is the link Wes.... http://itasa.com/tcart32.htm

So..it puzzles the rest of us why you bitch about crappy internet
speeds, and criticize talented webmasters like myself, when for nearly
two years you could have done something about it. If you need a loan
($$$) for broadband hook-up Wes let me know. My rates are very
reasonable to fellow Arizonans....

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2495. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 19:18:20 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD979FC.C9D92C8@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143400

CJ wrote:
>
> Hello Wes,
> Here is an informative snip about broadband access that has been
> available for your zip code since the year 2000...

How about 77864?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2496. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 19:27:41 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD97C2D.6F19342B@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143401

CJ wrote:
> So..it puzzles the rest of us why you bitch about crappy internet
> speeds, and criticize talented webmasters like myself, when for nearly
> two years you could have done something about it.

For five+ times the cost of a dialup? R.R.A.A is not worth it.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2497. Antenna Switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 19:48:42 UTC
From: Tom G <tmg9252@aol.com>
Message-ID: <bea4cb16fb8434bcf8a0ee51b6cc67c5.62969@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 143402

I just installed an antenna switch, it's a Dawia 2 position type.
Im using it for switching between two receivers and one antenna. When I
screw down the connections all the way the signal drops, but when I
leave the connection on without tightening it the signal is fine.
My question is should I connect a ground to the chassis of the switch?
Both receivers are grounded. Would it be a benefit to ground the feed
line also? If so, what is the best way to ground the coax? The
connectors came connected to the cable. Im pretty new to the hobby and
just looking for some advice.

Thanks in advance

Tom

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

2498. FA: MFJ 962D Air Core Roller Tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 19:54:04 UTC
From: GaryH <garyhendricks@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <LkfC8.176685$tt4.11883625@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 143403

No longer need this tuner. In nice condition.

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1351709410

2499. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 20:06:03 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <TofC8.53164$tT1.55809133@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 143404

Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:udh82eaapv1gc0@corp.supernews.com...
> I wish I could find a band spanner had one years ago and always worked
well
> for me.

Nice antenna, but a bit "rigid" and tended to break if one was not careful.
I have one
of the Bandspanner's predecessors: the "Bay Mobile" which was just like the
Bandspanner except the coil was at the base. Worked fair, but I just keep
it for nostalgia. A friend did a great job of repairing the bottom that had
"wallowed" out
the screw holes and allowed the antenna to wiggle around. It might work
pretty good'
if one dared to put it on the roof of the car.

Jerry
K4KWH

>
> "Norm Freidin" <norm@quickclic.net> wrote in message
> news:ab9b6m$bm0$1@news1.mountaincable.net...
> > Hi George:
> > There were two versions..a short version...a long version. I used to
own
> > both, but recently sold the "Short" version. However I found the Long
> > version worked really well putting the coil portion UP above the vehicle
> > usually mounting it on a bumper mount, while the short version was
> designed
> > to mount on the trunk or back deck behind the window of a sedan.
> > I only have an advertisement out of an old catalog, which I can scan and
> > Email to you. But do not have any Technical Manual/Instruction info
which
> > would appreciate getting a copy of should you get such information.
> > If you are getting a used one, ensure the "ring" contacts are not too
> > flattened from making contact with the inside coil, which may result in
> > possible intermittant contacts. There were replacement coil contact
> > assemblies available..keep an eye out at Flea Markets, or ask on this
> > Newsgroup.
> > Good Luck...Norm VE3CZI
> >
> > Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
> > news:3cd149fa_3@news1.prserv.net...
> > > John:
> > > I notice a lot of "used to...." and "worked great in the 50s.... "

> > > responses. I have one which I currently use with my IC-706 on rental
> cars
> > > when I travel. It is a little touchy to set up on 75, because the
wiper
> > is
> > > a full circle of contact fingers inside, and the 706 doesn't like the
> > > shorted turn this sometimes creates. But it travels well inside a
piece
> > of
> > > 2" PVC pipe as luggage. The descriptions of the antenna in the other
> > > replies are pretty much on target. Overall length is about 5 feet
> > > collapsed, and near 8 feet for 75M. Lower section containing the coil
> is
> > > about an inch in diameter, and the whip is the usual tapered stainless
> > > steel. There was another antenna contemporary with the Webster,
called
> > the
> > > W5BZO or simply bee-zed-oh after the maker. I no longer recall
whether
> it
> > > was the model for the Webster or vice versa, but the two were
virtually
> > > identical. Present bug catcher designs and the ubiquitous
screwdrivers
> > > easily beat the performance on 75 because of the coil diameter (loss),
> but
> > > they work almost as well on 40 and the higher frequency bands. IIRC,
> they
> > > were made last in the 1960s.
> > >
> > > --
> > > Crazy George
> > > Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> > > <jdprislupski@aol.com> wrote in message
> > > news:abeocusct3duqaind4hf1un1tanudtoj4f@4ax.com...
> > > > Has anyone heard of this antenna? It is supposed to be a HF Mobile
> > > > Antenna. Any info is appreciated. Thanks. John WC3Z
> > >
> > >
> >
> >
>
>

2500. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 20:31:29 UTC
From: CJ <willy@irs.gov>
Message-ID: <udj2p3p8arod14@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143405
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Rick said...
>He also posts from Cable one with an IP almost exactly the same as
yours
>which is a dial up which assigns a new IP everytime you come on.

Hello Rick,
Sorry Rick....I am not on dialup. I use cable modem. Obviously Rick if
this guy doesn't have the - exact same -IP as me (cable modem IP's are
static) then it sure as hell couldn't be me.
Besides Mr Magoo..Cableone has ISP service in 16 states and over 60
different cities...
Nice try but you stink as a detective. Keep your day job!!!

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2501. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 20:34:39 UTC
From: CJ <willy@irs.gov>
Message-ID: <udj2v2mnh8gm81@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143406

Hello Cam,
Dialup here in my town (from several different providers) is from
$19 - $22 / month. Cable modem service starts at $34 / month which is
less than twice as much. I bet you flunked math in school didn't you?

Cam said..
>For five+ times the cost of a dialup? R.R.A.A is not worth it.

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2502. Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 20:41:46 UTC
From: CJ <willy@irs.gov>
Message-ID: <udj3pp16booo4d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143407

Hello antenna enthusiasts,
Just snagged my DXCC country #309 (all 309 on dipole!) - 7O/OH2YY
op-Pekka on 20m phone today. He was only s3 here but my W9INN 5-band /
resonant / legal-limit dipole at 54ft made it "duck soup". Ha came back
on my 3rd call....

Is this a great hobby or what? For complete info on the full line of
W9INN antennas click this link...
http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html

Tomorrow is Pekka's last day in Yemen. Better snag him while you
can!!!
--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2503. Re: Antenna Switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 21:30:40 UTC
From: Tom Wagner - N1MM <tfwagner@snet.net>
Message-ID: <4OgC8.16188$EZ6.779674642@newssvr10.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143408

Tom --

My guess is that your antenna is inappropriate for your radio, or broken.
It sounds like the coax is "working" when you tighten the connections.
I.e. the coax is preventing any signal, except that coming from the antenna
to get to your reciever(s). When the connector is loose, the coax is acting
as the antenna.

You need to identify the frequency coverage of the receivers, the type
of receivers and the type of antenna to have anyone give you a
more definitive explanation.

73,
Tom Wagner - N1MM
Check out the N1MM Free Contest Logger at
http://www.N1MM.com
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/N1MMLogger
No Yahoo membership required.

"Tom G" <tmg9252@aol.com> wrote in message
news:bea4cb16fb8434bcf8a0ee51b6cc67c5.62969@mygate.mailgate.org...
> I just installed an antenna switch, it's a Dawia 2 position type.
> Im using it for switching between two receivers and one antenna. When I
> screw down the connections all the way the signal drops, but when I
> leave the connection on without tightening it the signal is fine.
> My question is should I connect a ground to the chassis of the switch?
> Both receivers are grounded. Would it be a benefit to ground the feed
> line also? If so, what is the best way to ground the coax? The
> connectors came connected to the cable. Im pretty new to the hobby and
> just looking for some advice.
>
> Thanks in advance
>
> Tom
>
>
>
> --
> Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

2504. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 21:43:23 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205081343.51008462@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143409

sjbeyers@trianglenet.net (Steve Beyers) wrote in message
news:<72befaab.0205080556.462d282@posting.google.com>...
> Even though you get the loss through the tuner
> > etc.
>
> Does your tuner get hot or warm? If it doesn't, where is the lost energy going?
>
> Steve

The tuner I have now I got free because the previous owner used to get
it so hot that the coil forms melted and let the coil turns slip and
get out of whack.
"roller inductor". I once did a series of tests comparing different
methods of tuning using an MFJ-989c. I found if you didn't tune
properly it was not uncommon to lose 20% of your power. If you tuned
very carefully you get get the loss down to almost unreadable on a
meter. But only the point of least inductance would be this low a
loss. It was quite critical. I had another tuner, "MFJ random wire
tuner" that I've had the toroid so hot the plastic coating was
bubbling. Of course, that was a pretty bad mismatch I was trying to
tune, but overheating can happen and that was with only 100w into a
"200w tuner". And if you have heat, you have loss. And many times you
can have large losses but not be running enough power to notice the
heat. IE: QRP. MK

2505. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 22:04:52 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cd9a107.26596179@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143410

On 8 May 2002 14:43:23 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

> I once did a series of tests comparing different
>methods of tuning using an MFJ-989c. I found if you didn't tune
>properly it was not uncommon to lose 20% of your power.

How did you measure the power coming out of the tuner?

73
Gary K4FMX

2506. Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 22:19:39 UTC
From: karl <wb0vzz@email.msn.com>
Message-ID: <3cd9a427@news.sihope.com>
Source record: 143411

There are three coaxial cables out there that are similar; 9913, 213, and RG8/U. They have similar characteristics, but since they have different identifications, there must be some differences between them. I would appreciate any comments as to the differences, experiences using them, any "watch-outs" users have had, etc.

Thanks to the group

73
Karl K0TBT

2507. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 22:53:20 UTC
From: n4jzh@knology.net
Message-ID: <3cd9a98d.1295340@news.knology.net>
Source record: 143412

On Wed, 08 May 2002 10:35:24 -0700, Dick Hughes
<rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote:

>I rarely use my Bird for SWR measurements anymore as the MFJ-259 reads
>very close to the Bird, and is a lot easier to use. I have sent off
>another message to Nott Ltd with the results to date to see if they
>have any more ideas. They do install a lot of their antennas at the
>factory so have a lot of experience in this area.
>
>Dick - W6CCD
>
>On Wed, 8 May 2002 09:24:09 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
>(Richard Harrison) wrote:
>
>>Dick, W5CCD wrote:
>>"Tried adding a short piece of coax to the feed line."
>>
>>If that short piece was a Bird wattmeter body, did it confirm the 3:1
>>SWR on 20-meters?
>>
>>A 1/8-wave piece of coax is a significant addition. If memory serves,
>>its reactance is equal to the surge impedance of the line.
>>
>>It may be impedance measurement time to see if there is any reason for
>>this madness.
>>
>>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>
Dick,
I had a similar experience with a High Sierra antenna, I had it
mounted at the left rear of a Ford econoline van. spent a fortune
making calls around.
anyway, I found first that braid is junk, the antenna needs a good
wide solid copper strap to meet the grounding requirements, the wider
and shorter the better. secondly it sounds like you may be
experiencing a coupling problem. have you tried raising the upper part
of the antenna above any metal body panels? I found that anything
close to the body of a vehicle would result in high swr.

I eventally had to move my screwdriver to the left front quarter panel
of my van which resulted in immediate relief of high swr. it also
makes for some weird looks at traffic lights and from law enforcement.
but has worked flawlessly every since.
I hope this helps and good luck, if not its just my 2 pennies worth.
Donnie

2508. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 22:56:26 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CD9AD1A.D9399C2@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143413

CJ wrote:
>
> Hello Cam,
> Dialup here in my town (from several different providers) is from
> $19 - $22 / month. Cable modem service starts at $34 / month which is
> less than twice as much. I bet you flunked math in school didn't you?

Nope, you did. My dial-up access costs $8 a month (Totalzone.com).
What high speed services are available for zip code 77864? We have
no cable modem service. We have no DSL service. Satellite dish is
the only one available and is over $40. Thanks for asking.

> Cam said..
> >For five+ times the cost of a dialup? R.R.A.A is not worth it.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2509. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:02:54 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <y8iC8.20871$CN3.675249@news2.tin.it>
Source record: 143414

Hi Mike,
I don't want be polemic at all. Just answering you.
I played a lot with several cfa's built for ham radio frequencies.
I have seen many of those works very very close to a full size dipole.
The cfa is very critic, but if carefully tuned and installed can do the job.
I had many friends of mine visiting me ..they have seen all.

Of course I am speaking of cfa with NO line, decoupled lines, controlled lines.
The most critic part is the network and decide the right angle for his top cone.
With that cone on top is possible adjust in some way (earth rules are true for any antenna) the vertical angle.

the real problem with the ham cfa, is his weight, it seems small but at the end is not....is short but fat.
For 20 meters is a jewel but for top band is a monster..hi.....

I had those experiences more than 3 years ago. many readers knows me, almost nobody wants believe me.
I can understand, but I don't care. I have plenty of evidences at my home.
73 de IK5IIR Stefano

"Mike" <mike.joyner.nospamhere@blueyonder.co.uk> ha scritto nel messaggio news:psrdduoqjdma9l0ijlfibd2dssnb3bmbkk@4ax.com...
> Hi Group,
> Any of you guys(gals) using/building any CFA's
>
> Mike
> GM8FYJ

2510. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:08:59 UTC
From: Dave Holford <holford@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CD9B00B.16814415@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 143416

CJ wrote:
>
> Hello antenna enthusiasts,
> Just snagged my DXCC country #309 (all 309 on dipole!) - 7O/OH2YY
> op-Pekka on 20m phone today. He was only s3 here but my W9INN 5-band /
> resonant / legal-limit dipole at 54ft made it "duck soup". Ha came back
> on my 3rd call....
>
> Is this a great hobby or what? For complete info on the full line of
> W9INN antennas click this link...
> http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html
>
> Tomorrow is Pekka's last day in Yemen. Better snag him while you
> can!!!
> --
>
> 73 / DX de Charles
> AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
> www.ab7sl.com

A "resonant / legal-limit" dipole, wow sounds spectacular.

Dave

2511. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:10:38 UTC
From: kf7qz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cd9b03d.2135351@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 143415
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

> Nice try but you stink as a detective. Keep your day job!!!

> Nice try but you stink as a detective. Keep your day job!!!

Actually using Google Ive got you nailed, Cable modem can and do
change IPs. I have one and mine changes if I wish. Release renew all
sound familiar.

Nice try, what a lame attempt at not using your own mail address.

Truely pathedic. Signs of a spammer. Whats next, relay attempts

If you didnt reside on Verio and Cable one two of the biggest
Spamhouses in the net.

Oh well, watch yourself

Oh and using a Reply to of wily@irs.gov. You know using a false
email like that and causing problems with the IRS.GOV mail servers
could land you in jail.

Try a different EMAIL addy. Proves my point 100%

Loser

2512. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:19:58 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CD9B155.8DAB3274@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 143417

Glorified Dummy Load until Proven otherwise

stefano wrote:

> Hi Mike,
> I don't want be polemic at all. Just answering you.
> I played a lot with several cfa's built for ham radio frequencies.
> I have seen many of those works very very close to a full size dipole.
> The cfa is very critic, but if carefully tuned and installed can do the job.
> I had many friends of mine visiting me ..they have seen all.
>
> Of course I am speaking of cfa with NO line, decoupled lines, controlled
> lines.
> The most critic part is the network and decide the right angle for his top
> cone.
> With that cone on top is possible adjust in some way (earth rules are true
> for any antenna) the vertical angle.
>
> the real problem with the ham cfa, is his weight, it seems small but at the
> end is not....is short but fat.
> For 20 meters is a jewel but for top band is a monster..hi.....
>
> I had those experiences more than 3 years ago. many readers knows me, almost
> nobody wants believe me.
> I can understand, but I don't care. I have plenty of evidences at my home.
> 73 de IK5IIR Stefano
>
> "Mike" <mike.joyner.nospamhere@blueyonder.co.uk> ha scritto nel messaggio
> news:psrdduoqjdma9l0ijlfibd2dssnb3bmbkk@4ax.com...
> > Hi Group,
> > Any of you guys(gals) using/building any CFA's
> >
> > Mike
> > GM8FYJ

2513. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:28:30 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD9B495.7A6064F4@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143418

hey karl
the 3 are basically 3 differnt grades of coax RG8=fair
RG213=good RG9913=better
and another differnce is the center conductor and insulator and the loss
factors are all differnt as well
if you go to beldens website it will tell you more than you ever wanted to
know
all 3 are good for HF work but only 9913 is tolerable for anything over 6
meters and with 9913 you need to be very careful it is a bear to weatherproof
it has an airwound center and it sucks in moisture like a hose
good luck

karl wrote:

> There are three coaxial cables out there that are similar; 9913, 213, and
> RG8/U. They have similar characteristics, but since they have different
> identifications, there must be some differences between them. I would
> appreciate any comments as to the differences, experiences using them, any
> "watch-outs" users have had, etc.
>
> Thanks to the group
>
> 73
> Karl K0TBT

2514. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:35:59 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CD9B516.BDF2D8E6@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 143319

Never had any trouble with my 989C (Yet). Admittedly I much prefer the Heath SA2040 regarding power handling. You have to initially tune with low power, then fine tune at QRO, but if treated properly the 989C "Can" handle the power. Yes the 989C is rather light duty in the QRO circle, and mechanically close to a disaster. Any tuner you can buy for $700+, tuned up with a 10:1 SWR at legal limit will likely arc like the 4th of July. Treated properly, with a "tuneable" antenna (No Random wires hung out the window please), I've had zero problems with the power handling of the 989C at the legal limit. I've noticed it has got slightly (nothing to worry about) warm, but I'm not much of a ratchet jaw. The SA2040 is clearly better, but for the price the 989C is a good compromise. Darn.. I just remembered, I paid less for my used 2040 than I paid for the 989C!

'73 KI4Z

Steve Beyers wrote:

> Even though you get the loss through the tuner
> > etc.
>
> Does your tuner get hot or warm? If it doesn't, where is the lost energy going?
>
> Steve

2515. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:38:06 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CD9B595.E752085E@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 143320

Tuner Output = Tuner Input - Tuner Heat....

If it gets hot, there's your power loss

Gary Schafer wrote:

> On 8 May 2002 14:43:23 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:
>
> > I once did a series of tests comparing different
> >methods of tuning using an MFJ-989c. I found if you didn't tune
> >properly it was not uncommon to lose 20% of your power.
>
> How did you measure the power coming out of the tuner?
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX

2516. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:42:41 UTC
From: CJ <rick@commspeed.net>
Message-ID: <udjdvjntb1nl60@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143321

Oh Dave...
It is really spectacular.

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2517. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:43:23 UTC
From: CJ <rick@commspeed.net>
Message-ID: <udje0t6jjob7b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143322

Cry me a river!!!!

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2518. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:44:53 UTC
From: CJ <rick@commspeed.net>
Message-ID: <udje42jrp7atb3@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143323
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello Rick,
I have a static IP. Go take a nap Sherlock....
Geesh...what is wrong with the teenagers these days!!!

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2519. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:45:26 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CD9B749.71AF6118@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 143324

<< 9913 is the lowest loss, then 213.. RG-8 is Old Technology these days.
The higher the frequency, the more the loss. RG-6 (CATV 75 Ohm Coax) is very
good for QRP (maybe 50 Watts) if you can handle 75 ohm.

mark

karl wrote:

> There are three coaxial cables out there that are similar; 9913, 213, and
> RG8/U. They have similar characteristics, but since they have different
> identifications, there must be some differences between them. I would
> appreciate any comments as to the differences, experiences using them, any
> "watch-outs" users have had, etc.
>
> Thanks to the group
>
> 73
> Karl K0TBT

2520. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:49:50 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <74ejduo1na7snq7421rqu4khn5jvvh5eh4@4ax.com>
Source record: 143325

I am going to try raising the antenna 12" or 14". Have to have an extension welded up. I received a message from Nott Ltd (BB3 maker) to try a capacitor from the antenna to ground. Have to measure the value by experimentation. Then put a fixed cap in place. I think the extension may be more helpful. I don't want to start using fixes that require a lot of intervention (unless I have to.) kind of eliminates the value of an automatic tuning system (Am-Com.)

Dick - W6CCD
Remove 33 from address

On Wed, 08 May 2002 22:53:20 GMT, n4jzh@knology.net (Donnie (N4JZH)) wrote:

>Dick,
> I had a similar experience with a High Sierra antenna, I had it
>mounted at the left rear of a Ford econoline van. spent a fortune
>making calls around.
>anyway, I found first that braid is junk, the antenna needs a good
>wide solid copper strap to meet the grounding requirements, the wider
>and shorter the better. secondly it sounds like you may be
>experiencing a coupling problem. have you tried raising the upper part
>of the antenna above any metal body panels? I found that anything
>close to the body of a vehicle would result in high swr.
>
>I eventally had to move my screwdriver to the left front quarter panel
>of my van which resulted in immediate relief of high swr. it also
>makes for some weird looks at traffic lights and from law enforcement.
> but has worked flawlessly every since.
> I hope this helps and good luck, if not its just my 2 pennies worth.
> Donnie

2521. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-08 23:54:17 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD9BA96.3D410A2B@icok.net>
Source record: 143326

Karl,
They may be simular, but they are not identical. The
construction and materials used in the construction of
each is different, and they have varying properties, the
one area that comes to mind first is the amount of loss for
each different type. There are other differences.
The only 'biggy' I can think of is for '9913'. It makes
a great hose if it isn't weather proofed adequately. RG-213
tends to have a better shield coverage than RG-8/u, but that
depends entirely on the 'grade' and who made it (for each).
Until you get into the VHF region, and above, you can
substitute one for the other with very little, if any, noticable
degradation in signal. None of them are particularly 'bad'.
'Doc

2522. Re: Antenna Switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 00:00:26 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CD9BC07.F2815AAB@icok.net>
Source record: 143327

Tom,
It sounds like things are acting about normal. What
you're seeing with the 'partially' connected feed line
is 'normal'. It's like using a single wire, the length
of the feedline and antenna, ~as~ the antenna, instead of
~only~ the antenna at the other end of the feedline.
It really doesn't hurt to leave the feed line only
partially connected, especially if you get better reception
that way. Don't try the same thing with a transmitter,
though! That's a completely different story...
'Doc

PS - Don't worry about 'grounding' anything. Just disconnect
when your finished listening.

2523. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 00:06:40 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CD9BD90.5F540F4B@eznec.com>
Source record: 143328

RG-8 and RG-213 have about 3 dB per 100 foot loss at 144 MHz. If you
have a 50 foot run of cable to your antenna, the loss is only 1.5 dB.
With a shorter run, the loss is even less. What's not "tolerable" about
that?

For that matter, 20 feet of RG-58 has about 1.2 dB loss at 2 meters. I
find that to be very tolerable.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Dennis Kaylor wrote:
>
> hey karl
> the 3 are basically 3 differnt grades of coax RG8=fair
> RG213=good RG9913=better
> and another differnce is the center conductor and insulator and the loss
> factors are all differnt as well
> if you go to beldens website it will tell you more than you ever wanted to
> know
> all 3 are good for HF work but only 9913 is tolerable for anything over 6
> meters and with 9913 you need to be very careful it is a bear to weatherproof
> it has an airwound center and it sucks in moisture like a hose
> good luck
>
> karl wrote:
>
> > There are three coaxial cables out there that are similar; 9913, 213, and
> > RG8/U. They have similar characteristics, but since they have different
> > identifications, there must be some differences between them. I would
> > appreciate any comments as to the differences, experiences using them, any
> > "watch-outs" users have had, etc.
> >
> > Thanks to the group
> >
> > 73
> > Karl K0TBT

2524. Re: It ain't no Veritcal !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 00:49:39 UTC
From: kd4mao <kd4mao@knology.net>
Message-ID: <3CD9C7A3.9A987097@knology.net>
Source record: 143329
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb

Dave .....whatever way you mount make sure that you attach a metel mast pole to the antenna for a better ground plane or counterposie or attach a radial kit. this is especially true if you want go DX results with the antenna. The I max 2000 is a vertical .....all vertical means is the antenna is mounted to be in an upright polarity.

Good Luck.

Charles kd4mao

Dave or Debby wrote:

> A CB antenna is NOT a "vertical." A Vertical IS a Hambo antenna. I believe
> what you have is the "BIG Stick" type! Let's be "alphabetically correct"
> !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
> Dave!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
>
> "Scott McClements" <yetbbwa@grove.iup.edu> wrote in message
> news:3CCE22C5.F8CF505A@grove.iup.edu...
> > Hi - I searched the usenet archive for information on mounting a
> > vertical to a pine tree. There seemed to be a lack of information on the
> > long term effects of the tree on the mount. I guess this might depend on
> > the type of tree. Anyway here is what I want to do:
> >
> > There is a "pine" tree in the back yard. I tried to figure out what
> > specie it was, but couldn't definitely tell. It doesn't have a single
> > trunk. Anyway, I want to top the tree and either use Radio Shack's
> > chimney mount OR the 8" mounting brackets. I want to mount a 24' foot
> > fiberglass vertical to that (Solarcon IMAX 2000)
> >
> > Which is the better long term reliable, not kill the tree mounting
> > scheme - the strap around the tree or the lag screws into the tree?
> >
> > Anybody have any more detailed info from experience (on coax routing,
> > securing, how long a lag screw, type of hardware, etc. etc.)?
> >
> > Thanks!
> >
> > Scott.
> >
> >
> >

2525. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 01:02:24 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cd9c6a3.1697646@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 143330

RG8/U: Anybody can call their 50 ohm cable RG8/U, because it's no longer a military standard type. Quality varies all over the place, from quite good to junk. True RG8/U has solid polyethylene dielectric (velocity factor around 0.67), stranded copper center conductor, and copper braid. Some "RG8/U types" use foam dielectric, with somewhat lower loss and velocity factor around 0.8.

RG213: RG8/U with a pedigree. The dimensions are the same as RG8/U (solid dielectric). This should be made to the mil specifications. 50 ohms, solid dielectric, velocity factor 0.67.

Belden 9913 (and clones, such as Carol C1180): Outer dimensions same as RG213, but inner conductor is larger diameter and solid. It needs a special pin for N connectors, and is a tight fit in PL-259s. 9913 has a spiral polyethylene dielectric (think of a plastic Slinky), so water runs right through it if there's even a tiny leak. The shield is two layers, foil and tinned braid. Losses are noticeably lower than RG213 and foam "RG8/U" on VHF, and velocity factor is about 0.85. Not recommended for repeated motion, unless you buy a special flexible grade (with stranded center conductor).

Belden has a new line of cable out, named RF400, RF600 etc. It appears to be a competitor for the Times Microwave LMR series.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

2526. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 01:03:20 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <sVjC8.163$wG1.103@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143331

CJ,
Do you realize how clogged up this newsgroup would get if everyone 'pimped' their latest DX and someone's "resonant/legal-limit dipole"? Get over yourself okay? Their are thousands upon thousands of DXCC members over the 300 country range, and many who've done it with a simple dipole. Every dipole is resonant somewhere.....making it 5 band is a no-brainer...and legal limit is bogus. So quit spamming the newsgroups with your self adorational advertisements-in-disguise. Nobody cares. When everyone is using kilowatts even a lowly dipole can hear it with today's equipment...all you have to have is a kilowatt to make it back. (And don't split hairs telling me the AL-811H can't do a kilowatt...it's within an S unit). Quit prostituting yourself with these messages...they're really a bit much.

Bill KC9CS

"CJ" <willy@irs.gov> wrote in message
news:udj3pp16booo4d@corp.supernews.com...
> Hello antenna enthusiasts,
> Just snagged my DXCC country #309 (all 309 on dipole!) - 7O/OH2YY
> op-Pekka on 20m phone today. He was only s3 here but my W9INN 5-band /
> resonant / legal-limit dipole at 54ft made it "duck soup". Ha came back
> on my 3rd call....
>
> Is this a great hobby or what? For complete info on the full line of
> W9INN antennas click this link...
> http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=w9inn.html
>
> Tomorrow is Pekka's last day in Yemen. Better snag him while you
> can!!!
> --
>
> 73 / DX de Charles
> AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
> www.ab7sl.com
>
>
>
>

2527. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 01:47:42 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <abckfu$l9n$0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 143332

To take the compatibility thing one step further:

http://www.cfar.umd.edu/~waksman/lynx/

No JAVA, no music, no graphics. 100% information content.

On Wed, 08 May 2002 14:16:33 -0500, CAM wrote:
> Wes Stewart wrote:
>> I'm stuck with a dial-up connection (currently showing 21.6Kbs) and don't need
>> streaming video and all the other BS that web designers think is cute. Web
>> designers should be forced to download their own stuff on my connection to debug
>> it.
>
> Not to mention blatant violations of the JAVA specs. Microsoft is the
> proverbial bull in the china shop.

2528. FA: ANTENEX 800 Low Profile Phantom Antenna - NIB - No Reserve

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 01:48:41 UTC
From: drew_x3110@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <81bb9d0d.0205081748.12aa77f3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143333

ONE NEW, ANTENEX brand, Phantom model, 3db gain, 450-470 MHz,
"Transit" style, UHF Antenna. Antenex part number TRA4503. It is NEW
in the bag. This antenna mounts to a standard MOTOROLA style mount
(NOT INCLUDED IN THIS AUCTION). I have been using this style antenna
for my personal equipment and I am very happy with the results. Great
for low-profile or unmarked vehicles! Buyer to pay fixed shipping
amount of $6. Thanks for looking!

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1729453624

2529. ferrite loopstick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 02:04:25 UTC
From: inagaddadavida@webtv.net
Message-ID: <25124-3CD9D929-86@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143334

ferrite loopstick?

i am using a rat shack dx-399 sw radio in a dumptruck. i am currently using a six foot wire as an antenna. it is fed with a piece of shielded phono cable. the shield is clipped to the mirror mount for ground and the element goes from the mirror down to the turn signal like a miniature sloper antenna. the radio has a plug for external antenna, and this set-up works great on sw but its too short for mw. i am looking for a way to get better mw coverage. the internal loopstick works ok when the radio is outside of the cab so how do i construct an external loopstick to plug in to this radio? how high into the sw bands would ferrite work? how can i piggy-back the wire element into the same feed line to get the higher frequencies? are there other ideas to accomplish mw and sw coverage in one package small enough to mount on a moving dumptruck? (six foot cb antenna size would be maximum)

2530. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 02:26:34 UTC
From: karl <wb0vzz@email.msn.com>
Message-ID: <3cd9de06$1@news.sihope.com>
Source record: 143335

Thanks for the replies!!! Those are the things I was looking for. I should have mentioned that my application is for HF. I'll check out Beldons website for further info.
Again, thanks to all.

73, Karl K0TBT

"karl" <wb0vzz@email.msn.com> wrote in message news:3cd9a427@news.sihope.com...
> There are three coaxial cables out there that are similar; 9913, 213, and
> RG8/U. They have similar characteristics, but since they have different
> identifications, there must be some differences between them. I would
> appreciate any comments as to the differences, experiences using them, any
> "watch-outs" users have had, etc.
>
> Thanks to the group
>
> 73
> Karl K0TBT
>
>
>

2531. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 02:37:18 UTC
From: Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com>
Message-ID: <pan.2002.05.09.02.37.18.128199.1387@surriel.com>
Source record: 143336

On Tue, 07 May 2002 18:57:35 -0300, Mike wrote:

> On Tue, 7 May 2002 09:03:10 -0500, "Crazy George"
> <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote:
>
>>Another "Rumour" which refuses to die. Put that information in the
>>urban legends file until you visit the site and see the antenna for
>>yourself. Yes, they are still trying to ignore Maxwell, but why do they
>>have to put the CFA on top of a quarter wave high tower to make it work?

> Well I have visited their site, I honestly do not believe that the
> tower is 390 feet tall, sure don't look it!!!

Those are some amazingly large cars parked next to the building, I wonder
where they got the 15 meter tires. ;)

2532. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 02:38:56 UTC
From: Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com>
Message-ID: <pan.2002.05.09.02.38.56.693091.1387@surriel.com>
Source record: 143337

On Wed, 08 May 2002 20:19:58 -0300, Mark Hall wrote:

> Glorified Dummy Load until Proven otherwise

So what kind of proof would you accept ?

I have no desire to end up in the typical usenet situation where proof is
shown and then ignored under the guise of yet another excuse.

2533. FS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 03:04:35 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <abcq93$155q$1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 143338

Discone Antenna.... Radio Shack job. Looks to be complete and was claimed to be. Guy bought it, used it one day outside, then took it down. Traded it for something here in my shop. $25 shipped.....SOLD AS IS. Payment terms below.

--
Lou

C.L. FURLONG ENTERPRISES
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Gifts & Fundraisers - Info upon request
Electronics sales and svc; FCC licenses.
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Phone 724-938-7808
E-Mail: Tech@DP.NET
Hours: M-F 9-5 - S/S by appt.
Closed on Holidays

2534. Re: ferrite loopstick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 03:34:47 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <3erjdu4thshqcap3230147l7tvik6il4nq@4ax.com>
Source record: 143339

On Wed, 8 May 2002 21:04:25 -0500 (EST), inagaddadavida@webtv.net (Jim) wrote:

>i am using a rat shack dx-399 sw radio in a dumptruck. i am currently
>using a six foot wire as an antenna. it is fed with a piece of shielded
>phono cable. the shield is clipped to the mirror mount for ground and
>the element goes from the mirror down to the turn signal like a
>miniature sloper antenna.

Just picturing the above makes my day. :-)

Bill, W7TI

2535. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 04:09:29 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cd9fa9c_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143340

Tim:
RG213 is not supported and hasn't been for almost 10 years. The only coax with specifications you can depend on are those with M17/ designations, or manufacturers proprietary numbers. While some designations were sort of carried over, like M17/RG213-00001, a cable labeled simply RG213 could be anything, as one labeled RG8 is likely to be. Although I admit, I haven't seen any RG213-X yet. Yet.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
<tmgroat at peakpeak dot com (Tim Groat)> wrote in message news:3cd9c6a3.1697646@news.peakpeak.com...
> RG8/U: Anybody can call their 50 ohm cable RG8/U, because it's no
> longer a military standard type. Quality varies all over the place,
> from quite good to junk. True RG8/U has solid polyethylene dielectric
> (velocity factor around 0.67), stranded copper center conductor, and
> copper braid. Some "RG8/U types" use foam dielectric, with somewhat
> lower loss and velocity factor around 0.8.
>
> RG213: RG8/U with a pedigree. The dimensions are the same as RG8/U
> (solid dielectric). This should be made to the mil specifications. 50
> ohms, solid dielectric, velocity factor 0.67.
>
> Belden 9913 (and clones, such as Carol C1180): Outer dimensions same
> as RG213, but inner conductor is larger diameter and solid. It needs a
> special pin for N connectors, and is a tight fit in PL-259s. 9913 has
> a spiral polyethylene dielectric (think of a plastic Slinky), so water
> runs right through it if there's even a tiny leak. The shield is two
> layers, foil and tinned braid. Losses are noticeably lower than RG213
> and foam "RG8/U" on VHF, and velocity factor is about 0.85. Not
> recommended for repeated motion, unless you buy a special flexible
> grade (with stranded center conductor).
>
> Belden has a new line of cable out, named RF400, RF600 etc. It appears
> to be a competitor for the Times Microwave LMR series.
>
> --KR0U
>
> -- Tim Groat
>
> To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
> the corresponding punctuation marks.

2536. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 04:12:40 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CD9F72F.77771128@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143341

thats all well and good if you only have an antenna at 10-20 feet off the ground
and can have that short of a run and dont care if all your working is 2 meter
repeaters 10 miles away
but when your working 2 meter SSB with an antenna at 60 foot and a feedline run of
75 feet it makes a lot of differnce
makes that S1 signal that is around 600 miles away nearly impossible to hear with a
3.5 db of loss in the feedline then you have to factor in the .5 db of loss that
each connector has in it
makes a lot of differnce to me

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> RG-8 and RG-213 have about 3 dB per 100 foot loss at 144 MHz. If you
> have a 50 foot run of cable to your antenna, the loss is only 1.5 dB.
> With a shorter run, the loss is even less. What's not "tolerable" about
> that?
>
> For that matter, 20 feet of RG-58 has about 1.2 dB loss at 2 meters. I
> find that to be very tolerable.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> >
> > hey karl
> > the 3 are basically 3 differnt grades of coax RG8=fair
> > RG213=good RG9913=better
> > and another differnce is the center conductor and insulator and the loss
> > factors are all differnt as well
> > if you go to beldens website it will tell you more than you ever wanted to
> > know
> > all 3 are good for HF work but only 9913 is tolerable for anything over 6
> > meters and with 9913 you need to be very careful it is a bear to weatherproof
> > it has an airwound center and it sucks in moisture like a hose
> > good luck
> >
> > karl wrote:
> >
> > > There are three coaxial cables out there that are similar; 9913, 213, and
> > > RG8/U. They have similar characteristics, but since they have different
> > > identifications, there must be some differences between them. I would
> > > appreciate any comments as to the differences, experiences using them, any
> > > "watch-outs" users have had, etc.
> > >
> > > Thanks to the group

> > >
> > > 73
> > > Karl K0TBT

2537. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 04:34:56 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <abdo0921r59@enews1.newsguy.com>
Source record: 143357

Agreed Cecil... none of the newsgroups are worth that much, but there is a TON of other stuff I would like to enjoy on the internet that definitely does require more that the 28800 connection I can get even though I have a 56k modem. Between a crappy dialup and a CORRUPT, CRIMINAL-LIKE Ameritech as my phone line provider a realistic utilization of the capabilities of my modem is next to impossible.

I would go satellite but my landlord allows absolutely NO ANTENNA'S of any kind in the community I live in. So that even rules that out. Cable modems and ISND or DSL are out also due to the cable company (Charter)and phone companies refusal to service our area with the technology appropriate to make these types of connections possible!

--
Ryan, KC8PMX
FF/MFR

www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site please)

REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.

>
> For five+ times the cost of a dialup? R.R.A.A is not worth it.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>

2538. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 04:52:35 UTC
From: glc1173@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020509005235.29670.00007945@mb-bk.aol.com>
Source record: 143342
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Artie wrote (to David):
>Look at the RSGB VHF UHF Manual (G R >Jessop, G6JP). In the 4th
>edition, 8.37 - 8.40 covers the >construction of discones.
>I've had one on the roof for quite a while, >and it works well for my
>use, mostly 144/440 MHz.

QST has a real good article on discones and making them from wire mesh back
in 1978 (maybe 1979).
Matt,
N4GSV

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Dissident news - plus immigration, gun rights, nationwide weather
ALAMANCE INDEPENDENT:
official newspaper of the Vast Right Wing Conspiracy
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2539. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 05:19:27 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cd9dab1.38221831@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 143343

On Wed, 8 May 2002 12:17:06 -0700,Charles "Chuckie Boy" (that's "CB" for short) Johnson wrote:

|Hello Wes,
| Are you denying that broadband high-speed internet access has been
|available to you for nearly 2 full years?

Yes, absolutely, I am telling you that you are full of crap. There is no cable TV, DSL, PCS, reliable cell phone service, natural gas, sewer lines, paved streets or any other luxury at my location. Some of my neighbors don't even have piped water but haul it to their homes. I happen to be on a water co-op, as well as an electric co-op, which also happens to provide my Internet service ($16.95/mo). So I live in the relative lap of luxury.

I also can sit on my front porch and shoot at beer cans with my .357 Magnum without hitting any neighbors. I also have a dozen or so mature Saguaro cacti and ironwood trees on my land, I had a pet Javelina and a cottontail rabbit used to eat out of my hand. When I drive to town, the road I use goes through a National Park (a large part of the area in my zip code BTW). We did have a couple of murderers living in the area but they're in prison now and the one guy that raped one, and tried to rape a couple of other women, is probably buried out here someplace (so I've heard). There are no CC&Rs or zoning restrictions and to the best of my knowledge, none of my neighbors is on Prozac.

So, the lack of broadband Internet service, particularly when it means simply the ability to download the equivalent of junk mail more quickly, isn't on my list of concerns.

|It seems as though the article from one of your local Tucson newspapers
|indicates that. Did you read it??

I subscribe to that pitiful excuse for a newspaper, mainly because my wife likes the crossword puzzle and in the wintertime I use it to start a fire in the fireplace. However, just like any other newspaper, nothing published in it should ever be confused with fact. And apparently taking a hint from the Internet, they now proudly place "banner ads" on page 1 and call it a "service to readers." In other words, it's the hardcopy equivalent of your web site.

But to answer your question, yes I did read it. You, on the other hand, apparently did not. For you missed things such as:

"In fact, if you don't have - and can't get - broadband (another word for high- speed Internet access) hookups, you're in the majority. Despite the hype, 60 percent of U.S. households still don't have access to cable modem service or the phone company alternative, a digital subscriber line (DSL)."

Or: "For example, even though almost everyone can get a phone, Qwest can offer DSL service to only about 36 percent of Tucson residents and businesses."

And: "Currently, Cox has connected 300 homes and has the capacity to connect one-third of its 106,000 customers." Wow!!!

I could go on but this has nothing to with antennas, except the part about line-of-site microwave links, which are also unavailable to me.

| So..it puzzles the rest of us why you bitch about crappy internet (sic)
|speeds, and criticize talented webmasters like myself, when for nearly
|two years you could have done something about it. If you need a loan
|($$$) for broadband hook-up Wes let me know. My rates are very
|reasonable to fellow Arizonans....

Well, I realize that you are in a continuous state of puzzlement CB, but I wasn't bitching about connect speeds, I was "criticizing talented webmasters" who think quite incorrectly (as your own source confirms) that everyone has high-speed access and bloat their web pages accordingly.

Thanks for making my case.

2540. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 05:24:51 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDA0823.BEE0B8E7@eznec.com>
Source record: 143344

Yep, just goes to show that what's perfectly good for one application isn't necessarily very good for another. That makes any blanket statement about a feedline, antenna, or system being "not tolerable", "no good", or for that matter "great" without qualification just about meaningless, doesn't it?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Dennis Kaylor wrote:
>
> thats all well and good if you only have an antenna at 10-20 feet off the ground
> and can have that short of a run and dont care if all your working is 2 meter
> repeaters 10 miles away
> but when your working 2 meter SSB with an antenna at 60 foot and a feedline run of
> 75 feet it makes a lot of differnce
> makes that S1 signal that is around 600 miles away nearly impossible to hear with a
> 3.5 db of loss in the feedline then you have to factor in the .5 db of loss that
> each connector has in it
> makes a lot of differnce to me
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> > RG-8 and RG-213 have about 3 dB per 100 foot loss at 144 MHz. If you
> > have a 50 foot run of cable to your antenna, the loss is only 1.5 dB.
> > With a shorter run, the loss is even less. What's not "tolerable" about
> > that?
> >
> > For that matter, 20 feet of RG-58 has about 1.2 dB loss at 2 meters. I
> > find that to be very tolerable.
> >
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >
> > Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> > >
> > > hey karl
> > > the 3 are basically 3 differnt grades of coax RG8=fair
> > > RG213=good RG9913=better
> > > and another differnce is the center conductor and insulator and the loss
> > > factors are all differnt as well
> > > if you go to beldens website it will tell you more than you ever wanted to
> > > know
> > > all 3 are good for HF work but only 9913 is tolerable for anything over 6
> > > meters and with 9913 you need to be very careful it is a bear to weatherproof
> > > it has an airwound center and it sucks in moisture like a hose
> > > good luck

> > >

2541. Re: Update on 160 Full Wave Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 05:57:09 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205082157.504b7b3e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143345

gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer) wrote in message
news:<3cd9a107.26596179@netnews.attbi.com>...
> On 8 May 2002 14:43:23 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:
>
> > I once did a series of tests comparing different
> >methods of tuning using an MFJ-989c. I found if you didn't tune
> >properly it was not uncommon to lose 20% of your power.
>
>
> How did you measure the power coming out of the tuner?
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX

I'm trying to remember now what I did... Been a while. I think what I did was use a flat 50 ohm system that was already tuned, IE: dummy load, and I used two watt meters. One was in the tuner, and I had another one before the load. The reason I decided to do this with a near perfect match was I thought there would be the least error for my limited instruments. I think I used my solid state 730 as the rig as it required no tuning.
I measured the power to the dummy load with just the coax from the rig, and then I measured it with the tuner inline. I tried different methods of tuning to see what differences I would see. I found in all cases that I tried, least inductance and maximum capacitance always had the least loss on that T net tuner. In all cases the 2nd wattmeter saw a good match as it was going to a dummy load so it should have been "fairly" accurate. And the rig always saw a good match so it should have been fairly constant in power output. Now , I admit this probably isn't the best test, but it did seem to show up to a 20% loss with a maladjusted tuner. Very little if carefully tuned with least inductance. So with a 100w rig, that could vary from 20 watts to maybe 1 or 2 watts loss depending on how you tuned. Or at least thats what my meters said. BTW, the wattmeter in the tuner also jived with the 2nd one I believe. Needless to say, I tune very carefully now using the very least inductance I can get away with. MK

2542. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 06:06:55 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abd3lv$6pi$2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143346

n7ws wrote:

> Well, I realize that you are in a continuous state of puzzlement CB, but I
> wasn't bitching about connect speeds, I was "criticizing talented webmasters"
> who think quite incorrectly (as your own source confirms) that everyone has
> high-speed access and bloat their web pages accordingly.

Yep. When I hit a web site that has advertising on the entry page -
especially when it is some of the animated stuff that so many "talented"
webmasters seem to adore - I immediately exit and never return. Graphic
intensive pages get the same treatment.

I am another person who cannot get broadband unless I want to go to a
satellite system - and I am not willing to do so.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2543. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 06:10:14 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abd3s6$6pi$3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143347

Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com> wrote:

>> Glorified Dummy Load until Proven otherwise

> So what kind of proof would you accept ?

> I have no desire to end up in the typical usenet situation where proof is
> shown and then ignored under the guise of yet another excuse.

I would like to see the results of independent testing by other hams.
The testing that was promised several months back, but has never occurred.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2544. Cushcraft A3 Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 06:12:56 UTC
From: Tom <trbarber@earthling.net>
Message-ID: <IroC8.4604$RR3.2978@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 143348

I have a Cushcraft A3 that fell during a wind storm. Insurance purchased a new one but I would like to use the old one for Field Day this year. The only problem is I only have enough pipe available to reassemble it as a 2 element. My question is, should I assemble it using the driven plus the reflector or the director? What are the advantages/dissadvantages of each?

Thanks in advance,
Tom - KK7PX
NE7WW - "Never Eat 7 Washington Apples Field Day call"
"May All Your Signals Be Rare DX"

2545. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 06:16:35 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205082216.20e7160@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143349

tmgroat"at"peakpeak"dot"com (Tim Groat) wrote in message
>
> RG213: RG8/U with a pedigree. The dimensions are the same as RG8/U
> (solid dielectric). This should be made to the mil specifications. 50
> ohms, solid dielectric, velocity factor 0.67.

Also a direct burial non contaminating jacket. I think 213 is the best buy in coax for HF use. Thats about all I use. I even use it for VHF as I have short runs. I have heard the quality can vary a bit depending on who made it even though it's supposed to be mil-spec. The 213 I'm using now is about 8 years old and it still seems ok. I think there are better choices these days over 9913 if you want lower loss for VHF/UHF. MK

2546. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 06:25:53 UTC
From: CJ <rick@commspeed.net>
Message-ID: <udk5jv7rg1dh8d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143350

Hello Wes,
(several dozen lines snipped to benefit all readers)

Then Wes said...
I was "criticizing talented webmasters" who think quite incorrectly (as your own source confirms)
that everyone has high-speed access and bloat their web pages accordingly.

Well Wes..just settle down - OK? Times are changing and one day you'll gladly fork over whatever they charge for high-speed internet service. Then all those big nasty webmasters with there "bloated pages" will become your heroes since you'll have more web content then ever before and I promise you'll say something quite like..

1. " Gee honey...I don't know how we ever did without broadband before!"
2. " A 1 M file used to take 3-4 minutes to download. Now it only takes 9 seconds!"
3. "Wow!! real-time streaming video and music and news and concerts... Holy Crap!! "

Well anyway you get the idea. It is like trading in a VW Beetle for a Ferrari V-12
Or maybe a Camaro with an aluminum V-8 8>)

73 Wes...
--
73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2547. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 06:35:19 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <HMoC8.5587$eb.69@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143351

Very true Dennis, and a little fact that was overlooked with the RG-213 3 dB loss per 100 feet @ 144 mhz. is that it's true only under a perfect match condition. At a 3:1 SWR (measured at the rig) it jumps to around 25 dB loss! Whereas 9913 or LMR 400 types under the same conditions will only have around 2.5 dB loss...

73 de W6DKN

"Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message news:3CD9F72F.77771128@tampabay.rr.com...
> thats all well and good if you only have an antenna at 10-20 feet off the ground
> and can have that short of a run and dont care if all your working is 2 meter
> repeaters 10 miles away
> but when your working 2 meter SSB with an antenna at 60 foot and a feedline run of
> 75 feet it makes a lot of differnce
> makes that S1 signal that is around 600 miles away nearly impossible to hear with a
> 3.5 db of loss in the feedline then you have to factor in the .5 db of loss that
> each connector has in it
> makes a lot of differnce to me
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> > RG-8 and RG-213 have about 3 dB per 100 foot loss at 144 MHz. If you
> > have a 50 foot run of cable to your antenna, the loss is only 1.5 dB.
> > With a shorter run, the loss is even less. What's not "tolerable" about
> > that?
> >
> > For that matter, 20 feet of RG-58 has about 1.2 dB loss at 2 meters. I
> > find that to be very tolerable.
> >
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >
> > Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> > >
> > > hey karl
> > > the 3 are basically 3 differnt grades of coax RG8=fair
> > > RG213=good RG9913=better
> > > and another differnce is the center conductor and insulator and the loss
> > > factors are all differnt as well

> > > if you go to beldens website it will tell you more than you ever
wanted to
> > > know
> > > all 3 are good for HF work but only 9913 is tolerable for anything
over 6
> > > meters and with 9913 you need to be very careful it is a bear to
weatherproof
> > > it has an airwound center and it sucks in moisture like a hose
> > > good luck
> > >
> > > karl wrote:
> > >
> > > > There are three coaxial cables out there that are similar; 9913,
213, and
> > > > RG8/U. They have similar characteristics, but since they have
different
> > > > identifications, there must be some differences between them. I
would
> > > > appreciate any comments as to the differences, experiences using
them, any
> > > > "watch-outs" users have had, etc.
> > > >
> > > > Thanks to the group
> > > >
> > > > 73
> > > > Karl K0TBT
>

2548. 4 separate transmitters through one antenna at the same time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 06:45:20 UTC
From: neil <neil@cop-security.com>
Message-ID: <abd5slpss1@news.is.net.tw>
Source record: 143352
Cross-posted to: alt.pl.wirelesslan,alt.wired,free.it.comp.reti.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Could I find this kind product of

4 separate transmitters in one housing and

all transmitting at the same time through one antenna ?

--

Best Regards,

Neil Cheng

fun172@ms8.hinet.net

ICQ#:152058105

==========

2549. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 06:55:49 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <V3pC8.5658$eb.4440@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143353

"Mark Keith" <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:25eb70d7.0205082216.20e7160@posting.google.com...
> <<< SNIP >>>
> I think there are better choices these days over 9913 if you want lower
loss
> for VHF/UHF. MK

True, there are 9913 "types" that are much improved from the Belden stuff. They do not have the hollow core, water absorption issues, are direct burial, and have non contaminating UV resistant jackets.

I use the 9913 flexible type from Cable Xperts that they used to call 9913FX (they call it CPX1318FX now) for all my antennas from HF up to 432 Mhz. Several of the runs have been direct buried for over four years, the others have been exposed to the Mohave Desert sunlight and heat for about the same length of time. All of these runs are in great condition today, and still measure out like they did when I first put them up. Another very good low loss cable is Times Microwave LMR 400.

Considering the fact that the effort to put the antenna up is far greater than the little added cost for low loss feedline, why not use "the good stuff" for everything (especially since it gets fairly inexpensive when it's bought in 500-1000 foot quantities) ?

73 de W6DKN

2550. Re: antenna feedline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 07:38:55 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CDA264D.29E6634D@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 143354

I'll just use a tuner, thank you!

OK1SIP wrote:

> Hi Bill,
> if you want multi-band operation, try to take your inspiration from
> http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp/notuner.htm
>
> 73 de Ivan

2551. Re: 4 separate transmitters through one antenna at the same time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 09:54:16 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abdh08fhi1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143355
Cross-posted to: alt.pl.wirelesslan,alt.wired,free.it.comp.reti.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

```
> Could I find this kind product of
> 4 separate transmitters in one housing and
> all transmitting at the same time through one antenna ?
>
==============================

Obtain 4 transmitters.
Follow each transmitter with a 20dB attenuator.
Connect all 4 attenuators to one antenna.

Instead of attenuators follow each transmitter with a bandpass filter.
Suggested transmit frequencies - 0.5 MHz, 2 MHz, 10 MHz, 50 MHz.

Or use multi-channel FDM or TDM equipment.
---
Reg.
```

2552. Re: Cushcraft A3 Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 10:16:53 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDA4C80.2B46B6EC@icok.net>
Source record: 143356

Tom,
It's one of those "6" of one, half dozen of the other,
kinda things. Not enough difference between the two to
make a contacts worth of difference.
'Doc

2553. Re: 4 separate transmitters through one antenna at the same time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 13:00:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13448-3CDA80F1-21@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143360

Neil Chang wrote:
"Could I find this kind of product---?"

Neil did not give frequencies or power outputs of the 4 transmitters.

As Reg replied: "Or use multi-channel FDM or TDM equipment."

Reg gave a perfect example of multi-channel equipment which combines all the senders, which often number in the hundreds, on one cable, can be bought off-the-shelf, and fed via a single cable and associated equipment to one antenna. Is TDM really at the same time? or does it just seem to be at the same time?

Two transmitters, picture and sound, are usually fed to a single antenna by your TV station.

I worked in 1949 at a transmitting plant where two broadcast transmitters, 950 KHz and 1320 KHz fed the same antenna through individual pass/reject filters. Since the market is small and diverse for such applications, the combiners are custom built.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2554. Re: ferrite loopstick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 13:13:27 UTC
From: inagaddadavida@webtv.net
Message-ID: <22784-3CDA75F7-140@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143359

bill, i cant let a small thing like making a living interfere with the more important things in life! (it MUST look ridiculous, but just look at how ridiculous a dumptruck is all by itself.)

2555. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 13:30:55 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <j7ukdu45u53148q2e0bfa32bl465844ob3@4ax.com>
Source record: 143358

On Wed, 8 May 2002 23:25:53 -0700, "CJ" <rick@commspeed.net> wrote:

>Well anyway you get the idea. It is like trading in a VW Beetle for a
>Ferrari V-12

Where I live in the Mojave desert of So Cal, VW beetles are fairly
common and highly prized. I have yet to see a Ferrari V-12.

Bill, W7TI

2556. Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 14:36:01 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cda88fe.54342312@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143361

How can you tell if the gas discharge tube in a multistrike coax surge protector has any life left?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2557. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 14:38:19 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <abe1r8$h8fsf$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 143362

Look for Times Wire LMR-400....it is better in many ways than 9913, and certainly better than RG/8 or RG-213.) It is lower loss, and better constructed and will permit the use of standard PL-259 and N connectors (at least the last N's I bought which were of the 2-piece construction variety.)

When I did my antenna project at the new qth, I started out from scratch and needed the following runs of coax:

80' @ 70cm
80' @ 2m
115' @ 13-30 Mhz
100' @ 7 Mhz
100' @ 70cm
60' @ 70cm
75' @ some hf freq
150' @ 3.5 mhz

I ended up buying two 500' rolls of LMR-400 and used it for EVERY RUN except the 100' @ 7 mhz for my 40m inverted vee, where I used RG8/X. I now have very low loss coax across the board (except for 40m) and the construction of the coax is superb. On 40m I was trying to limit the weight on the feedpoint and RG8/x is not very lossy at 7 mhz.

I think you are always better off, if you're not broke, putting in something that will last, that is well constructed and has low loss at the highest frequency that you EVER anticipate you are likely to use/need. For me, it was easy with amateur satellite operations requiring relatively low loss on 70cm. Once I knew I was going to need 300' or more, the best bet was to buy a 500' roll. I think I paid 59 cents per foot.

I would strongly recommend staying away from Belden 9913. It is an accident waiting to happen. At the prior qth (before LMR-400 was available), I had over 500' of it up for several years. It was professionally waterproofed....and still ended up with water in it. The center conductor migrates easily ...in general, it was a pain in the rear....but....it was the best stuff available at the time, so I used it. Today, for the same kind of investment in cost per foot, LMR-400 is far superior, with none of the headaches of 9913. If you want the best for a reasonable amount of money, LMR-400 is the answer.

If, however, all you are interested in is HF, 20 meters and below and running less than a KW, then RG8/X works quite well and is easy to work with. I sleep a lot better at night knowing there is virtually nothing out there but LMR-400, but that probably says more about my misaligned psyche than the actual technical merits of what is going on. <vbg>.

Go to this web site...they even have a nice coax loss calculator so you can evaluate your system:

http://www.timesmicrowave.com/

73,

p.s., I know this reads like a commercial for the LMR people, but really....I'm not affiliated with them in any way. I'm just VERY pleased with their products as are many other VHF/UHF enthusiasts who used to use 9913 or any of it's variants.

hasan, N0AN

"karl" <wb0vzz@email.msn.com> wrote in message
news:3cd9de06$1@news.sihope.com...
> Thanks for the replies!!! Those are the things I was looking for. I
should
> have mentioned that my application is for HF. I'll check out Beldons
> website for further info.
> Again, thanks to all.
>
> 73, Karl K0TBT
>
>
> "karl" <wb0vzz@email.msn.com> wrote in message
> news:3cd9a427@news.sihope.com...
> > There are three coaxial cables out there that are similar; 9913, 213,
and
> > RG8/U. They have similar characteristics, but since they have different
> > identifications, there must be some differences between them. I would
> > appreciate any comments as to the differences, experiences using them,
any
> > "watch-outs" users have had, etc.
> >
> > Thanks to the group
> >
> > 73
> > Karl K0TBT
> >
> >
> >
>
>

2558. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 14:42:26 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CDA8AD2.9481FECC@crosslink.net>
Source record: 143364

CJ wrote:
>
> Oh Dave...
> It is really spectacular.

Congrats on the DX but you're too easily impressed. My XYL works friends in Saudi Arabia and Turkey off a home-brew inverted V strung up under the eves of the house on 100 watts. Sounds like your spectacular antenna is *almost* as good :o)
73 K3DWW

2559. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 14:45:33 UTC
From: CJ <rich@fastlink.com>
Message-ID: <udl2sjqumokf1b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143363

> I have yet to see a Ferrari V-12.

Keep looking....

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2560. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 15:04:25 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CDA8FF9.974B9C25@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143365

Bill Otten wrote:

Bill I doubt he even worked Yemen (Care to share the callsign Oh DX Wizard) Its rumored one station is on but legality is suspect and his signal is weak so I doubt Charles even heard him let alone worked him. Ive not even heard this Yemen station and I have several Multi band dipoles and a 3 ele beam.

He is only trying different ways to spam his crappy web page. Why W9INN allows him to ruin his image I never know. CJ has some serious personality problems.

2561. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 15:09:35 UTC
From: GSXRider <gms4175@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <abe3kenks1@oyez.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 143367

See the latest edition of RadCom for a test of some CFA loop antenna's

Gary M3FGS

"Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:abd3s6$6pi$3@quark.scn.rain.com...
> Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com> wrote:
>
> >> Glorified Dummy Load until Proven otherwise
>
> > So what kind of proof would you accept ?
>
> > I have no desire to end up in the typical usenet situation where proof
is
> > shown and then ignored under the guise of yet another excuse.
>
> I would like to see the results of independent testing by other hams.
> The testing that was promised several months back, but has never occurred.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

2562. How straight does a dipole have to be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 15:19:46 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CDA9392.39393872@capnet.com>
Source record: 143366

How many degrees can I deviate from the straight line and still
have it work OK?

2563. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 15:36:56 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13446-3CDA9798-122@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143368

Ken, KC2JDY wrote:
"How can you tell if the gas discharge tube in a multistrike coax surge protector has any life left?"

I have a high-voltage generator in a small hand-held box which is manufactured by the arrester maker for the purpose of testing their gas discharge arresters.

Seems every manufacturer of such devices would have to sell such a tester or advise you where to buy one.

I think there are better ways to protect from lightning than gas tubes across the coax which I believe to be either superfluous or futile.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2564. Re: How straight does a dipole have to be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 15:46:20 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <cPwC8.184167$tt4.12781335@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 143269

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CDA9392.39393872@capnet.com...
> How many degrees can I deviate from the straight line and still
> have it work OK?

Actually, dipoles are pretty forgiving and can be bent into a number of
configs. I've made 160 meter dipoles where I don't have room and bent the
ends in an "L" shape
with little noticable effect on performance.

Jerry
K4KWH
>

2565. Re: How straight does a dipole have to be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 15:48:08 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDA9A22.BEACC6AB@icok.net>
Source record: 143270

StarGazer,
It really isn't too critical. I would try not
to make bends of more than 90 degrees, but that's
not an absolute figure by any means. The closer to
180 degrees you get, the more affect it will have
on the antenna. I have no idea how much is 'too
much'. Depends on what you have to work with, I'd
think...
'Doc

2566. Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 15:54:50 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udl6u8i79gbae3@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143271

I am ready to announce a break through in amateur radio technology! My new Fractal CFA antenna shows great promise. I will be updating the amateur community shortly. At this point I can only hint at the following.

Band Size Gain dBdl
75 meter Breadbox 17 to 21 dB
40 Meters Shoebox 24 to 31 dB
all other Bands Cigar Box > 30 dB

I think that you can appreciate the fact that I hesitate to reveal any details untill my patent pending, ready to sue lawyers are in place. You can all stand by with baited breath awaiting further details on the newest Fractal CFA antenna!

2567. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 16:01:31 UTC
From: Daniel Calzaretta <calzaretta@gohighspeed.com>
Message-ID: <3CDA9D5B.3070607@gohighspeed.com>
Source record: 143272

Hello,

I must have clicked on the wrong newsgroup. I thought this one was about antennas.

Dan

2568. Re: How straight does a dipole have to be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 16:17:55 UTC
From: Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CDAA133.25603715@yahoo.com>
Source record: 143274

StarGazer wrote:
>
> How many degrees can I deviate from the straight line and still
> have it work OK?

Ive got most of my Dipoles around 90 degrees (45 degrees down on each leg) and no real noticable degregation. I think as long as you dont go less than 90 you will be fine, Ive even have a bend of another 90 degrees on one leg of my 160 as I ran out of room and ran it along the top of the fence. Seems to work.

Rick KF7QZ

2569. How directional is an inverted V?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 16:18:35 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <vjxC8.8315$eb.1534@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143273

On 40 meters for instance, if a full half wave 40 meter inverted V is erected in as nearly the
classic height and leg angles, how much variation in signal rediation is likely out at, say, 600
miles?

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"

2570. Re: How directional is an inverted V?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 16:49:03 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abe99v$98t$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143275

> On 40 meters for instance, if a full half wave 40 meter inverted V is erected in as nearly the
> classic height and leg angles, how much variation in signal rediation is likely out at, say, 600
> miles?
==========

No noticeable difference relative to an ordinary horizontal dipole at the same height, except that it's a little bit less in signal strength all round.

The main advantage of an inverted-V is that you need only one pole instead of two. Which is the only reason anybody ever uses it.

Reg.

2571. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 16:51:01 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <dr9lduguhl03682in32s7kae9ob47c6u6g@4ax.com>
Source record: 143276

On Thu, 09 May 2002 04:12:40 GMT, Dennis Kaylor
<k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote:

> then you have to factor in the .5 db of loss that
>each connector has in it
>makes a lot of differnce to me

Hi Dennis,

0.5 dB loss each? Unfortunately this more a statement of skill in building connectors than all the carefully laid plans of finding the best co-ax on the market. Given the 1 dB loss out the door, you should be contemplating hardline to forgive this inadequacy.

Others who can install these connectors better, can certainly expect far better results and live with lower grades of co-ax to the same level of operation.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2572. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:07:47 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <g4blduo5187u2jslpd6tuul9rbe102jd1m@4ax.com>
Source record: 143277

On Thu, 09 May 2002 09:01:31 -0700, Daniel Calzaretta
<calzaretta@gohighspeed.com> wrote:

>I must have clicked on the wrong newsgroup. I thought this one was about
> antennas.
>
>Dan

A common mistake. Don't worry about it. There are lots of posts that
have nothing to do with antennas, just like yours. :-)

Bill, W7TI

2573. Re: How straight does a dipole have to be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:13:47 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <59bldukfsrqe4pfnou59pel7ubncicnue3@4ax.com>
Source record: 143278

On Thu, 09 May 2002 08:19:46 -0700, StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:

>How many degrees can I deviate from the straight line and still
>have it work OK?

What happens when you bend the ends in toward each other is the feed point impedance drops, and, if it's in the inverted vee configuration, the pattern becomes more omnidirectional.

The best way to answer your question is to download EZNEC and model the configuration you're thinking of. That will tell you everything you ever wanted to know and more. www.eznec.com

Bill, W7TI

2574. Re: How directional is an inverted V?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:16:19 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <ijblducerfjboe6fh8is15vbaflbipkqs9@4ax.com>
Source record: 143279

On Thu, 9 May 2002 16:49:03 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>The main advantage of an inverted-V is that you need only one pole instead
>of two. Which is the only reason anybody ever uses it.

Not the only reason. With a 90 degree apex angle it's also nearly
omnidirectional, which is why I use it.

Bill, W7TI

2575. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:32:51 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <enbldukmsg3lf5ihfplsj84fetlapom2bh@4ax.com>
Source record: 143280

On Thu, 09 May 2002 10:07:47 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Thu, 09 May 2002 09:01:31 -0700, Daniel Calzaretta
><calzaretta@gohighspeed.com> wrote:
>
>>I must have clicked on the wrong newsgroup. I thought this one was about
>> antennas.
>>
>>Dan
>
>_____
>
>A common mistake. Don't worry about it. There are lots of posts that
>have nothing to do with antennas, just like yours. :-)
>
>Bill, W7TI

Hi Bill.

Hmm, it seems to have been a long time since we've argued the merits
of specious antennas (especially by one who loved to claim DX champion
to sugar coat his ground warming design). More so, it appears like we
have a wannabee struggling to fit into the discarded mantle of
fraudtenna who is having trouble with that collar button. He just
needs a head-bobbing sidekick (or two patent pending lawyers) to
tighten it appropriately....

The icing on the cake would be if Martin were to return and publicly
apologize on advice of plaintif's counsel. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2576. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:38:35 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDAB41B.B77F12A4@eznec.com>
Source record: 143281

If you have a line with 3 dB matched loss and you measure 3:1 SWR at the input, you've got an infinite mismatch at the load. That is, you could open or short circuit a line with 3 dB loss and read 3:1 SWR at the input. (That is, in fact, a reasonable way to measure line loss.) So the overall loss in the line, in dB, is essentially infinite since no power at all is delivered to the load. Although academically interesting, this hopefully doesn't represent how you'd actually use a feedline.

A more realistic case would be where the SWR at the load is 3:1. This still represents a considerably worse match than most people want to have at VHF and above. In this case, a line with 3 dB matched loss will have a total loss of just about 4 dB. So the higher SWR will increase the loss by 1 dB. The SWR at the input will be 1.67:1.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

W6DKN wrote:
>
> Very true Dennis, and a little fact that was overlooked with the RG-213 3
> dB loss per 100 feet @ 144 mhz. is that it's true only under a perfect
> match condition. At a 3:1 SWR (measured at the rig) it jumps to around 25
> dB loss! Whereas 9913 or LMR 400 types under the same conditions will only
> have around 2.5 dB loss...
>
> 73 de W6DKN

2577. Re: How straight does a dipole have to be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:40:38 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abecalfve1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143282

> How many degrees can I deviate from the straight line and still
> have it work OK?
==========
Bend it twice through 90 degrees, once sideways and then once downwards, and you might lose 1/3 of an S-unit which neither you nor anybody else will notice. In one or two directions there might possibly be an improvement but, again, it is very likely to be noticeable.

A length of wire in the same ballpark as 1/2-wavelength long is a very efficient radiating device. Practically all the power which is put into it will be radiated. Even if bent round to form a circle it will still be an efficient radiator.

The only thing which changes is the radiating pattern. It changes in both azimuth and elevation in, for practical purposes, a random manner. In some directions the distant field strength will decrease a little and in other directions it will increase a little. But on the average the total radiated power will be practically equal to that which is supplied by the transmitter.

The important thing is to maintain height above ground. Downwards radiation is then less likely to be dissipated in the soil and more likely to be reflected into more profitable angles and directions. No two backgardens are the same.

Reg.

2578. Re: "or Fractal CFA works great"/FWM Amp??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:40:41 UTC
From: derswede@aol.comspam.com
Message-ID: <20020509134041.02408.00007339@mb-fc.aol.com>
Source record: 143283

> baited breath<

Says it all!!

Hey, but how about my Fractal Wave Multiplication Amplifier...uses all-natural components to provide 1KW output from a QRP rig while using only a 9V battery for energy....it focuses "cosmic waves" via a fractal diffusion grid (dilithium crystals) to provide the ultimate in amplification! 99.9 % efficiency!

I, tho, have bated breath.

A

(all email refused....plse post to UseNet...after all, that's why its there!)

2579. Re: How directional is an inverted V?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:41:25 UTC
From: Janice and Ed <eseniors@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <9xyC8.2136$re5.1454@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143284

The comment that most people use inverted vees because they need only one support is undoubtedly correct.

According to the ARRL antenna book (19th Ed., p. 6-3, Fig. 3), a typical inverted vee IS somewhat less directional than a comparable dipole. In the specific example ARRL chose (25 deg. elevation), the dipole showed about 9 dB difference from end-on to broadside, where the vee showed about 2 dB difference.

Averaged over all angles, the dipole should have a slight gain advantage, as noted.

73, Ed

2580. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:43:56 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDAB55C.AA13BC61@eznec.com>
Source record: 143285

A scale model CFA was measured in a laboratory and the results reported in the September 2001 issue of the IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting in "Short Medium Frequency AM Antennas" by Valentin Trainotti. He found it to have the same performance as a vertical of the same height, if he kept the "D plate" open. When he excited the "D plate" as the inventors recommend, the efficiency dropped appreciably due to losses in the phasing network. These results are completely consistent with theory, modeling results, and experiments reported to me by private correspondence.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

GSXRider wrote:
>
> See the latest edition of RadCom for a test of some CFA loop antenna's
>
> Gary M3FGS
>
> "Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
> news:abd3s6$6pi$3@quark.scn.rain.com...
> > Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com> wrote:
> >
> > >> Glorified Dummy Load until Proven otherwise
> >
> > > So what kind of proof would you accept ?
> >
> > > I have no desire to end up in the typical usenet situation where proof
> is
> > > shown and then ignored under the guise of yet another excuse.
> >
> > I would like to see the results of independent testing by other hams.
> > The testing that was promised several months back, but has never occurred.
> >
> > --
> > Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
> >

2581. Re: How straight does a dipole have to be?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 17:56:30 UTC
From: Larry Gauthier <larryg5099@chartermi.net>
Message-ID: <udle32n109vkcd@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143286

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CDA9392.39393872@capnet.com...
> How many degrees can I deviate from the straight line and still
> have it work OK?
>
The reality for most hams is that, for particularly the low bands like 80
and 160, you need to compromise between the length of the antenna and the
configuration of the wire.

If you face the decision of using a shortened wire (G5RV, shortie dipole
with coils, tuner into a non-resonant antenna) or using a full-length dipole
that is bent to fit your property, I have always found that a crooked piece
of wire will outperform a missing wire any day of the week!

-larry
K8UT

2582. Re: How directional is an inverted V?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 18:03:44 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDABA00.DEA07D7F@eznec.com>
Source record: 143287

One notable difference between an inverted vee and a dipole is the lower effective height. The elevation pattern of an inverted vee will be very much like a dipole at the height of a point on the inverted vee that's 1/3 of the way from the center. For example, if the top (center) of an inverted vee is at 40 feet and the bottom at 10 feet, its elevation pattern will be very similar to a dipole 30 feet high. So whenever you compare a dipole to an inverted vee at the same peak height, the difference you see will depend on how high they both are, and how far down that 1/3 point is. That being said, the inverted vee also has a bit more radiation off the ends. This is vertically polarized, so its intensity is stongly influenced by the quality of the ground. The two factors put together make any generalizations a bit suspect.

The free demo version of EZNEC available from http://eznec.com will allow you to compare these two antennas under various circumstances and see just how similar or different they might be.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Janice and Ed wrote:
>
> The comment that most people use inverted vees because they
> need only one support is undoubtedly correct.
>
> According to the ARRL antenna book (19th Ed., p. 6-3, Fig. 3),
> a typical inverted vee IS somewhat less directional than a
> comparable dipole. In the specific example ARRL chose
> (25 deg. elevation), the dipole showed about 9 dB difference
> from end-on to broadside, where the vee showed about 2 dB
> difference.
>
> Averaged over all angles, the dipole should have a slight
> gain advantage, as noted.
>
> 73, Ed

2583. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 18:15:48 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cdab6a7.3654052@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 143288

On Thu, 09 May 2002 17:32:51 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote:

[snip]

|The icing on the cake would be if Martin were to return and publicly
|apologize on advice of plaintif's counsel. ;-)

I thought Chuckie Boy was W9INN's "Phil." But then along comes "Martin", who seems to be Chuckie Boy's "Phil."

Can a sidekick have a sidekick too? If so, are both bobbing heads driven in phase or is one an excited parasite? Do both heads bob at the same resonant frequency or are they "stagger-tuned" to occupy maximum bandwidth?

Wes N7WS

2584. Re: Cushcraft A3 Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 18:44:46 UTC
From: Chuck <wa7rai@raibeam.com>
Message-ID: <orzC8.604$eR3.44555@news.uswest.net>
Source record: 143289

Tom <trbarber@earthling.net> wrote in message
news:IroC8.4604$RR3.2978@sccrnsc02...
> I have a Cushcraft A3 that fell during a wind storm. Insurance purchased a
> new one but I would like to use the old one for Field Day this year. The
> only problem is I only have enough pipe available to reassemble it as a 2
> element. My question is, should I assemble it using the driven plus the
> reflector or the director? What are the advantages/dissadvantages of each?
>
> Thanks in advance,
> Tom - KK7PX
> NE7WW - "Never Eat 7 Washington Apples Field Day call"
> "May All Your Signals Be Rare DX"
>

Hi Tom,

You didn't mention if you planned to rebuild your damaged A-3 into a 2 element monobander or not, but perhaps it should be pointed out that one will get a much better F/B ratio using 2 elements in a Driven element / Director combination than with a Driven element / Reflector arrangement, provided a close element spacing is used... say, .1 wavelength or so.

That said, converting a 3-el tribander into a 2-el tribander, while certainly a worthwhile endeavor, will not be as simple as merely eliminating one parasitic element, as each element's impedance will be changed (from original) and this must be accounted for. In any event, since the element spacing (in wavelength) of a tribander will not be the same for each band, it should make little difference as to which parasitic element you use.

73 de Chuck

2585. cell phone antenna booster - www.cellular-boost.com

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 19:06:04 UTC
From: info@pcdummy.net
Message-ID: <be941e32.0205091106.74aad0a7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143290

The cellular phone booster that i purchased from
www.cellular-boost.com is fantastic. I can even use it in my elevator
and undergroud parking lot. The team at Cellular-Boost.com was really
friendly and answered all my questions before I even purchased it.
Also, there antenna boosters are cheaper than the others. Again, Thank
you www.Cellular-Boost.com and good luck.

David
info@pcdummy.net
www.pcdummy.net

2586. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 19:17:15 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <%WzC8.8219$Sh.4105@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143291

Very true Roy, maybe my example was a bit too extreme (the 3:1 SWR @load with 3 dB feedline loss would equate to about an 840:1 SWR at the antenna ... :>)

The general point I was trying to make is that the lower the feedline loss the better off you are (regardless of SWR). The more loss in the feedline the greater the inaccuracy of the SWR measurement at the rig (with 9913 types, a 2:1 SWR at the rig will have a 2.6 SWR at the antenna, but with 213 it will be 5:1 at the antenna.

Another way to look at it, with a 3 dB loss in the feedline, you are losing half your transmitter power, and half the received signal strength.

My basic point is that with a low loss feedline, you get more of your signal in the air, you can hear better, and you can be more confident that the SWR meter in your shack is not lying to you as much. For the 15-20 cents per foot difference in price, and considering the effort involved in putting up an antenna, why bother using the lossy stuff ?

73 de W6DKN

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:3CDAB41B.B77F12A4@eznec.com...
> If you have a line with 3 dB matched loss and you measure 3:1 SWR at the
> input, you've got an infinite mismatch at the load. That is, you could
> open or short circuit a line with 3 dB loss and read 3:1 SWR at the
> input. (That is, in fact, a reasonable way to measure line loss.) So the
> overall loss in the line, in dB, is essentially infinite since no power
> at all is delivered to the load. Although academically interesting, this
> hopefully doesn't represent how you'd actually use a feedline.
>
> A more realistic case would be where the SWR at the load is 3:1. This
> still represents a considerably worse match than most people want to
> have at VHF and above. In this case, a line with 3 dB matched loss will
> have a total loss of just about 4 dB. So the higher SWR will increase
> the loss by 1 dB. The SWR at the input will be 1.67:1.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> W6DKN wrote:
> >
> > Very true Dennis, and a little fact that was overlooked with the RG-213
3
> > dB loss per 100 feet @ 144 mhz. is that it's true only under a perfect
> > match condition. At a 3:1 SWR (measured at the rig) it jumps to around
25

> > dB loss! Whereas 9913 or LMR 400 types under the same conditions will
only
> > have around 2.5 dB loss...
> >
> > 73 de W6DKN

2587. Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 19:32:08 UTC
From: jpoulin-google@honk.org
Message-ID: <5af6a4b9.0205091132.2cf62f69@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143292

Hello Everyone,

I have an MFJ-941e rated for 160m thru 10m.

I would like to know if anyone has used their 941e on 6m?

I have done some experiments with this tuner on 6m, and found it to work. However, it is quite touchy. The tuner controls are very narrow and it takes time get it tuned up.

Does anyone know if it is relatively safe to use this tuner on 6m if it's not rated for 6m? Logic says, don't do it. But sometimes manufactures scale back their products true operating parameters, to ensure 100% functionality.

Any information you can provide, or any comments is greatly appreciated!

Thanks,

James
VA3JPX

2588. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 20:02:55 UTC
From: Chuck <wa7rai@raibeam.com>
Message-ID: <1xAC8.716$RV5.107396@news.uswest.net>
Source record: 143293

Rick <kf7qz@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:3CDA8FF9.974B9C25@yahoo.com...
> Bill Otten wrote:
>
<snip>
> He is only trying different ways to spam his crappy web page. Why
> W9INN allows him to ruin his image I never know. CJ has some serious
> personality problems.

Rick,

Charles' personality quirks aside, he's making money from the commercial ads, and 'info mining' on his website. As far as his spamming this newsgroup, I find it despicable... it's amazing how low folks will stoop to make a buck these days!

73 de Chuck

2589. WANTED: 900 Mhz ANTENNA - OMNI BASE TYPE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 20:07:17 UTC
From: joekool@lvcm.com
Message-ID: <udllpl3litu12a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143294

WANTED : 900 MHZ. omni type base station antenna for ham ..
I need this for the around 930 mhz ham band's.. for replys please drop the
NO SPAM in
my e mail address ..
thanks 73's joe KC7AAM

2590. OK., 'nother dipole question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 20:21:18 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <2TAC8.783$lc.539@nwrddc03.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143295

I use inverted V dipoles cut for 160, 80, 40, and 17 meters - all on the same length of feedline at
70 feet- no balun, no switches. Some say - and it would seem reasonable - that while this arrangement makes for convenient band hopping, there is a loss of efficiency on any given band when
they all share the same feedline... Any "scientific" data - or knowledgeable input?

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"

2591. Re: "or Fractal CFA works great"/FWM Amp??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 21:00:35 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020509170035.10659.00010317@mb-fo.aol.com>
Source record: 143296

>
>Says it all!!
>
>Hey, but how about my Fractal Wave Multiplication Amplifier...uses
>all-natural
>components to provide 1KW output from a QRP rig while using only a 9V battery
>for energy....it focuses "cosmic waves" via a fractal diffusion grid
>(dilithium
>crystals) to provide the ultimate in amplification! 99.9 % efficiency!
>
>I, tho, have bated breath.
>

That's nothin'

WeI have a transmitter, 2 kW compressed wave amplifier and a Freaktall super chippy midget Aeriel (TM) fit in the matchbox. It is used by the secret service so please do not propagate it. It transmit faster than light, so only proprietory receiver can catch it. Business is so good that we are running out of matchboxes. Because we do not need no stinkin coax, our efficiency is 123.7896% therefor bateries are not needed after the first qso.

HIH

BUm

2592. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 21:55:50 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CDAF05C.1AB80780@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143297

hey james
i dont know about that one but i tried 6 meters on the 949d and it blew
the thing up let the smoke out and the blue flash as well
MFJ does make one that does HF and 6 meters i think its the 986 or
something so be safe rather than sorry
wouldnt wanna trash the tuner or the radio

James Poulin wrote:

> Hello Everyone,
>
> I have an MFJ-941e rated for 160m thru 10m.
>
> I would like to know if anyone has used their 941e on 6m?
>
> I have done some experiments with this tuner on 6m, and
> found it to work. However, it is quite touchy. The tuner
> controls are very narrow and it takes time get it
> tuned up.
>
> Does anyone know if it is relatively safe to use this
> tuner on 6m if it's not rated for 6m? Logic says, don't
> do it. But sometimes manufactures scale back their
> products true operating parameters, to ensure 100%
> functionality.
>
> Any information you can provide, or any comments is
> greatly appreciated!
>
> Thanks,
>
> James
> VA3JPX

2593. twin lead dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 21:58:36 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CDAF102.2862CE9@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143298

hey guys
i have 50 foot of radio shack 300 ohm twinlead i was wondering what if
any could i build for an HF portible antenna maybe a folded dipole or
something
and what would i use to feed it with coax?
i also plan on using a tuner with this
so tell me your ideas
thanks

2594. Re: twin lead dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 22:38:15 UTC
From: jonie <jonie41@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <rTCC8.50319$uE2.3430391@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 143299

Dennis,

If you search the various sites on the net for QRP stuff. I think I recall a folded dipole using 300 ohm twin lead as a feeder and you put a balun (4:1???) at the tuner antenna connection. I'm sure that there is someone out there in the digital ether that will know for sure.

John VE6CU

"Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message news:3CDAF102.2862CE9@tampabay.rr.com...
> hey guys
> i have 50 foot of radio shack 300 ohm twinlead i was wondering what if
> any could i build for an HF portible antenna maybe a folded dipole or
> something
> and what would i use to feed it with coax?
> i also plan on using a tuner with this
> so tell me your ideas
> thanks
>

2595. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 22:45:27 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3_CC8.2438$J46.1203795@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 143300

"Roy Lewallen" reported:
> A scale model CFA was measured in a laboratory and the results
> reported in the September 2001 issue of the IEEE Transactions
> on Broadcasting in "Short Medium Frequency AM Antennas"
> by Valentin Trainotti. He found it to have the same performance
> as a vertical of the same height, if he kept the "D plate" open.
> When he excited the "D plate" as the inventors recommend,
> the efficiency dropped appreciably due to losses in the
> phasing network. These results are completely consistent
> with theory, modeling results, and experiments reported to
> me by private correspondence.

Shouldn't use a phasing network - too lossy. Should apply 100% of the power to each port separately (with appropriate phase). Thus, +3.01 dBd is just about possible (in theory)...

<smirk>

de VE1BLL@rac.ca /VE3

2596. automatic tuners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 23:14:52 UTC
From: K1zw@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12906-3CDB02EC-24@storefull-2311.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143301

Just got a ldg at11 automatic tuner. The ant is a fan dipole with wires for 40 and 20. Would it be best to remove the 20m wire and just let the tuner tune the 40m for 20 meters or 30 ? Would the tuner be confused by the two dipoles fed with one coax ?

2597. 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-09 23:50:32 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 143302
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the Antron99. My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax 2000. I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also at http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:prodS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz with three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane' would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3 radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has a true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab radials only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network make the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you think?

2598. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:02:04 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abf2ls$931$7@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143303

KC8PMX <kc8pmx@nospamdiamondcs.net> wrote:

> I would go satellite but my landlord allows absolutely NO ANTENNA'S of any
> kind in the community I live in. So that even rules that out. Cable modems

The FCC has ruled that such blanket prohibitions are illegal and not
enforceable. However, if you fight it, then the landlord is likely to
simply refuse to renew your lease when it expires.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2599. Re: twin lead dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:03:18 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <wgzbPJm4fDovPbvDwcaKbeNGzgtj@4ax.com>
Source record: 143304

Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote:

>hey guys
>i have 50 foot of radio shack 300 ohm twinlead i was wondering what if
>any could i build for an HF portible antenna maybe a folded dipole or
>something
>and what would i use to feed it with coax?
>i also plan on using a tuner with this
>so tell me your ideas
>thanks

Page 6-1 of the arrl antenna book says a folded dipole has an impedance of about 300 ohms, so can be fed directly with any length of 300 ohm twinlead; or use a 4/1 balun and 75 ohm coax.

Bob
k5qwg

2600. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:07:31 UTC
From: "Councilman of the [bored]" <snore@zzzzz.zzz>
Message-ID: <3CDB0F45.424C074F@zzzzz.zzz>
Source record: 143305
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

dbi and dbd are two different things. dbd is referenced to a 1/2 wave dipole (0 dbd). dbi is referenced to an isotropic radiator (about 2.1 db higher then dbd) An isotropic radiator does not exist in the real world, only as a mathematical equation.

A 1/4 wave ground plane is a 0 dbd antenna. It is really a 1/2 wave dipole with one half attached to a ground plane and one half (1/4) attached to a radiating element. The use of the ground plane and radials at a 45 degree angle, allow the direct connection of coax, an UNBALANCED conductor. Dipoles are balanced and require twisted pair or some other kind of balanced conductor or a balun.

Stay away from the cheapo antennas. Buy a Maco V58 instead. CTE is Italian crap. My second choice would be the Imax 2000 with GP kit.

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the Antron99.
> My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax 2000.
> I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also at
> http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr
> odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How
> can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE
> gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz with
> three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If
> you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane'
> would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or
> 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3
> radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of
> any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has a
> true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a
> proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab radials
> only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network make
> the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you think?

2601. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:08:24 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abf31o$931$8@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143306

CJ <rick@commspeed.net> wrote:

> Well anyway you get the idea. It is like trading in a VW Beetle for a
> Ferrari V-12
> Or maybe a Camaro with an aluminum V-8 8>)

Who, in their right minds, would want a Ferrari or Camaro - both expensive and troublesome vehicles - when a utilitarian VW will run just about forever and cost far less to operate/insure?

Even if I had high speed access (and I consider high speed to be a real transfer rate in excess of 5 mb/s) I would not visit pages loaded with all sorts of advertisements, fancy color schemes (often atrocious choices), animations on the pages, high resolution graphics etc.

If I want to view such things, then a link from the page is sufficient. Puffery should be reserved for those that prefer it over useful content.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2602. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:12:05 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abf38l$931$9@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143307

GSXRider <gms4175@hotmail.com> wrote:

> See the latest edition of RadCom for a test of some CFA loop antenna's

Why bother, unless they disagree with theory, experiment and modeling
software?

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2603. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:14:06 UTC
From: Joe <joe.amp@NOSPAMverizon.net>
Message-ID: <ihEC8.10167$eb.8982@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 143308

> odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?
Perhaps thats 7 dB gain over 12 inch center loaded "duckie" or plane old
"Voodoo" !
-Joe

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01...
> I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the
Antron99.
> My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax
2000.
> I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also at
>
http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr
> odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How
> can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE
> gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz
with
> three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If
> you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane'
> would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or
> 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3
> radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of
> any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has a
> true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a
> proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab
radials
> only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network
make
> the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you
think?
>
>

2604. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:23:14 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abf3ti$931$10@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143309

W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net> wrote:
> The general point I was trying to make is that the lower the feedline loss
> the better off you are (regardless of SWR). The more loss in the feedline
> the greater the inaccuracy of the SWR measurement at the rig (with 9913
> types, a 2:1 SWR at the rig will have a 2.6 SWR at the antenna, but with
> 213 it will be 5:1 at the antenna.

> Another way to look at it, with a 3 dB loss in the feedline, you are losing
> half your transmitter power, and half the received signal strength.

More properly - "...you are losing a minimum of half..."

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2605. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:41:40 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020509204140.07694.00006113@mb-mp.aol.com>
Source record: 143310

I use the MFJ-906 on 6 meters.. dual needle, handles up to 300 watts.. nice
little meter/tuner.
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

2606. Re: cell phone antenna booster - www.cellular-boost.com

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:44:46 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.net>
Message-ID: <2KEC8.147974$Lj.11915398@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 143312

Yes, indeed - "good luck"!

Oh, where is "there", where the antenna boosters are cheaper?

"David" <info@pcdummy.net> wrote in message
news:be941e32.0205091106.74aad0a7@posting.google.com...
> The cellular phone booster that i purchased from
> www.cellular-boost.com is fantastic. I can even use it in my elevator
> and undergroud parking lot. The team at Cellular-Boost.com was really
> friendly and answered all my questions before I even purchased it.
> Also, there antenna boosters are cheaper than the others. Again, Thank
> you www.Cellular-Boost.com and good luck.
>
> David
> info@pcdummy.net
> www.pcdummy.net
>

2607. Re: OK., 'nother dipole question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:46:51 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDB187B.FC4126B0@eznec.com>
Source record: 143311

No, there's no loss of efficiency. All the antennas are as close to 100% efficient as you'd be able to measure, and the combination is also. The only differences you're likely to see between the multiple dipole setup and a single antenna on a given band is that if they're not spread reasonably far apart, the antenna will be a bit more narrowbanded, and the longer ones will distort the patterns of the shorter ones (if they're not spread well). But pattern distortion doesn't constitute a drop in efficiency -- it just means that the same amount of power is distributed in space a little differently.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Gary - KJ6Q wrote:
>
> I use inverted V dipoles cut for 160, 80, 40, and 17 meters - all on the same length of feedline at
> 70 feet- no balun, no switches. Some say - and it would seem reasonable - that while this
> arrangement makes for convenient band hopping, there is a loss of efficiency on any given band when
> they all share the same feedline... Any "scientific" data - or knowledgeable input?
>
> --
> Gary - KJ6Q
> **********
> Two things we'll never see:
> 1. Perpetual motion...
> 2. A liberal Democrat complaining
> about "Too much government"

2608. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:49:07 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9209B55F6DD8Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143313

>
> I think there are better ways to protect from lightning than gas tubes
> across the coax which I believe to be either superfluous or futile.
>

Richard, I can't tell you how many times I have removed antennas that had "pits" on them from lightning strikes.... most of them with NO DC grounding at the antenna central element, and almost all of these polyphasor protected radios connected to them survived with no damage. In fact, the only thing that occasionally got blown were crystal filters in the receiver lines. Gas discharge devices do work, if properly grounded.

Ed WB6SAT

2609. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:57:56 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdb1859.1582883@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143314
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01>, "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
wrote:

<snip>
>... The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz with
>three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If
>you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
>important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane'
>would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or
>'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3
>radials? Is this so?

The reason for multiple elements on a ground plane is to provide a
very low point of impedance for the radiator to "push against".
Generally, the more elements in your ground plane the better. But at
some number it reaches a point of diminishing returns, and any more
than about 12 elements isn't going to do much at all for your antenna
except make it heavier.

>... I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of
>any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000.

Some matching networks have a small insertion loss, but that loss is
usually insignificant compared to the improved performance to be
gained by proper matching. But be careful, because some so-called
"matching networks" can be very lossy -- I have an old mobile CB
antenna on the shelf that has nothing more than a resistor for it's
"matching network".

2610. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 00:58:16 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDB1B11.A45BFAF3@icok.net>
Source record: 143315
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Almost correct. Sounds like you're quoting
from very dated material.
'Doc

2611. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 01:00:54 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cdb1b7f.41882454@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 143316

Thanks for the correction. My refereces are obviously a bit dated!

On Wed, 8 May 2002 23:09:29 -0500, "Crazy George"
<munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote:

>Tim:
>RG213 is not supported and hasn't been for almost 10 years. The only coax
>with specifications you can depend on are those with M17/ designations, or
>manufacturers proprietary numbers. While some designations were sort of
>carried over, like M17/RG213-00001, a cable labeled simply RG213 could be
>anything, as one labeled RG8 is likely to be. Although I admit, I haven't
>seen any RG213-X yet. Yet.
>
>--
>Crazy George

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

2612. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 01:19:55 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cdb1efd.92740484@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143317

On Thu, 09 May 2002 14:36:01 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
>How can you tell if the gas discharge tube in a multistrike coax surge
>protector has any life left?

I just received the following helpfuk rom PolyPhaser:

"The gastube will usually fail in the shorted mode, causing increased
VSWR in your system. An ohmmeter can be used to check for continuity.
When you check center pin to center pin the unit should be open.
Center pin to unit case should also be open. Anything less than full
open is bad."

Ken KC2JDY
Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2613. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 01:21:49 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cdb2057.93087078@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 143173

On Fri, 10 May 2002 01:19:55 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
>I just received the following helpfuk rom PolyPhaser:

Please excuse the typing. I had slipped into overtype mode. It
should read "helpful response from PolyPhaser"

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

2614. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 01:24:17 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDB212A.9E668DAC@icok.net>
Source record: 143318
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

JEEPMON,
The coils in both the A99 and the Imax aren't
'loading' coils, but are impedance matching coils.
There is some loss in them, but not really enough
to make ~any~ difference as far as someone listening
to you could ever tell.
The gain figures from the vast majority of antenna
manufacturers is pure 'BS', to put it mildly. They
never specify what they're comparing their antenna
to. To get a 7db gain from a 1/4 wave antenna, they
have to be comparing it to a beer can laying in the
yard. Most 'real world' 1/4 wave antennas have a
negative gain figure when compared to a 'standard'
antenna.
I'm not familiar with the 'Sky Lab', but if it's
a 1/4 wave as you say, then it has no gain compared to
the 'A99', or the Imax. The number of radials used
makes very little difference, they still take the
place of 'ground'. And the 'drooping' of the radials
constitutes a 'matching' system of sorts. [A groundplane
antenna just means that the antenna uses a 'groundplane'
(those 3, or 4, or 12 for that matter, 'spokes' radiating
from the feed point) for the other 'half' of the antenna.]
The gain figures quoted for the Imax are probably as
close to correct as you'll ever see. I'm not so sure about
the increase of gain with the use of a 'groundplane', but
I guess it's possible. If the 'Sky Lab' is a 1/4 wave, and
the Imax is a 5/8 wave antenna, then the 'Sky Lab' should
come out the looser by comparison.
'Doc

2615. Re: automatic tuners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 01:26:06 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDB2197.E37F7E66@icok.net>
Source record: 143169

Larry,
It ought to work just fine as it is.
'Doc

2616. Re: Comments on coax types, please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 01:27:56 UTC
From: Charles Gallo <Charlie@thegallos.com>
Message-ID: <il8mducs3539rp1guttdugp7vd0en693ug@4ax.com>
Source record: 143170

On Thu, 09 May 2002 01:02:24 GMT, tmgroat"at"peakpeak"dot"com (Tim
Groat) wrote:
<snip>
> Not
>recommended for repeated motion, unless you buy a special flexible
>grade (with stranded center conductor).
<snip>

The other advantage of 9913F is that it isn't a hose - solid
dielectric

Charlie
(That's what I ran to the roof)

--
73
KC2IXE

For the Children - RKBA!

"Arms in the hands of the citizens may be used at individual discretion for
the defense of the country, the overthrow of tyranny or private self defense."
-- John Adams

2617. Re: twin lead dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 01:31:59 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDB22F7.66FFCA75@icok.net>
Source record: 143171

Dennis,
There's no particular advantage to a folded dipole,
but if you already have the 300 ohm twin lead, why not.
If your tuner will handle 'balanced' feed line, just
feed it with more of the twin lead. If your tuner doesn't
work with balanced feed lines, I'd just short the twin
lead on each side of the feed point and feed it with coax.
Leave the balun at home, it won't make any appreciable
difference and is just more to carry.
'Doc

2618. Re: automatic tuners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 01:32:15 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abf7uu$ov8$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143172

The auto tuner is not confused by any number of antennas or feeders in parallel. It sees only the resulting impedance R+jX at the required operating frequency. It then proceeds to transform it to 50 ohms in the usual manner just as you would do manually.

At the antenna end of the line most of the current will flow into the dipole which has the lowest impedance, ie., the one which is at or near resonance. The tuner has no means of knowing which one it is and, as Clark Gable said, it won't 'give a damn' either.

Reg

==========
Larry B <K1zw@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:12906-3CDB02EC-24@storefull-2311.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Just got a ldg at11 automatic tuner. The ant is a fan dipole with wires
> for 40 and 20. Would it be best to remove the 20m wire and just let the
> tuner tune the 40m for 20 meters or 30 ? Would the tuner be confused by
> the two dipoles fed with one coax ?
>

2619. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 01:50:13 UTC
From: Silly Scanner <asdf@asdf.com>
Message-ID: <pHFC8.28933$GLp1.22499@news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Source record: 143174

No offense, but he is inquiring about the use of
the 941e tuner. Nothing more.

"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message
news:20020509204140.07694.00006113@mb-mp.aol.com...
> I use the MFJ-906 on 6 meters.. dual needle, handles up to 300 watts..
nice
> little meter/tuner.
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com

2620. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 02:12:22 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cdb2d35.46740938@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143176

On Fri, 10 May 2002 01:19:55 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:

>On Thu, 09 May 2002 14:36:01 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
>>How can you tell if the gas discharge tube in a multistrike coax surge
>>protector has any life left?
>
>I just received the following helpfuk rom PolyPhaser:
>
>"The gastube will usually fail in the shorted mode, causing increased
>VSWR in your system. An ohmmeter can be used to check for continuity.
>When you check center pin to center pin the unit should be open.
>Center pin to unit case should also be open. Anything less than full
>open is bad."
>
>Ken KC2JDY
>Ken
>(to reply via email
>remove "zz" from address)

The transmitter side of the unit is capacitivly coupled and will
always read open. The antenna
side has a direct connection to the gas tube. Although the gas tube
may fail in the shorted mode
which you could measure on the antenna side of the protector they
should also be periodically
tested with a hi pot tester to make sure that they are still
serviceable.

Polyphaser can tell you at what voltage a particular model should
break down at. You can build
a simple tester with a low current high voltage supply and a meter.

Maintaining the protectors is a job that needs to be done just like
maintaining the ground
connections to make sure they haven't corroded.

Properly installed and maintained surge protectors work very well.

73
Gary K4FMX

2621. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 02:16:23 UTC
From: Jim Best <n7clv@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <a2bmduc4anrlncg1vmu8h1utlald99ojbd@4ax.com>
Source record: 143175

I think I may have a band spanner. It has a coil at the bottom that
is about 2 feet long and a very long whip. The whip slides inside of
the coil. Sorry I don't have the exact measurements; it's tucked
awy in my garage. I picked it up several years ago from the
estate of a SK and held on to it. Does anyone have a tech
manual on this.

Jim
N7CLV
n7clv@attbi.com

>
>Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
>news:udh82eaapv1gc0@corp.supernews.com...
>> I wish I could find a band spanner had one years ago and always worked
>well
>> for me.
>
>Nice antenna, but a bit "rigid" and tended to break if one was not careful.
>I have one
>of the Bandspanner's predecessors: the "Bay Mobile" which was just like the
>Bandspanner except the coil was at the base. Worked fair, but I just keep
>it for nostalgia. A friend did a great job of repairing the bottom that had
>"wallowed" out
>the screw holes and allowed the antenna to wiggle around. It might work
>pretty good'
>if one dared to put it on the roof of the car.
>
>Jerry
>K4KWH
>
>
>
>>
>> "Norm Freidin" <norm@quickclic.net> wrote in message
>> news:ab9b6m$bm0$1@news1.mountaincable.net...
>> > Hi George:
>> > There were two versions..a short version...a long version. I used to
>own
>> > both, but recently sold the "Short" version. However I found the Long
>> > version worked really well putting the coil portion UP above the vehicle
>> > usually mounting it on a bumper mount, while the short version was
>> designed
>> > to mount on the trunk or back deck behind the window of a sedan.
>> > I only have an advertisement out of an old catalog, which I can scan and

>> > Email to you. But do not have any Technical Manual/Instruction info
>which
>> > would appreciate getting a copy of should you get such information.
>> > If you are getting a used one, ensure the "ring" contacts are not too
>> > flattened from making contact with the inside coil, which may result in
>> > possible intermittant contacts. There were replacement coil contact
>> > assemblies available..keep an eye out at Flea Markets, or ask on this
>> > Newsgroup.
>> > Good Luck...Norm VE3CZI
>> >
>> > Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
>> > news:3cd149fa_3@news1.prserv.net...
>> > > John:
>> > > I notice a lot of "used to...." and "worked great in the 50s.... "
>> > > responses. I have one which I currently use with my IC-706 on rental
>> cars
>> > > when I travel. It is a little touchy to set up on 75, because the
>wiper
>> > is
>> > > a full circle of contact fingers inside, and the 706 doesn't like the
>> > > shorted turn this sometimes creates. But it travels well inside a
>piece
>> > of
>> > > 2" PVC pipe as luggage. The descriptions of the antenna in the other
>> > > replies are pretty much on target. Overall length is about 5 feet
>> > > collapsed, and near 8 feet for 75M. Lower section containing the coil
>> is
>> > > about an inch in diameter, and the whip is the usual tapered stainless
>> > > steel. There was another antenna contemporary with the Webster,
>called
>> > the
>> > > W5BZO or simply bee-zed-oh after the maker. I no longer recall
>whether
>> it
>> > > was the model for the Webster or vice versa, but the two were
>virtually
>> > > identical. Present bug catcher designs and the ubiquitous
>screwdrivers
>> > > easily beat the performance on 75 because of the coil diameter (loss),
>> but
>> > > they work almost as well on 40 and the higher frequency bands. IIRC,
>> they
>> > > were made last in the 1960s.
>> > >
>> > > --
>> > > Crazy George
>> > > Remove NO and SPAM from return address
>> > > <jdprislupski@aol.com> wrote in message
>> > > news:abeocusct3duqaind4hf1un1tanudtoj4f@4ax.com...
>> > > > Has anyone heard of this antenna? It is supposed to be a HF Mobile

>> > > > Antenna. Any info is appreciated. Thanks. John WC3Z
>> > >
>> > >
>> >
>> >
>>
>>
>
>

2622. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 02:37:31 UTC
From: VOOBUSCH <voobusch@comcast.com>
Message-ID: <LnGC8.125839$n7.11014906@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 143177
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Scott69 Funny Stuff

"Councilman of the [bored]" <snore@zzzzz.zzz> wrote in message
news:3CDB0F45.424C074F@zzzzz.zzz...
> dbi and dbd are two different things. dbd is referenced to a 1/2 wave
> dipole (0 dbd). dbi is referenced to an isotropic radiator (about 2.1
> db higher then dbd) An isotropic radiator does not exist in the real
> world, only as a mathematical equation.
>
> A 1/4 wave ground plane is a 0 dbd antenna. It is really a 1/2 wave
> dipole with one half attached to a ground plane and one half (1/4)
> attached to a radiating element. The use of the ground plane and
> radials at a 45 degree angle, allow the direct connection of coax,
> an UNBALANCED conductor. Dipoles are balanced and require twisted
> pair or some other kind of balanced conductor or a balun.
>
> Stay away from the cheapo antennas. Buy a Maco V58 instead. CTE is
> Italian crap. My second choice would be the Imax 2000 with GP kit.
>
> JEEPMON wrote:
> >
> > I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> > antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> > This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the
Antron99.
> > My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax
2000.
> > I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> > http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also
at
> >
http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr
> > odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?!
How
> > can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE
> > gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz
with
> > three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees.
If
> > you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> > important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground
plane'
> > would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or

> > 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not
3
> > radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack
of
> > any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> > http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has
a
> > true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a
> > proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab
radials
> > only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network
make
> > the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you
think?
>

2623. Re: cell phone antenna booster - www.cellular-boost.com

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 02:39:34 UTC
From: John Timmers <john@timmers.bc.ca>
Message-ID: <3CDB32BC.1000505@timmers.bc.ca>
Source record: 143178

dnb wrote:
> Yes, indeed - "good luck"!
>
> Oh, where is "there", where the antenna boosters are cheaper?
>
> "David" <info@pcdummy.net> wrote in message
> news:be941e32.0205091106.74aad0a7@posting.google.com...
>
>> The cellular phone booster that i purchased from
>> www.cellular-boost.com is fantastic. I can even use it in my
>> elevator and undergroud parking lot. The team at Cellular-Boost.com
>> was really friendly and answered all my questions before I even
>> purchased it. Also, there antenna boosters are cheaper than the
>> others. Again, Thank you www.Cellular-Boost.com and good luck.
>>
>> David info@pcdummy.net www.pcdummy.net

That moron, David, who posted the initial message, is such a rookie at spamming; pcdummy.net and cellular-boost.com are one and the same. Whoever wrote their webpages on their site included the address:

20 Hursting Ave, Suite #102 Toronto, Ontario

I'm sorry to say that there are idiots like David in Canada.

Spammers = bastards.

--
Regards:
_/_/_/

2624. Re: "or Fractal CFA works great"/FWM Amp??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 02:52:09 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <mBGC8.5008$w27.1307067@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 143179

"AA" reported:
> Hey, but how about my Fractal Wave Multiplication Amplifier...
> ...provide 1KW output from a QRP rig while using only a 9V battery
> for energy...

Off Topic (but mildly amusing):

I was just down in New Orleans, LA last week for a military radio meeting. In one of the bars along Bourbon St., I visited the DJ station to view the extensive collection of audio equipment. I asked about his amplifiers - a small 19" rack that held a half dozen audio amplifiers. He replied that each individual amplifier provided "five thousand watts" of output power. That would be about 30kw total - output.

They were ALL plugged into a power bar that was connected to ONE regular 15A 120 VAC outlet.

2625. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 05:03:56 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdb5498.2706374@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143180
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3CDB212A.9E668DAC@icok.net>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>
>
>JEEPMON,
> The coils in both the A99 and the Imax aren't
>'loading' coils, but are impedance matching coils.

...uh, not to argue, but what's the difference?

2626. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 05:12:05 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <FEIC8.12721$RR3.7727@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 143181
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

What you call them.
--
CW
KC7NOD
Web Page http://www.kc7nod.20m.com

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cdb5498.2706374@news.cet.com...
> In <3CDB212A.9E668DAC@icok.net>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:
>
> > >
> > >
> > >JEEPMON,
> > > The coils in both the A99 and the Imax aren't
> > >'loading' coils, but are impedance matching coils.
>
> ...uh, not to argue, but what's the difference?
>

2627. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 05:50:33 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <abfn39$po9$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 143182

"Fred Hambrecht" (w4jle@charter.net) writes:
> I am ready to announce a break through in amateur radio technology! My new
> Fractal CFA antenna shows great promise. I will be updating the amateur
> community shortly. At this point I can only hint at the following.

Has this anything to do with the Serpienski fractal antenna used in
some cell phones as published in either Scientific American or
Discover?

2628. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 06:14:11 UTC
From: "n7ws at yahoo.com"
Message-ID: <3cdb5f5b.46849065@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 143183

On Fri, 10 May 2002 00:08:24 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
wrote:

|CJ <rick@commspeed.net> wrote:
|
|> Well anyway you get the idea. It is like trading in a VW Beetle for a
|> Ferrari V-12
|> Or maybe a Camaro with an aluminum V-8 8>)
|
|Who, in their right minds, would want a Ferrari or Camaro - both expensive
|and troublesome vehicles - when a utilitarian VW will run just about
|forever and cost far less to operate/insure?

Who in their right mind would want a 20 year old blond Playmate when a frumpy 60 year old comes with all of the same (slower) moving parts?

Or in keeping with the charter of this group, why want a 200 foot tower with stacked 6-element 40-meter monobanders when a fractal loop or a dummy load has a better SWR, is cheaper, and easier to maintain?

I can see someone on their deathbed saying, "Damn, if only I had kept the VW instead of buying the Ferrari, I could be taking a lot more money with me." <g>

Wes N7WS, fun-loving Camaro owner.

2629. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 06:19:36 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdb67ae_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143184
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

I think that this question is better posed in one
of the CB groups, unless it is directed at an M3/CB/FL
licensee.

JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01...
> I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
>..... What do you think?

2630. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 06:21:42 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdb67af_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143185
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

WRONG! The reason is so that radiation is prevented,
because opposing fields are generated in the various
elements of the ground plane.

Sparky <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cdb1859.1582883@news.cet.com...
> The reason for multiple elements on a ground plane is to provide a
> very low point of impedance for the radiator to "push against".

2631. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 06:51:31 UTC
From: Ross Archer <archer@topnow.com>
Message-ID: <T5KC8.653$mp6.85765344@newssvr14.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143186
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01...
> I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the
Antron99.
> My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax
2000.
> I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also at
>
http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr

It looks like a sturdy, high-quality antenna.
As far as having 7 dB gain over any standard
reference antenna (dipole or isotropic) --
not a chance.

At best, you'll see around 2.1 dBi, 0dBd
gain, give or take a dB perhaps.

-- Ross
> odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How
> can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE
> gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz
with
> three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If
> you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane'
> would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or
> 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3
> radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of
> any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has a
> true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a
> proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab
radials
> only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network
make
> the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you
think?
>
>

2632. look for Maco M-107 Beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 07:14:59 UTC
From: Ball & Chain <shaftny1@cox.net>
Message-ID: <TrKC8.12900$1a4.611670@news2.east.cox.net>
Source record: 143187

look for Maco M-107 Beam

2633. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 07:28:41 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDB7690.5912200F@icok.net>
Source record: 143188
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Sparky,
A 'loading' coil electrically lengthens an antenna.
A 'matching' coil does just that, matches the feedline
impedance to the antenna's input impedance. While they
can be combined into one coil, the two purposes are
still seperate. Actually, neither type coil introduces
much loss if they are 'done' correctly. That's the
problem, though, sometimes they aren't done correctly.
'Doc

2634. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 07:29:14 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDB76B2.EAEA5A5F@icok.net>
Source record: 143189
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

CW,
And what they do.
'Doc

2635. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 07:31:56 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDB7754.1705F41F@icok.net>
Source record: 143190
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham,
Why? I suspect that all three of these antennas
are used on 10 meters too. And I'm sure this isn't
the first time a 'ham' hasn't wondered the same thing.
'Doc

2636. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 07:35:31 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDB782A.F7277237@icok.net>
Source record: 143191
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham,
Raditaion is prevented? Why would you
think that? Both the vertical element and
the groundplane radiate.
'Doc

2637. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 07:42:58 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDB7A02.453E6A99@eznec.com>
Source record: 143192
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

For a "ground plane" antenna -- that is, a vertical antenna with more-or-less horizontal radials that's mounted a wavelength or so above the ground or higher -- the point of diminishing returns with radials is two. There's no significant difference in performance or pattern between a ground plane with two radials and one with any larger number.

The number of radials does become important when the antenna is close to the ground, and very important when the radials are on or under the ground. But then it isn't usually called a "ground plane".

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Sparky wrote:
>
> The reason for multiple elements on a ground plane is to provide a
> very low point of impedance for the radiator to "push against".
> Generally, the more elements in your ground plane the better. But at
> some number it reaches a point of diminishing returns, and any more
> than about 12 elements isn't going to do much at all for your antenna
> except make it heavier.
> . . .

2638. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 07:45:08 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdb7af8_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143193
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

WRONG! I think you mean, "antennae".

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDB7754.1705F41F@icok.net...
> I suspect that all three of these antennas
> are used on 10 meters too.

2639. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 07:50:00 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <IYKC8.43156$zW3.497063@news1.tin.it>
Source record: 143194

HI Roy and all,
I don't want put some gas on this neverending story, but I had a long private corrispondence with Valentin.
At the end he told me he finished the research and he was busy on another job.....BUT he found very interesting any my objections.

Please consider I love this matter and I don't want to be polemic. I want Just add my long experience on the CFA antenna and share with you some data. Ok?

The scaled model he used was wrong in the right size and proportions between elements.
The CFA, as any antenna, must have the right size on the elements, then must be feed with the right network.

When the proper network (or the proper phasing) is not applied to the antenna , it becomes exactely as a short hertz dipole.
Hence it follows all the same rules. No doubts he found the classical results completely consistent with theory,modeling results.
He should be !

BUT , when the right proportions between the elements, the right size, the right network components values, are applied...
suddenly the antenna start to radiate on a very efficient way.
Again , I hope you consider my words as the results of months of experiments.
I don't want convince anybody, I am just reporting my data.
I am sure if you would see this....you would believe...right now! Is fantastic.

I thought many times how describe it, wich words to use...but at the end is very simple.
If the antenna has not the right size/proportions between elements AND is not feed with a sharp phase between current and voltage applied , it reacts exactely as a normal short hertz antenna consistent with the known theory.

Valentin used , please look at his document, a funny cfa ....with funny size....out of any classical size proportion suggested by the inventors.
Don't forget that In Egypt people are listening the AM radios with such antennas.
I think to know ALL objections the engineers are saying on those sites, but nobody ,at the end, can explain what is happening there.

I think to know any data, any hints and kinks to have a CFA working almost on any frequency . Simply because I tried and I was successfull.
I was and I am still available to help anybody to have one of those built

with success.
....BUT almost two years ago, as you know, I met the EH antenna.....all my ham radio life was different..and I forgot the CFA for some better antenna.
73 de IK5IIR

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> ha scritto nel messaggio news:3CDAB55C.AA13BC61@eznec.com...
> A scale model CFA was measured in a laboratory and the results reported
> in the September 2001 issue of the IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting in
> "Short Medium Frequency AM Antennas" by Valentin Trainotti. He found it
> to have the same performance as a vertical of the same height, if he
> kept the "D plate" open. When he excited the "D plate" as the inventors
> recommend, the efficiency dropped appreciably due to losses in the
> phasing network. These results are completely consistent with theory,
> modeling results, and experiments reported to me by private
> correspondence.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> GSXRider wrote:
> >
> > See the latest edition of RadCom for a test of some CFA loop antenna's
> >
> > Gary M3FGS
> >
> > "Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
> > news:abd3s6$6pi$3@quark.scn.rain.com...
> > > Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com> wrote:
> > >
> > > >> Glorified Dummy Load until Proven otherwise
> > >
> > > > So what kind of proof would you accept ?
> > >
> > > > I have no desire to end up in the typical usenet situation where proof
> > is
> > > > shown and then ignored under the guise of yet another excuse.
> > >
> > > I would like to see the results of independent testing by other hams.
> > > The testing that was promised several months back, but has never occurred.
> > >
> > > --
> > > Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
> > >

2640. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 08:20:07 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdb827c.397492@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143195
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3CDB7690.5912200F@icok.net>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>
>
>Sparky,
> A 'loading' coil electrically lengthens an antenna.
>A 'matching' coil does just that, matches the feedline
>impedance to the antenna's input impedance.

Good point. I never thought about the distinction before.

2641. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 08:27:55 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdb8304.532772@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143196
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3CDB7A02.453E6A99@eznec.com>, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:

>For a "ground plane" antenna -- that is, a vertical antenna with
>more-or-less horizontal radials that's mounted a wavelength or so above
>the ground or higher -- the point of diminishing returns with radials is
>two. There's no significant difference in performance or pattern between
>a ground plane with two radials and one with any larger number.

I really have to disagree with you there. If you have just two radials
on what is supposed to be a ground-plane vertical you are going to
have gobs of rf on the feedline. Been there done that.

>The number of radials does become important when the antenna is close to
>the ground, and very important when the radials are on or under the
>ground. But then it isn't usually called a "ground plane".

The number of radials is important anytime an artifical groundplane is
used. A resonant counterpoise, i.e, the other half of a hertzian
dipole, is a different story....

2642. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 08:30:27 UTC
From: Jock {��} ���� <jock.macsporran.spamtrap@virgin.net>
Message-ID: <FyLC8.449$p56.47565@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 143197
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:3cdb7af8_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> WRONG! I think you mean, "antennae".

Nope! "Antennae" are the things you would find on a snail's head, for example. "Antennas" is the plural of a radio type antenna. And that's no word of a lie.

2643. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 08:39:04 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udn1p97cautde@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143198

If the coil cover is brown, it probably is. Back in those days tech manuals
for antennas did not exist on simple adjustable whips. The required
knowledge for a ham ticket made them unnecessary.

I suspect if you look carefully at the whip portion you will find some marks
filed by the previous owner for band settings. If not it was probably only
used on 75 as that was the hot ticket for 75 mobile.

"Jim Best" <n7clv@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:a2bmduc4anrlncg1vmu8h1utlald99ojbd@4ax.com...
> I think I may have a band spanner. It has a coil at the bottom that
> is about 2 feet long and a very long whip. The whip slides inside of
> the coil. Sorry I don't have the exact measurements; it's tucked
> awy in my garage. I picked it up several years ago from the
> estate of a SK and held on to it. Does anyone have a tech
> manual on this.
>
> Jim
> N7CLV
> n7clv@attbi.com
>
> >
> >Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> >news:udh82eaapv1gc0@corp.supernews.com...
> >> I wish I could find a band spanner had one years ago and always worked
> >well
> >> for me.
> >
> >Nice antenna, but a bit "rigid" and tended to break if one was not
careful.
> >I have one
> >of the Bandspanner's predecessors: the "Bay Mobile" which was just like
the
> >Bandspanner except the coil was at the base. Worked fair, but I just
keep
> >it for nostalgia. A friend did a great job of repairing the bottom that
had
> >"wallowed" out
> >the screw holes and allowed the antenna to wiggle around. It might work
> >pretty good'
> >if one dared to put it on the roof of the car.
> >
> >Jerry
> >K4KWH
> >

> >
> >
> >>
> >> "Norm Freidin" <norm@quickclic.net> wrote in message
> >> news:ab9b6m$bm0$1@news1.mountaincable.net...
> >> > Hi George:
> >> > There were two versions..a short version...a long version. I used to
> >own
> >> > both, but recently sold the "Short" version. However I found the
Long
> >> > version worked really well putting the coil portion UP above the
vehicle
> >> > usually mounting it on a bumper mount, while the short version was
> >> designed
> >> > to mount on the trunk or back deck behind the window of a sedan.
> >> > I only have an advertisement out of an old catalog, which I can scan
and
> >> > Email to you. But do not have any Technical Manual/Instruction info
> >which
> >> > would appreciate getting a copy of should you get such information.
> >> > If you are getting a used one, ensure the "ring" contacts are not too
> >> > flattened from making contact with the inside coil, which may result
in
> >> > possible intermittant contacts. There were replacement coil contact
> >> > assemblies available..keep an eye out at Flea Markets, or ask on this
> >> > Newsgroup.
> >> > Good Luck...Norm VE3CZI
> >> >
> >> > Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
> >> > news:3cd149fa_3@news1.prserv.net...
> >> > > John:
> >> > > I notice a lot of "used to...." and "worked great in the 50s.... "
> >> > > responses. I have one which I currently use with my IC-706 on
rental
> >> cars
> >> > > when I travel. It is a little touchy to set up on 75, because the
> >wiper
> >> > is
> >> > > a full circle of contact fingers inside, and the 706 doesn't like
the
> >> > > shorted turn this sometimes creates. But it travels well inside a
> >piece
> >> > of
> >> > > 2" PVC pipe as luggage. The descriptions of the antenna in the
other
> >> > > replies are pretty much on target. Overall length is about 5 feet
> >> > > collapsed, and near 8 feet for 75M. Lower section containing the
coil
> >> is
> >> > > about an inch in diameter, and the whip is the usual tapered

stainless
> >> > > steel. There was another antenna contemporary with the Webster,
> >called
> >> > the
> >> > > W5BZO or simply bee-zed-oh after the maker. I no longer recall
> >whether
> >> it
> >> > > was the model for the Webster or vice versa, but the two were
> >virtually
> >> > > identical. Present bug catcher designs and the ubiquitous
> >screwdrivers
> >> > > easily beat the performance on 75 because of the coil diameter
(loss),
> >> but
> >> > > they work almost as well on 40 and the higher frequency bands.
IIRC,
> >> they
> >> > > were made last in the 1960s.
> >> > >
> >> > > --
> >> > > Crazy George
> >> > > Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> >> > > <jdprislupski@aol.com> wrote in message
> >> > > news:abeocusct3duqaind4hf1un1tanudtoj4f@4ax.com...
> >> > > > Has anyone heard of this antenna? It is supposed to be a HF
Mobile
> >> > > > Antenna. Any info is appreciated. Thanks. John WC3Z
> >> > >
> >> > >
> >> >
> >> >
> >>
> >>
> > >
> > >
>

2644. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 08:42:35 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udn20047ipt66b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143199

No, as I have a distrust of anyone with scientific knowledge, This antenna can not be modeled with any existing software or understood by anyone stuck with the prejudices of Maxwell et all.

"Heinz W. Wiggeshoff" <ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA> wrote in message news:abfn39$po9$1@freenet9.carleton.ca...
> "Fred Hambrecht" (w4jle@charter.net) writes:
> > I am ready to announce a break through in amateur radio technology! My new
> > Fractal CFA antenna shows great promise. I will be updating the amateur
> > community shortly. At this point I can only hint at the following.
>
> Has this anything to do with the Serpienski fractal antenna used in
> some cell phones as published in either Scientific American or
> Discover?

2645. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 08:51:52 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdb8543.1108276@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143200
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3cdb67af_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>, "Radio Ham"
<no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

>WRONG! The reason is so that radiation is prevented,
>because opposing fields are generated in the various
>elements of the ground plane.

The coax radiation (I assume that's what you meant) is prevented
because of the very low impedance at the axis of the radials, where
the radials connect with the coax shield. That's why a groundplane
vertical can be fed directly with unbalanced transmission lines. It's
an effect, not a cause.

2646. Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 09:05:41 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3cdb8d5f$0$15475$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 143202

Was wondering if anyone had any experience with a folded Marconi for 80 metres?
Basically I live in a long, narrow, single fronted house(80 ft by 20 ft) with major antenna restriction. An 80 metre contest is coming up and I would like to try and get something up and running for it. I am going to put up a 25 ft wooden pole in my courtyard once it becomes dark and then string whatever up running towards the front of the house, I am able to use a tree on nature strip out front to hold up other end with some discreet fishing line :)
My first choice was going to be a inverted L(random length) with tuner/counterpoise at bottom, then coax to shack. But then I found this plan for a folded Marconi using 62 ' of 300 ohm TV ribbon line in an old antenna book. I was thinking of giving it a shot cause if worst comes I could always short the bottom of the lead and turn it into the inverted L??

Any thoughts/ideas would be greatly appreciated, but they have to be stealthy :)

Cheers,
wally.

"The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you can control the people who must use the words." Philip K. Dick (1928-82).

The information transmitted is intended only for the peoples or thing to which I have sent it and may contain confidential and/or privileged material which you should not see (unless it's for you). Any pondering, forwarding or other use of, or taking of any action in due to, this irrelevant information by peoples or things other than the pleb is prohibited and is deserved of a severe spanking.
If you received this in error, please spank yourself for me and delete this message from your computer.

2647. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 09:09:50 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abg2ot$1vj$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143201
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Does a ground-mounted vertical 1/4-wave antenna have a gain of 3dB relative to a 1/2-wave dipole because the same power is concentrated into only a half-hemisphere ?

Assume a perfect ground.

2648. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 09:28:18 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abg3ri$9jm$9@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143203
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> WRONG! The reason is so that radiation is prevented,
> because opposing fields are generated in the various
> elements of the ground plane.

Go back to school and take a course in antenna theory.

As "what's her name" says: "You are the weakest link - bye!"

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2649. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 09:48:00 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdb9c30_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143205
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

The word, "antenna" is of Latin origin, and is the
yard-arm of a ship. Ships in Roman times were
not square-rigged, and the yard-arm stuck out,
rather like the yard of an Arab Dhow.

The word, "antenna" has been borrowed for things
which stick out, such as parts of an insect, and for
radio air transducers.

The Latin plural is "antennae".

Certain ignoramuses used "antennas" as the plural,
but it is incorrect. Some dictionaries now give "antennas"
as a valid plural, but this shows dictionaries to be
a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
of correctness.

Jock {��} ���� <jock.macsporran.spamtrap@virgin.net> wrote in message
news:FyLC8.449$p56.47565@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net...
> "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
> news:3cdb7af8_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> > WRONG! I think you mean, "antennae".
> Nope! "Antennae" are the things you would find on a snail's head, for
> example. "Antennas" is the plural of a radio type antenna. And that's no
> word of a lie.

2650. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 10:00:17 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdb9c31_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143206
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

No. What I was referring to is the synthesis of
the ground plane from which no radiation occurs.
In the transition from flat ground plane, via a cone, to
the single wire of a dipole, then an increasing degree
of radiation occurs.

A synthesized flat groundplane may be two elements
diametrically opposed, three elements at 120 degrees,
four at 90 degrees and so on. What is important is that
the local "near" fields effectively cancel out so that
no radiation occurs. (A similar effect to a capacity hat)

Radiation from a feeder is not "prevented" by a remote
termination. How would the energy in transit along the
feeder "know" that it mustn't radiate because of a distant
termination which it hasn't yet encountered?

Yes, a ground plane being an unbalanced antenna, can be fed
with unbalanced feeder.

Sparky <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cdb8543.1108276@news.cet.com...
> In <3cdb67af_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>, "Radio Ham"
> <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
>
> >WRONG! The reason is so that radiation is prevented,
> >because opposing fields are generated in the various
> >elements of the ground plane.
>
> The coax radiation (I assume that's what you meant) is prevented
> because of the very low impedance at the axis of the radials, where
> the radials connect with the coax shield. That's why a groundplane
> vertical can be fed directly with unbalanced transmission lines. It's
> an effect, not a cause.
>

2651. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 10:03:07 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdb9c32_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143207
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

I think we'd need to discuss other aspects, such as
the omnidirectionsl coverage of a vertical 1/4 wave,
against the circular lobes of a dipole.

Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:abg2ot$1vj$1@knossos.btinternet.com...
> Does a ground-mounted vertical 1/4-wave antenna have a gain of 3dB
relative
> to a 1/2-wave dipole because the same power is concentrated into only a
> half-hemisphere ?
>
> Assume a perfect ground.
>
>

2652. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 10:05:39 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdb9c34$1_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143208
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

If you have something to contribute from a
technical standpoint, and an opinion which suggests
that you know more about the subject than I do,
then why not contribute in a mature and positive manner?

Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:abg3ri$9jm$9@quark.scn.rain.com...
> In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> > WRONG! The reason is so that radiation is prevented,
> > because opposing fields are generated in the various
> > elements of the ground plane.
> Go back to school and take a course in antenna theory.
> As "what's her name" says: "You are the weakest link - bye!"

2653. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 10:07:46 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abg65i$9jm$11@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143204

Gary Schafer <gaschafer@attbi.com> wrote:

> Polyphaser can tell you at what voltage a particular model should
> break down at. You can build
> a simple tester with a low current high voltage supply and a meter.

> Maintaining the protectors is a job that needs to be done just like
> maintaining the ground
> connections to make sure they haven't corroded.

> Properly installed and maintained surge protectors work very well.

Yep - as long as the equipment can stand the overvoltage that occurs
before the breakdown in the protector occurs.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2654. Re: cell phone antenna booster - www.cellular-boost.com

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 10:11:37 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abg6cp$9jm$12@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143209

David <info@pcdummy.net> wrote:
> The cellular phone booster that i purchased from
> www.cellular-boost.com is fantastic. I can even use it in my elevator

... rest deleted ...

Go away spammer. Or at least get a separate account so people cannot
determine that you are posting from www.cellular-boost.con (spelling
intentional).

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2655. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 10:22:02 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <ebNC8.43744$zW3.503285@news1.tin.it>
Source record: 143210

Hi Bill,
excuse me ,but following your thinking , the human research will dead
soon....
The story of science is full of persons that discovered new things going
against the known theories.
This applies to many branches of the science.
73 stefano

"Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:abf38l$931$9@quark.scn.rain.com...
> GSXRider <gms4175@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
> > See the latest edition of RadCom for a test of some CFA loop antenna's
>
> Why bother, unless they disagree with theory, experiment and modeling
> software?
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

2656. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 10:37:47 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cdba00d_1@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 143211

"wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com> wrote in message
news:3cdb8d5f$0$15475$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au...
> Was wondering if anyone had any experience with a folded Marconi for 80
> metres?
> Basically I live in a long, narrow, single fronted house(80 ft by 20 ft)
> with major antenna restriction. An 80 metre contest is coming up and I
would
> like to try and get something up and running for it. I am going to put up
a
> 25 ft wooden pole in my courtyard once it becomes dark and then string
> whatever up running towards the front of the house, I am able to use a
tree
> on nature strip out front to hold up other end with some discreet fishing
> line :)
> My first choice was going to be a inverted L(random length) with
> tuner/counterpoise at bottom, then coax to shack. But then I found this
plan
> for a folded Marconi using 62 ' of 300 ohm TV ribbon line in an old
antenna
> book. I was thinking of giving it a shot cause if worst comes I could
always
> short the bottom of the lead and turn it into the inverted L??
>
> Any thoughts/ideas would be greatly appreciated, but they have to be
> stealthy :)
>
>
> Cheers,
> wally.
Hi Wally,

The Inverted L will work just a well as the folded one you gain nothing by
using the folded wire.. other than may be a bit better match to the coax..
, I would think the Inverted L would be a more stealthy antenna option.
Just my 2 cents worth.. Have fun.
73 Dave

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.361 / Virus Database: 199 - Release Date: 5/7/02

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2657. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 10:39:25 UTC
From: Mark Hall <vze2mhvc@bellatlantic.net>
Message-ID: <3CDBA214.E8B31C15@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 143212

Wonder why the dimensions/proportions and phasing network were "Mis-Published"? He apparently patented what was published, and if it doesn't work, then it's a very questionable patent. Could be the "inventor" has no idea what works, gave up and moved onto the next "scam". Could be the CFA in Egypt has a ground rod going down a few hundred feet (through sand) before it hits any real ground, and that contraption on top is just a fancy/lossy feed for an upside down grounded vertical.

KI4Z

stefano wrote:

> HI Roy and all,
> I don't want put some gas on this neverending story, but I had a long
> private corrispondence with Valentin.
> At the end he told me he finished the research and he was busy on another
> job.....BUT he found very interesting any my objections.
>
> Please consider I love this matter and I don't want to be polemic. I want
> Just add my long experience on the CFA antenna and share with you some
> data. Ok?
>
> The scaled model he used was wrong in the right size and proportions between
> elements.
> The CFA, as any antenna, must have the right size on the elements, then must
> be feed with the right network.
>
> When the proper network (or the proper phasing) is not applied to the
> antenna , it becomes exactely as a short hertz dipole.
> Hence it follows all the same rules. No doubts he found the classical
> results completely consistent with theory,modeling results.
> He should be !
>
> BUT , when the right proportions between the elements, the right size, the
> right network components values, are applied...
> suddenly the antenna start to radiate on a very efficient way.
> Again , I hope you consider my words as the results of months of
> experiments.
> I don't want convince anybody, I am just reporting my data.
> I am sure if you would see this....you would believe...right now! Is
> fantastic.
>
> I thought many times how describe it, wich words to use...but at the end is
> very simple.
> If the antenna has not the right size/proportions between elements AND is

> not feed with a sharp phase between current and voltage applied , it reacts
> exactely as a normal short hertz antenna consistent with the known theory.
>
> Valentin used , please look at his document, a funny cfa ....with funny
> size....out of any classical size proportion suggested by the inventors.
> Don't forget that In Egypt people are listening the AM radios with such
> antennas.
> I think to know ALL objections the engineers are saying on those sites, but
> nobody ,at the end, can explain what is happening there.
>
> I think to know any data, any hints and kinks to have a CFA working almost
> on any frequency . Simply because I tried and I was successfull.
> I was and I am still available to help anybody to have one of those built
> with success.
> ....BUT almost two years ago, as you know, I met the EH antenna.....all my
> ham radio life was different..and I forgot the CFA for some better antenna.
> 73 de IK5IIR
>
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> ha scritto nel messaggio
> news:3CDAB55C.AA13BC61@eznec.com...
> > A scale model CFA was measured in a laboratory and the results reported
> > in the September 2001 issue of the IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting in
> > "Short Medium Frequency AM Antennas" by Valentin Trainotti. He found it
> > to have the same performance as a vertical of the same height, if he
> > kept the "D plate" open. When he excited the "D plate" as the inventors
> > recommend, the efficiency dropped appreciably due to losses in the
> > phasing network. These results are completely consistent with theory,
> > modeling results, and experiments reported to me by private
> > correspondence.
> >
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >
> > GSXRider wrote:
> > >
> > > See the latest edition of RadCom for a test of some CFA loop antenna's
> > >
> > > Gary M3FGS
> > >
> > > "Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
> > > news:abd3s6$6pi$3@quark.scn.rain.com...
> > > > Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com> wrote:
> > > >
> > > > >> Glorified Dummy Load until Proven otherwise
> > > >
> > > > > So what kind of proof would you accept ?
> > > >
> > > > I have no desire to end up in the typical usenet situation where
> proof
> > > is
> > > > shown and then ignored under the guise of yet another excuse.

> > > >
> > > > I would like to see the results of independent testing by other hams.
> > > > The testing that was promised several months back, but has never
> occurred.
> > > >
> > > > --
> > > > Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
> > > >

2658. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 11:02:44 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDBA8BB.3D560040@icok.net>
Source record: 143213
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham,
Don't worry about it too much. I'm contemporary,
the word is contemporary, and I'm willing to bet that
people who read what I wrote knew exactly what I meant,
so they are probably contemporary too. I'm not sure
this is a contemporary issue, although it is contrived.
'Doc

2659. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 11:10:37 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDBAA94.97040304@icok.net>
Source record: 143214
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham,
Sounds like what they spread on gardens around
here. For 'scientific' gardeners, it's a mixture of
chemicals in a sack. For 'natural' gardeners, it's
just plain cow shit...
'Doc

2660. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 11:30:03 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdbaf7e_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143215
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Eh? Wot?

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDBA8BB.3D560040@icok.net...
> Don't worry about it too much. I'm contemporary,
> the word is contemporary, and I'm willing to bet that
> people who read what I wrote knew exactly what I meant,
> so they are probably contemporary too. I'm not sure
> this is a contemporary issue, although it is contrived.

2661. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 11:31:04 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdbaf7f$1_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143216
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Very humble of you to refer to your own postings
in such a manner, for there was no quoted material
as a reference.

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDBAA94.97040304@icok.net...
> Sounds like what they spread on gardens around
> here. For 'scientific' gardeners, it's a mixture of
> chemicals in a sack. For 'natural' gardeners, it's
> just plain cow shit...

2662. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 11:32:00 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <65-3CDBAFB0-1@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143217

Ed, WB6SAT wrote:
"Gas discharge devices do work, if properly grounded."

Yes, I`ve used countless numbers myself, but never on coax antenna lines. No front-end damage without them on radios receiving countless lightning hits.

Fellow in a bar wiith a big cylindrical thing suspended from his neck is asked by the bartender what the thing is. Fellow replies, "It`s an elephant whistle, keeps `em away." Bartender says, "No elephants here!" Fellow says, "See, it works, doesn`t it?"

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2663. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 11:58:42 UTC
From: Michele IZ2EAS <iz2eas@libero.it>
Message-ID: <abgd77tuo1@newsserver.cilea.it>
Source record: 143218

> > I think to know ALL objections the engineers are saying on those sites, but
> > nobody ,at the end, can explain what is happening there.

Nobody can explain what is happening there because:
1) nobody was allowed to inspect the transmitter site to see WHAT the actual trasmitted power is (see the LONG story on AntenneX)
2) noboby (except the inventors) where able to make comparative measurements between the CFA and the vertical antenna.

Other sites are working BELOW the expected performance, including the Italian one (cfr. AntenneX).
However, it seems that another CFA is going to be installed in Ireland (cfr. AntenneX); we shall wait and see what the results are (I keep my mind open)
In the meantime, we are still waiting (6 months have passed with no news...) for Ted Hart's results on medium wave EH antenna... does Stefano (or Ted, if he is reading the newsgroup) know when they will be published ?

73s,

Michele IZ2EAS

2664. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 12:24:38 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CDBBE19.DE91252A@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 143119
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham wrote:
>
> WRONG! I think you mean, "antennae".
>
> 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDB7754.1705F41F@icok.net...
> > I suspect that all three of these antennas
> > are used on 10 meters too.

Not unless he was referring to insects, OM. Hams have antennas,
insects have antennae. Your choice!

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

2665. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 12:27:42 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CDBBED2.1605FBE6@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 143120
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Does a ground-mounted vertical 1/4-wave antenna have a gain of 3dB relative
> to a 1/2-wave dipole because the same power is concentrated into only a
> half-hemisphere ?
>
> Assume a perfect ground.

No. It has exactly 0dBd gain, assuming a perfect ground and ideal materials.

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

2666. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 12:41:12 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <Rb7bPEH2PnFBBP0NFV221tL7VmhH@4ax.com>
Source record: 143121

"Silly Scanner" <asdf@asdf.com> wrote:

>No offense, but he is inquiring about the use of
>the 941e tuner. Nothing more.

At $110 or so, the 941e is not one of mfj's more robust designs. I'd keep it within it's rated range, 160-10. If you want to get on 6, the antennas for that band are so short, why not just build a wire dipole that is resonant -- no tuner needed. Might cost all of 5 bucks, including insulators.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message
>news:20020509204140.07694.00006113@mb-mp.aol.com...
>> I use the MFJ-906 on 6 meters.. dual needle, handles up to 300 watts..
>nice
>> little meter/tuner.
>> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
>> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
>> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
>> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
>> http://edfas.tripod.com
>

2667. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 12:55:00 UTC
From: Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com>
Message-ID: <pan.2002.05.10.12.54.59.930774.1387@surriel.com>
Source record: 143123

On Thu, 09 May 2002 03:10:14 -0300, Bill Nelson wrote:

> Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com> wrote:
>
>>> Glorified Dummy Load until Proven otherwise
>
>> So what kind of proof would you accept ?
>
>> I have no desire to end up in the typical usenet situation where proof
>> is shown and then ignored under the guise of yet another excuse.
>
> I would like to see the results of independent testing by other hams.
> The testing that was promised several months back, but has never
> occurred.

I'm sure these people have done their research, since they're about to
invest a large sum of money into their CFA setup:

http://www.longwaveradio.com/engineering.html

OTOH, all the experimental results seem to suggest that the CFA needs
very precise tuning or even custom-building for one frequency, so they're
probably not too useful for hams who are active on multiple bands ;)

2668. Home-brewed 6-meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 12:56:34 UTC
From: AB2HR <ab2hr@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <vqgndugfqn9fecv9n2s7e4q3ntakcfebkq@4ax.com>
Source record: 143122

Hey folks... I've recently been "endowed" with a Gonsett Communicator III (don't ask - it's a long story - and a harrowing one). Since it's the only rig I have that's capable of 6 meter operation, albeit only on AM, I thought I'd give the old girl a chance to prove herself. Anyway, I'm thinking of homebrewing a vertical for 6-meters and wonder what results others have had regarding height of the antenna. I know higher is better, but what I'm thinking of is the following:

I'd like to use either the peak of my house as the mounting point for a rigid vertical and running wire radials down along the roof valleys OR using my garage in the same manner....

The house is a two-story Victorian, roof height may be 30 feet...

Garage is typical suburban, tip of the roof may be 10 feet high.

Obviously it'd be easier and safer to mount on the garage...
Question: How MUCH difference would the extra 20 feet make in getting a signal out? I'm sure most of the effect would be on the groundwave, less effect on DX...

Looking for a consensus... Roof of the house or garage? Which balances out to the better installation?

Thanks!

Raymond Sirois AB2HR
SysOp: The Lost Chord BBS
607-733-5745
telnet://thelostchord.dns2go.com:6000

2669. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 13:46:01 UTC
From: hamish@cloud.net.au
Message-ID: <3cdbcf19$0$2525$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 143124
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.amateur.dx Sparky <sparky@cet.com> wrote:
> In <3CDB7690.5912200F@icok.net>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:
>> A 'loading' coil electrically lengthens an antenna.
>>A 'matching' coil does just that, matches the feedline
>>impedance to the antenna's input impedance.

> Good point. I never thought about the distinction before.

Is there one?

The loading coil lengthens the antenna for the purpose of matching
the input impedance to the feedline impedance. What other reason
is there for using a loading coil?

Hamish
--
Hamish Moffatt VK3SB <hamish@debian.org> <hamish@cloud.net.au>

2670. 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 13:57:06 UTC
From: gill <fff@fff.com>
Message-ID: <3CDBD1B3.7318EA4C@fff.com>
Source record: 143125

Hi,

I would like to know,

1/4 wave need a ground, right ???

1/2 wave (whip with coil) need a ground or not ????

3/4 wave (whip no coil) need a ground or not???

5/8 wave (whip with coil) need a ground or not

-- ground (radial or anything else)--

Many thanks

2671. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 14:05:23 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <1kknduoav95583lf1ld83sr4rfml8o874a@4ax.com>
Source record: 143126
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 07:28:41 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> A 'loading' coil electrically lengthens an antenna.

Not true. If it was, you could add a loading coil to a 1/4 wave
vertical and get the radiation pattern of a 1/2 or 5/8 wave vertical.

What the loading coil does is to cancel the capacitive reactance of a
short antenna thereby making it resonant. The radiation pattern and
"electrical length" remain that of a short antenna.

Bill, W7TI

2672. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 14:07:24 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <rukndu8spa50n2bkl2asdvo61gusoosi6q@4ax.com>
Source record: 143127
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 10:48:00 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

>The Latin plural is "antennae".

Whenever I'm speaking Latin, that's what I use. When speaking English,
it's "antennas".

Bill, W7TI

2673. Re: 2 meter beam over tri-bander

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 14:10:18 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <abgkga$ia80q$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 143128

Don,

Using the fiberlass mast is a good idea, but you still have a bit of a problem with routing the feedline away from the 2m beam. The feedline needs to come away from the 2m antenna so it is not parallel to the plane of the elements. It should form a "T" with the boom. If you let the feedline come off parallel to the vertically polarized elements, you will detune the antenna.

The best way is to "side mount" the 2m beam on a cross boom. That way the feedline comes away from the antenna at right angles to the elements. This is why you so frequently see two vertical beams stacked across from each other...not only do you get gain and balance, you keep the feedlines at right angles to the plane of the elements. This is the "right" way to do it.

Typically people put the 2m vertically polarized beam directly on a vertical metal mast, and, of course this destroys the performance of the antenna, but on 2m FM, who can really tell <g>

The advantage of the side mount is that you don't need to use fibreglas any longer. Since everything is at right angles to the plane of the elements, you can use a regular metal mast for the cross boom.

Hope this helps, 73

....hasan, N0AN
"castles" <castles@yestertronics.com> wrote in message
news:3CCC7D47.45FBFD67@yestertronics.com...
> I will be installing a two meter vertically polarized 14 element beam on
> top of a HF tri-bander. I am using a fiberglass section above the mast
> for the tri-bander to mount the two meter beam on. The coax connection
> from the driven element on the two meter beam is several feet away from
> the mast and I was thinking of running this back towards the reflector
> and then down to the tri-band boom and then back to the mast at that
> level and then down the mast. Should I add additional isolation on the
> two meter coax in the form of ferrites or put a coil of several turns in
> somewhere? I guess if I make the coax drop 3/4 of a wavelength that
> would be about as good as it gets.
>
> Thanks, Don W6QEY
>

2674. Re: Home-brewed 6-meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 14:13:08 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <f3lndu09mrc1ml8gjdgh5a54oeamoqb0cu@4ax.com>
Source record: 143129

On Fri, 10 May 2002 12:56:34 GMT, AB2HR <ab2hr@arrl.net> wrote:

>Obviously it'd be easier and safer to mount on the garage...
>Question: How MUCH difference would the extra 20 feet make in getting
>a signal out? I'm sure most of the effect would be on the groundwave,
>less effect on DX...

For groundwave on six, the higher the better. For DX, the old timers will swear the optimum height is about 35 feet. Many tests with crank up towers showed that above 35 feet, skip signals actually diminished. This phenomenon is caused by ground reflection adding or subtracting to the incoming wave and is dependent on the nature of the ground - mainly how conductive it is - and the angle of the incoming wave. Take it for what it's worth, but there are six meter DXers with very high country totals who swear it's true.

Bill, W7TI

2675. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 14:14:07 UTC
From: N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net>
Message-ID: <3CDBD5AF.9948D7D9@iserv.net>
Source record: 143130
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Aaaaaaarggh! It's the attack of the Latin Language Police....!

Bill Turner wrote:

> On Fri, 10 May 2002 10:48:00 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
>
> >The Latin plural is "antennae".
>
> ____
>
> Whenever I'm speaking Latin, that's what I use. When speaking English,
> it's "antennas".
>
> Bill, W7TI

2676. web site loaded with links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 14:22:11 UTC
From: Bill W2BLC <radio@despammed.com>
Message-ID: <abgl2j0fp4@enews2.newsguy.com>
Source record: 143133
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

www.w2blc.com loaded with links and getting bigger every day. Stop by for a visit. Bill

2677. Dayton Hamvention

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 14:40:10 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020510104010.00874.00007268@mb-me.aol.com>
Source record: 143131

Stop by outside Spaces #507 & #508 and say hello,

73 Al Lowe N0IMW

ArrowAntenna.com
ArrowAntennas.com

2678. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 14:48:50 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <t9nndu8fckpkhjfglt7j89mefqm5grh9jb@4ax.com>
Source record: 143132
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 10:14:07 -0400, N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net> wrote:

>Aaaaaaarggh! It's the attack of the Latin Language Police....!

It's a dirty job, but someone has to do it. We should all give thanks
to those brave men and women who have dedicated themselves, etc, etc.

(Watching too many 9/11 specials)

Bill, W7TI

2679. 100 Ft self supporting tower as antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 14:51:38 UTC
From: "Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE" <eikelan@gmx.net>
Message-ID: <slrnadnnjl.271.eikelan@ID-77364.user.dfncis.de>
Source record: 143134

Hi:
I'm thinking about a temporary solution until I get permission to
put up my dipoles for 80m and 40m and maybe a 10m HB9CV.
I got a 100Ft self supporting tower with a small platform on the top.
(Man! Would this be great with a 4 element multibander or a quad.)
I'd like to receive your recommendations for using it as an antenna
for 80m. The tower is grounded of course so a Marconi antenna is not
possible. I have no antenna tuner right now and I'm not able to buy/
build one neither but my rig has a nice Collins filter output.
What are your recommendations for making the tower resonant?
Something like a gamma match?? A big variable-C?? How big?
Please give me just a start so I can tinker with it.
Ah, btw the ground conductivity is very good around here.
Lower than 10Ohms on 100m. I guess I do not need to bury any radials.

Best Regards, Ike

2680. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 15:16:51 UTC
From: topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3cdce362.7548804@news2k.hatter.org>
Source record: 143135
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 07:05:23 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Fri, 10 May 2002 07:28:41 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:
>
>> A 'loading' coil electrically lengthens an antenna.
>
>_____
>
>Not true. If it was, you could add a loading coil to a 1/4 wave
>vertical and get the radiation pattern of a 1/2 or 5/8 wave vertical.
>
>What the loading coil does is to cancel the capacitive reactance of a
>short antenna thereby making it resonant. The radiation pattern and
>"electrical length" remain that of a short antenna.
>
>Bill, W7TI

Doc is correct, adding a loading coil does change the electrical
length. The radiation pattern will remain the same, that being
determined by its physical length

Ken

2681. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 15:19:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3284-3CDBE51B-41@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143137

Sparky wrote:
"If you have just two radials on what is supposed to be a ground-plane vertical you are going to have gobs of rf on the feedline."

Current travels in opposite directions and in equal magnitudes, ideally, in the two radials. Ideally, the fields of the two radials cancel so that no net energy is induced into the feedline by the radials.

It was reported that Dr. Brown, inventor of the ground-plane antenna, found two radials adequate. But, marketers at RCA, where Brown worked, dictated four radials be used to make the antenna appear symmetrical from all aspects, and to avoid argument, and to make the antenna an easier sell.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2682. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 15:26:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3284-3CDBE6B5-43@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143138

Sparky wrote:
"I really have to disagree with you there (Roy)."

We should ask Walt Maxwell the story on two versus four radials on the ground-plane. Walt worked with Brown at RCA Labs.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2683. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 15:29:33 UTC
From: topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3cdde7fc.8726838@news2k.hatter.org>
Source record: 143136
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 07:21:42 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
wrote:

>WRONG! The reason is so that radiation is prevented,
>because opposing fields are generated in the various
>elements of the ground plane.
>
>Sparky <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
>news:3cdb1859.1582883@news.cet.com...
>> The reason for multiple elements on a ground plane is to provide a
>> very low point of impedance for the radiator to "push against".
>
>
Radiation is prevented? Care to explain, you are still referring to
the antenna, right?

2684. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 15:48:27 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3284-3CDBEBCB-48@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143144

Andy Cowley wrote:
"No. It has exactly 0dBd gain."

That wasn`t Reg`s question. Reg asked if the ground-mounted 180-degree antenna had gain over the ground-mounted 90-degree antenna.

A 90-degree antenna that produces 190 mv/m at one mile produces 230 mv/m at one mile when lengthened to 180 degrees. That`s gain, but the voltage ratio is 1.21 to 1, not 1.41 to 1. So the gain is a little less than 3 db.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2685. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 15:58:21 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <x6SC8.212$xI6.156@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143140

I have had to use an HF (160 - 10 meter) low power tuner on
six meters many times without encountering single problem.
Don't give it a second thought.

Ed, NM2K

2686. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 15:58:26 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdbeded.27902119@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143139
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3cdbcf19$0$2525$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>,
hamish@cloud.net.au wrote:

>In rec.radio.amateur.dx Sparky <sparky@cet.com> wrote:
>> In <3CDB7690.5912200F@icok.net>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:
>>> A 'loading' coil electrically lengthens an antenna.
>>>A 'matching' coil does just that, matches the feedline
>>>impedance to the antenna's input impedance.
>
>> Good point. I never thought about the distinction before.
>
>Is there one?
>
>The loading coil lengthens the antenna for the purpose of matching
>the input impedance to the feedline impedance. What other reason
>is there for using a loading coil?

A loading coil can be used to make an antenna physically shorter. Ever
hear of "center-loading"?

2687. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 16:04:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <i1rndugt23krj9fg31mf0jchnf71naf2ed@4ax.com>
Source record: 143142

On Fri, 10 May 2002 07:50:00 GMT, "stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote:

>HI Roy and all,
>I don't want
>I had a long
>my objections.
>I love this matter
>I don't want to be polemic.
>I want
>my long experience
>I hope
>I don't want
>I am just reporting my data.
(sic)
>I am sure
>I thought many times
>I think to know ALL
>I think to know any
>I tried
>I was
>I was
>I am stil
>I met the EH antenna.....
>..and I forgot
>73 de IK5IIR
>
Hi Stefano,

I see you are back with no more data than before, possibly less
(consistent with the negative gain of the antenna tho' - you been
standing too close to that radiator?).

This is still about you isn't it? Why bother with data when we could
talk about you. It is amusing however. ;-)

I am thankful of two things, one, you've dropped the phony paisano
accent (no doubt it will return in your classic bumpkin stylings); and
two - uh well I guess I can only count one....

Thanx & 73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2688. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 16:04:25 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdbee32.27970501@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143141
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3cdb9c31_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>, "Radio Ham"
<no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

>No. What I was referring to is the synthesis of
>the ground plane from which no radiation occurs.
>In the transition from flat ground plane, via a cone, to
> the single wire of a dipole, then an increasing degree
>of radiation occurs.
>
>A synthesized flat groundplane may be two elements
>diametrically opposed, three elements at 120 degrees,
>four at 90 degrees and so on. What is important is that
>the local "near" fields effectively cancel out so that
>no radiation occurs. (A similar effect to a capacity hat)

Ok, but nobody was making the distinction as to whether the ground
plane was radiating or not. In fact, the original poster referred to a
sloping ground plane, which is going to radiate to some extent.

>Radiation from a feeder is not "prevented" by a remote
>termination. How would the energy in transit along the
>feeder "know" that it mustn't radiate because of a distant
>termination which it hasn't yet encountered?

Probably the same way it happens when the shield at the far end of a
coax is grounded to earth instead of an elevated, artificial ground.

>Yes, a ground plane being an unbalanced antenna, can be fed
>with unbalanced feeder.
>
>Sparky <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
>news:3cdb8543.1108276@news.cet.com...
>> In <3cdb67af_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>, "Radio Ham"
>> <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
>>
>> >WRONG! The reason is so that radiation is prevented,
>> >because opposing fields are generated in the various
>> >elements of the ground plane.
>>
>> The coax radiation (I assume that's what you meant) is prevented
>> because of the very low impedance at the axis of the radials, where
>> the radials connect with the coax shield. That's why a groundplane
>> vertical can be fed directly with unbalanced transmission lines. It's
>> an effect, not a cause.
>>

>
>

2689. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 16:13:10 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <j8sndu8d77h6arrjuie5ncu6ol6pafscfh@4ax.com>
Source record: 143143

On Fri, 10 May 2002 09:55:00 -0300, Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com>
wrote:

>
>I'm sure these people have done their research, since they're about to
>invest a large sum of money into their CFA setup:
>
>http://www.longwaveradio.com/engineering.html
>
>OTOH, all the experimental results seem to suggest that the CFA needs
>very precise tuning or even custom-building for one frequency, so they're
>probably not too useful for hams who are active on multiple bands ;)

Hi Rik,

You are being generous twice over.

ENRON proved you don't need a sound business plan or research to make
money, just someone (Anderson) to do your style of book keeping.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2690. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 16:18:18 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udnsm7e0roo96e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143145
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

```
The word supercillious also comes from the Latin.
```

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:3cdb9c30_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> The word, "antenna" is of Latin origin, and is the
> yard-arm of a ship. Ships in Roman times were
> not square-rigged, and the yard-arm stuck out,
> rather like the yard of an Arab Dhow.
>
> The word, "antenna" has been borrowed for things
> which stick out, such as parts of an insect, and for
> radio air transducers.
>
> The Latin plural is "antennae".
>
> Certain ignoramuses used "antennas" as the plural,
> but it is incorrect. Some dictionaries now give "antennas"
> as a valid plural, but this shows dictionaries to be
> a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
> of correctness.
>
> Jock {��} ���� <jock.macsporran.spamtrap@virgin.net> wrote in message
> news:FyLC8.449$p56.47565@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net...
> > "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
> > news:3cdb7af8_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> > > WRONG! I think you mean, "antennae".
> > Nope! "Antennae" are the things you would find on a snail's head, for
> > example. "Antennas" is the plural of a radio type antenna. And that's
no
> > word of a lie.
>
>
>

2691. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 16:23:44 UTC
From: "Eric F. Richards" <efricha@dim.com>
Message-ID: <jirndug4v9isgbor3eg8bir1mu83js59fl@4ax.com>
Source record: 143233
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

> WRONG! I think you mean, "antennae".
>
> 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDB7754.1705F41F@icok.net...
> > I suspect that all three of these antennas
> > are used on 10 meters too.
>

So... did you sew your sphincter shut to become that anal-retentive?

2692. Re: Wire Antenna Advice - Will This Work? (small .gif)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 16:27:41 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <abgs9u$2lpl$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 143146

It would be best if the tuner is AT the feed point. On some bands you will have a high feed point impeadance that would give you a heck of a swr on the line. As for tree fires. If you don't creat an arc it will be pretty hard to set a tree on fire. On some frequencies you will have high voltage on the ends of the antenna. Treat BOTH ends of the wire accordingly.

John

Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com> wrote in message news:3CDB5AED.2430B065@sc.rr.com...
>
> I'm in an antenna restricted area, which includes no antennas on the
> roof, attached to the house, or in the yard. Obviously, a hidden or
> disguise antenna is required. Luckily, I have a 60 to 70 foot tree, with
> a large trunk, about ten feet from the back of the house (about 25 feet
> from the radio). A wire antenna in this tree should do the job. After
> reading several books, I came up with the design in the attached .gif
> file. However, since this is my first large wire antenna project, I
> decided to turn to those with more experience (you) for advice.
>
> As you can see from the drawing, the design includes 40' of wire
> stapled to the side of the tree (the staples will only go into the bark,
> so should not harm the tree itself). At the base of the tree, there is a
> 40 foot buried counterpoise wrapped in a square shape. Attached to the
> center of the counterpoise, and the coax shield, is a 8 foot ground rod.
> Since lightning is an issue here, the coax will have another ground rod,
> and a lightning arrester, as it enters the house (not shown in drawing).
> The antenna will be tuned using a simple manual tuner.
>
> Operation is limited to 2m and 6m at the moment, but I will also want
> the antenna for HF when I eventually upgrade my license.
>
> My questions are...
>
> 1. Will this antenna work?
>
> 2. How well do you think it will work?
>
> 3. What can be done to improve the design? Remember, the antenna has
> to be minimal to remain hidden and simple to keep maintaince down
> (people will notice if I'm constantly working on it).
>
> 4. Somebody suggested 100w SSB output might set the tree on fire. Is
> this really something I should be concerned about?
>

>
> Thanks for your advice and guidence.
>
>
> Dwight Stewart (W5NET)
>
> http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

2693. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 17:01:02 UTC
From: dkaulf@boehme.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <3cdbf419.8499403@news.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 143147
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 10:48:00 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
wrote:

>The word, "antenna" is of Latin origin, and is the
>yard-arm of a ship. Ships in Roman times were
>not square-rigged, and the yard-arm stuck out,
>rather like the yard of an Arab Dhow.
>
>The word, "antenna" has been borrowed for things
>which stick out, such as parts of an insect, and for
>radio air transducers.
>
>The Latin plural is "antennae".
>
Indeed. Like many other Latin words, however, "antenna" has been
used in English for long enough to be considered fully naturalised, and
subject therefore to the rules of English inflection, such as they are. Do
you insist on saying "fora", when "forums" is by far the more common
usage? And what is the English plural of "agenda", which is already
plural in Latin?

>Certain ignoramuses used "antennas" as the plural,
>but it is incorrect.

Only when speaking Latin. It has presumably escaped your notice that
"ignoramus" is a verb in Latin, not a noun. By your argument, it must
therefore be considered incorrect to use it as a noun in English.

>Some dictionaries now give "antennas"
>as a valid plural, but this shows dictionaries to be
>a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
>of correctness.
>
Which is exactly how it should be. What is correctness if not
educated contemporary usage? Who is the arbiter of correct
usage in the 21st century, anyway? Fowler? Onions? Dryden?
Radio Ham?

--
Dick

2694. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 17:09:35 UTC
From: toxic_waste@citizensband.com
Message-ID: <1f2adfc1.0205100909.4197512f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143148
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:<3cdb9c32_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>...
> I think we'd need to discuss other aspects, such as
> the omnidirectionsl coverage of a vertical 1/4 wave,
> against the circular lobes of a dipole.
>

It would appear "Radio Ham" has got his "anus" well and truly in the
glue-pot, yet again.

Now trying to change the subject, he has clearly demonstrated he knows
sweet f*ck all about "antennas"

Once again he has proved himself a total embarrassment to his country,
by making himself a complete idiot in front of our American friends.

Until "Radio Ham" stared posting here, Her Majestys Government and the
citizens of the UK had a special relationship with the USA...not
anymore I fear :-(

Cue GED...to make matters worse!

toxic_waste

2695. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 17:23:45 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdc0216.33062653@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143149
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <abg2ot$1vj$1@knossos.btinternet.com>, "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>Does a ground-mounted vertical 1/4-wave antenna have a gain of 3dB relative
>to a 1/2-wave dipole because the same power is concentrated into only a
>half-hemisphere ?
>
>Assume a perfect ground.

Is that a trick question?

2696. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 17:31:10 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdc034b.2579686@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143150
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 10:48:00 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
wrote:

>Certain ignoramuses used "antennas" as the plural,
>but it is incorrect. Some dictionaries now give "antennas"
>as a valid plural, but this shows dictionaries to be
>a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
>of correctness.

In in that uninspiring paragraph he dismisses the OED - amongst
others.

Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis.

Old Nick.

2697. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 17:32:33 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020510133233.07490.00007895@mb-cc.aol.com>
Source record: 143151

Among other things, Radio Ham wrote,
>Certain ignoramuses used "antennas" as the plural,
>but it is incorrect. Some dictionaries now give "antennas"
>as a valid plural, but this shows dictionaries to be
>a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
>of correctness.

What's the Latin plural of ignoramus?

Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2698. WANTED: 900 Mhz ANTENNA * OMNI-BASE type for ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 18:18:55 UTC
From: joekool@lvcm.com
Message-ID: <udo3qckcei1001@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143152

WANTED : 900 MHZ. omni type base station antenna for ham ..
I need this for the around 930 mhz ham band's.. for replys please drop the
NO SPAM in
my e mail address ..
thanks 73's joe KC7AAM

2699. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 18:18:59 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <14622-3CDC0F13-42@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143154

Handy Andy wrote:
"The ground radials are a convenience to lower impedance from typical
72-75 ohms, down to 50 ohms. That is why they slant at an angle-."

The 1/2-wave dipole does have a drive point impedance of about 72 ohms.
The ground-plane is half of a vertical dipole. It typically has a
drivepoint impedance of 28 ohms which is not the best match for 50-ohm
coax. So, the radials are bent down to re-gain some of that 1/2-wave
dipole impedance. If they radials were bent all of the way down, the
drivepoint might approach 72 ohms. At some angle in-between horizontal
and vertical, the radials cause the drivepoint to have an impedance of
about 50 ohms,

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2700. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 18:26:13 UTC
From: n5kzw@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3cdc0ea8.362242878@news.ev1.net>
Source record: 143153

Gary, could you elaborate a little more on the "new" vs. "old"
matching network on the W6AAQ antenna. I'm in the market for a new
screwdriver and was leaning toward Don's, even though I didn't like
the sound of "shorting screws" in the matching network.

I do have the toroid left over from my old screwdriver.

Thanks, Ed - N5KZW

On Mon, 06 May 2002 01:37:55 GMT, "Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net>
wrote:

>MY error - I *meant* to say the SWR MIGHT be OK at the BASE of the antenna, but read high
at the
>transmitter or Am-Comm point of connection... Sorry... By the way, I also have the Don
Johnson
>screwdriver antenna (he lives just down the road from me - sat next to him at the local
monthly ham
>breakfast yesterday morning!) - and have his latest antenna with the matching coil
machined into the
>mast base - and also have had his earlier job that used the toroid - I like the toroid
better...
>
>Good luck.
>
>--
>Gary - KJ6Q
>**************
>
>"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
>news:ummbdu85kpbnf0vvs32m0bpjb9elfqjtg5@4ax.com...
>> I am measuring the SWR at the IC-706 MKIIg. The readings are in close
>> agreement with the Am-Com's needs. I.E. If the SWR is below 1.5:1 on
>> the 706, the Am-Com will stop the screwdriver right there. If the SWR
>> is 3:1, the Am-Com just keeps on trucking. I have also read the SWR
>> at the transmitter end of the coax with an MFJ-259B. The SWR readings
>> on the analyzer and the 706 agree very closely.
>>
>> Haven't tried a new piece of coax. It was new RG-8X when I put it in
>> last fall. I don't think that would explain why the SWR is perfect
>> everywhere except in the 13.5 to 15.5 mHz range, but I'm willing to
>> try anything at this point.
>>
>> Dick - W6CCD
>>

>> On Mon, 06 May 2002 01:12:10 GMT, "Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net>
>> wrote:
>>
>> >Have you tried a completely DIFFERENT piece of coax feedline - and at what point are
you reading
>> >SWR? Is it possible that the SWR is OK at the transmitter end, but off at the base of
he antenna?
>> >I've run into that with my 706/Ameritron mobile amp - the amp sees a slightly different
>SWR/resonant
>> >frequency at IT'S point in the feedline than the 706 does...
>> >
>> >And no, I don't wanna HEAR the garbage from the "experts" as to how the SWR SHOULD
measure the
>same
>> >ANYWHERE in the feedline - might be true in a PERFECT world, but *I* don't live in
one...
>>
>

2701. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 18:50:16 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDC164D.9874D68C@icok.net>
Source record: 143155
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

toxic,
I'm sure Her Majesty has no need to be concerned
about "Radio Ham", just as I'm sure that no one takes
him as being a typical example of her subjects. He
almost seems a 'made for TV' personality. May be he
is an "AI", with a heavy emphasis on 'artificial'?
'Doc

2702. 2- meter Dish???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 18:55:02 UTC
From: kf6wxj@cwnet.com
Message-ID: <3cdc1635@news3.cwnet.com>
Source record: 143156

Since my landlord wont allow me to put up my big beam I was wondering if its possible to build a 2-meter dish?? Also where would I find either a design program or the actual specs? Thanks and 73, Bill

Please reply directly. B

2703. Re: 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:04:12 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CDC19AC.1B368682@crosslink.net>
Source record: 143159

gill wrote:
>
> Hi,
>
> I would like to know,
>
> 1/4 wave need a ground, right ??? ....(snip)

It depends on where you feed it. A half wave dipole fed at the center (ie comprising two 1/4 wave stubs) not only doesnt need a ground but prefers to be far from it. OTOH AFAIK all end-fed antennae need a counterpoise that acts like the other half of a dipole. This might be the roof of your pickup on 2 meters, a set of 4 or more tuned radials if the antenna is mounted off the ground, or some radials or chicken-wire if the feed point is inches above the dirt.

A 1/4 wave vertical with a decent ground plane has a radiation pattern akin to a stick with a doughnut over it. Other lengths (eg, 5/8) change the shape of the doughnut, either flattening it to put more power on the horizon or pushing it up to put more power into the ionesphere for "skip".

This is oversimplified but hope it helps.

73 K3DWW

2704. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:04:59 UTC
From: Lionel Carter <lionelcarter@cut-this-out.freezone.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3cdc1959_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143157
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Why only go back to the Latin? Don't have any truck with Americanisms. Call
it aerial, which comes from the Greek "aerios", as Sir Oliver Lodge, F J
Camm etc did.

Lionel Carter

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:3cdb9c30_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> The word, "antenna" is of Latin origin, and is the
> yard-arm of a ship. Ships in Roman times were
> not square-rigged, and the yard-arm stuck out,
> rather like the yard of an Arab Dhow.
>
> The word, "antenna" has been borrowed for things
> which stick out, such as parts of an insect, and for
> radio air transducers.
>
> The Latin plural is "antennae".
>
> Certain ignoramuses used "antennas" as the plural,
> but it is incorrect. Some dictionaries now give "antennas"
> as a valid plural, but this shows dictionaries to be
> a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
> of correctness.
>
> Jock {��} ���� <jock.macsporran.spamtrap@virgin.net> wrote in message
> news:FyLC8.449$p56.47565@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net...
> > "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
> > news:3cdb7af8_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> > > WRONG! I think you mean, "antennae".
> > Nope! "Antennae" are the things you would find on a snail's head, for
> > example. "Antennas" is the plural of a radio type antenna. And that's
no
> > word of a lie.
>
>
>

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.351 / Virus Database: 197 - Release Date: 19/04/2002

2705. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:06:07 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDC1A05.8246BEBA@icok.net>
Source record: 143158
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham,
I feel that false humility, as well as pomposity,
are qualities that shouldn't be encouraged. And so I
don't do so. Yours wasn't the best 'come back', care
to try again?
'Doc
PS - Notice no reference here either. But I'll bet it
isn't too difficult to figure out what I'm saying
and about what.

2706. WiRES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:09:38 UTC
From: Harold <hsnyder@houston.flightlessbird.com>
Message-ID: <SVUC8.71520$Q42.3830652@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
Source record: 143160

Yaesu is advertising a new model HT that features somthing called WiRES (Wide coverage Internet Repeater Enhancement System). I haven't found any information on the web or in emails to dealers.

Does anyone know what this is about?

Harold
WD5KCA

2707. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:12:11 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDC1B71.4F82BEBA@icok.net>
Source record: 143161
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Bill,
Do you want to re-think that just a little bit
'Doc

2708. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:16:49 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDC1C85.FAFFA2BA@icok.net>
Source record: 143162
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

lucifer,
My favorite is, "Simper ubi sub ubi." (Always wear
under wear). You can probably tell I didn't pay much
attention in Latin class.
'Doc

2709. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:16:52 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <vd2oducp4qum42e4tbsli4ffbn504et6jn@4ax.com>
Source record: 143163
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham wrote:

>a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
>of correctness.

Radio Ham has never defined exactly what period of spoken English he sees as being the correct one, presumably the one used in his Liberal Republic.

Hence he can always correct your English, but you can't correct his, because you don't know what it is!

And I bet we'll never find out, either.

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

2710. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:19:23 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <477odukl9vdunnm9p420q5us22vnkgq11h@4ax.com>
Source record: 143164
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

lucifer@eternal-flames.gov wrote:

>On Fri, 10 May 2002 10:48:00 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
>wrote:
>
>>Certain ignoramuses used "antennas" as the plural,
>>but it is incorrect. Some dictionaries now give "antennas"
>>as a valid plural, but this shows dictionaries to be
>>a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
>>of correctness.
>
>In in that uninspiring paragraph he dismisses the OED - amongst
>others.
>
>Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis.

When it comes to Radio Ham, I think of

ne supra crepidum suter judicaret

but rather suspect it'll never happen.

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

2711. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:22:16 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <9c7oducsak96c6i9oobh56la5950m0ghbq@4ax.com>
Source record: 143165
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

'Doc wrote:

>Radio Ham,
> I feel that false humility, as well as pomposity,
>are qualities that shouldn't be encouraged. And so I
>don't do so. Yours wasn't the best 'come back', care
>to try again?
> 'Doc
>PS - Notice no reference here either. But I'll bet it
> isn't too difficult to figure out what I'm saying
> and about what.

Radio Ham, in a different incarnation, once wrote

"it is a pompous man who dismisses others as pompous"

...but it still hasn't stopped him of accusing others of pomposity!

LOL!

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

2712. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:43:42 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDC22EE.A8430EC@eznec.com>
Source record: 143166

A web search on "Isle of Man" and "CFA" brought a lot of information about Manx cats. Seems that CFA is also the Cat Fanciers' Association. Seems there are lots of Manx cats but, alas, still no Manx CFA -- antenna CFA, that is.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2713. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:48:20 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDC2404.8BD552BF@eznec.com>
Source record: 143167

Here's a repeat of a posting I made on December 30 on this newsgroup ("Re: radials and vertical antennas"). It was, incidentally, in response to something you posted.

>From _and part of which I was_, George Brown's autobiography:

". . .In our initial experiments we found that only two horizontal rods (ground rods) functioned just as well as four. Many people from the Broadcast Sales organization came by to view our tests and they always expressed doubts as to the ability to radiate uniformly when only two ground rods were used. To quiet them, we used four ground rods for a while, thus stilling the criticism. When the antenna became really popular, we did not dare confess to our ruse.

"Months later, New York City ordered two ground-plane antennas for use on harbor fireboats. Their representative worried that the ground rods would not always clear obstructions on either side of the boat. I promised to work out an arrangement to overcome this objection and this we did by simply using two ground rods which ran fore and aft on the boat."

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> Sparky wrote:
> "If you have just two radials on what is supposed to be a ground-plane
> vertical you are going to have gobs of rf on the feedline."
>
> Current travels in opposite directions and in equal magnitudes, ideally,
> in the two radials. Ideally, the fields of the two radials cancel so
> that no net energy is induced into the feedline by the radials.
>
> It was reported that Dr. Brown, inventor of the ground-plane antenna,
> found two radials adequate. But, marketers at RCA, where Brown worked,
> dictated four radials be used to make the antenna appear symmetrical
> from all aspects, and to avoid argument, and to make the antenna an
> easier sell.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2714. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:51:23 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDC24BB.C5613956@eznec.com>
Source record: 143168
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

I think you'll find that even 4 radials are nowhere near enough to prevent coupling from the vertical radiator to the feedline, and I doubt that 4 is significantly better than 2 in this regard. The best way I've found to decouple the feedline in a ground plane antenna is to use two current baluns, one at the feedpoint and one about a quarter wavelength below it. The AEA Isopole did a good job by using conical decoupling sleeves. But radials don't do much of a job of decoupling.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Sparky wrote:
>
> In <3CDB7A02.453E6A99@eznec.com>, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
>
> >For a "ground plane" antenna -- that is, a vertical antenna with
> >more-or-less horizontal radials that's mounted a wavelength or so above
> >the ground or higher -- the point of diminishing returns with radials is
> >two. There's no significant difference in performance or pattern between
> >a ground plane with two radials and one with any larger number.
>
> I really have to disagree with you there. If you have just two radials
> on what is supposed to be a ground-plane vertical you are going to
> have gobs of rf on the feedline. Been there done that.
>
> >The number of radials does become important when the antenna is close to
> >the ground, and very important when the radials are on or under the
> >ground. But then it isn't usually called a "ground plane".
>
> The number of radials is important anytime an artifical groundplane is
> used. A resonant counterpoise, i.e, the other half of a hertzian
> dipole, is a different story....

2715. Re: 2- meter Dish???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 19:59:19 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CDC268C.49D98EA3@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143219

well to get any gain out of a dish on 2 meters you would need a huge dish much larger than your old yagi
what i would suggest is a loop one made by either M2 or par-electronis they are omni directional horizontally polarized antennas and are rather small
good luck

kf6wxj@cwnet.com wrote:

> Since my landlord wont allow me to put up my big beam I was wondering if its
> possible to build a 2-meter dish?? Also where would I find either a design
> program or the actual specs? Thanks and 73, Bill
>
> Please reply directly. B

2716. Re: 100 Ft self supporting tower as antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 20:42:14 UTC
From: Larry Gauthier <larryg5099@chartermi.net>
Message-ID: <udoc5j3qbmgo6a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143220

Ike,

In his book "Antennas and Techniques for Low-Band DXing", ON4UN devotes several pages to the use of a tower as a vertical antenna. I studied the topic and decided that my 56 footer would not be a good candidate for 80 or 160... but your 100 footer with a top-hat might be great. Take a look at the book - it's a good reference for low-band DX antennas.

-larry
K8UT
"Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE" <eikelan@gmx.net> wrote in message
news:slrnadnnjl.271.eikelan@ID-77364.user.dfncis.de...
> Hi:
> I'm thinking about a temporary solution until I get permission to
> put up my dipoles for 80m and 40m and maybe a 10m HB9CV.
> I got a 100Ft self supporting tower with a small platform on the top.
> (Man! Would this be great with a 4 element multibander or a quad.)
> I'd like to receive your recommendations for using it as an antenna
> for 80m. The tower is grounded of course so a Marconi antenna is not
> possible. I have no antenna tuner right now and I'm not able to buy/
> build one neither but my rig has a nice Collins filter output.
> What are your recommendations for making the tower resonant?
> Something like a gamma match?? A big variable-C?? How big?
> Please give me just a start so I can tinker with it.
> Ah, btw the ground conductivity is very good around here.
> Lower than 10Ohms on 100m. I guess I do not need to bury any radials.
>
> Best Regards, Ike

2717. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 20:53:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <akcoduogvjmhvqer8sfsm2popsdm9ogauk@4ax.com>
Source record: 143221
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 17:23:45 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky) wrote:

>In <abg2ot$1vj$1@knossos.btinternet.com>, "Reg Edwards"
><g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>
>>Does a ground-mounted vertical 1/4-wave antenna have a gain of 3dB relative
>>to a 1/2-wave dipole because the same power is concentrated into only a
>>half-hemisphere ?
>>
>>Assume a perfect ground.
>
>Is that a trick question?

Hi Sparky,

How could you tell? ;-)

Attend our group (rec.radio.amateur.antenna) more often for
Punchinello's collection of fables and old wive's tales. If you are
patient he may even reveal his recipe for calibrated mud from beneath
his apron.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2718. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 21:00:08 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020510170008.19423.00008124@mb-fw.aol.com>
Source record: 143222

>No offense, but he is inquiring about the use of
>the 941e tuner. Nothing more.

Offense taken.

It's called helpful advice... take notes, you might learn something.
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

2719. Re: 100 Ft self supporting tower as antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 21:08:52 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cdc3bed_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143224

Eike:
I have a 100 foot tower with insulated guys which is equivalent to your self supporting in being solidly grounded. One difference is about 12 meters of VHF and UHF mobile radio type antennas vertically straight out the top, making it almost a quarter wave long electrically for 160. I installed 4 elevated radials about 3 meters above ground, and installed a gamma rod which is about 6.5 meters (20 feet) long, 4.2 cm in diameter, and spaced about 0.5 meter out from the tower. I use a 365 pf variable series capacitor (am radio size, one section) to match 50 ohm line, and it seems to work well over about half the 160 band before retuning is required. I would experiment with a shorter gamma rod and series capacitor and see if you can find a combination where it will take power, since it is not quite a half wave long, it should be matchable with a simple combination.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE <eikelan@gmx.net> wrote in message
news:slrnadnnjl.271.eikelan@ID-77364.user.dfncis.de...
> Hi:
> I'm thinking about a temporary solution until I get permission to
> put up my dipoles for 80m and 40m and maybe a 10m HB9CV.
> I got a 100Ft self supporting tower with a small platform on the top.
> (Man! Would this be great with a 4 element multibander or a quad.)
> I'd like to receive your recommendations for using it as an antenna
> for 80m. The tower is grounded of course so a Marconi antenna is not
> possible. I have no antenna tuner right now and I'm not able to buy/
> build one neither but my rig has a nice Collins filter output.
> What are your recommendations for making the tower resonant?
> Something like a gamma match?? A big variable-C?? How big?
> Please give me just a start so I can tinker with it.
> Ah, btw the ground conductivity is very good around here.
> Lower than 10Ohms on 100m. I guess I do not need to bury any radials.
>
> Best Regards, Ike

2720. Re: 2 meter beam over tri-bander

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 21:13:36 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cdc3bef_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143223

I wonder if anyone has tried running the feedline vertically downward along the driven element and decoupling it with appropriate sleeves? Andrew Corp. once built an antenna which was a sleeve monopole with a director and reflector, which is a similar, but not identical configuration. If someone could come up with a solution to this vertically polarized beam dilemma, it would sure be a boon to many.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

2721. Re: Home-brewed 6-meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 21:21:44 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CDC39E8.1CDCE6C3@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 143226

As much as I hate to say it, junk the thing or convert it to FM unless you already know of some 6 meter AM activity around you. There will probably not be any stations on 6 AM to make contacts with. Most of the FM activity will be vertical but other modes will probably be horizontal.

AB2HR wrote:
>
> Hey folks... I've recently been "endowed" with a Gonsett Communicator
> III (don't ask - it's a long story - and a harrowing one). Since it's
> the only rig I have that's capable of 6 meter operation, albeit only
> on AM, I thought I'd give the old girl a chance to prove herself.
> Anyway, I'm thinking of homebrewing a vertical for 6-meters and wonder
> what results others have had regarding height of the antenna. I know
> higher is better, but what I'm thinking of is the following:
>

2722. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 21:27:10 UTC
From: Empty Horn <emptyhorn@yahoo.co.uk>
Message-ID: <abhdvd$c7o$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143225

Guys (and gals, if any gals there be),

I'm sure I'd do just fine without giving my two pennys' worth. But "just fine" is what everybody does, until someone drives a jumbo jet into their building. So here it is.

All I want to say is that the bleating of the peddlers of these antennas (and EHs) - stinks of corruption. Okay, so at least one of these proponents may not have the world's greatest grasp of english. But, surely, anyone with conviction would be able to do better than "no, really, I've seen it work," when confronted with the perennial "prove it!"

As for those who blow equal and opposite hot air in the other direction - fuck off.

M

2723. Re: 2- meter Dish???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 21:28:21 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <3CDC3B75.C872550D@dialpoint.net>
Source record: 143229

You can build one for 2 meers but it will need to be atleast a 12 foot
diameter dish to get very much gain (similar to 10 db) and really 24
feet or more to make it worthwhile.

kf6wxj@cwnet.com wrote:
>
> Since my landlord wont allow me to put up my big beam I was wondering if its
> possible to build a 2-meter dish?? Also where would I find either a design
> program or the actual specs? Thanks and 73, Bill
>
> Please reply directly. B

2724. Re: 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 22:17:35 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205101417.5bec9c7f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143227

gill <fff@fff.com> wrote in message news:<3CDBD1B3.7318EA4C@fff.com>...
> Hi,
>
> I would like to know,
>
> 1/4 wave need a ground, right ???

Right.
>
> 1/2 wave (whip with coil) need a ground or not ????

Not. It doesn't need it to function as a complete antenna, but if
ground mounted you still have to consider ground losses.
>
> 3/4 wave (whip no coil) need a ground or not???

yep.
>
> 5/8 wave (whip with coil) need a ground or not

yep.
>
> -- ground (radial or anything else)--
>
>
> Many thanks

No problemo. MK

2725. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 22:18:27 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <TGXC8.19089$RR3.9240@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 143228
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Wont adding the ground plane kit change the impedance or capacitance or
something with the Imax2000???

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01...
> I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the
Antron99.
> My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax
2000.
> I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also at
>
http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr
> odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How
> can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE
> gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz
with
> three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If
> you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane'
> would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or
> 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3
> radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of
> any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has a
> true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a
> proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab
radials
> only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network
make
> the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you
think?
>
>

2726. Re: twin lead dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 22:23:44 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205101423.f8ad0d8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143230

Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
news:<3CDAF102.2862CE9@tampabay.rr.com>...
> hey guys
> i have 50 foot of radio shack 300 ohm twinlead i was wondering what if
> any could i build for an HF portible antenna maybe a folded dipole or
> something
> and what would i use to feed it with coax?

You could feed half wave dipoles with coax. But not for multiband use.

> i also plan on using a tuner with this
> so tell me your ideas

If you are going to use the tuner, make a dipole with regular wire,
and feed it with the twinlead to the tuner. That would work all bands
fairly well. The size of the dipole would depend on the lowest freq
you want to use. I wouldn't worry about the folded dipole. No real
advantage over a single wire dipole in your case. MK

2727. NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 22:44:09 UTC
From: Van DeWald <dewald@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <3CDC4D39.700ACC05@bellsouth.net>
Source record: 143231

After much thought, I'm thinking about getting an NMO mount afterall on my 2000 Ford Ranger. It's just hard to drill a hole in shiny, new sheet metal, but after reading numerous posts, I guess real hams drill holes and don't worry about it, LOL. How much stress can that NMO mount take? I pull the truck into the garage each day, and was thinking about a 1/4 wave short antenna on top, that would just skip the top of the garage door each time I go in and out. I'm thinking this continued stress, twice a day, every day, (often times, more) would eventually rip the sheet metal of the truck. As fas as installation goes, I'm just paying the local CB shop to install the antenna and run the power cords for the radio. I'd rather pay to have it done right, rather than have me botch something like this up (believe me, it happens more often than not). Other options would be to install the mount on the driver side of the fender opposite the am/fm antenna, but have read of a few stories of electrical interference inside the truck with this setup, and you don't get the ideal groundplane that the top of the roof provides. If I use the left fender option, I'd go with a 1/2 wave, which will work Ok without a proper groundplane.

Thanks,

Van

2728. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 22:58:45 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDC50A5.B8279CA9@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143232

Van DeWald wrote:
>
> It's just hard to drill a hole in shiny, new
> sheet metal, ...

Not hard at all. Do you need some instructions?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2729. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 23:31:28 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abhl8gqmp4@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143234
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> If you have something to contribute from a
> technical standpoint, and an opinion which suggests
> that you know more about the subject than I do,
> then why not contribute in a mature and positive manner?

Like I said, check a reference on antenna theory.

Ground planes radiate. At they carry rf currents and are not
closely spaced conductors with equal but opposite current flows,
how can it be otherwise?

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2730. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 23:32:49 UTC
From: Tom2000 <tom2000@DROP_THIS.mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <culodugoqqjf90gdqsvokv9uices1h4esm@4ax.com>
Source record: 143235
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <abg2ot$1vj$1@knossos.btinternet.com>, "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>
>Does a ground-mounted vertical 1/4-wave antenna have a gain of 3dB relative
>to a 1/2-wave dipole because the same power is concentrated into only a
>half-hemisphere ?
>
>Assume a perfect ground.
>

Reg,

A 1/4 wave vertical should have the same gain as a half-wave dipole.
(The "missing half" is virtual...) In reality, you'd have to have a
pretty good ground or a whole bunch of radials for that ground-mounted
1/4 wave vert to have the same performance as a good dipole hung relatively
high and clear.

Very 73,

Tom AB9B

PS - Thanks for all your great software!

2731. Re: 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 23:38:09 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@mendolink.com>
Message-ID: <namodu8a7klr9586mh74e0gb7jg22vqm41@4ax.com>
Source record: 143237

On 10 May 2002 15:17:35 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

>> 1/2 wave (whip with coil) need a ground or not ????
>
>Not. It doesn't need it to function as a complete antenna, but if
>ground mounted you still have to consider ground losses.

Oh really? If I were to connect the center portion of coax to the end
of the ï¿½-wave whip. Where, pray tell, do you connect the shield
portion of the coax?

Danny, K6MHE

2732. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-10 23:41:53 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abhls1qmp5@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143236
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> I think we'd need to discuss other aspects, such as
> the omnidirectionsl coverage of a vertical 1/4 wave,
> against the circular lobes of a dipole.

Hint. Nothing in the question stated that the dipole had to be
mounted horizontally.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2733. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 00:21:29 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abho69qmp9@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143238

stefano <sgalast@tin.it> wrote:
> Hi Bill,
> excuse me ,but following your thinking , the human research will dead
> soon....
> The story of science is full of persons that discovered new things going
> against the known theories.
> This applies to many branches of the science.
> 73 stefano

It depends on who did the "human research". Biases or inept people do
not count.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2734. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 00:22:41 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abho8hqmp10@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143239

Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com> wrote:
>>
>> I would like to see the results of independent testing by other hams.
>> The testing that was promised several months back, but has never
>> occurred.
>
> I'm sure these people have done their research, since they're about to
> invest a large sum of money into their CFA setup:

I wouldn't bet on it. Look at the stupid HP purchase of Compaq. HP
supposedly did their research, as well.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2735. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 00:28:29 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abhojdqmp11@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143240

Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote:
> Sparky wrote:
> "If you have just two radials on what is supposed to be a ground-plane
> vertical you are going to have gobs of rf on the feedline."

> Current travels in opposite directions and in equal magnitudes, ideally,
> in the two radials. Ideally, the fields of the two radials cancel so
> that no net energy is induced into the feedline by the radials.

With certain limitations. The feedline has to be symetrical to the
two radials. If not, currents will be induced.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2736. Re: 100 Ft self supporting tower as antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 00:34:27 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abhoujqmp12@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143241

Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE <eikelan@gmx.net> wrote:
> Hi:
> I'm thinking about a temporary solution until I get permission to
> put up my dipoles for 80m and 40m and maybe a 10m HB9CV.
> I got a 100Ft self supporting tower with a small platform on the top.
> (Man! Would this be great with a 4 element multibander or a quad.)
> I'd like to receive your recommendations for using it as an antenna
> for 80m. The tower is grounded of course so a Marconi antenna is not
> possible. I have no antenna tuner right now and I'm not able to buy/

Shunt feed the tower. Either use a tuner or run a wire extension from
the top to make up the length you need for 80 meters.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2737. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 01:03:01 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <85_C8.19964$RR3.12581@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 143242
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

A great deal of modern English (particularly American English) is a composite of other languages. Dictionaries always have been a record of contemporary usage. In addition to modern usage, dictionaries also often show from where the word was derived. This is the way a language evolves. When a derivation of a word comes into common enough usage to be recognized by the majority, it is then considered a legitimate word. Being as language has been evolving since the beginning of man, possibly before depending on your definition of language, at what point in time do you suggest as a standard for correctness?
--
CW
KC7NOD

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:3cdb9c30_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
>> Certain ignoramuses used "antennas" as the plural,
> but it is incorrect. Some dictionaries now give "antennas"
> as a valid plural, but this shows dictionaries to be
> a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
> of correctness.
>
> Jock {��} ���� <jock.macsporran.spamtrap@virgin.net> wrote in message
> news:FyLC8.449$p56.47565@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net...
> > "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
> > news:3cdb7af8_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> > > WRONG! I think you mean, "antennae".
> > Nope! "Antennae" are the things you would find on a snail's head, for
> > example. "Antennas" is the plural of a radio type antenna. And that's
no
> > word of a lie.
>
>
>

2738. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 01:20:59 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <9brodu070qda2o9g1hp8p8brsfqb4ajgt1@4ax.com>
Source record: 143243
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 15:16:51 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:

>Doc is correct, adding a loading coil does change the electrical
>length. The radiation pattern will remain the same, that being
>determined by its physical length
>
>Ken

Maybe this is just semantics, or maybe not.

To me, "electrical length" refers to the actual physical length of the antenna. I think you're using "electrical length" to mean a certain combination of R+/-jX. To me, that's just the impedance at the feed point and is not necessarily related to length.

By using various inductors and capacitors at different points in the antenna or at the base, you can have all kinds of different impedances at the feed point, but the "electrical length" of the antenna remains the same.

If this is just semantics I can live with that, as long as we agree that the far-field radiation pattern is determined by the physical length and not by any loading coils, capacitors or whatever. All they affect is impedance (and of course, efficiency).

Bill, W7TI

2739. Re: Home-brewed 6-meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 01:24:38 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <p3DcPP4EWaFDtMNHWfchcpj=d27k@4ax.com>
Source record: 143244

AB2HR <ab2hr@arrl.net> wrote:

>
>Looking for a consensus... Roof of the house or garage? Which
>balances out to the better installation?

Hard to say. When I was a kid, I built a 6 meter ground plane. The vertical element and 4 radials were all aluminum tubing -- the elements on 6 are short enough, you can do that easily. Might be more convenient than running wire radials.

At about 20 feet (the peak of a one-story house), with 5 watts on AM, I easily worked the locals when the band was closed, and when open, I worked all over the country.

You might check some of the 6 meter web sites to see where the current AM activity is on that band, if there is any at all. There might be some monitoring position on the band for AMers, I don't know.

Have fun...

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Thanks!
>
>Raymond Sirois AB2HR
>SysOp: The Lost Chord BBS
>607-733-5745
>telnet://thelostchord.dns2go.com:6000

2740. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 01:40:00 UTC
From: Rollo&#65533; <Rollo_member@newsguy.com>
Message-ID: <abhspg02nnc@drn.newsguy.com>
Source record: 143245
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In article <cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01>, "JEEPMON" says...
This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How
>can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain.

See whether they are claiming gain in dBi or dBd

dBi is the nonexistent isotropic antenna, mathematically a point source.
Damn near any antenna shows gain over this mythical antenna.

dBd is gain over a dipole. An unlikely antenna can also show dBd gain also,
depending on where you measure it. Even omnidirectional antennas like J-poles
show gain over a dipole at certain angles because they don't shoot much signal
into the air.

For a long time QST magazine didn't allow antenna advertisers to publish "gain"
figures. You pretty well have to look at the altitude and azimuth patterns for
each antenna to see where the claimed gain is coming from. The gain may be
real, but it may exist only at some pretty unlikely or unuseful angles.

2741. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 02:30:47 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <udp0j18jgckd8a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143246
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

I found that it helped to run the feed line straight down for as far as possible before going horizontal. Took care of my RFI problems.

--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1♯ 470 K2♯ 2460
"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CDC24BB.C5613956@eznec.com...
> I think you'll find that even 4 radials are nowhere near enough to
> prevent coupling from the vertical radiator to the feedline, and I doubt
> that 4 is significantly better than 2 in this regard. The best way I've
> found to decouple the feedline in a ground plane antenna is to use two
> current baluns, one at the feedpoint and one about a quarter wavelength
> below it. The AEA Isopole did a good job by using conical decoupling
> sleeves. But radials don't do much of a job of decoupling.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Sparky wrote:
> >
> > In <3CDB7A02.453E6A99@eznec.com>, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
> >
> > >For a "ground plane" antenna -- that is, a vertical antenna with
> > >more-or-less horizontal radials that's mounted a wavelength or so above
> > >the ground or higher -- the point of diminishing returns with radials
is
> > >two. There's no significant difference in performance or pattern
between
> > >a ground plane with two radials and one with any larger number.
> >
> > I really have to disagree with you there. If you have just two radials
> > on what is supposed to be a ground-plane vertical you are going to
> > have gobs of rf on the feedline. Been there done that.
> >
> > >The number of radials does become important when the antenna is close
to
> > >the ground, and very important when the radials are on or under the
> > >ground. But then it isn't usually called a "ground plane".
> >
> > The number of radials is important anytime an artifical groundplane is

> > used. A resonant counterpoise, i.e, the other half of a hertzian
> > dipole, is a different story....

2742. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 02:41:59 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDC84F7.7AFE14D2@eznec.com>
Source record: 143247
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Any antenna that doesn't have significant loss has gain over an isotropic antenna in some direction(s). The isotropic antenna has the lowest possible gain of any perfectly efficient antenna.

The problem with comparing antenna gain to a dipole is that you've got to make clear what dipole you're talking about. A dipole over ground has several dB gain over a dipole in free space (which, at 2.15 dBi gain, is generally regarded as having a gain of 0 "dBd"). So you have the interesting prospect of dipoles with several dBd gain. This is an even bigger boon to antenna manufacturers than dBi, and some of them routinely take advantage of it. And, as Reg rhetorically asked about, a vertical dipole or monopole over a perfect ground has a gain that's 3 dB greater than a free space dipole or, using the most common definition of "dBd", a gain of 3 dBd. The advantage to using dBi is that there's a single, universal definition. When gain is given in dBi, you can at least be sure of what's meant. When it's given in dBd, you never know for sure.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

"Rolloï¿½" wrote:
>
> dBi is the nonexistent isotropic antenna, mathematically a point source.
> Damn near any antenna shows gain over this mythical antenna.
> . . .

2743. Re: Home-brewed 6-meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 02:48:40 UTC
From: k9wkj <k9wkj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <Lo7D8.1289$eV4.53416@reggie.win.bright.net>
Source record: 143092

vertical dipole easy feed easy to build
6m am only by accident
but maybe you could get a local group together

cul de k9wkj
Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:p3DcPP4EWaFDtMNHWfchcpj=d27k@4ax.com...
> AB2HR <ab2hr@arrl.net> wrote:
>
>
> >
> >Looking for a consensus... Roof of the house or garage? Which
> >balances out to the better installation?
>
> Hard to say. When I was a kid, I built a 6 meter ground plane. The
vertical
> element and 4 radials were all aluminum tubing -- the elements on 6 are
short
> enough, you can do that easily. Might be more convenient than running wire
> radials.
>
> At about 20 feet (the peak of a one-story house), with 5 watts on AM, I
easily
> worked the locals when the band was closed, and when open, I worked all
over the
> country.
>
> You might check some of the 6 meter web sites to see where the current AM
> activity is on that band, if there is any at all. There might be some
monitoring
> position on the band for AMers, I don't know.
>
> Have fun...
>
> Bob
> k5qwg
> >
> >Thanks!
> >
> >Raymond Sirois AB2HR
> >SysOp: The Lost Chord BBS
> >607-733-5745
> >telnet://thelostchord.dns2go.com:6000
>

2744. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 02:55:00 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <dp1pdu49pgb3ioism3k9agbop3k6g8kff7@4ax.com>
Source record: 143249

I don't think you will have any problem at all. I have used the same setup without any failure. Currently, I have a Larsen glass mount on a rear, side window of the Jeep and it has been thrashed against the garage door (about 4" too long to miss) for 10 years. It's only glued on the glass! That NMO will take a lot more of a beating.

73, Dick - W6CCD

On Fri, 10 May 2002 18:44:09 -0400, Van DeWald <dewald@bellsouth.net> wrote:

>After much thought, I'm thinking about getting an NMO mount afterall
>on my 2000 Ford Ranger. It's just hard to drill a hole in shiny, new
>sheet metal, but after reading numerous posts, I guess real hams
>drill holes and don't worry about it, LOL. How much stress can that
>NMO mount take? I pull the truck into the garage each day, and was
>thinking about a 1/4 wave short antenna on top, that would just skip
>the top of the garage door each time I go in and out. I'm thinking
>this continued stress, twice a day, every day, (often times, more)
>would eventually rip the sheet metal of the truck. As fas as
>installation goes, I'm just paying the local CB shop to install the
>antenna and run the power cords for the radio. I'd rather pay to
>have it done right, rather than have me botch something like this up
>(believe me, it happens more often than not). Other options would be
>to install the mount on the driver side of the fender opposite the
>am/fm antenna, but have read of a few stories of electrical
>interference inside the truck with this setup, and you don't get the
>ideal groundplane that the top of the roof provides. If I use the
>left fender option, I'd go with a 1/2 wave, which will work Ok
>without a proper groundplane.
>
>Thanks,
>
>Van
>

2745. mobile antenna for honda CRV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 03:20:54 UTC
From: wf3h@ptd.net
Message-ID: <3cdc8dcc.4002081@news.ptdprolog.net>
Source record: 143251

Anybody put a nice HF antenna on a CRV without major surgery? I used
to have a chevy blazer..was nice...had spare tire rack and just bolted
mounting to rack. CRV is definitely antenna hostile.

thanks, all

Bob/WF3H

"This difference between liberalism and conservatism
must not be obscured by the fact that in the United
States it is still possible to defend individual
liberty by defending long-established institutions.
To the liberal they are valuable not mainly because
they are long established or because they are
American but because they correspond to the
ideals which he cherishes."

F. A. Hayek in "Why I am not a Conservative"

2746. Stripping LMR-400 / Paladin RG8 Stripper Doesn't Seem to Work Too Well

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 03:21:28 UTC
From: carhore@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <ca167c61.0205101921.2a7f4019@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143250

Hi, what is the best (or a good) way to strip LMR-400 cable
for termination with a solder-type N male connector like this:
http://www.cablexperts.com/images/RFN-1001-S2pc.jpg

I assume that a two-level strip is all that is needed; and that
a three-level strip is unnecessary and serves no purpose. (By
two-level, I mean where the first level strips only the outer
jacket, exposing the braid [0.320" dia]; and the second level
strips everything down to the inner conductor [0.108" dia].)

Well, I tried using a Paladin LC CST-11 (Model 1256), about $16,
which is advertised as a stripper for RG8/11/213.
http://www.paladin-tools.com/eccoaxstrip.html
Should this tool not work on LMR-400?
Don't RG8 and LMR-400 have the same physical dimensions --- inner
conductor 0.108", dielectric 0.285", outer conductor/tape 0.291",
braid 0.320", outer jacket 0.405"?

When I tried this Paladin tool on LMR-400, the deepest blade
did fine cutting down to the inner conductor, but the other two
shallower blades were too deep. They cut the braid, even after
I had backed out the little adjusting Allen screws as much as
possible for the shallowest cut. As a result, instead of the
braid being exposed, the braid disintegrated into smithereens
and the outer conductor/tape became exposed.

You want to be soldering the connector barrel to the braid,
not to the outer conductor/tape, right? Or is it OK if the
braid gets removed and you solder the barrel to the outer
conductor/tape?

[By the way, it looks like the outer conductor/tape is bonded
to the dielectric. It doesn't look like it is meant to be
removed. So I guess there is no such thing as stripping
down to the dielectric (cutting through the tape) because
the tape won't come off anyway.]

Has anyone had success using this Paladin tool on LMR-400?
Am I doing something wrong? Is there another relatively
inexpensive tool that works better?

I saw a stripper for LMR-400 that looks like an elongated hex
nut, but it cost about $66, a bit too much for a few terminations.
http://www.fab-corp.com/striptool-400.jpg

Thanks for any suggestions.

2747. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 03:44:21 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns920AD32241C1Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 143252

> Yes, I`ve used countless numbers myself, but never on coax antenna
> lines. No front-end damage without them on radios receiving countless
> lightning hits.
>
> Fellow in a bar wiith a big cylindrical thing suspended from his neck is
> asked by the bartender what the thing is. Fellow replies, "It`s an
> elephant whistle, keeps `em away." Bartender says, "No elephants here!"
> Fellow says, "See, it works, doesn`t it?"

Richard, I think you missed the comment I made about seeing the "pits"
in the tops of antennas, (mostly Station Masters) where the lightning had
struck over the years. Or, to paraphrase, there actually were elephants
around the bars.

Ed

2748. Dow Corning 4 Electrical Insulating Compound

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 03:55:31 UTC
From: carhore@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <ca167c61.0205101955.66b609b1@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143253

Since I happen to have a tube of this compound,
commonly known as "DC-4" in automotive, aviation, and marine
circles, I was thinking of packing N connectors with it.
For example, at the cable-to-antenna connection and at
the cable-to-lightning-protector connections.
http://www.neelyindustries.com/prod02.htm
Data Sheet: http://www.neelyindustries.com/pdf/4.pdf

Is this an excellent idea (at 2.4 GHz)? Bad idea? The data sheet
describes its composition as "greaselike materials containing
an inert amorphous silica filler in combination with selected
polydimethyl silicone fluids". I guess the shorthand
for this is "silicon grease" or "dielectric grease", right?

The data sheet says that its dielectric constant is 2.98 at 100 Hz
and 3.01 at 100 KHz. Dissipation factor is 0.0001 at 100 Hz
and <0.0002 at 100 KHz. I don't know what this implies for its
behavior at 2.4 GHz, or whether this is even relevant or an issue.

It won't eat away at the polyethylene outer jacket or
foam polyethylene dielectric of LMR-400, will it?

Are there any safety implications of packing the lightning protector
connections with dielectric grease such as this?

2749. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 04:26:42 UTC
From: artie <silli_artie@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1005200221264244 84%silli_artie@hotmail.com>
Source record: 143254

[[This message was both posted and mailed: see
the "To," "Cc," and "Newsgroups" headers for details.]]

In article <udl6u8i79gbae3@corp.supernews.com>, Fred Hambrecht
<w4jle@charter.net> wrote:

>I am ready to announce a break through in amateur radio technology! My new
>Fractal CFA antenna shows great promise. I will be updating the amateur
>community shortly. At this point I can only hint at the following.
>
>Band Size Gain dBdl
>75 meter Breadbox 17 to 21 dB
>40 Meters Shoebox 24 to 31 dB
>all other Bands Cigar Box > 30 dB
>
>I think that you can appreciate the fact that I hesitate to reveal any
>details untill my patent pending, ready to sue lawyers are in place. You can
>all stand by with baited breath awaiting further details on the newest
>Fractal CFA antenna!

Are you offering them for sale now?

2750. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 04:45:14 UTC
From: BobC <123@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <udp18fc4on1g6d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143248
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:9brodu070qda2o9g1hp8p8brsfqb4ajgt1@4ax.com...
> On Fri, 10 May 2002 15:16:51 GMT, topcat
<dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> >Doc is correct, adding a loading coil does change the
electrical
> >length. The radiation pattern will remain the same, that
being
> >determined by its physical length
> >
> >Ken

> Maybe this is just semantics, or maybe not.
>
> To me, "electrical length" refers to the actual physical
length of the
> antenna. I think you're using "electrical length" to mean
a certain
> combination of R+/-jX. To me, that's just the impedance
at the feed
> point and is not necessarily related to length.
>
> By using various inductors and capacitors at different
points in the
> antenna or at the base, you can have all kinds of
different impedances
> at the feed point, but the "electrical length" of the
antenna remains
> the same.
>
> If this is just semantics I can live with that, as long as
we agree that
> the far-field radiation pattern is determined by the
physical length and
> not by any loading coils, capacitors or whatever. All
they affect is
> impedance (and of course, efficiency).
>
> Bill, W7TI
>

Ok, since everyone else has had a stab at this I'd like a turn.

It's my contention that the ground plane radials do in fact radiate.
To say otherwise is to also say only one half of a dipole radiates a signal.

The length of the radials is chosen to be a few percent longer than the frequency for which the main radiator is tuned. When you do this for a yagi, this element(s) becomes a reflector. It re-radiates an impinging signal. Even the driven element or in this case, the main radiator of a 1/4 wave, will re-radiate a portion of the rcvd signal.

The grnd plane radials on a 1/4wave antenna perform two functions. One is to complete the antenna when mounted above grnd. They provide the other half of the vertically mounted dipole. A second function is decoupling. The radials, when tuned, provide a lower impedance to the circulating rf current than the feedline extending from the antenna.

Although the radials afford some decoupling, the feedline may still have some rf flowing on the outside of the braid. How much is a subjective question because it has to do with layout, radial efficiency, total amount of radiated power etc etc. It's is not a bad idea to incorporate a choke in the line near the antenna.

There were some questions about loading coils and matching circuits.

Loading coils change the electrical length so that the current distribution will approach that of a physically longer antenna. Loading coils can be at the base or in the middle(typically) of an antenna. When such a coil is used at the base, it may be tapped in such a way as to afford an impedance match between the shortened antenna and the cable. If used near the center of the antenna, the length of the antenna above the coil is generally made adjustable to afford tuning.

2751. Re: mobile antenna for honda CRV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 05:01:13 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CDCA58E.91767F5A@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 143255

as long as the thing has a metal roof on it get one of those 3 or 4 magnet
mag mounts they will hold nearly anything you can imagine
the magnets are very strong
then just run the coax in thru a back window or something
where theres a will theres a way...grin
you want to see a challenege
my 97 mercury sable is mostly plastic the trunk deck and back fenders and
all plastic no where to get a ground so the trunklip mount was out no
trailer hitch and very little metal in the bumper so i had to go with the
license plate mount that the hamstick folks offer it seems to work well
hold my hustler resonators with no problems
good luck

wf3h@ptd.net wrote:

> Anybody put a nice HF antenna on a CRV without major surgery? I used
> to have a chevy blazer..was nice...had spare tire rack and just bolted
> mounting to rack. CRV is definitely antenna hostile.
>
> thanks, all
>
> Bob/WF3H
>
> ---------------------
> "This difference between liberalism and conservatism
> must not be obscured by the fact that in the United
> States it is still possible to defend individual
> liberty by defending long-established institutions.
> To the liberal they are valuable not mainly because
> they are long established or because they are
> American but because they correspond to the
> ideals which he cherishes."
>
> F. A. Hayek in "Why I am not a Conservative"

2752. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 06:00:22 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDCB35A.11475559@icok.net>
Source record: 143256
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

JEEPMON,
Yes, it will.
'Doc

2753. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 06:13:09 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdcb670.4350774@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143257
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3CDC24BB.C5613956@eznec.com>, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:

>I think you'll find that even 4 radials are nowhere near enough to
>prevent coupling from the vertical radiator to the feedline, and I doubt
>that 4 is significantly better than 2 in this regard. The best way I've
>found to decouple the feedline in a ground plane antenna is to use two
>current baluns, one at the feedpoint and one about a quarter wavelength
>below it. The AEA Isopole did a good job by using conical decoupling
>sleeves. But radials don't do much of a job of decoupling.

First off the radials need to be sloped for matching the feedline. The
angle is around 45 degrees, but I found that can vary quite a bit.
Once the antenna is fairly well matched, then the ground radials need
to be cut for the band. I like to use several radials with slightly
different lengths (about 5% variation), because it tends to give a bit
wider response while still providing a good match. I have done this
for several commercial radio installs on HF and VHF, and it does keep
RF off the coax. I have never been able to get RF off the feedline
using less than four radials, but I use eight of them for most of my
intsalls.

2754. VHF notch filter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 06:27:34 UTC
From: Ash <abuse@microsoft.com>
Message-ID: <3CDCB9D6.936148D3@microsoft.com>
Source record: 143258
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Hey,
I need to build a notch filter for one of my antennas since I live
less than 1km from a powerful paging transmitter on 168-170MHz.
I want to put the filter in the same box as the amplifier so I cant use
a stub filter.
I was thinking about etching a microstrip filter but I have no idea
of how to calculate this, or do you have any other suggestions for
a suitable filter? Any working ideas are welcome :)

//Greg

2755. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 06:32:21 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdcb9e8.4441279@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143259
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 19:16:49 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>
>
>lucifer,
> My favorite is, "Simper ubi sub ubi." (Always wear
>under wear). You can probably tell I didn't pay much
>attention in Latin class.
> 'Doc

LOL I wish I hadn't either!

Nick.

2756. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 07:09:28 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdcc861_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143260
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

WRONG! The word, "supercilious" comes from Latin.
The word, "supercillious" comes from bad spellers.

Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:udnsm7e0roo96e@corp.supernews.com...
> The word supercillious also comes from the Latin.

2757. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 07:19:34 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdcc862_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143261
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Richard Kaulfuss <dkaulf@boehme.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:3cdbf419.8499403@news.demon.co.uk...
> > >The Latin plural is "antennae".
> >
> Indeed. Like many other Latin words, however, "antenna" has been
> used in English for long enough to be considered fully naturalised, and
> subject therefore to the rules of English inflection, such as they are.

Yes, and the rules of English are to use the Latin forms of plurals.
In the Oxford English Dictionary of c1960, "antennae" is given as the
plural both for the insect form, and for the radio form.

> Do
> you insist on saying "fora", when "forums" is by far the more common
> usage?

Do I insist on high standards in education? Yes.

> And what is the English plural of "agenda", which is already
> plural in Latin?

It's not a Latin word. It's not listed in any of my Latin dictionaries,
and I have a number, both large and small, going back to c1850.

> >Certain ignoramuses used "antennas" as the plural,
> >but it is incorrect.
> Only when speaking Latin. It has presumably escaped your notice that
> "ignoramus" is a verb in Latin, not a noun. By your argument, it must
> therefore be considered incorrect to use it as a noun in English.

No. That's not my argument. Straw Man! "Ignoramus" came in
from an old legal term where it's use was as the verb, 1st person plural,
present tense, indicative active.

> >Some dictionaries now give "antennas"
> >as a valid plural, but this shows dictionaries to be
> >a record of contemporary usage, and not a record
> >of correctness.
> Which is exactly how it should be. What is correctness if not
> educated contemporary usage?

Not "educated" - it's an error introduced since 1960.
Perhaps by those who have lowered the standards
to that required for a CB/M3/FL licence?

> Who is the arbiter of correct
> usage in the 21st century, anyway? Fowler? Onions? Dryden?
> Radio Ham?

Certainly me in this NG as there are no others!

2758. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 07:21:06 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdcc863_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143262
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"aerial", adjective, "of the air".

Not applicable to spacecraft.

Not applicable to the warmongerers of the USA
in their submarines.

Lionel Carter <lionelcarter@cut-this-out.freezone.co.uk> wrote in message
news:3cdc1959_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> Why only go back to the Latin? Don't have any truck with Americanisms.
Call
> it aerial, which comes from the Greek "aerios", as Sir Oliver Lodge, F J
> Camm etc did.
>

2759. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 08:26:59 UTC
From: Zargon the Confused <zargon@galacticenter.net>
Message-ID: <4rkpdus9lq1ak1fbu0n6g8cl2nm9h6mh8l@4ax.com>
Source record: 143263

>> Is this a great hobby or what?

Hmmmm - back when I was a lad, they called it the "Amateur Radio Service". But in this era of mois-centric thinking, the service aspect is often far from the mind of the contemporary "hobbyist". However I guess that goes hand-in-hand with the dumbed-down, rote memory qualification requirements.

DuhDuhdididit didididuhduhhhh.

2760. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 08:39:09 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdcd713.987981@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143264
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:21:06 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
wrote:

>Not applicable to the warmongerers of the USA
>in their submarines.

Vox sancta simpicitas et non compos mentis.

Old Nick.

2761. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 08:39:09 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdcd4f3.444121@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143265
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:19:34 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
wrote:

>Yes, and the rules of English are to use the Latin forms of plurals.
>In the Oxford English Dictionary of c1960, "antennae" is given as the
>plural both for the insect form, and for the radio form.

Vox et praeterea nihil.

.... and the moral of this tale is - It's time to buy a new bleedin'
dictionary!

Old Nick.

2762. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 08:46:22 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abilounrd3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143266
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:
> ----------

> Maybe this is just semantics, or maybe not.

> To me, "electrical length" refers to the actual physical length of the
> antenna. I think you're using "electrical length" to mean a certain
> combination of R+/-jX. To me, that's just the impedance at the feed
> point and is not necessarily related to length.

You are not using the accepted definition. Electrical length is what the length appears to be to the RF. Physical length is the actual measured length that you can get with a tape measure.

For example, the electrical length is coax is longer than the physical length. If you cut a piece of coax to an electrical 1/4 wavelength, it will be shorter than 1/4 physical wavelength.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2763. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 08:49:21 UTC
From: Brian Reay <brian.reay@bigfoot.com>
Message-ID: <uU4D8.334$5r5.40976@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 143267
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:9brodu070qda2o9g1hp8p8brsfqb4ajgt1@4ax.com...
> Maybe this is just semantics, or maybe not.
>
> To me, "electrical length" refers to the actual physical length of the
> antenna. I think you're using "electrical length" to mean a certain
> combination of R+/-jX. To me, that's just the impedance at the feed
> point and is not necessarily related to length.
>
> By using various inductors and capacitors at different points in the
> antenna or at the base, you can have all kinds of different impedances
> at the feed point, but the "electrical length" of the antenna remains
> the same.
>
> If this is just semantics I can live with that, as long as we agree that
> the far-field radiation pattern is determined by the physical length and
> not by any loading coils, capacitors or whatever. All they affect is
> impedance (and of course, efficiency).
>
> Bill, W7TI
>
>

Another way to look at this is to split the problem into two parts- power transfer tx to antenna and power transfer from the antenna to the propagation 'medium' (air or freespace normally).

Thus, the various matching components just ensure the tx 'sees' the optimal impedance so maximal power is transferred into the antenna- at the frequency in use. (Note: optimal and maximal , not ums- unless the match is perfect). Of course, any losses in the matching or loading components is RF not transferred to the antenna.

(If you could not see the antenna to measure it with a ruler then measurements at the feed point only would not allow you to distinguish between a correctly adjusted antenna and a dummy load- unless you varied the frequency- let alone determine if the antenna is 1m or 1000m long.)

Having got the RF into the antenna the next question is how well does it radiate? Then, as a quick guide, phyiscal size does come into play if you compare antennas of similar type.

In antennas with 'traps', the traps isolate parts of the antenna so they 'disappear' at the relevant frequency which simplifies the matching problem and thus limit losses in the matching network (the more L and C you need to

match the less RF gets to the antenna).

Also, a 1/4 wave is generally offered as an isotropic radiator and its gain is -2.14dB compared with a dipole. The figure of 3dB difference between a 1/4w and a dipole is a bit of 'license' to make antennas look better- hence dBi and dBd are often quoted to 'clarify' things.

73

Brian
G8OSN

--
Brian Reay
www.g8osn.org.uk

2764. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 08:57:09 UTC
From: Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3umpdu8rjvveaeccho81fejq7iq3iud3j2@4ax.com>
Source record: 143268
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 01:03:01 GMT, "CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
wrote:

>A great deal of modern English (particularly American English) is a
>composite of other languages.

In the case of American English, increasingly consisting of Black
American street slang. Such is progress.

Yo, bro'

73 de G3NYY

--
Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

2765. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 08:57:49 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abimednrd4@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143069
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

> Yes, and the rules of English are to use the Latin forms of plurals.
> In the Oxford English Dictionary of c1960, "antennae" is given as the
> plural both for the insect form, and for the radio form.

This is not 1960 anymore. Nor does everyone use the OED - after all,
it misspells aluminum as well.

From my Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1966 ed):

3 pl usu antennas: a usu. metallic device (as a rod, wire, or arrangement
of wires) for radiating or receiving radio waves.

It also states that "antennas" is acceptable when referring to animal
antennae or the organs of certain invertebrates.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2766. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 09:21:37 UTC
From: DrBoris <drborisnoyuckymeat@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <Fm5D8.515$5r5.46078@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 143070
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:abg2ot$1vj$1@knossos.btinternet.com...
> Does a ground-mounted vertical 1/4-wave antenna have a gain of 3dB
relative
> to a 1/2-wave dipole because the same power is concentrated into only a
> half-hemisphere ?
>
> Assume a perfect ground.
>
I see you are fishing again Reg!

A ground mounted 1/4 wave (assuming perfect ground) will
have gain over a horizontal dipole in free space (a theoretical
antenna), but not over a horizontal dipole mounted over perfect
ground, as the ground reflections cause the horizontal dipole
to concentrate it's power into a hemisphere as well. A vertical
dipole with the lower end just above perfect ground will have
(more or less) the same radiation pattern as a quarter wave
over perfect ground, a vertical dipole with it's lower end 1/4
wave above ground will have some gain over a 1/4 wave
vertical at the low angles of radiation (around 5-7 degrees).
Of course perfect ground does not exist, so the end result
may be somewhat different to the theory!
.

2767. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:09:08 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <adrpdu4c6u4m3n71cr757uiks0ug4r5vcp@4ax.com>
Source record: 143071

On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:26:59 GMT, Zargon the Confused
<zargon@galacticenter.net> wrote:

>Hmmmm - back when I was a lad, they called it the "Amateur Radio
>Service". But in this era of mois-centric thinking, the service
>aspect is often far from the mind of the contemporary "hobbyist".
>However I guess that goes hand-in-hand with the dumbed-down, rote
>memory qualification requirements.

His "handle" says it all.

Bill, W7TI

2768. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:22:37 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <lnrpdu4aijno84anoent7skqbf8amp3r0m@4ax.com>
Source record: 143072
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:46:22 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>You are not using the accepted definition. Electrical length is what the
>length appears to be to the RF. Physical length is the actual measured
>length that you can get with a tape measure.
>
>For example, the electrical length is coax is longer than the physical
>length. If you cut a piece of coax to an electrical 1/4 wavelength, it
>will be shorter than 1/4 physical wavelength.

_____

I was speaking of antennas, not coax. As far as I know, antennas do not
have a velocity factor. There may be some arcane exception, but for the
HF/VHF antennas under discussion, I believe that statement holds.
Physical length is measured in feet or inches or whatever; electrical
length is measured in wavelengths or degrees. For a given frequency, if
you know one you can determine the other.

Hair splitters and nit pickers are welcome to fire away.

Bill, W7TI

2769. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:28:31 UTC
From: ve3ab@mondenet.ca
Message-ID: <3cdcf10b.47067762@news.mondenet.com>
Source record: 143074

Ill put in a 2 cents worth comment. I read an article on this
subject..and the author claims that using a folded element made a big
difference. The impedance of the antenna was raised and the ground
resistance/impedance to antenna impedance ratio was significantly
raised and the antenna was significantly better.
The author then went on to try a 3 wire arrangement to up the Z even
furthur and it worked quite good(better). I can pull the article if
you guys wish..Ill have to look for it in my filing system.
I think it was a 160 or 80 mtr antenna.
The only problem with these folded and multiple folded wires is
support and visibiltiy. I dont like wires myself and im going for high
Z verticals..ie R7 types and end fed or near end fed and tubing.
73 earl VE3AB
On Fri, 10 May 2002 06:37:47 -0400, "Pastor-KC1DI" <elbc@pivot.net>
wrote:

>
>"wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com> wrote in message
>news:3cdb8d5f$0$15475$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au...
>> Was wondering if anyone had any experience with a folded Marconi for 80
>> metres?
>> Basically I live in a long, narrow, single fronted house(80 ft by 20 ft)
>> with major antenna restriction. An 80 metre contest is coming up and I
>would
>> like to try and get something up and running for it. I am going to put up
>a
>> 25 ft wooden pole in my courtyard once it becomes dark and then string
>> whatever up running towards the front of the house, I am able to use a
>tree
>> on nature strip out front to hold up other end with some discreet fishing
>> line :)
>> My first choice was going to be a inverted L(random length) with
>> tuner/counterpoise at bottom, then coax to shack. But then I found this
>plan
>> for a folded Marconi using 62 ' of 300 ohm TV ribbon line in an old
>antenna
>> book. I was thinking of giving it a shot cause if worst comes I could
>always
>> short the bottom of the lead and turn it into the inverted L??
>>
>> Any thoughts/ideas would be greatly appreciated, but they have to be
>> stealthy :)
>>
>>

>> Cheers,
>> wally.
>Hi Wally,
>
>The Inverted L will work just a well as the folded one you gain nothing by
>using the folded wire.. other than may be a bit better match to the coax..
>, I would think the Inverted L would be a more stealthy antenna option.
>Just my 2 cents worth.. Have fun.
>73 Dave
>
>
>
>
>
>---
>Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
>Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
>Version: 6.0.361 / Virus Database: 199 - Release Date: 5/7/02
>
>
>
>
>-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
>http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
>-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2770. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:28:48 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <f8spdu0qv1n75qi55f44grvve19b7iuebq@4ax.com>
Source record: 143073
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:19:34 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

>Yes, and the rules of English are to use the Latin forms of plurals.

Years ago yes, but no longer except for those stuck in the past.
English evolves, and the rules of English are rapidly displacing the
rules of Latin.

To you perhaps it's "English lite". To me it's a living language.

Ya pays yer money and ya takes yer choice.

Bill, W7TI

2771. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:29:48 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdcf2b8_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143075
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

But this is _UK_.Radio .Amateur

Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:abimednrd4@quark.scn.rain.com...
> In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
>
> > Yes, and the rules of English are to use the Latin forms of plurals.
> > In the Oxford English Dictionary of c1960, "antennae" is given as the
> > plural both for the insect form, and for the radio form.
>
> This is not 1960 anymore. Nor does everyone use the OED - after all,
> it misspells aluminum as well.

2772. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:35:47 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdcf38d$1_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143076
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

This NG is _UK_.Radio.Amateur.

The discussion is about English and not
about American.

Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:f8spdu0qv1n75qi55f44grvve19b7iuebq@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:19:34 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
>
> >Yes, and the rules of English are to use the Latin forms of plurals.
>
> ____
>
> Years ago yes, but no longer except for those stuck in the past.
> English evolves, and the rules of English are rapidly displacing the
> rules of Latin.
>
> To you perhaps it's "English lite". To me it's a living language.
>
> Ya pays yer money and ya takes yer choice.
>
> Bill, W7TI

2773. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:37:07 UTC
From: N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net>
Message-ID: <3CDCF453.C025DB66@iserv.net>
Source record: 143077
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Then take your crap off of rec.radio.shortwave, rec.radio.amateur.antenna
etc.......

Radio Ham wrote:

> This NG is _UK_.Radio.Amateur.
>
> The discussion is about English and not
> about American.
>
> Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
> news:f8spdu0qv1n75qi55f44grvve19b7iuebq@4ax.com...
> > On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:19:34 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> >
> > >Yes, and the rules of English are to use the Latin forms of plurals.
> >
> > ____
> >
> > Years ago yes, but no longer except for those stuck in the past.
> > English evolves, and the rules of English are rapidly displacing the
> > rules of Latin.
> >
> > To you perhaps it's "English lite". To me it's a living language.
> >
> > Ya pays yer money and ya takes yer choice.
> >
> > Bill, W7TI

2774. Re: VHF notch filter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:40:52 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <dnspduc4audpa8ccfi8n4vctgip0jfj47k@4ax.com>
Source record: 143079
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

On Sat, 11 May 2002 06:27:34 GMT, Ash <abuse@microsoft.com> wrote:

>I want to put the filter in the same box as the amplifier so I cant use
>a stub filter.

_____

Why not? If we're talking about a 1/4 wl piece of coax, open at one
end, it can be coiled up pretty tight in the box and still work just
fine. Or did you mean something else?

In any event, a series- or parallel-resonant trap can be inserted in the
appropriate location and should work fine too, and be easier to tune to
the exact frequency.

Be thankful the transmitter is a km away and not next door. :-)

Bill, W7TI

2775. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:42:17 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CDCF589.3063E099@eznec.com>
Source record: 143078
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Take a look at the header of your posting. You'll see that you posted your message to five groups, only one of which is uk.radio.amateur. The other four have large numbers of participants in the U.S. and other countries.

I suggest that if you want to exclude participants from other countries, you restrict your posting to the single uk newsgroup.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL
-- who has never read a single posting in uk.radio.amateur. But, it seems, who is now posting there. Greetings.

Radio Ham wrote:
>
> This NG is _UK_.Radio.Amateur.
>
> The discussion is about English and not
> about American.

2776. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:42:54 UTC
From: pkearn@yeates.eircom.org.com.net
Message-ID: <3cdcf582.2192153@news1.eircom.net>
Source record: 143080
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk> wrote:

>
> Yo, bro'

ah yes, i can see it now.

DJ NYY on the decks givin' it LARGE :-)

2777. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:44:51 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdcf5f1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143082
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Stupid boy.
Grow up.

N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net> wrote in message news:3CDCF453.C025DB66@iserv.net...
> Then take your crap off of rec.radio.shortwave, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

2778. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:45:33 UTC
From: pkearn@yeates.eircom.org.com.net
Message-ID: <3cdcf61c.2346469@news1.eircom.net>
Source record: 143081
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"BobC" <123@hotmail.com> wrote:

[snip]

> The length of the radials is chosen to be a few percent
> longer than the frequency for which the main radiator is

[snip]

THANK YOU for the information and well put.

2779. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:46:08 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cdcf5f2_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 143083
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Yes. Good point.

However, I re-iterate, the discussion is about
English and not about American.

I have no wish to exclude others who may have
something to learn about _ENGLISH_.

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CDCF589.3063E099@eznec.com...
> Take a look at the header of your posting. You'll see that you posted
> your message to five groups, only one of which is uk.radio.amateur. The
> other four have large numbers of participants in the U.S. and other
> countries.
>
> I suggest that if you want to exclude participants from other countries,
> you restrict your posting to the single uk newsgroup.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> -- who has never read a single posting in uk.radio.amateur. But, it
> seems, who is now posting there. Greetings.
>
> Radio Ham wrote:
> >
> > This NG is _UK_.Radio.Amateur.
> >
> > The discussion is about English and not
> > about American.

2780. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:48:25 UTC
From: Silly Scanner <asdf@asdf.com>
Message-ID: <ZF6D8.44485$GLp1.43709@news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Source record: 143084

If you notice, the original post inquired about using
the 941e, and was asking people for their input on
their own experiments with *that* tuner.

If he asked "what type of tuner should I use", then
your response would be appropriate.

So perhaps, mabee *you* can learn something from
this thread.

"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message
news:20020510170008.19423.00008124@mb-fw.aol.com...
> >No offense, but he is inquiring about the use of
> >the 941e tuner. Nothing more.
>
> Offense taken.
>
> It's called helpful advice... take notes, you might learn something.
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com

2781. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:50:48 UTC
From: pkearn@yeates.eircom.org.com.net
Message-ID: <3cdcf736.2628659@news1.eircom.net>
Source record: 143085
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

> But this is _UK_.Radio .Amateur
>
> Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
> news:abimednrd4@quark.scn.rain.com...
> > In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> >
> > > Yes, and the rules of English are to use the Latin forms of plurals.
> > > In the Oxford English Dictionary of c1960, "antennae" is given as the
> > > plural both for the insect form, and for the radio form.
> >
> > This is not 1960 anymore. Nor does everyone use the OED - after all,
> > it misspells aluminum as well.

leave him alone - he still thinks that he's part of the EMPIRE and
therefore quite entitled to be posting in ''_UK_.Radio .Amateur''

2782. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 10:58:28 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cdcf646_2@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 143086

"Earl Andrews" <ve3ab@mondenet.ca> wrote in message
news:3cdcf10b.47067762@news.mondenet.com...
> Ill put in a 2 cents worth comment. I read an article on this
> subject..and the author claims that using a folded element made a big
> difference. The impedance of the antenna was raised and the ground
> resistance/impedance to antenna impedance ratio was significantly
> raised and the antenna was significantly better.
> The author then went on to try a 3 wire arrangement to up the Z even
> furthur and it worked quite good(better). I can pull the article if
> you guys wish..Ill have to look for it in my filing system.
> I think it was a 160 or 80 mtr antenna.
> The only problem with these folded and multiple folded wires is
> support and visibiltiy. I dont like wires myself and im going for high
> Z verticals..ie R7 types and end fed or near end fed and tubing.
> 73 earl VE3AB
HI Earl ,
I beleive the article you ar quoting was written by Bill Orr , I do not have
the issue but believe it was in CQ Mag. Bill later recanted his theory when
test results showed there was absolutely no differnce in Ground losses due
to the higher impedence. and thus there was no detectable differnce in
signal strength at the other end. In other words the single wire inverted L
will perform just as well as the folded on , so you gain nothing buy adding
the extra wire and complexity of construction.

73 , Dave

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.361 / Virus Database: 199 - Release Date: 5/7/02

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2783. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 11:14:02 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udpv7po22ot8a9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143088
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Eat me!

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:3cdcc861_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> WRONG! The word, "supercilious" comes from Latin.
> The word, "supercillious" comes from bad spellers.
>
> Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> news:udnsm7e0roo96e@corp.supernews.com...
> > The word supercillious also comes from the Latin.
>
>
>

2784. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 11:15:21 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udpvabqu11ancc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143089
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Eat me!

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:3cdcc863_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> "aerial", adjective, "of the air".
>
> Not applicable to spacecraft.
>
> Not applicable to the warmongerers of the USA
> in their submarines.
>
> Lionel Carter <lionelcarter@cut-this-out.freezone.co.uk> wrote in message
> news:3cdc1959_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> > Why only go back to the Latin? Don't have any truck with Americanisms.
> Call
> > it aerial, which comes from the Greek "aerios", as Sir Oliver Lodge, F J
> > Camm etc did.
> >
>
>
>

2785. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 11:18:15 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdcf8ac.21307165@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143087
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3cdcf5f2_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>, "Radio Ham"
<no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

>Yes. Good point.
>
>However, I re-iterate, the discussion is about
>English and not about American.
>
>I have no wish to exclude others who may have
>something to learn about _ENGLISH_.

Language is a method of communication. Communication is the expression
and understanding of concepts and ideas. If the word "antennas" is
sufficient for everyone reading it to understand the meaning that was
intended by the person using it, and it certianly look like that's the
case, then it really doesn't matter if it's Latin, English, American,
Ebonics, Jive or Cajun. The only person with a problem with it is you,
but even you seem to have understood it's meaning just fine. So if all
you want to do is whine about grammar then take your cork over to the
appropriate newsgroup and do it there.

2786. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 11:21:29 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udpvlomh5m2l6c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143091

It will be for sale as soon as I can commercially produce a pre-aligned transgronafacation circuit. At present it requires a high Mu diode to properly align, Sadly, the cost of a High Mu diode is beyond the reach of most hobby users. Thank you for your interest and look for further announcements on this newsgroup.

"artie" <silli_artie@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:10052002212642448 4%silli_artie@hotmail.com...
> [[This message was both posted and mailed: see
> the "To," "Cc," and "Newsgroups" headers for details.]]
>
> In article <udl6u8i79gbae3@corp.supernews.com>, Fred Hambrecht
> <w4jle@charter.net> wrote:
>
> >I am ready to announce a break through in amateur radio technology! My new
> >Fractal CFA antenna shows great promise. I will be updating the amateur
> >community shortly. At this point I can only hint at the following.
> >
> >Band Size Gain dBdl
> >75 meter Breadbox 17 to 21 dB
> >40 Meters Shoebox 24 to 31 dB
> >all other Bands Cigar Box > 30 dB
> >
> >I think that you can appreciate the fact that I hesitate to reveal any
> >details untill my patent pending, ready to sue lawyers are in place. You can
> >all stand by with baited breath awaiting further details on the newest
> >Fractal CFA antenna!
>
> Are you offering them for sale now?

2787. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 11:22:51 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdcfed2.22881040@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143090
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3cdcf5f2_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>, "Radio Ham"
<no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

>However, I re-iterate, the discussion is about
>English and not about American.

WRONG! The discussion is about 1/4 wave antenna gain!

2788. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:04:22 UTC
From: Richard McCollum <rmccollOMA@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <aN7D8.13514$Vm2.279365@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 143094
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cdcfed2.22881040@news.cet.com...
> In <3cdcf5f2_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>, "Radio Ham"
> <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
>
> >However, I re-iterate, the discussion is about
> >English and not about American.
>
> WRONG! The discussion is about 1/4 wave antenna gain!
>

Sparky, looks like you have met the frustrated Latin scholars from the UK.
Good Luck.

My go-round was about the ending of sentences with prepositions but
plurals are fun as well.
As I believe Shaw said, "This is the sort of nonsense up with which I will
not put"

2789. Re: 100 Ft self supporting tower as antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:06:31 UTC
From: "Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE" <eikelan@gmx.net>
Message-ID: <slrnadq2a7.6of.eikelan@ID-77364.user.dfncis.de>
Source record: 143093

Crazy George wrote:
> Eike:
> I have a 100 foot tower with insulated guys which is equivalent to your self
> supporting in being solidly grounded. One difference is about 12 meters of
> VHF and UHF mobile radio type antennas vertically straight out the top,
> making it almost a quarter wave long electrically for 160. I installed 4
> elevated radials about 3 meters above ground, and installed a gamma rod
> which is about 6.5 meters (20 feet) long, 4.2 cm in diameter, and spaced
> about 0.5 meter out from the tower. I use a 365 pf variable series
> capacitor (am radio size, one section) to match 50 ohm line, and it seems to
> work well over about half the 160 band before retuning is required. I would
> experiment with a shorter gamma rod and series capacitor and see if you can
> find a combination where it will take power, since it is not quite a half
> wave long, it should be matchable with a simple combination.
>
> --
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE <eikelan@gmx.net> wrote in message
> news:slrnadnnjl.271.eikelan@ID-77364.user.dfncis.de...
> > Hi:
> > I'm thinking about a temporary solution until I get permission to
> > put up my dipoles for 80m and 40m and maybe a 10m HB9CV.
>
[my own blah-blah snipped]

Thank you very much to all who replied. This will give me a start.
I appreciate the practical comments especially of those who already
did this.

Thank you very much again indeed, Ike

2790. Re: 100 Ft self supporting tower as antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:14:55 UTC
From: "Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE" <eikelan@gmx.net>
Message-ID: <slrnadq2pv.6of.eikelan@ID-77364.user.dfncis.de>
Source record: 143095

Larry Gauthier wrote:
> Ike,
>
> In his book "Antennas and Techniques for Low-Band DXing", ON4UN devotes
> several pages to the use of a tower as a vertical antenna. I studied the
> topic and decided that my 56 footer would not be a good candidate for 80 or
> 160... but your 100 footer with a top-hat might be great. Take a look at the
> book - it's a good reference for low-band DX antennas.
>
> -larry
> K8UT
> "Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE" <eikelan@gmx.net> wrote in message
> news:slrnadnnjl.271.eikelan@ID-77364.user.dfncis.de...
> > Hi:
> > I'm thinking about a temporary solution until I get permission to
> > put up my dipoles for 80m and 40m and maybe a 10m HB9CV.
[further gibberish of my own production snipped]

Thank you very much indeed Larry.
Although it is a tad difficult for me to get books from
the states I will try to get myself a copy. Let's see if rfparts has it
or I can order a copy later this year when I visit my family back in
Germany. As ZP6... I'm in Paraguay right now ;-)

Best Regards, Ike

2791. Re: 100 Ft self supporting tower as antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:25:42 UTC
From: "Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE" <eikelan@gmx.net>
Message-ID: <slrnadq3e5.6of.eikelan@ID-77364.user.dfncis.de>
Source record: 143096

Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE wrote:
> Larry Gauthier wrote:
> > Ike,
> >
> > In his book "Antennas and Techniques for Low-Band DXing", ON4UN devotes
> > several pages to the use of a tower as a vertical antenna. I studied the
> > topic and decided that my 56 footer would not be a good candidate for 80 or
> > 160... but your 100 footer with a top-hat might be great. Take a look at the
> > book - it's a good reference for low-band DX antennas.
> >
> > -larry
> > K8UT
> > "Eike Lantzsch, ZP6CGE" <eikelan@gmx.net> wrote in message
> > news:slrnadnnjl.271.eikelan@ID-77364.user.dfncis.de...
> > > Hi:
> > > I'm thinking about a temporary solution until I get permission to
> > > put up my dipoles for 80m and 40m and maybe a 10m HB9CV.
> [further gibberish of my own production snipped]
>
> Thank you very much indeed Larry.
> Although it is a tad difficult for me to get books from
> the states I will try to get myself a copy. Let's see if rfparts has it
> or I can order a copy later this year when I visit my family back in
> Germany. As ZP6... I'm in Paraguay right now ;-)

Uh-oh, only one used copy at Barnes & Noble. Seems to be out of print.
Will try to get the one anyway...

Regards, Ike

2792. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:26:30 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdd0880.2564534@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143099
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 11:29:48 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
wrote:

>But this is _UK_.Radio .Amateur

B*GG*R ME! You haven't even noticed what newsgroups you're going out
in.....

A1 for observation.

Old Nick.

Sorry! I meant to say. A 1 for observation (that' s out of 100).

2793. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:26:31 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdd0984.2824659@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143098
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 06:37:07 -0400, N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net> wrote:

>Then take your crap off of rec.radio.shortwave, rec.radio.amateur.antenna
>etc.......

No chance old son! We've been trying to get him to take his crap
off uk.radio.amateur for years without success.

Nick.

2794. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:26:32 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdd0d3f.3779566@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143097
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 11:22:51 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky) wrote:

>In <3cdcf5f2_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>, "Radio Ham"
><no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
>
>>However, I re-iterate, the discussion is about
>>English and not about American.
>
>WRONG! The discussion is about 1/4 wave antenna gain!
>

Oh GAWD! Now you've done it... He'll be droning on about dB's for
weeks any minute now.

Old Nick.

p.s. Actually it's about "antenna gian" - whatever that might be.

2795. Re: VHF notch filter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:43:06 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CDD1078.3FE9B359@gte.net>
Source record: 143100
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Ash wrote:

> Hey,
> I need to build a notch filter for one of my antennas since I live
> less than 1km from a powerful paging transmitter on 168-170MHz.
> I want to put the filter in the same box as the amplifier so I cant use
> a stub filter.
> I was thinking about etching a microstrip filter but I have no idea
> of how to calculate this, or do you have any other suggestions for
> a suitable filter? Any working ideas are welcome :)
>
> //Greg

The problem with stubs is that they are broad and not very deep (even w/
hardline)
See our asymmetrical notch filters at http://parelectronics.com or the
Universal Radio, Grove Enterprises or AES site. Very steep and deep
notches.
Dale W4OP
for PAR Electronics, Inc.

2796. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:54:30 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDD1468.D66CD5FF@icok.net>
Source record: 143102
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Has he ever been tested for 'Mad Cow' disease? He
seems like he might have picked up the 'Latin' version.
'Doc

2797. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 12:58:51 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdd1560.28635258@news.cet.com>
Source record: 143101
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3cdd0d3f.3779566@news.btinternet.com>, lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
wrote:

<snip>
>
>p.s. Actually it's about "antenna gian" - whatever that might be.

Please, don't give him another reason to gripe.

2798. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 13:08:35 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <hJ8D8.100681$M63.1819461@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 143103

Bill Nelson
>You are not using the accepted definition. Electrical length is what the
>length appears to be to the RF. Physical length is the actual measured
>length that you can get with a tape measure.
>For example, the electrical length is coax is longer than the physical
>length. If you cut a piece of coax to an electrical 1/4 wavelength, it
>will be shorter than 1/4 physical wavelength.

"Bill Turner"
> I was speaking of antennas, not coax. As far as I know, antennas do not
> have a velocity factor. There may be some arcane exception, but for the
> HF/VHF antennas under discussion, I believe that statement holds.
> Physical length is measured in feet or inches or whatever; electrical
> length is measured in wavelengths or degrees. For a given frequency, if
> you know one you can determine the other.
> Hair splitters and nit pickers are welcome to fire away.

But antennas have 'End Effect'. About 5%.

2799. Re: VHF notch filter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 13:23:52 UTC
From: budgie <budgie@nowhere.cantech.net.au>
Message-ID: <3cdd1ab2.3333430@news.cantech.net.au>
Source record: 143104
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

On Sat, 11 May 2002 06:27:34 GMT, Ash <abuse@microsoft.com> wrote:

>Hey,
>I need to build a notch filter for one of my antennas since I live
>less than 1km from a powerful paging transmitter on 168-170MHz.
>I want to put the filter in the same box as the amplifier so I cant use
>a stub filter.

Before you rule out any filtering approach, you really need to
determine how much rejection you need.

Use a sniffer and measure the rejection required with an attenuator in
the ant line to your Rx, with a sig-gen into the tap of the sniffer.

>I was thinking about etching a microstrip filter but I have no idea
>of how to calculate this, or do you have any other suggestions for
>a suitable filter? Any working ideas are welcome :)

usually a small helical resonator will give quite a decent rejection.

2800. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 13:54:30 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDD2296.64811B92@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143105

Zargon the Confused wrote:
>
> >> Is this a great hobby or what?
>
> Hmmmm - back when I was a lad, they called it the "Amateur Radio
> Service". But in this era of mois-centric thinking, the service
> aspect is often far from the mind of the contemporary "hobbyist".

The definition of "service" in such organizations as the "Amateur
Radio Service" is "a governmental administrative division". The ARS
is "serviced" *by* the government *for* the benefit of the members
of the ARS. There is no service required *from* members of the ARS.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2801. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 13:59:59 UTC
From: Richard McCollum <rmccollOMA@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <zt9D8.13651$Vm2.291014@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 143106
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cdd1560.28635258@news.cet.com...
> In <3cdd0d3f.3779566@news.btinternet.com>, lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
> wrote:
>
> <snip>
> >
> >p.s. Actually it's about "antenna gian" - whatever that might be.
>
> Please, don't give him another reason to gripe.
>

No, but it did tell me how to Bozo*Flush an entire thread. Mad Boris,
you're the greatest.

2802. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 14:07:52 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <la9qduok5ivmasor7reov6c89pjf95p93p@4ax.com>
Source record: 143107
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 11:35:47 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

>This NG is _UK_.Radio.Amateur.

That is one of five you are crossposting to.
You lose, 4 to 1. Sorry.

Bill, W7TI

2803. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 14:19:31 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdd252e.1416840@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 143108
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 12:54:30 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> Has he ever been tested for 'Mad Cow' disease? He
>seems like he might have picked up the 'Latin' version.
> 'Doc

Worse than that...
He's rumoured to have been tested for, and passed 'Mad Bastard'
disease.... ;-)

Old Nick.

2804. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 14:52:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <25455-3CDD3013-75@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143111

Ed, WB6SAT wrote:
"---I have removed antennas that had "pits" on them from lightning strikes...."

So have I. Mine had d-c grounding to the tower at the antenna and no polyphasors or damage to the attached radios. Some radios were equipped with interference "suck out" crystals and these weren`t damaged either.

I prefer grounding a short-circuited antenna, instead of using gas tube radio input protection. It works.

A lightning bolt across 50 ohms will arc somewhere and it likely won`t be at the gas tube. These don`t fire instantly. The delay depends on the pulse`s magnitude and rate of change. This is true of air, and of the gas tube, but their characteristics aren`t identical. When the pulse is gone, so is the arc unless you are transmitting. When you are transmitting, the r-f will likely supply enough power to keep the arc going until you kill the transmitter or the arc kills the transmitter.

I like gas tubes. I`ve used plenty of gas tubes. They are cleaner and cause less problems than carbons across phone lines. They have other applications and I`ve used gas tubes for those, too. I don`t think they are the best coax cable antenna input/output protection for radios.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2805. 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 15:00:28 UTC
From: Chris Noles <bandit376@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <gmaD8.3010$Nt3.251280@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143109

Hi everyone,

I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver. I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.

Thanks!

Chris Noles
KC4VTT

2806. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 15:13:31 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDD351B.E0BECB06@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143110

Chris Noles wrote:
> I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of
> my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town
> so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver.
> I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good
> place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very
> little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I
> just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.

Two 10m hamsticks mounted in a dipole configuration extended on a pole from
your porch should work just fine.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2807. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 15:45:31 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cdd3cc3.4493191@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143112

On Sat, 11 May 2002 09:52:03 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>
>I prefer grounding a short-circuited antenna, instead of using gas tube
>radio input protection. It works.

Shorted stubs across coax lines can get rid of some lightning energy
just as a shorted
(grounded) antenna can. If the short is at the top of the feed line,
by the time you get to the
bottom of the feed line the voltage induced onto the center conductor
can be as great as it is on
the outside of the coax. It can still do damage.

A shorted stub at the bottom of the coax may sound like a good idea
too but you still have the
problem of the antenna "ringing" at it's operating frequency where it
can generate harmful voltage
on frequency. A gas tube protector before entering the equipment can
get ride of the voltage on
the center conductor. Yes they have a turn on and turn off delay but
they are capable of
clamping considerable energy to ground.

The fact that you may have never used any protective devices and never
had any equipment
damage as a result may be just luck. In the days before coax
protectors were in fashion there
were many stations that were on the air for years and never had any
damage. There were also
some that had damage every lightning storm.

73
Gary K4FMX

2808. Re: Dow Corning 4 Electrical Insulating Compound

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 16:27:24 UTC
From: Doug <doug@ycsi.net>
Message-ID: <abjgpc$1u4$0@63.90.193.134>
Source record: 143113

Just FWIW.

When I worked for AT&T in the microwave racket, we
used DC4 for sealing connectors exposed to weather, and then a layer
of heatshrink over the N connectors. After some time and tests with a
micorwave TDR, it was determined by the "Labs" that we shouldnt use
any type of "filler" in the connector ends, although it sure keeps out the
water.

It's your call, but I'd leave those ends dry and just shrink over
the outside with some good quality tubing. That dosent mean get your
tubing at Radio Shack, but some RF supply house that stocks high
quality shrink that is impervious to UV rays, and will live for a long time
out in the weather. 3M makes some fine shrink tubing that has been
designed for the telephone industry and lasts a long time. Might be a
good place to start.

Keep in mind that a good quality N connector has a silicone rubber
gasket inside that keeps the joint water resistant, but never water proof.
I've still seen water migrate up along the threads and somehow work into
the joint. Using the shrink over the top seems to make the joint long
lived and water tight.

73

Doug, K7YD

"C.Hore" wrote:

> Since I happen to have a tube of this compound,
> commonly known as "DC-4" in automotive, aviation, and marine
> circles, I was thinking of packing N connectors with it.
> For example, at the cable-to-antenna connection and at
> the cable-to-lightning-protector connections.
> http://www.neelyindustries.com/prod02.htm
> Data Sheet: http://www.neelyindustries.com/pdf/4.pdf
>
> Is this an excellent idea (at 2.4 GHz)? Bad idea? The data sheet
> describes its composition as "greaselike materials containing
> an inert amorphous silica filler in combination with selected
> polydimethyl silicone fluids". I guess the shorthand
> for this is "silicon grease" or "dielectric grease", right?
>
> The data sheet says that its dielectric constant is 2.98 at 100 Hz
> and 3.01 at 100 KHz. Dissipation factor is 0.0001 at 100 Hz
> and <0.0002 at 100 KHz. I don't know what this implies for its

> behavior at 2.4 GHz, or whether this is even relevant or an issue.
>
> It won't eat away at the polyethylene outer jacket or
> foam polyethylene dielectric of LMR-400, will it?
>
> Are there any safety implications of packing the lightning protector
> connections with dielectric grease such as this?

2809. Re: 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 16:39:36 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205110839.58253ee8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143114

Dan Richardson <k6mhe@mendolink.com> wrote in message
news:<namodu8a7klr9586mh74e0gb7jg22vqm41@4ax.com>...
> On 10 May 2002 15:17:35 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:
>
> >> 1/2 wave (whip with coil) need a ground or not ????
> >
> >Not. It doesn't need it to function as a complete antenna, but if
> >ground mounted you still have to consider ground losses.
>
> Oh really? If I were to connect the center portion of coax to the end
> of the ï¿½-wave whip. Where, pray tell, do you connect the shield
> portion of the coax?
>
> Danny, K6MHE

What does that have to do with the need for radials or an earth
ground? When he said "ground", I assume he meant as in "radials" or
grounding to earth in the case of ground mounted to complete the
antenna. "He said, -- ground (radial or anything else)--" I assumed
the "anything else" meant as in grounding to earth, radials or
grounded rods.I could turn this question around to a horizontal
dipole. Does it need to be grounded, and where would you connect the
shield ? And is that shield connection to the antenna required to be
grounded?
BTW, the vertical 1/2 wave doesn't have to be end fed although thats
the way I usually do it. If I feed a 1/2 wave with my usual one turn
loop and cap, just because the shield is connected to the grounded end
of the coil, doesn't mean I consider it a ground as in radials or
earth connection. No more than I would consider the shield of a coax
fed dipole as being "ground". In some cases, it really is grounded, in
many it's not. None of my dipoles coax shields show a connection to
ground unless I connect them to a grounded radio. My usual method of
feeding half wave verticals puts the whole antenna at dc ground if the
mast is grounded, but the antenna will still function the same even if
it was mounted on a tall plastic mast or even hung from a tree with
string. It doesn't require the mast to be grounded to function
properly. I don't know if this explains my position well or not...I
still maintain a 1/2 wave antenna requires no ground connection to
properly function. Feed a 1/2 wave dipole with ladder line... Do you
ground one of the feedline conductors? I don't. You can't feed any
other length vertical radiator on it's own and have it function
properly as they are missing the lower half of the antenna. Only the
1/2 wave will properly function on it's own as it's complete in
itself. Now, any possible common mode current problems, thats another

story for a different thread. MK

2810. Re: VHF notch filter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 17:01:15 UTC
From: Ken Wolfe <k3qv@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <udqjjiiv77ma4c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143115
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

I live 300 meters from a paging/whatever tower, I use the PAR inline notch filters, www.parelectronics.com.
They have worked flawlessy and are transparent to the 70 cm side of my rig.

Good Luck
Ken K3QV

"Ash" <abuse@microsoft.com> wrote in message
news:3CDCB9D6.936148D3@microsoft.com...
> Hey,
> I need to build a notch filter for one of my antennas since I live
> less than 1km from a powerful paging transmitter on 168-170MHz.
> I want to put the filter in the same box as the amplifier so I cant use
> a stub filter.
> I was thinking about etching a microstrip filter but I have no idea
> of how to calculate this, or do you have any other suggestions for
> a suitable filter? Any working ideas are welcome :)
>
> //Greg
>

2811. 20,17,15 tri-band Yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 17:08:13 UTC
From: Gilbert Honey <rmccarty@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <1ecD8.230$X%5.97@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143116

Has there been any discussion on converting an existing commercial 20,15, and 10 meter yagi to one that would cover 20,17, and 15 or perhaps 20,17, and 12 meters?

Roger

2812. Re: 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 17:42:13 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <7qlqdu8rh0gm949gjtqtefruql41onh6uo@4ax.com>
Source record: 143117

On 11 May 2002 09:39:36 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

>
>What does that have to do with the need for radials or an earth
>ground? When he said "ground", I assume he meant as in "radials" or
>grounding to earth in the case of ground mounted to complete the
>antenna. "He said, -- ground (radial or anything else)--" I assumed
>the "anything else" meant as in grounding to earth, radials or
>grounded rods.I could turn this question around to a horizontal
>dipole. Does it need to be grounded, and where would you connect the
>shield ? And is that shield connection to the antenna required to be
>grounded?

His question regarded a "whip". I believe that a whip would be
classified as a monopole. Any monopole requires something to work
against if good operation is desired.

Danny

2813. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:16:14 UTC
From: W4WNT <w4wnt@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <OddD8.57087$YQ1.26689883@typhoon.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 143118

From other notes I've read, the Isotrons are very narrow in bandwidth. You could build a 10m vertical with a coil in the middle to take up some length and probably perform better. Use four elevated radials at a quarter wavelength each. Should work fine. Adjust it with an SWR Analyzer and work some DX.
73 es GL, Bill, W4WNT

Chris Noles <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:gmaD8.3010$Nt3.251280@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of
> my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town
> so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver.
> I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good
> place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very
> little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I
> just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.
>
> Thanks!
>
> Chris Noles
> KC4VTT
>
>

2814. Re: 2- meter Dish???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:21:20 UTC
From: aderoy@mnsi.net
Message-ID: <3cdd60ec.583758131@news.mnsi.net>
Source record: 143030

On Fri, 10 May 2002 11:55:02 -0700, <kf6wxj@cwnet.com> wrote:

>Since my landlord wont allow me to put up my big beam I was wondering if its
>possible to build a 2-meter dish??

You could try a corner beam. QST had an article on building one a few
years back. Also Arrow Antenna does sell one.

2815. Re: AH-4 tuner and antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:22:16 UTC
From: W4WNT <w4wnt@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <sjdD8.57133$YQ1.26700496@typhoon.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 143019

Tim:

I'd choose the balanced dipole. Fed with 300 or 450 ohm ladder line, make it as large as you can fit in the available space. The best news is that on bands higher than the antenna is cut for, there is some gain. I played wiuth a 160m balanced dipole (too low for 160) but the higher bands were good.

73, es GL, Bill, W4WNT

Tim <w4tme@itsco.com> wrote in message news:254d5df6.0204291046.6680faa2@posting.google.com...
> I have been reading a lot of posts regarding different types of
> antennas that can be used with the AH-4 tuner. From my reading, it
> seems that a loop, balanced dipole or random wire (either an inverted
> L or sloper) are the top candidates. I have also been reading the
> ARRL antenna book regarding propagation characteristics of the three
> types. My question is that many different types on antennas will
> "load up" on the AH-4, but which one will give the best DX
> characteristics? I am limited in orientation due to the size of my
> yard and neighborhood C&Rs. I can put up a sloper in a N-S
> orientation, which will give good E-W coverage and it would terminate
> about 40' off the ground. The sloper would have a short ground to the
> grounding system (see below). The dipole would have to go E-W which
> gives a good N-S orientation and it would be about 25-30' above the
> ground. Both antennas would have a null to the North due to the
> house. I am also aware of the DX disadvantages of a horizontal loop.
> My location is North Carolina and I have a "doped" grounding system
> that consists of two 8' copper coated galvanized rods connected with a
> buried radial 20' apart. I use 1" tined grounding straps for the
> ground system. Any comments, good or bad, about the use of the
> aforementioned antennas would be appreciated?
>
> -Tim (W4TME)

2816. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:23:34 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <flnqdukvi4q33fp74dj8giidg7caa338f3@4ax.com>
Source record: 143020

On Sat, 11 May 2002 09:52:03 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>A lightning bolt across 50 ohms will arc somewhere and it likely won`t >be at the gas tube. These don`t fire instantly. The delay depends on the >pulse`s magnitude and rate of change.

Hi Richard,

There has been a design staple, for at least 50 years, that responds to the observation of the speed of reaction of gas tubes.

In radar systems, these devices are used as switches and are called TR and ATR tubes. The applications of these tubes guarantee their firing by applying a bias voltage to promote ionization. Further, it stabilizes the firing point which is tremendously variable against a number of factors. One of those factors is that such a tube may mis-fire or fail to fire at all if it is enclosed in darkness (light being a vector of ionization of the gas, but short of actually causing it to conduct greatly).

The single most common application of an ATR and TR switch was to isolate a receiver from the transmitter by placing the ATR switch at a wavelength dependant distance from a waveguide junction such that the reflected short closed a path to the receiver and simultaneously completing the transmit path to the antenna. My experience with AN/SPS-10 was with 250KW pulse being kept out of the mixer diode front end of the receiver. Fast plasma extinction was also a requirement so as to not lose close targets to the noise artifacts or the decay of the discharge.

As a side bar, I wore an NE-2 attached to a pen in my shirt pocket to provide me visual evidence of RF fields when aloft.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2817. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:32:23 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <14622-3CDD63B7-167@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143026

Gary Schafer wrote:
"---by the time you get to the bottom of the feed line the voltage induced into the center conductor can be as great as it is on the outside of the coax."

That`s against the law! Lenz`s law.

The reaction of the outer surface of the coax sheath to current imposed on its skin-effect depth-limited surface is to produce an opposing current. The field of the opposing current nullifies the field of the imposed current nearly completely. Almost no net field remains to induce a current into the enclosed center conductor. Even if a large external field exists for whatever reason, nothing is sensed on the center conductor because there is no penetration of the shield. That`s skin-effect at work.

We use coax because its shield makes the center conductor immune to the world outside.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2818. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:33:15 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3goqdu0sf8sgaef013qn4geofokoulkoq7@4ax.com>
Source record: 143021

On Sat, 11 May 2002 15:45:31 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer) wrote:

>you still have the
>problem of the antenna "ringing" at it's operating frequency where it
>can generate harmful voltage
>on frequency.

Hi Gary,

The frequency components of a lightning strike are largely confined to well below 1 MHz. The rise time of the discharge does not carry much "ringing" capacity in HF and even less with the fall time. The quotes of the Power capacity of a bolt is most often confined to the DC even though it is pulsed DC.

This is not to say that there is not sufficient power to blow the front end of a wide band receiver (a common design these days); but there is equal jeopardy with static and if that is not satisfied through good practices, yes, the bolt can bring grief. Even more, it is not solely a direct strike that disables, the EMP is more often enough when induced into that same front-end at jeopardy. That jeopardy can be removed through many practices, such as Richard (KB5WZI) suggests through his years of engineering experience.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2819. Re: Wire Antenna Advice - Will This Work? (small .gif)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:35:53 UTC
From: "C. R. Carlson" <iowadoc@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <dwdD8.3453$Nt3.286050@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143022

I would agree with KA9CAR's observations. Would also add this: I knew a fellow once, years ago, in the same postion as you. He put up a very small gauge wire (I'm talking like 28 g) from a tuner on the ground next to the tree up to the top of the tree. Essentially a 50 foot no trap vertical. Hid his tuner in a small dog house . Put out oodles of radials (at night) just beneath the surface. The light gauge wire is pretty much invisible. Had a heck of a signal. He ran no more than 100 watts.

Dwight Stewart wrote:

> I'm in an antenna restricted area, which includes no antennas on the
> roof, attached to the house, or in the yard. Obviously, a hidden or
> disguise antenna is required. Luckily, I have a 60 to 70 foot tree, with
> a large trunk, about ten feet from the back of the house (about 25 feet
> from the radio). A wire antenna in this tree should do the job. After
> reading several books, I came up with the design in the attached .gif
> file. However, since this is my first large wire antenna project, I
> decided to turn to those with more experience (you) for advice.
>
> As you can see from the drawing, the design includes 40' of wire
> stapled to the side of the tree (the staples will only go into the bark,
> so should not harm the tree itself). At the base of the tree, there is a
> 40 foot buried counterpoise wrapped in a square shape. Attached to the
> center of the counterpoise, and the coax shield, is a 8 foot ground rod.
> Since lightning is an issue here, the coax will have another ground rod,
> and a lightning arrester, as it enters the house (not shown in drawing).
> The antenna will be tuned using a simple manual tuner.
>
> Operation is limited to 2m and 6m at the moment, but I will also want
> the antenna for HF when I eventually upgrade my license.
>
> My questions are...
>
> 1. Will this antenna work?
>
> 2. How well do you think it will work?
>
> 3. What can be done to improve the design? Remember, the antenna has
> to be minimal to remain hidden and simple to keep maintaince down
> (people will notice if I'm constantly working on it).
>
> 4. Somebody suggested 100w SSB output might set the tree on fire. Is
> this really something I should be concerned about?
>

>
> Thanks for your advice and guidence.
>
>
> Dwight Stewart (W5NET)
>
> http://www.qsl.net/w5net/
>

--
--
C. R. Carlson
Itinerant Philosophers of Iowa

2820. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:41:04 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abjok0$i1v$1@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143023
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

> I was speaking of antennas, not coax. As far as I know, antennas do not
> have a velocity factor. There may be some arcane exception, but for the
> HF/VHF antennas under discussion, I believe that statement holds.
> Physical length is measured in feet or inches or whatever; electrical
> length is measured in wavelengths or degrees. For a given frequency, if
> you know one you can determine the other.

Again, you are wrong. The diameter of the conductor affects the length
of the resonant element. There is also an end effect. Both make the
electrical length longer than the physical length.

The formulas in the RAH even consider this. For example, look at the
formula for a 1/2 wave wire dipole. It is not a physical half wave
in length.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2821. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:42:58 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <e7pqdu8hvo4qi085hsg8llbfjb76obub4k@4ax.com>
Source record: 143024

On Sat, 11 May 2002 07:21:29 -0400, "Fred Hambrecht"
<w4jle@charter.net> wrote:

>It will be for sale as soon as I can commercially produce a pre-aligned
>transgronafacation circuit. At present it requires a high Mu diode to
>properly align, Sadly, the cost of a High Mu diode is beyond the reach of
>most hobby users. Thank you for your interest and look for further
>announcements on this newsgroup.
>

Hi Fred,

This is uncommonly good news indeed for fractals. I hope you don't
follow the marketing practices of Fraudtenna by providing a customer
cyanide capsule with each sale to protect your IP rights. (it is hell
on repeat business, but it does thin the genetic pool of idiots -
sheesh, I just realized it is a win-win situation) ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2822. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:46:29 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abjou5$i1v$2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143025
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> But this is _UK_.Radio .Amateur

No. It is rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.dx, rec.radio.cb,
rec.radio.shortwave and uk.radio.amateur

In other words, your audience is much larger than you thought.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2823. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:48:54 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abjp2m$i1v$3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143027
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> This NG is _UK_.Radio.Amateur.

> The discussion is about English and not
> about American.

Take a look at all the newsgroups to which you posted. Then come back and
apologize for your lack of observational ability.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2824. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:49:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <blpqduk8fnut687au7l40fuk9ejdt8p018@4ax.com>
Source record: 143028

On Sat, 11 May 2002 10:48:25 GMT, "Silly Scanner" <asdf@asdf.com>
wrote:

>If you notice, the original post inquired about using
>the 941e, and was asking people for their input on
>their own experiments with *that* tuner.
>
>If he asked "what type of tuner should I use", then
>your response would be appropriate.
>
>So perhaps, mabee *you* can learn something from
>this thread.
>

Hi Silly,

Suppose we let the original poster fight his own battles; however, I
doubt if he has any dispute given he explicitly added:
>>Any information you can provide, or any comments is
>>greatly appreciated!
which, after all, acknowledges the basis of newsgroup participation.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2825. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 18:50:23 UTC
From: Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <e9pqdug2htmrhlmc4lknr8gaelmv1qtfk5@4ax.com>
Source record: 143029
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 10:42:54 GMT, pkearn@yeates.eircom.org.com.net
wrote:

>Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk> wrote:
>
>>
>> Yo, bro'
>
>ah yes, i can see it now.
>
>DJ NYY on the decks givin' it LARGE :-)

Deck = Skateboard

Gnarly grinds!

73 de G3NYY

--
Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

2826. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:03:55 UTC
From: toxic_waste@citizensband.com
Message-ID: <1f2adfc1.0205111103.57c249c4@posting.google.com>
Source record: 143031
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk> wrote in message
news:<3umpdu8rjvveaeccho81fejq7iq3iud3j2@4ax.com>...
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 01:03:01 GMT, "CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
> wrote:
>
> >A great deal of modern English (particularly American English) is a
> >composite of other languages.
>
> In the case of American English, increasingly consisting of Black
> American street slang. Such is progress.
>
> Yo, bro'
>
> 73 de G3NYY

Hi Wlat, I think we need to get you out of university pronto ;-)

BTW, how much is a pint of ale in the uniy bar these days?

Best Wishes
tox

2827. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:06:24 UTC
From: Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <csqqdu8j9afk6649mr0pk88hpv2gnc5dn3@4ax.com>
Source record: 143032
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On 11 May 2002 12:03:55 -0700, toxic_waste@citizensband.com (toxic
waste) wrote:

>BTW, how much is a pint of ale in the uniy bar these days?

One pound. Alas, there is no *real* ale. :-(((

73 de G3NYY

--
Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

2828. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:06:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <14622-3CDD6BCB-169@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143034

Richard Clark wrote:
"There has been a design staple, for at least 50 years, that responds to the observation of the speed of reaction of gas tubes."

Yes. I used those curves when designing lightning protection systems almost that long ago. I also used pulse generators that mimiced the statistical figures for the rise and fall times observed for lightning pulses. Must have done something right. The lightning protection stuff worked.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2829. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:06:57 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <p6qqducvef2pp86cou7ueu7fffva6vg4gk@4ax.com>
Source record: 143033
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 03:22:37 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:46:22 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
><billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:
>
>>You are not using the accepted definition. Electrical length is what the
>>length appears to be to the RF. Physical length is the actual measured
>>length that you can get with a tape measure.
>>
>>For example, the electrical length is coax is longer than the physical
>>length. If you cut a piece of coax to an electrical 1/4 wavelength, it
>>will be shorter than 1/4 physical wavelength.
>
>_____
>
>I was speaking of antennas, not coax. As far as I know, antennas do not
>have a velocity factor. There may be some arcane exception, but for the
>HF/VHF antennas under discussion, I believe that statement holds.
>Physical length is measured in feet or inches or whatever; electrical
>length is measured in wavelengths or degrees. For a given frequency, if
>you know one you can determine the other.
>
>Hair splitters and nit pickers are welcome to fire away.
>
>Bill, W7TI

Hi Bill,

It is not nit picking to point out that electrical length and physical
length are different for a very good reason.

Further, this is not something confined to transmission lines, it is
common to all stimulated conductors and varies only in relation to the
construction of that same conductor (used for any purpose or simply
caught in the crossfire). Velocity factor is a derivation of the
older science of Optics and relates to the characteristic called
refractive index (and explicitly shown in Maxwell's equations which
occupy the studies of Optics equally with RF).

This is experienced every day by observing a glass of water and the
change of the speed of light translated into a delay that is perceived
as a distortion of a faithful scene migrating through it and by it at
the same time. The effect varies only by the degree of the index of
refraction (or velocity factor) which by definition exists everywhere

as being different from that of a vacuum (air being nearly equal to it, but even then the slight difference creates common examples of perceived distortion).

Without such differences observed, no beam forming antennas (lenses) would operate nor would we observe ionospheric phenomenon of skip (reflection and diffraction - again heavily vested with Optics).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2830. What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:28:20 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CDD70D3.3A1A49CA@capnet.com>
Source record: 143043

I'm also considering getting a high power automatic tuner
if one exists.

Any advantage to the MFJ 989C with the L network?

2831. Will an autotuner tune a 90 ft dipole for most bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:28:45 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CDD70ED.F77B055B@capnet.com>
Source record: 143042

-

2832. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:29:38 UTC
From: "Councilman of the [bored]" <snore@zzzzz.zzz>
Message-ID: <3CDD7125.921F13AE@zzzzz.zzz>
Source record: 143035
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham wrote:
>
> But this is _UK_.Radio .Amateur

Bull. I'm in rec.radio.cb

2833. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:30:05 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <hhrqdus92f2lkoeelfj6vccejsaqnkuech@4ax.com>
Source record: 143036
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 01:03:01 GMT, "CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
wrote:

>A great deal of modern English (particularly American English) is a
>composite of other languages. Dictionaries always have been a record of
>contemporary usage. In addition to modern usage, dictionaries also often
>show from where the word was derived. This is the way a language evolves.
>When a derivation of a word comes into common enough usage to be recognized
>by the majority, it is then considered a legitimate word. Being as language
>has been evolving since the beginning of man, possibly before depending on
>your definition of language, at what point in time do you suggest as a
>standard for correctness?
>--
>CW
>KC7NOD

Hi CW,

You have exposed the commonplace mis-reading of language by those who
lean on the OED.

The Oxford English Dictionary explicitly employs a form of definition
BY APPLICATION across time, in time order. As such, it implicitly
allows that English is not a fixed and immutable protocol and
acknowledges that meanings change by the nature of usage. Further, it
provides examples by time as used at that time - not through the
standard American style of prescription or proscription.

Ironic that our correspondent leans upon the American method of
definition to advance the notion English is not American (a long lost
battle since early last century). My condolences to the aggrieved.

73's
Richard Clark (of Scottish heritage), KB7QHC

2834. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:35:29 UTC
From: "Councilman of the [bored]" <snore@zzzzz.zzz>
Message-ID: <3CDD7284.D9AC7FB8@zzzzz.zzz>
Source record: 143037
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Take your crap off of rec.radio.cb, little boy.

Radio Ham wrote:
>
> Stupid boy.
> Grow up.
>
> N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net> wrote in message news:3CDCF453.C025DB66@iserv.net...
> > Then take your crap off of rec.radio.shortwave, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

2835. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gain??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:39:17 UTC
From: "Councilman of the [bored]" <snore@zzzzz.zzz>
Message-ID: <3CDD7368.BC407FF5@zzzzz.zzz>
Source record: 143038
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Sparky wrote:
>
> "Radio Ham" <idiot@no.spam> wrote:
>
> >However, I re-iterate, the discussion is about
> >English and not about American.
>
> WRONG! The discussion is about 1/4 wave antenna gain!

And that is 0db. A 1/4 wave ground plane is a 1/2 wave dipole
with the lower half replaced with a ground plane.

2836. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:40:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <olsqdugch238a5t8vtbnc3tugag466l5ik@4ax.com>
Source record: 143039

On Sat, 11 May 2002 06:58:28 -0400, "Pastor-KC1DI" <elbc@pivot.net>
wrote:

>HI Earl ,
>I beleive the article you ar quoting was written by Bill Orr , I do not have
>the issue but believe it was in CQ Mag. Bill later recanted his theory when
>test results showed there was absolutely no differnce in Ground losses due
>to the higher impedence. and thus there was no detectable differnce in
>signal strength at the other end. In other words the single wire inverted L
>will perform just as well as the folded on , so you gain nothing buy adding
>the extra wire and complexity of construction.
>
>73 , Dave

Hi Dave,

In so far as the claim of lowered ground losses go, yes, no gain. But
you do typically observe some benefit due to the increased, apparent,
radiator diameter that translates into wider bandwidth. Further, the
folded design can be used to provide a better match to the
transmission line, another benefit.

Neither benefit is particularly compelling, but we are a community of
hope against the brutal effects of reality. Hope offers at least 3dB
gain in imagination.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2837. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:41:22 UTC
From: "Councilman of the [bored]" <snore@zzzzz.zzz>
Message-ID: <3CDD73E5.E6BF79C5@zzzzz.zzz>
Source record: 143040
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
>
> Eat me!

Are you a donut?

2838. Re: Dow Corning 4 Electrical Insulating Compound

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 19:42:05 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cdd78cc_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 143041

Ah, yes, DC-4 and someone uninformed about impedance. A good combination
for grief.

The internal dimensions, diameters mostly, of the series N connector are
calculated to produce 50 ohms with air dielectric. DC-4 isn't the same
dielectric constant. Sometimes this doesn't matter, like on 160 meters and
only one connector, but at 2.45 GHz, the connector is beginning to become a
significant fraction of a wavelength. So, an impedance bump is introduced.
Does this matter? Unfortunately, the correct answer is "It depends." And,
unless you are willing to run exhaustive tests on the as made connection,
the question is unanswerable, but it begins to be more yes than no if more
than one connector are in close proximity.

Now, here's something I have never seen mentioned on this NG. There is a
size of Mueller battery clip insulator (big) which will barely stretch over
0.405" O. D. coax, and produce a watershed for vertical runs containing
connectors. A tie-wrap around the small end insures water tightness, and
the boot can be folded back at any time to disconnect the connector and
observe that it has remained clean and dry. Even a couple of PL-259s joined
with a PL-258, which is about as naturally non-waterproof as you can find,
survive for years.

Now, if you are really dedicated to consuming some DC-4, just keep it out of
the inner cavity between the center pin and the split sleeve, and it won't
affect the impedance.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
C.Hore <carhore@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:ca167c61.0205101955.66b609b1@posting.google.com...
> Since I happen to have a tube of this compound,
> commonly known as "DC-4" in automotive, aviation, and marine
> circles, I was thinking of packing N connectors with it.
> For example, at the cable-to-antenna connection and at
> the cable-to-lightning-protector connections.
> http://www.neelyindustries.com/prod02.htm
> Data Sheet: http://www.neelyindustries.com/pdf/4.pdf
>
> Is this an excellent idea (at 2.4 GHz)? Bad idea? The data sheet
> describes its composition as "greaselike materials containing
> an inert amorphous silica filler in combination with selected
> polydimethyl silicone fluids". I guess the shorthand
> for this is "silicon grease" or "dielectric grease", right?
>

> The data sheet says that its dielectric constant is 2.98 at 100 Hz
> and 3.01 at 100 KHz. Dissipation factor is 0.0001 at 100 Hz
> and <0.0002 at 100 KHz. I don't know what this implies for its
> behavior at 2.4 GHz, or whether this is even relevant or an issue.
>
> It won't eat away at the polyethylene outer jacket or
> foam polyethylene dielectric of LMR-400, will it?
>
> Are there any safety implications of packing the lightning protector
> connections with dielectric grease such as this?

2839. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 20:15:27 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <zZeD8.10525$L76.142@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 143044
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

```
And predominantly American.
"Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:abjou5$i1v$2@quark.scn.rain.com...
> >
> In other words, your audience is much larger than you thought.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>
```

2840. VHF/UHF Preamplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 20:27:05 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <t8fD8.27883$RR3.31206@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 143045
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Who makes the best (low noise/high gain) preamplifiers for the amateur bands of 2m/220MHz/440mhz/900MHz/1240MHz???
Are their any websites that have ratings or comparisons of current preamplifiers?

2841. Re: VHF/UHF Preamplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 20:41:07 UTC
From: Joe Leikhim <jleikhim@nettally.com>
Message-ID: <3CDD81E3.604E89D7@nettally.com>
Source record: 143046
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

For mast mounted preamplifiers in the 144, 432, 1240 bands consider ICOM AG series and SSB Electronics SP series preamplifiers. The ICOM preamps are controlled from 12 volt bias on the feedline. The SSB preamps can be powered the same way or will accept external power. In that case they are switched with built in VOX. If you are looking for low noise preamplifiers in general try Advanced Receiver Research, Downeast Microwave and Hamtronics. There are a few more vendors and some offer DIY kits. You really have to research the pros and cons based on your application.

JEEPMON wrote:

> Who makes the best (low noise/high gain) preamplifiers for the amateur bands
> of 2m/220MHz/440mhz/900MHz/1240MHz???
> Are their any websites that have ratings or comparisons of current
> preamplifiers?

--
Joe Leikhim K4SAT
Jleikhim@nettally.com

"Jazz is not dead. It just smells funny." -F.Z.

2842. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 20:41:16 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cdd8281.22349016@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143049

On Sat, 11 May 2002 13:32:23 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Gary Schafer wrote:
>"---by the time you get to the bottom of the feed line the voltage
>induced into the center conductor can be as great as it is on the
>outside of the coax."
>
>That`s against the law! Lenz`s law.
>
>The reaction of the outer surface of the coax sheath to current imposed
>on its skin-effect depth-limited surface is to produce an opposing
>current. The field of the opposing current nullifies the field of the
>imposed current nearly completely. Almost no net field remains to induce
>a current into the enclosed center conductor. Even if a large external
>field exists for whatever reason, nothing is sensed on the center
>conductor because there is no penetration of the shield. That`s
>skin-effect at work.
>
>We use coax because its shield makes the center conductor immune to the
>world outside.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

I thought this one would stir some controversy!

In normal RF operation you are quite correct about skin effect keeping outside signals outside.
But remember that skin effect is a gradient. It is not a particular depth and that's all there is. It
continues all the way through with less and less energy as it gets deeper.

But at low frequencies the skin effect protection starts to fall apart. As lightning is composed of
energy from DC to about 1 mhz the skin depth is much deeper at low frequencies.

I have seen it demonstrated at Polyphaser with a 50 foot piece of 1/2 inch hard line shorted at
one end. A large pulse was placed on the cable and viewed with 2 low value resistors on the
other end. 1/2 of the energy was on the shield of the cable and 1/2 the energy was on the center

conductor of the cable. The center conductor energy was delayed and
also the pulse lengthened
so it's voltage was lower but the total amount of energy was equal.
And because it was delayed
the energy difference between center and shield is a factor that needs
to be dealt with.

This is described in Polyphasers "grounds for lightning and EMP
protection.

73
Gary K4FMX

2843. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 20:44:50 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udr0m2sin314d4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143047

Thank you Richard, for the first time I now understand the difference
between real and imaginary components of impedance...

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:olsqdugch238a5t8vtbnc3tugag466l5ik@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 06:58:28 -0400, "Pastor-KC1DI" <elbc@pivot.net>
Further, the
> folded design can be used to provide a better match to the
> transmission line, another benefit.
>
> Neither benefit is particularly compelling, but we are a community of
> hope against the brutal effects of reality. Hope offers at least 3dB
> gain in imagination.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2844. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 20:51:47 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abk093sef1@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 143048

Gary Schafer <gaschafer@attbi.com> wrote:

> The fact that you may have never used any protective devices and never
> had any equipment
> damage as a result may be just luck. In the days before coax
> protectors were in fashion there
> were many stations that were on the air for years and never had any
> damage. There were also
> some that had damage every lightning storm.

No, it is not luck. It is entirely possible to install a system that does not use gas tubes or air gaps - and still have excellent protection against lightning strikes.

Some things that help are: a DC grounded antenna, grounding the coax shield to the tower at the top and bottom (and possibly at intermediate points as well), a proper ground window at the entrance to the equipment building, installation of equipment inside the structure so that all the equipment is at the same ground potential.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2845. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:11:13 UTC
From: Zargon the Confused <zargon@galacticenter.net>
Message-ID: <ln1rdu8b4staohp1jd8k4dacrh5lrn92rs@4ax.com>
Source record: 143050

Oh. And I always thought ARES and RACES were services provided by amateur radio operators. With your new definitions, I guess we shouldn't be surprised when the spectrum is re-allocated to commercial enterprises that DO provides useful "services" to the voting public. If amateur radio operators hope to retain a useful fraction of their present frequency allocations, I suggest that they pursue a service-oriented positioning in deed as well as word. A few self-serving hobbiests lack meaningful political utility.

On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:54:30 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:

>
>The definition of "service" in such organizations as the "Amateur
>Radio Service" is "a governmental administrative division". The ARS
>is "serviced" *by* the government *for* the benefit of the members
>of the ARS. There is no service required *from* members of the ARS.

2846. Re: 20,17,15 tri-band Yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:20:44 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <MWfD8.15376$UV4.2523@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 143051

Some of the antenna mfg. offered "WARC" kits for their tri-band antennas,
when the 17 and 12 meter bands first came available. Whether a kit was
offered depended on the popularity of the antenna, how many sold and whether
the design would accommodate and "easy" conversion/add-on.

So what tri-bander do you have?

w9gb
"Gilbert Honey" <rmccarty@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:1ecD8.230$X%5.97@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Has there been any discussion on converting an existing commercial 20,15,
> and 10 meter yagi to one that would cover 20,17, and 15 or perhaps 20,17,
> and 12 meters?
>
> Roger
>
>
>
>

2847. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:21:18 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cdd8b7c.24648694@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143055

On Sat, 11 May 2002 18:33:15 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>On Sat, 11 May 2002 15:45:31 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer)
>wrote:
>
>>you still have the
>>problem of the antenna "ringing" at it's operating frequency where it
>>can generate harmful voltage
>>on frequency.
>
>Hi Gary,
>
>The frequency components of a lightning strike are largely confined to
>well below 1 MHz.

Although a shorted antenna will shunt a large portion of energy to the
tower, the antenna will
ring very nicely when hit by lightning or even a near hit. Even though
most of the energy in
lightning is below 1 mhz. This energy will propagate down the
transmission line along with the
other currents in the cable.

A quarter wave shorted stub will also ring at the same frequency and
allow a significant amount
of energy to pass.
In addition to the stub ringing there is also the voltage developed
across it due to it's inductance
that it has. This allows an additional voltage across it.

73
Gary K4FMX

2848. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:23:04 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <YYfD8.12848$1B.332@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 143052

Chris -

The hamsticks can be used in either vertical or horizontal mounting.
Citizens Band (11 meter) ground plane antennas can also be shorted in length
for 10 meters.

w9gb

"Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:gmaD8.3010$Nt3.251280@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of
> my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town
> so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver.
> I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good
> place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very
> little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I
> just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.
>
> Thanks!
>
> Chris Noles
> KC4VTT
>
>

2849. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:26:14 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cdd8d21.25069600@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143058

On Sat, 11 May 2002 20:51:47 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>Gary Schafer <gaschafer@attbi.com> wrote:
>
>> The fact that you may have never used any protective devices and never
>> had any equipment
>> damage as a result may be just luck. In the days before coax
>> protectors were in fashion there
>> were many stations that were on the air for years and never had any
>> damage. There were also
>> some that had damage every lightning storm.
>
>No, it is not luck. It is entirely possible to install a system that
>does not use gas tubes or air gaps - and still have excellent protection
>against lightning strikes.
>
>Some things that help are: a DC grounded antenna, grounding the coax
>shield to the tower at the top and bottom (and possibly at intermediate
>points as well), a proper ground window at the entrance to the equipment
>building, installation of equipment inside the structure so that all the
>equipment is at the same ground potential.
>
>--
>Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

Yes those are all good things to do. But what do you do about the
energy that gets onto the
center conductor of the coax?

73
Gary K4FMX

2850. Re: Webster Band Spanner Mobile Antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:29:58 UTC
From: Jim Best <n7clv@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <ki2rduk05rakmkv917gpnbulmnhr9au4qf@4ax.com>
Source record: 143053

Fred,
Curosity was getting the best of me. I measured the coil and it is
18 inches. The overall length of the antenna is about 114 inches
fully extended. It looks as if the outside may have been brown
at one time and someone painted it blue. You are correct;
it had some file marks on the whip. Thanks for the info. I guess
I was looking for a spec sheet instead of a tech manual.

73 de Jim
n7clv@attbi.com

On Fri, 10 May 2002 04:39:04 -0400, "Fred Hambrecht"
<w4jle@charter.net> wrote:

>If the coil cover is brown, it probably is. Back in those days tech manuals
>for antennas did not exist on simple adjustable whips. The required
>knowledge for a ham ticket made them unnecessary.
>
>I suspect if you look carefully at the whip portion you will find some marks
>filed by the previous owner for band settings. If not it was probably only
>used on 75 as that was the hot ticket for 75 mobile.
>
>
>"Jim Best" <n7clv@attbi.com> wrote in message
>news:a2bmduc4anrlncg1vmu8h1utlald99ojbd@4ax.com...
>> I think I may have a band spanner. It has a coil at the bottom that
>> is about 2 feet long and a very long whip. The whip slides inside of
>> the coil. Sorry I don't have the exact measurements; it's tucked
>> awy in my garage. I picked it up several years ago from the
>> estate of a SK and held on to it. Does anyone have a tech
>> manual on this.
>>
>> Jim
>> N7CLV
>> n7clv@attbi.com
>>

2851. Re: Will an autotuner tune a 90 ft dipole for most bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:32:10 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDD8DDA.C57D36E0@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143054

StarGazer wrote:

Depends upon which autotuner. Most built-in autotuners will not tune
impedances causing SWRs in excess of about 3:1. Some autotuners, like
the SGC-230, are designed to drive antennas directly, not transmission
lines.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2852. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:34:05 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDD8E4D.1AD06ED8@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143056

Richard Clark wrote:
> In so far as the claim of lowered ground losses go, yes, no gain. But
> you do typically observe some benefit due to the increased, apparent,
> radiator diameter that translates into wider bandwidth. Further, the
> folded design can be used to provide a better match to the
> transmission line, another benefit.

Another benefit may be relative immunity to static electricity buildup
since the entire antenna is at DC ground.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
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2853. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:36:34 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDD8EE2.F46E61CA@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143057

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> Thank you Richard, for the first time I now understand the difference
> between real and imaginary components of impedance...

If only it were as easy to tell the difference between real
and imaginary antennas and antenna experts. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
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2854. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 21:41:20 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDD9000.F17A6DD2@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143059

Zargon the Confused wrote:
>
> Oh. And I always thought ARES and RACES were services provided by
> amateur radio operators. With your new definitions, ...

It's not a new definition. Governmental administrative divisions
have been around for a long, long time. It is just a mistake to
believe that the "Service" in "Amateur Radio Service" means to
imply or require some service by members of the ARS. I agree that
we *should* engage in public "service" but that is a word with a
different definition.

> >The definition of "service" in such organizations as the "Amateur
> >Radio Service" is "a governmental administrative division". The ARS
> >is "serviced" *by* the government *for* the benefit of the members
> >of the ARS. There is no service required *from* members of the ARS.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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2855. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 22:17:46 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <om5rdugb7j2r7eoogjiaj3cga50kev4sql@4ax.com>
Source record: 143060

On Sat, 11 May 2002 21:21:18 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer) wrote:

>the antenna will
>ring very nicely when hit by lightning or even a near hit. Even though
>most of the energy in
>lightning is below 1 mhz. This energy will propagate down the
>transmission line along with the
>other currents in the cable.

Hi Gary,

Even so, that portion of the power spectrum that is available to ring the gong is not very much - except to a sensitive front end. And there it can be managed without too much difficulty as Richard's (KB5WZI) experience has shown. To put it in other terms, the power found in the lower KHz's do not translate themselves to HF potentials - not in a linear system that is. And when given the choice of a path at the lower KHz's, delving into the transmission line is not generally the path of choice (unless forced there by more than in-adequate protection - largely ignoring good grounding practices).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2856. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 22:20:14 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <66-3CDD991E-63@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 143067

Gary, K4FMX wrote:
"But what do you do about the energy that gets onto the center conductor of the coax?"

Simply ignore it. In hundreds of installations and thousands of lightning strikes, it has done no damage in my experience. Your mileage may vary if you don`t have the proper practices and other protections in place.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, kB5WZI

2857. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 22:24:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <l86rdu861qmsbpefgliqoto7vouemttc4j@4ax.com>
Source record: 143061

On Sat, 11 May 2002 21:26:14 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer)
wrote:

>On Sat, 11 May 2002 20:51:47 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
><billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:
>
>>Gary Schafer <gaschafer@attbi.com> wrote:
>>
>>> The fact that you may have never used any protective devices and never
>>> had any equipment
>>> damage as a result may be just luck. In the days before coax
>>> protectors were in fashion there
>>> were many stations that were on the air for years and never had any
>>> damage. There were also
>>> some that had damage every lightning storm.
>>
>>No, it is not luck. It is entirely possible to install a system that
>>does not use gas tubes or air gaps - and still have excellent protection
>>against lightning strikes.
>>
>>Some things that help are: a DC grounded antenna, grounding the coax
>>shield to the tower at the top and bottom (and possibly at intermediate
>>points as well), a proper ground window at the entrance to the equipment
>>building, installation of equipment inside the structure so that all the
>>equipment is at the same ground potential.
>>
>>--
>>Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>>
>
>--
>Yes those are all good things to do. But what do you do about the
>energy that gets onto the
>center conductor of the coax?
>
>73
>Gary K4FMX

Hi Gary,

Perhaps if you put some perspective to this worry you have. How much
power do you expect a bolt to put into a 50ohm load when it has
essentially a zero ohm path around it? Yes, certainly calling it zero
ohms is a stretch when we consider reactances, but those reactances
are only meaningful at HF where the power distribution is far down the

power curve and where Bill has already attended those issues
(reactance) by the various groundings.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2858. Re: VHF/UHF Preamplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 22:27:10 UTC
From: Neil Evans <neil@g1hsg.freeserve.co.uk>
Message-ID: <abk5ruqah1@news7.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 143062
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

```
">
> > Who makes the best (low noise/high gain) preamplifiers for the amateur
bands
> > of 2m/220MHz/440mhz/900MHz/1240MHz???
> > Are their any websites that have ratings or comparisons of current
> > preamplifiers?
>
>
Landwehr make some excellent 2 & 70 preamps if you can find a stockist for
this German product. Although now out of production a UK company called
MUTEK also made some fantastic preamps for 2 & 70 which had an RF
performance that others struggled to match. I would recommend any MUTEK
products without reservation if you can source them secondhand.

Neil G1HSG

Neil
```

2859. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 22:30:03 UTC
From: Janice and Ed <eseniors@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <LXgD8.4004$Nt3.317221@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143063

I haven't heard of a commercial high-power auto tuner on the market.
Check eHam reviews. Looks like the high-end Palstar might be the
best of the high-power manual tuners.

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CDD70D3.3A1A49CA@capnet.com...
> I'm also considering getting a high power automatic tuner
> if one exists.
>
> Any advantage to the MFJ 989C with the L network?
>

2860. Re: Wire Antenna Advice - Will This Work? (small .gif)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 22:32:37 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CDD9C18.B96986C6@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 143064

KA9CAR wrote:
>
> It would be best if the tuner is AT the feed point.

Sadly, that may not be an option. There is no place to hide a tuner,
unless I put it up in the tree also (which changes the entire antenna design).

> (snip) On some frequencies you will have high
> voltage on the ends of the antenna. Treat BOTH
> ends of the wire accordingly.

Please explain further. How would I "treat" the ends of the wire to
prevent this?

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

2861. Re: Wire Antenna Advice - Will This Work? (small .gif)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 22:42:49 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CDD9E79.C2766DEC@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 143065

"C. R. Carlson" wrote:
>
> I would agree with KA9CAR's observations. Would
> also add this: I knew a fellow once, years ago,
> in the same postion as you. He put up a very
> small gauge wire (I'm talking like 28 g) from a
> tuner on the ground next to the tree up to the
> top of the tree. Essentially a 50 foot no trap
> vertical.

I don't think the thickness of the wire is anything to worry about. As long as it is put right up against the tree, I don't think anyone will notice.

> Hid his tuner in a small dog house.

A tuner is another matter. I've look around for a place to put it and found nothing (pets are not allowed, so a dog house is out of the question). I thought about a bird feeder, but that will attract their eyes to the tree and possibly the wires for the antenna.

> Put out oodles of radials (at night) just beneath
> the surface.

Radials are another problem. I could probably get away with one or two, as long as I keep them near the base of the tree. But, once I get out more than twenty feet or so, I get into their underground wiring (electrical, cable, telephone, security, and so forth).

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

2862. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 22:44:31 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-204056.15442811052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143066
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In article <3cdbaf7e_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>,
"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

> Eh? Wot?
>
> 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDBA8BB.3D560040@icok.net...
> > Don't worry about it too much. I'm contemporary,
> > the word is contemporary, and I'm willing to bet that
> > people who read what I wrote knew exactly what I meant,
> > so they are probably contemporary too. I'm not sure
> > this is a contemporary issue, although it is contrived.
>

Would the people participating in this thread at least consider
confining the long-winded OT flame fests about Latin and dictionaries to
one newsgroup?

A thread about 1/4 wave length antennas over 100 responses is a bit much
though the norm for rec.radio.amateur.antenna but you all really look
like a bunch of goof balls when drifting OT for all the groups listed.

Thanks in advance.

--
Telamon

2863. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 23:22:24 UTC
From: Chris Noles <bandit376@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <QIhD8.789$X%5.499@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 143068

Thanks to everyone for such a quick response! I will probably pickup a hamstick at the next hamfest. Thanks again! Of course I still welcome any other ideas.

Chris
KC4VTT

"w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message news:YYfD8.12848$1B.332@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net...
> Chris -
>
> The hamsticks can be used in either vertical or horizontal mounting.
> Citizens Band (11 meter) ground plane antennas can also be shorted in length
> for 10 meters.
>
> w9gb
>
> "Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:gmaD8.3010$Nt3.251280@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > Hi everyone,
> >
> > I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of
> > my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town
> > so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver.
> > I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good
> > place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very
> > little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I
> > just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.
> >
> > Thanks!
> >
> > Chris Noles
> > KC4VTT
> >
> >
>
>
>

2864. The value of expert advice...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 23:33:51 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <zThD8.5250$Q87.1053@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142969

Is USUALLY pretty dern good!

And we have a number of experienced and well respected members here, in this group...

THAT being said, there's NO substitute for expirementation and trials of non-standard manipulations
etc., in individual circumstances that SEEMING lie outside reason or commonly accepted and preached
absolutes.

CASE in point - visitor in an RV out in my driveway was getting better signal reports on 40 meters
with a modified Hamstick mobile antenna than *I* was with a full size inverted V up 70 feet at the
apex...

I suspected that due to unique ciecumstances, my inverted V MIGHT radiate better - at least in the
desired direction - if I swung the legs around to present a different perspective relative to the
distant station. Commonly accepted "truth" as it pertains to inverted V antennas, is that they are
pretty much omni-directional, with few strongly defined lobes...

Well, that MAY be true in textbooks and lab demonstrations - but *I* don't live or operate MY
station in a textbook OR a laboratory - and I discovered that after re-arranging my 40 meter V legs,
I had gained *2 S units* at the recieving end, as compared to the "driveway RV standard"!

Does this mean theory is WRONG - or the group "experts" in error? Of course not - it merely points
out that piously accepted "truth" in various areas of theory don't always apply out in the real
world most of us live in!

Wanna try something unorthodox - but "experts" claim it's a waste of tome? They told Chris Colombus,
Edison and Henry Ford the same thing...

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"

2865. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-11 23:58:14 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cddb077.34117072@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142971

On Sat, 11 May 2002 22:24:20 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>Hi Gary,
>
>Perhaps if you put some perspective to this worry you have. How much
>power do you expect a bolt to put into a 50ohm load when it has
>essentially a zero ohm path around it? Yes, certainly calling it zero
>ohms is a stretch when we consider reactances, but those reactances
>are only meaningful at HF where the power distribution is far down the
>power curve and where Bill has already attended those issues
>(reactance) by the various groundings.
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hi Richard,

No matter how good your grounding is there is still a large voltage
difference between the top of
the tower and the bottom of the tower. The tower has significant
inductance as does the coax
cables coming down the tower. Even if you had a perfect ground at the
bottom of the tower
there is a very significant voltage difference at the top when
lightning hits. Lightning is a constant
current source. It will continue to raise the voltage on whatever it
hits until the strike current is
developed in the conduction path. The more inductance in the path the
higher the voltage.

The coax lines share the strike current with the tower. There is
significant current that flows in
them as well as the tower.

When lightning strikes an antenna there is a large current that flows
in the antenna itself.
Although the bulk of the energy may be much lower in frequency than
the antenna is tuned for,
the large current pulse causes the ringing on it's resonant frequency.
A near by strike can induce
EMP energy into the same antenna.

Below is part of some notes that I wrote awhile back concerning
inductance and the

importance of bringing the coax cables to ground level. This is also an example of the
importance of the inductance of the tower and line. Hope this doesn't seem too cluttered.

100 feet of half inch coax has an
inductance of about 51 microhenries. A 150 foot tower with a 35 inch face has about 40 microhenries of inductance.

If you run the 1/2 inch coax from the top of the tower down to the 15 foot level and run it to your equipment from that point, here is what you will end up with for voltage differences. These calculations assume
a perfect ground. For the moment we will just look at the voltage differences on the tower and coax line. The coax will have about 72 microhenries. The length of the tower from 15 to 150 feet will have about 36 microhenries. The tower from ground to 15 feet will have about
4 microhenries.
Being that the coax is in parallels with the tower it will share the current with the tower. So if we figure the 72 and 36 microhenries in parallel that gives 24 microhenries from 15 to 150 feet. The 24 microhenries is in series with the bottom 15 feet of tower which is 4 microhenries. That is a total of 28.

With an 18kA constant current lightning strike, we use the formula L times di/dt = voltage. Where L is inductance, di is the strike peak current and dt is the time. That gives 18kA divided by 2 microseconds which is 9k times L our inductance which is 28. That will give 252kV between the top of the tower and the bottom.

Now if we only look at that bottom 15 foot section where we took our coax off the tower, we had 4 microhenries of inductance for that distance. 18kA / 2 = 9k times 4 = 36kV. 36 kV is the voltage that you will see on the coax by taking it off the tower at the 15 foot level rather than going to the bottom! All of this assumes a perfect ground and we know that will not be the case so this voltage will be even higher but the point here is to show the difference only a small amount
of inductance makes.

Take our 5 feet of 3 inch copper strap with 1.25 microhenries of inductance. Again 18kA / 2 = 9k times 1.25 = 11.25kv. So now you can start to see the importance of low inductance ground connections.

Most lightning strikes have about a 2 microsecond rise time to peak current and about a 10 to 45 microsecond decay time to 50 %. The IEEE standard wave form for tests is an 8 by 20 wave form. You may see protectors rated with this value as it is the standard comparison value
for a lightning pulse. The 8 microseconds is measured from the time it

takes for the current to go from 10% to 90% of its peak value. The 20 microseconds is the time from the 10% of the leading edge to the 50% decay point on the trailing edge of the pulse.

73
Gary K4FMX

2866. Re: Random Long Wire 160 Meters Question.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 00:10:37 UTC
From: Jim - N4ST <GodBlessAmerica@n4st.com>
Message-ID: <1qiD8.4448$Nt3.330590@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142970

I have had several wire antennas in trees for about 7 years with no wire failures. Using #14 copperweld and 5/16" rope. Have had one rope failure due to chaffing and I replaced a lot of the dacron covered "parachute cord" because it did not take the abrasion very well. I also use counterweights through sailboat pulleys on one end to allow some give. It is amazing to see the tree tops swaying and the old counterweight going up and down 15'-20'.

Jim - N4ST

"NI4L" <ni4l@charter.net> wrote in message
news:3CD1E182.70200@charter.net...
> Hello I have a nice run of trees about 700' along the edge of a pasture.
> I am considering putting up a long wire for 160/80 meters.
> Any good suggestions? i would say average height would be about 50' the
> trees are not that tall.
> Is something endfed better, Should i use a 4:1 balun, can i direct feed
> with coax.
> I am sure some of you gents have up some really nice long wires i would
> really appreciate your input and any good idea's you might have.
> Thanks
> chris NI4L
>
>
>
>

2867. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 00:13:43 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <XsiD8.27504$km2.1116019@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142972

Ed

Stationmasters are basically a DC short, and pretty much a "short"
across the HF range. How much tranverse voltage would be generated
across the 50 ohm line under those conditions? Not much, I suspect.
I doubt the gas arrestors do much for VHF/UHF commercial antennas
when hit by lightning other than offering a good stud for grounding
the coax sheath.

Pete

"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
news:Xns920AD32241C1Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76...
>
> >> Richard, I think you missed the comment I made about seeing the
"pits"
> in the tops of antennas, (mostly Station Masters) where the lightning had
> struck over the years. Or, to paraphrase, there actually were elephants
> around the bars.
>
>
> Ed

2868. Re: VHF/UHF Preamplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 00:16:28 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-0309BC.17162611052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142973
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In article <3CDD81E3.604E89D7@nettally.com>,
Joe Leikhim <jleikhim@nettally.com> wrote:

> For mast mounted preamplifiers in the 144, 432, 1240 bands consider ICOM AG
> series and SSB Electronics SP series preamplifiers. The ICOM preamps are
> controlled from 12 volt bias on the feedline. The SSB preamps can be powered
> the
> same way or will accept external power. In that case they are switched with
> built in VOX. If you are looking for low noise preamplifiers in general try
> Advanced Receiver Research, Downeast Microwave and Hamtronics. There are a
> few
> more vendors and some offer DIY kits. You really have to research the pros
> and
> cons based on your application.
>
> JEEPMON wrote:
>
> > Who makes the best (low noise/high gain) preamplifiers for the amateur
> > bands
> > of 2m/220MHz/440mhz/900MHz/1240MHz???
> > Are their any websites that have ratings or comparisons of current
> > preamplifiers?
>

Why is this cross posted to rec.readio.shortwave?

--
Telamon(TM)

2869. Re: Home-brewed 6-meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 00:21:33 UTC
From: AB2HR <ab2hr@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <lrdrdugiiumotma27feacoa41gn49bv4ep@4ax.com>
Source record: 142974

On Fri, 10 May 2002 07:13:08 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Fri, 10 May 2002 12:56:34 GMT, AB2HR <ab2hr@arrl.net> wrote:
>
>>Obviously it'd be easier and safer to mount on the garage...
>>Question: How MUCH difference would the extra 20 feet make in getting
>>a signal out? I'm sure most of the effect would be on the groundwave,
>>less effect on DX...
>
>_____
>
>For groundwave on six, the higher the better. For DX, the old timers
>will swear the optimum height is about 35 feet. Many tests with crank
>up towers showed that above 35 feet, skip signals actually diminished.
>This phenomenon is caused by ground reflection adding or subtracting to
>the incoming wave and is dependent on the nature of the ground - mainly
>how conductive it is - and the angle of the incoming wave. Take it for
>what it's worth, but there are six meter DXers with very high country
>totals who swear it's true.
>
>Bill, W7TI

Hmmm... 35 feet, huh? Well... One vote for roof of the house then...
Raymond Sirois AB2HR
SysOp: The Lost Chord BBS
607-733-5745
telnet://thelostchord.dns2go.com:6000

2870. Re: 20,17,15 tri-band Yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 00:22:07 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <PAiD8.27614$km2.1117727@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142975

Look at the KM1330 Log Periodic antenna. Covers from 13 thru 30 MHz on an
18 foot boom with 8 elements. Solves all of the problems and fully covers
each
band unlike most trapped yagi antennas.

Pete

"Gilbert Honey" <rmccarty@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:1ecD8.230$X%5.97@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Has there been any discussion on converting an existing commercial 20,15,
> and 10 meter yagi to one that would cover 20,17, and 15 or perhaps 20,17,
> and 12 meters?
>
> Roger
>
>
>
>

2871. whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 00:52:51 UTC
From: Dave Benham <dodgeboy@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <abkeb0tbt1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 142976

Does anybody know where one can purchase a 66" whip for a screwdriver antenna? I have one but it's a 108" one cut down to 66" and is much stiffer than I would like. A low band police whip would probably be perfect but I can't find one anywhere.

Thanks.

2872. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 00:54:15 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <v5erdusckqqqnd1b5pvkn9ccictdnf6sdv@4ax.com>
Source record: 142977
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 18:41:04 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>Again, you are wrong. The diameter of the conductor affects the length
>of the resonant element. There is also an end effect. Both make the
>electrical length longer than the physical length.

Did I ever say the electrical length and the physical length were the
same? I said you could convert one to the other, but that doesn't make
them identical quantities. One is measured in linear dimensions and the
other in wavelengths or degrees. Obviously there has to be a conversion
factor to go from one to the other, and, properly done, that takes in
account end effect and diameter.

Contentious little fella, aren't ya? :-)

Bill, W7TI

2873. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 00:54:17 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <9rerdus1r4b1aj2jbo60e59mi7guk72rma@4ax.com>
Source record: 142978
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 19:06:57 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>Without such differences observed, no beam forming antennas (lenses)
>would operate

Dang! We almost agreed, right up to that statement above. What kind of antennas are you talking about that act like lenses? Lenses operate by refraction, but the antennas I'm familiar with act by vector summing of all the points of radiation and re-radiation. No refraction involved.

Perhaps you meant "mirrors" instead of "lenses"? That might partially qualify a yagi, but collinear type arrays don't fit either category, and they are certainly "beam forming antennas".

Please explain.

Bill, W7TI

2874. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 00:54:28 UTC
From: Rollo&#65533; <Rollo_member@newsguy.com>
Message-ID: <abkeg401onp@drn.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142981
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In article <3CDC84F7.7AFE14D2@eznec.com>, Roy says...
>
>Any antenna that doesn't have significant loss has gain over an
>isotropic antenna in some direction(s). The isotropic antenna has the
>lowest possible gain of any perfectly efficient antenna.
>
>The problem with comparing antenna gain to a dipole is that you've got
>to make clear what dipole you're talking about.

Yeah, exactly. See what I wrote. Gain is gain "compared to what?"

You need to know how the comparison is being made.

But then I said that already.

2875. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:00:32 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <hdfrducu8dmf5rleo6ai71af5vdv9uh8ar@4ax.com>
Source record: 142979

On Sat, 11 May 2002 23:22:24 GMT, "Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com>
wrote:

>Thanks to everyone for such a quick response! I will probably pickup a
>hamstick at the next hamfest. Thanks again! Of course I still welcome any
>other ideas.

Hamsticks for 10 meters? Save yourself some money and just put up a
dipole, and if you don't have room for a full half-wave, put some home
made loading coils in each side.

If you want to use Hamsticks because you can centrally mount them and
not have to support the ends, you can do the same with a pair of 8-foot
whips for less money. If you have to cut them down to fit a space, you
can still place a loading coil in series with each one at the base.

No question, Hamsticks will do the job, but why not save your money for
other goodies? :-)

Bill, W7TI

2876. Re: VHF/UHF Preamplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:06:38 UTC
From: Rollo&#65533; <Rollo_member@newsguy.com>
Message-ID: <abkf6u01q19@drn.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142986
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In article
<telamon_spamshield-0309BC.17162611052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>,
Telamon says...

>Why is this cross posted to rec.readio.shortwave?
>

Jeez, whenever I post a similar question about things maybe being posted to the
wrong group, I get a response like "Who died and made you king?"

Actually, I have been wondering about a VHF/UHF preamp, but I'm capable of going
to the RIGHT group to read it. SO I wholeheartedly support your question.

Without a rule or two, Usenet would be total anarchy.

Oh, it is? That's cause AOL hooked up to the internet I think.
AOL was better when they sent you free diskettes. I haven't bought a 3.5"
floppy since.

2877. Re: 4 separate transmitters through one antenna at the same time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:17:41 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <VojD8.28311$km2.1132845@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142980
Cross-posted to: alt.pl.wirelesslan,alt.wired,free.it.comp.reti.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

For VHF/UHF the product is called a transmitter combiner.
Uses bandpass cavities and usually dual stage ferrite isolators
on each transmitter for IMD isolation.

Peter

"neil" <neil@cop-security.com> wrote in message
news:abd5slpss1@news.is.net.tw...
> Could I find this kind product of
>
> 4 separate transmitters in one housing and
>
> all transmitting at the same time through one antenna ?
>
>
> --
>
> Best Regards,
>
> Neil Cheng
>
> fun172@ms8.hinet.net
>
>
> ICQ#:152058105
>
> -------------------------
> =================
>
>

2878. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:22:56 UTC
From: Wayne and Louise <the-irwins@cox.net>
Message-ID: <QtjD8.28374$km2.1133899@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142982

Try checking out a shop that services and installs commercial radio equipment. Check with your local police/fire department to see which local service company they use. They may just have something laying around, or be able to point you to a good source.

73,

Wayne, W1KI

PS The screwdriver is a GREAT antenna for mobile.

"Dave Benham" <dodgeboy@mindspring.com> wrote in message news:abkeb0tbt1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net...
> Does anybody know where one can purchase a 66" whip for a screwdriver
> antenna? I have one but it's a 108" one cut down to 66" and is much stiffer
> than I would like. A low band police whip would probably be perfect but I
> can't find one anywhere.
>
> Thanks.
>
>

2879. Re: The value of expert advice...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:26:39 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <6pfrduo1vhqdi3cvafnfnj41s2ks0cod0v@4ax.com>
Source record: 142983

On Sat, 11 May 2002 23:33:51 GMT, "Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net>
wrote:

>Commonly accepted "truth" as it pertains to inverted V antennas, is that they are
>pretty much omni-directional, with few strongly defined lobes...
>
>Well, that MAY be true in textbooks and lab demonstrations - but *I* don't live or operate
MY
>station in a textbook OR a laboratory - and I discovered that after re-arranging my 40
meter V >legs, I had gained *2 S units* at the recieving end, as compared to the "driveway
RV standard"!
>Does this mean theory is WRONG - or the group "experts" in error? Of course not - it
merely >points out that piously accepted "truth" in various areas of theory don't always
apply out in >the real world most of us live in!

Actually, all your experiment proves is how easy it is to jump to wrong
conclusions.

The statement about inverted vees being essentially omnidirectional is
true in the azimuth plane, but only if the antenna is relatively low to
the ground. It is not true in the vertical plane at any height.

Your RV friend simply had a better takeoff angle for that specific
distance than your vee did. At some other distance, your vee would no
doubt cream the RV.

Now, THAT'S the real world. :-)

Bill, W7TI

2880. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:28:03 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <DyjD8.28440$km2.1135146@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142984

Hello Richard

We certainly used AC line protection and gas arrestors on the line
card inputs. The biggest gain was going to a common ground window
where the protection was located.

73

Petre

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:13908-3CCF7CBE-9@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Uncle Peter wrote:
> > Uncle Peter protected Micor base stations satisfactorily without the
> powerline treatment we found effective. We were Motorola`s first
> customer to solve the problem Motorola had with lightning damage to
> their first transistor base station. Others copied us and protection
> manufacturers made and sold copies of our powerline treatment package.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

2881. Re: 4 separate transmitters through one antenna at the same time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:30:34 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <_AjD8.28472$km2.1135310@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142985

I believe WFAN 660 kHz and WCBS 880 kHz in NY both share
a common antenna. That must be a fascinating bit of engineering,
especially the reject filtering to avoid IMD products!

73

Pete

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:13448-3CDA80F1-21@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Neil Chang wrote:
> "Could I find this kind of product---?"
> >
> I worked in 1949 at a transmitting plant where two broadcast
> transmitters, 950 KHz and 1320 KHz fed the same antenna through
> individual pass/reject filters. Since the market is small and diverse
> for such applications, the combiners are custom built.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

2882. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:41:13 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDDC833.17BD0444@icok.net>
Source record: 142987
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Telamon,
I know, and you're right. The problem is that
with a reactive target like this one, it's just
really hard quit...
'Doc

2883. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:46:34 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <s5frducq3fimes38k06fk66c7eudfcrhlg@4ax.com>
Source record: 142988

On Sat, 11 May 2002 23:58:14 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer)
wrote:

>On Sat, 11 May 2002 22:24:20 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
>wrote:
>
>
>>Hi Gary,
>>
>>Perhaps if you put some perspective to this worry you have. How much
>>power do you expect a bolt to put into a 50ohm load when it has
>>essentially a zero ohm path around it? Yes, certainly calling it zero
>>ohms is a stretch when we consider reactances, but those reactances
>>are only meaningful at HF where the power distribution is far down the
>>power curve and where Bill has already attended those issues
>>(reactance) by the various groundings.
>>
>>73's
>>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>
>--
>Hi Richard,
>
>No matter how good your grounding is there is still a large voltage
>difference between the top of
>the tower and the bottom of the tower.

Certainly true for a DC analysis, when speaking of pulse at a rise
time of 2ï¿½S the bandwidth is something like 166 KHz.

snip

>Although the bulk of the energy may be much lower in frequency than
>the antenna is tuned for,

Noted by the transient analysis above.

>the large current pulse causes the ringing on it's resonant frequency.

Only IF that strike contains those frequency components, the slow rise
(ie transient analysis) becomes significant and whittles away the
drama of the DC analysis.

>A near by strike can induce
>EMP energy into the same antenna.

Noted earlier and offers less drama than the direct strike, so we will continue in that vein.
>
snip
>
>
>100 feet of half inch coax has an
>inductance of about 51 microhenries. A 150 foot tower with a 35 inch
>face has about 40 microhenries of inductance.

It seems strange to discuss a transmission line 50 feet shorter than the tower it climbs - you may want to reconsider the next statement in light of that.
>
>If you run the 1/2 inch coax from the top of the tower down to the 15
>foot level and run it to your equipment from that point, here is what
>you will end up with for voltage differences. These calculations
>assume

Well it seems "these calculations" suffer from some decimal slippage or pencil-whipping otherwise, but I will attend your worst case.

>a perfect ground. For the moment we will just look at the voltage
>differences on the tower and coax line. The coax will have about 72
>microhenries. The length of the tower from 15 to 150 feet will have
>about 36 microhenries. The tower from ground to 15 feet will have
>about
>4 microhenries.

Um, this is getting more than abstract, it seems we (or at least I) have no notion of where the center conductor is tied, much less why. If we are discussing the common observance of using a shorted (DC) feed point (e.g. folded monopole or like) you have neglected to offer an analysis including the distal load which certainly swamps these other computations.

>Being that the coax is in parallels with the tower it will share the
>current with the tower. So if we figure the 72 and 36 microhenries in
>parallel that gives 24 microhenries from 15 to 150 feet. The 24
>microhenries is in series with the bottom 15 feet of tower which is 4
>microhenries. That is a total of 28.
>
>With an 18kA constant current lightning strike, we use the formula L
>times di/dt = voltage. Where L is inductance, di is the strike peak
>current and dt is the time. That gives 18kA divided by 2 microseconds
>which is 9k times L our inductance which is 28. That will give 252kV
>between the top of the tower and the bottom.
>
>Now if we only look at that bottom 15 foot section where we took our
>coax off the tower, we had 4 microhenries of inductance for that
>distance. 18kA / 2 = 9k times 4 = 36kV. 36 kV is the voltage that you
>will see on the coax by taking it off the tower at the 15 foot level
>rather than going to the bottom!

This gives the appearance of a manufactured problem to suit the answer insofar as we agreed that Bill had provided another, better scenario - and certainly much less complex.

>All of this assumes a perfect ground
not much point going further - snip

Hi Gary,

Let's put on the reality hat and look at the analysis offered to the last snipped point (I don't think the material that followed will change things much).

The major point that conforms to your worst case scenario lies in the feed point of that half inch line. It is impossible for the less than quarter inch gap at that point to sustain 36 KV (much less a tenth that) without arcing, and presenting itself as current source (Norton Generator) with a very low ohmic source resistance in face of 50 Ohms presented by the line into a matched load (or even unmatched for that matter in that it certainly does not improve your argument). In short, there is no voltage that high across the input as it has been transformed into a low resistance plasma by the air dielectric breakdown (the argument for using a gas tube in the first place - only substitute neon, argon, etc. for air).

So, through the swamping action of the antenna load, the attrition of bandwidth (HF being far, far away) and the voltage divider action of the plasma/feed resistance (if, in fact, any substantial voltage develops), the drama slips considerably. Further, your scenario of an 150 foot tower is beyond most by a factor of three typically discussed on this board. I don't see that it really matters one way or the other to the discussion offered, but it does add an odd taste in conjunction to the choice to separate the feed line from that same tower 15 feet above ground.

You might want to try again with a less strained argument that includes a Fourier analysis of that same strike waveform (I will be generous and allow HF to mean 80M rather than 10M); bring the line directly down to earth as described by Bill; consider the distal load at the feed point (the DC shorted antenna component); and offer your solution of that.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2884. Re: The value of expert advice...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:48:16 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <ARjD8.5693$5J3.3662@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142989

Undoubtedly true - but NOT the gist of the comments I received when asking about directivity of
inverted V's - and assumed to be in the practical, normal application of the inverted V - and I
did specify the classic inverted V at an apex of 70 feet in the original post - and there were NO
qualifiers or disclaimers in the replies I obtained regarding various "planes" of radiation....

AHHhhh how quickly the experts scurry to cover their butts... :-)

All in fun guys - all help gratefully accepted!

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"
"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:6pfrduo1vhqdi3cvafnfnj41s2ks0cod0v@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 23:33:51 GMT, "Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net>
> wrote:
>
> >Commonly accepted "truth" as it pertains to inverted V antennas, is that they are
> >pretty much omni-directional, with few strongly defined lobes...
> >
> >Well, that MAY be true in textbooks and lab demonstrations - but *I* don't live or operate MY
> >station in a textbook OR a laboratory - and I discovered that after re-arranging my 40 meter V
>legs, I had gained *2 S units* at the recieving end, as compared to the "driveway RV standard"!
> >Does this mean theory is WRONG - or the group "experts" in error? Of course not - it merely
>points out that piously accepted "truth" in various areas of theory don't always apply out in >the
real world most of us live in!
>
> ____
>
> Actually, all your experiment proves is how easy it is to jump to wrong
> conclusions.
>

> The statement about inverted vees being essentially omnidirectional is
> true in the azimuth plane, but only if the antenna is relatively low to
> the ground. It is not true in the vertical plane at any height.
>
> Your RV friend simply had a better takeoff angle for that specific
> distance than your vee did. At some other distance, your vee would no
> doubt cream the RV.
>
> Now, THAT'S the real world. :-)
>
> Bill, W7TI

2885. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:53:27 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cddcb92.41056966@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142992

On Sat, 11 May 2002 18:33:15 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>On Sat, 11 May 2002 15:45:31 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer)
>wrote:
>
>>you still have the
>>problem of the antenna "ringing" at it's operating frequency where it
>>can generate harmful voltage
>>on frequency.
>
>Hi Gary,
>
>The frequency components of a lightning strike are largely confined to
>well below 1 MHz. The rise time of the discharge does not carry much
>"ringing" capacity in HF and even less with the fall time. The quotes
>of the Power capacity of a bolt is most often confined to the DC even
>though it is pulsed DC.
>

Hi Richard,

Look what happens in a magnetron (a resonant cavity) when hit with a
high current pulse. It
oscillates at it's resonant frequency and generates large amounts of
energy at that frequency.
Even though it was pulsed with a DC pulse.
Any resonant circuit will oscillate when a large pulse is applied. The
tank circuit in a transmitter
is driven by a DC pulse of current.
The same thing happens to an antenna when hit by lightning. Also the
shorted quarter wave stub
will be excited in the same manor.

73
Gary K4FMX

2886. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 01:57:35 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDDCC09.B67B0837@icok.net>
Source record: 142990

Dave,
Un-solder the ferule on the bottom of the 102"
whip. Cut 2 feet off from the bottom of the whip.
Re-solder ferule onto bottom of whip. Screw onto
top of 'Screw-driver' antenna. That's it...
'Doc

2887. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:00:51 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns920BC1934D921Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142991

> Does anybody know where one can purchase a 66" whip for a screwdriver
> antenna? I have one but it's a 108" one cut down to 66" and is much
> stiffer than I would like. A low band police whip would probably be
> perfect but I can't find one anywhere.

You're kidding, right? There's lots of police whips available on those cars parked in front of the donut shops.... just look around....

Just kidding. Go with Wayne's suggestion and stop by a 2-way radio shop, be it private or government owned. A big shop usually has "something" left over they could give away... I know my shop would.

Ed

2888. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:07:24 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cddced9.41896450@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142997

On Sun, 12 May 2002 00:13:43 GMT, " Uncle Peter"
<radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM> wrote:

>Ed
>
>Stationmasters are basically a DC short, and pretty much a "short"
>across the HF range. How much tranverse voltage would be generated
>across the 50 ohm line under those conditions? Not much, I suspect.
>I doubt the gas arrestors do much for VHF/UHF commercial antennas
>when hit by lightning other than offering a good stud for grounding
>the coax sheath.
>
>Pete
>

Hi Pete,

Read my other post discussing reduced skin effect at lower
frequencies. That explains how you
can have just as much energy on the center conductor as their is on
the shield of the coax even
with a grounded antenna. Remember that even though the line may be
grounded to the tower
their is a large difference between ground and the top of the tower
(and thus the line) and the
bottom of the tower due to the inductance of the tower and line.

Also the fact that the antenna is a resonant circuit, when hit with a
large current pulse will
oscillate at it's resonant frequency just like any other resonant
circuit will. It will generate on
frequency energy even though little on frequency energy may come
directly from the lightning.

73
Gary K4FMX

2889. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:09:45 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDDCEDA.2FB7F09E@icok.net>
Source record: 142993

StarGazer,
Is there one, 'best' tuner on the market? I really
doubt it. Each has problems on one kind or another, and
work 'better' on some frequencies than others, and all
depend on what you connect to them.
Almost all the 'usual' amateur equipment manufaturers
have an 'acceptible' tuner. You 'pays' your money, and
'takes' your choice. The exception to this is the Nye-
Viking tuner. Read their advertisement very carefully. It
stinks on 160 meters, and isn't excetional on any band.
'Doc

2890. Re: 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:15:53 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDDD053.F82E6921@icok.net>
Source record: 142994

Dan,
It would be connected to the 'other' end of the
impedance matching circuit, which may, or may not be
grounded.
'Doc

2891. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:16:55 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abkjan$71b$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142995

> If only it were as easy to tell the difference between real
> and imaginary antennas and antenna experts. :-)

==========

With every 50 offers of advice and instruction there are included 49 replies from old wives, do-gooders and know-alls, who have little else to do except issue relatively sounding convincing un-quantitative distortions or who deliberately or inadvertently change the subject.

Or who are trying to sell something.

The novice genuinely needing information has little chance of sifting the few grains of wheat from the mounds of chaff by blindly sticking-in pins. As often as not they express thanks for unwittingly taking in a load of mostly useless baffle-gab.

But do I exaggerate ?

Reg.
http://www.g4fgq.com

2892. Re: The value of expert advice...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:16:56 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abkjao$71b$2@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142996

> Does this mean theory is WRONG - or the group "experts" in error? Of course not - it merely points
> out that piously accepted "truth" in various areas of theory don't always apply out in the real
> world most of us live in!
==========

I once worked 200 miles on 160 meters with a 70 feet inverted-L using 50 milliwatts. And in theory it was possible. So I didn't bother asking for a QSL card. ;o)

Reg.

2893. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:19:14 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abkjf1$gt0$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142998

L-tuners ALWAYS have a lower loss than any other sort. Get the one with the thickest wire in the biggest coil.

2894. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:31:32 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <i9jrdugnevpv23darq03lr3k3fqjqipvjb@4ax.com>
Source record: 142999
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 17:54:17 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Sat, 11 May 2002 19:06:57 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
>wrote:
>
>>Without such differences observed, no beam forming antennas (lenses)
>>would operate
>
>_____
>
>Dang! We almost agreed, right up to that statement above. What kind of
>antennas are you talking about that act like lenses? Lenses operate by
>refraction, but the antennas I'm familiar with act by vector summing of
>all the points of radiation and re-radiation. No refraction involved.
>
>Perhaps you meant "mirrors" instead of "lenses"? That might partially
>qualify a yagi, but collinear type arrays don't fit either category, and
>they are certainly "beam forming antennas".
>
>Please explain.
>
>Bill, W7TI

Hi Bill,

The passive elements of the beam can also be described as artificial
dielectrics (without disturbing their electrical effect one iota).
That this may seem odd is only evidence of the lack of exposure to
commonplace designs in the EHF where they abound.

Being dielectric, they exhibit the qualities of a slightly different
dielectric constant to the air buffer between the elements and thus
they impose a refractive bend to the emerging spherical wave front
from the radiator source. It is the dielectric constant that creates
the velocity factor (or actually conforms to it in the context of
Optics). This analogy is supported by both a mechanistic description
of lens and the more common expression of delay which are identical.

As you seem comfortable with a mirror (and indeed it is explicit
within the standard usage of reflector) you need only consider the
additional complexity of a curved mirror which is the analog of a
reflecting lens.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2895. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:31:46 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cddd474.43332059@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 143000

On Sat, 11 May 2002 18:23:34 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>On Sat, 11 May 2002 09:52:03 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
>(Richard Harrison) wrote:
>
>>A lightning bolt across 50 ohms will arc somewhere and it likely won`t
>>be at the gas tube. These don`t fire instantly. The delay depends on the
>>pulse`s magnitude and rate of change.
>
>Hi Richard,
>
>There has been a design staple, for at least 50 years, that responds
>to the observation of the speed of reaction of gas tubes.
>
>In radar systems, these devices are used as switches and are called TR
>and ATR tubes.
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC

As a follow on to Richard's comments about gas tubes:

There are many flavors of gas tubes. All are not created equal. The
type of material used for the
terminals, the type of gas mixture, the contact spacing, some tubes
may have a radio active
element in them to allow them to ionize sooner and to control that
point and several other
factors determine how fast a gas tube turns on and how long the follow
on current remains in the
presence of rf or ac voltage as the case might be.

Also coax protectors need to be capacitivly coupled on the equipment
side to help reduce the
let through energy. It is not a case of just firing a gas tube at some
specified voltage. The proper
tube has to be chosen for the particular power and frequency at hand.
With a capacitive
coupling the voltage is allowed to rise high enough to turn on the gas
tube before a substantial
amount of energy gets coupled through. Without the capacitor (which
some companies do sell)
the voltage must first overcome any circuits in the radio. Most radios
have a dc ground coil in

the front end of the radio or a grounded loop in a cavity that the protector looks into. In this
case the gas tube may never fire until the energy has burned the coil open in the equipment!
It is all about the amount of let through energy that makes them work.

For Nuclear EMP protection another type is needed as the pulse rise time is much faster than
that of lightning.

73
Gary K4FMX

2896. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:50:22 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <islrdu4aou0v5ikh02i9v0bpl3l9bnfgp0@4ax.com>
Source record: 143001
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 02:31:32 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>The passive elements of the beam can also be described as artificial
>dielectrics (without disturbing their electrical effect one iota).

I don't think so. Dielectrics are a completely different thing from
conductors and behave in completely different ways. I think this
conversation is over.

Bush the elder would have had a phrase for this: Voodoo physics.

73, Bill W7TI

2897. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:53:51 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <ZOkD8.10002$w27.2396792@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 143003

"Richard Clark" and "Bill, W7TI" were discussing the EM nature of light...

-Rays
-Waves
-Photons
-Electro Magnetics (Maxwell et al)
-Quantum Electrodynamics (Feynman)
-[To Be Continued...]

Radio is light, light is radio. There is a New and Improved 'Theory of Light' (that naturally includes radio) about every hundred years or so. What's my point ? I'm not sure...

...but when people start mentioning lenses and antennas in the same paragraph, it has the potential to get interesting.

2898. Re: The value of expert advice...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 02:54:53 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <67mrdukils6h81lpivj5uee9ilhbq5prn2@4ax.com>
Source record: 143002

On Sun, 12 May 2002 01:48:16 GMT, "Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net>
wrote:

>Undoubtedly true - but NOT the gist of the comments I received when asking about
directivity of
>inverted V's - and assumed to be in the practical, normal application of the inverted V -
and I
>*did* specify the classic inverted V at an apex of 70 feet in the original post - and
there were NO
>qualifiers or disclaimers in the replies I obtained regarding various "planes" of
radiation....

The best way to evaluate these issues is using EZNEC or a similar
program. Anecdotal stories ("I lowered my antenna and gained five
S-units") are mostly a waste of everyone's time.

Bill, W7TI

2899. static charges

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:00:33 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <lVkD8.16643$UV4.2728@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 143004

How do I keep the static charges that build up on my antenna and feed line to a minimum. Please be specific.

2900. DXERS UNLIMITED By Arnie Coro CO2KK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:02:45 UTC
From: Radio Havana Cuba <radiohc@radiohc.org>
Message-ID: <abklvr$kg3$1@nytr.blythe.org>
Source record: 143005
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

RADIO HABANA CUBA
DXERS UNLIMITED

WEEKEND EDITION
SATURDAY, MAY 4, 2002

By Arnie Coro CO2KK

Send your comments, questions and ideas to: arnie@radiohc.org

Hi, amigos radioaficionados all around the world! You are now listening to the weekend edition of your favorite radio hobby program, this is Dxers Unlimited, and I am Arnie Coro, radio amateur CO2KK, your host here in Havana ready to share with you all about seventeen minutes of all radio hobby related information....

Here is item one: Another upsurge in solar activity, and heliosismic data show that there are lots of sunspots on the farside of the Sun, so amigos, we may be seeing yet another solar rotation with a lot of activity!!!

Item two: Specialized amateur contests that do not disrupt your weekend with the family and friends are becoming more and more popular, for one very good reason: you enjoy the thrills of a real contest for a few hours, and then the rest of the weekend can be spent with your family. Not too long ago, a ham radio friend told me that the four- or six-hour-long contests do require a lot of skill, especially those that let you select the four- or six-hour operating period!!!

Item three: FM band Dxing is becoming more and more difficult all over the world due to the continuos increase of the number of low power local FM broadcast stations that are receiving licenses from the radio regulating authorities. Even a 10 watt local with a 6 dB gain antenna will make DX impossible on its own channel and at least on the first two adjacent channels, that depending on how close to your location the low power FM station is.

Nevertheless, dedicated FM broadcast band Dxers are learning some of the tricks that AM band DXers use, like waiting for off-the-air hours that station engineers need to do equipment maintenance... By the way, the FM broadcast band sporadic E DX season has just started, but so far, the openings are few and far apart from each other.

Item four: Homebrewing your radios is a lot of fun, and there is nothing like listening to DX with your homebuilt receiver, or like working DX with your amateur radio rig which you have just finished building. More about homebrew radios later here at the weekend edition of DXers Unlimited, amigos...

And, as always at the end of the show, be ready to copy Arnie Coro's Dxers Unlimited's exclusive and not copyrighted HF plus 6 meters propagation update and forecast. Margarita

Delgado is my sound engineer and producer at studio 7, this is Radio Havana Cuba....

Amigos, you are listening to the weekend edition of Dxers Unlimited, and here is our main feature for today: Arnie's advice about homebrewing your radio equipment. First things first... so don't attempt to start your homebrewing with a very sophisticated project, or without having the adequate tools at hand including, of course, your digital multi-meter!

You may perhaps want to start learning how to homebrew your radios by building one of the many kits now available, and as a matter of fact, that is an approach that I do recommend, because kits are an excellent way of learning about electronics.... Unfortunately some of the new generation kits are rather difficult to assemble due to the use of very small electronic components placed too tightly together, thus making your job of putting together the kit a lot harder. Here in Cuba, radio amateurs build a lot of their equipment, and something we all have learned is to homebrew our radios without any attempts to make them miniature sets!!!

Leaving enough space between the resistors, capacitors, integrated circuits, transistors, coils, crystals and other components has proven to be a very good idea, because it is a lot easier to put them together into something that will work, and also because when there is a breakdown, your homebrew set is a lot easier to repair...

Some Cuban amateurs have a second transceiver always ready for emergency communications, and that second radio is typically a version of the JAGUEY solid state double sideband transceiver, running anywhere from 3 to 10 watts, enough to communicate using a Near Vertical Incidence Skywave antenna system on the 80 and 40 meter bands... The homebrew JAGUEY is a quite straightforward design that allows you to upgrade the transceiver to a single side band set if you are able to obtain a single side band filter at a later date...

As a good friend likes to say, when you use a low power double sideband transceiver, no one realizes that you are also transmitting the unwanted sideband, as the other station's radio provides the filtering to pick up just the sideband in use on that specific band... In other words, if I am operating CO2KK with my JAGUEY on 40 meters, other stations using Single Side Band rigs will only pick up my lower sideband, as their transceivers will just chop away the upper side band when receiving....

Well, as you may realize, homebrewing a low cost double side band transceiver is not only a perfectly feasible project, but also one that will make your station ready to deal with communications emergencies, due to the fact that the JAGUEY needs just 12 volts from a battery to operate, and it draws very little current, even when transmitting. More about the JAGUEY and its most recent improvements in a few seconds, when Dxers Unlimited's weekend edition continues...

You are listening to Radio Havana Cuba, and amigos, if you happen to own a receiver capable of receiving single side band signals, try listening to our 11705 kiloHertz SSB broadcasts in English that start at 0100 UTC and last until 0500 UTC. Again our 11705 kiloHertz SSB is operating using upper sideband at reduced carrier, so that you can zero beat to the residual carrier for perfect reception... For those technically minded, we are running around 20 kiloWatts Peak Envelope Power, or PEP, with -12 dB carrier level, and the antenna is an array of dipoles beaming exactly North of Havana...

And now more about the JAGUEY double side band and CW single amateur band transceiver and its latest version... Among the most recent upgrades are the use of a triple tuned bandpass input filter and attenuator, which makes reception a lot better... Receiver incremental tuning, or RIT, was also added to the basic JAGUEY design, and the CW keying was improved

by using a PNP transistor with wave shaping to key the rig...

Also, the NEW JAGUEY has an optional pair of audio filters, one for SSB and the other one for CW, so that the operator may switch from one to the other as required. The NEW JAGUEY also uses a simple but effective transmitter audio compressor that improves the punch of the signal quite a bit. And last but not least, some of the local enthusiasts have now built a very low-cost linear amplifier that uses recycled vacuum tubes to increase the output power of the JAGUEY to anywhere between 20 and 50 Watts...

One very interesting feature of the NEW JAGUEY is that once the newcomer to the amateur radio hobby finds a single sideband filter, the NEW JAGUEY can be readily adapted to be the "tail end" of a single sideband transceiver, so not even one component is lost from the original project. AH, and before I forget, the NEW JAGUEY is a very, very, flexible design because, for example, the receiver audio can be implemented with no less than three different circuits, a straightforward three transistor single ended audio amplifier, a more sophisticated push pull design using discrete components as the first one just mentioned, and the classic JAGUEY receiver audio module that uses a low noise audio transistor coupled to an integrated circuit audio amplifier, the TBA810 or A210 that happens to be plentiful here in Cuba...

Si amigos, yes my friends, oui mes amis... Homebrewing your radio gear is a lot of fun, and when propagation conditions are not good, then you just plug in the soldering iron, and start building your next project... By the way, I am working now on the NEW JAGUEY PROJECT circuit diagram and operating manual, and as soon as they are both ready, they will be posted at our Dxers Unlimited website for you to download....

One of the outstading features of this unique radio amateur transceiver is the fact that I have included a complete list of parts with sets of values that can be used without the circuit suffering from any degradation.... In other words, you may find right next to each component -- be it a resistor, capacitor, transistor or IC -- a number of options that you can use, making construction a lot easier... As many of you who already have built electronic equipment know very well, the lack of a specific value resistor, for example, can bring the whole project to a standstill, so is was why I spend a lot of time testing each NEW JAGUEY module to learn how the parts values could be changed around without degrading the performance of the transceiver!!!

The NEW JAGUEY receiver chain uses a switched three, four or five position RF input attenuator, followed by a two or three tuned circuit band pass filter, feeding a grounded base or grounded gate RF amplifier stage, that delivers its signal to a double balanced mixer acting as a product detector... audio from the product detector is fed to a low noise audio preamplifier that in turn feeds one of the two audio filters, which in turn feed the audio power amplifier module... The VFO is a very straightforward three transistor module, of which there are three different versions that you can choose from, depending on the parts that you have available. As a matter of fact, newcomers to the amateur radio hobby may build just the receiver part of the NEW JAGUEY and start listening to the 80 or 40 meter bands to pick up CW practice, and then after they obtain their license, they can build the transmitter module!

I'll tell you more about the NEW JAGUEY in our upcoming mid-week edition of Dxers Unlimited next Tuesday and Wednesday UTC days, when I will describe the transmitter chain of the NEW JAGUEY, the Cuban-designed, low-cost double sideband and CW transceiver....

And now, amigos, as always at the end of the show, here is Arnie Coro's Dxers Unlimited's HF plus 6 meters propagation update and forecast:

Solar activity is MOVING UP AGAIN, and both the number of sunspots and solar microwave flux are increasing... Heliosismic data show that we will have from a week to ten more days of higher activity, and don't be surprised if yet another big solar flare erupts during the next few days.

We all hope that the summer sporadic E season will finally take off, too. The best band for amateur radio Dxing during the local daylight hours should be 15 meters, while nightime DX on 20 meters is going to be plentiful for the rest of the summer...

Send your signal reports and comments to arnie@radiohc.org and VIA AIRMAIL to Arnie Coro, Radio Havana Cuba, Havana, Cuba

Prepared 04-May-2002; received by NY Transfer News 07-May-2002

Arnie Coro CO2KK
Havana, Cuba
May 4, 2002

Postal address:
Arnie Coro, "Dxers Unlimited"
Radio Havana Cuba, Havana, CUBA
e-mail: arnie@radiohc.org

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http://www.radiohc.org

2901. DXERS UNLIMITED WEEKEND EDITION By Arnie Coro CO2KK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:04:13 UTC
From: Radio Havana Cuba <radiohc@radiohc.org>
Message-ID: <abkm2hkho1@nytr.blythe.org>
Source record: 143006
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

RADIO HABANA CUBA
DXERS UNLIMITED

WEEKEND EDITION
SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 2002

By Arnie Coro CO2KK

Send your comments, questions and ideas to: arnie@radiohc.org

Hi, amigos radioaficionados around the world! Nice to have you all listening to radio hobby program coming to you from Havana. I am Arnie Coro, radio amateur CO2KK, and as always it is my pleasure to share with you about seventeen minutes of all radio hobby related information!

Item one: Solar update: After a very active last week, now the sun seems to be taking a rest, and the daily sunspot numbers and solar flux have taken a nose dive. At the same time we are enjoying a period of very quiet geomagnetic activity, quite a change from the past two weeks...

Item two: One of the most fascinating ways of enjoying our wonderful hobby is .... YES, one of the most wonderful way of playing with our radios is to organize a DX expedition... go to a remote location, install your radio equipment, have yourself a nice time and make a lot of ham radio operators around the world very happy too when you give them the opportunity to work a new country, or in the case of VHF-UHF and Microwaves a new Grid Square...

Today I have here with me at RHC studio 7 an amateur radio operator from the United States, his name is Frank Smith and the world knows him for organizing some very interesting amateur radio DX expeditions...

Frank will answer my questions about this very interesting topic so that many of you will perhaps start thinking about organizing your own Dx expedition soon!!! And as always, at the end of the show, I will provide you with the most up to date HF plus 6 meters propagation forecast... Margarita Delgado is my sound engineer and producer, I am Arnie Coro in Havana back with you all in a few seconds....

You are tuned to Radio Havana Cuba, and this is Dxers Unlimited's weekend edition... today with a special interview to Frank Smith, an American radio amateur visiting Cuba... Frank, let's start talking amigo...

[The live on-air conversation is not available in this transcript. Please contact Arnie at arnie@radiohc.org for more information. -- NY Transfer]

Arnie Coro CO2KK
Havana, Cuba

April 27, 2002

Postal address:
Arnie Coro, "Dxers Unlimited"
Radio Havana Cuba, Havana, CUBA
e-mail: arnie@radiohc.org

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http://www.radiohc.org

2902. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:12:10 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <uhmrduok7rq6n9flgtb3ufolmn92cf58a0@4ax.com>
Source record: 143007

On Sun, 12 May 2002 01:53:27 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer) wrote:

```
-------------------
>Hi Richard,
>
>Look what happens in a magnetron (a resonant cavity) when hit with a
>high current pulse. It
>oscillates at it's resonant frequency and generates large amounts of
>energy at that frequency.
>Even though it was pulsed with a DC pulse.
>Any resonant circuit will oscillate when a large pulse is applied. The
>tank circuit in a transmitter
>is driven by a DC pulse of current.
>The same thing happens to an antenna when hit by lightning. Also the
>shorted quarter wave stub
>will be excited in the same manor.
>
>73
>Gary K4FMX
>
```

Hi Gary,

It is not the DC pulse which is applied to the magnetron that produces the effects you describe (or at least in the manner you describe). You neglect the contribution of the most important component of the magnetron - the magnet!

The pulse forming network of a radar only defines the peak power and the pulse duration (which is accomplished through shorting a bifilar coil with a thyratron - guess what? another gas tube).

When the pulse travels through the tube, the magnetic field imparts a torsion that sweeps the electron cloud past the cavities in a spiral path (there are many cavities built into the grounded anode, the tube itself is not a cavity except in the physical, untuned sense) and the cavities in turn are excited and contribute to the charge passing by in a harmonic reinforcement. This is also the mode of operation of other such devices in the EHF like the reflex klystron or the TWT (traveling wave tube). The cavities thus amplify the effect, there is no such correlative to a lightning stroke and an antenna as the tuned component is visited only once and hence suffers rather than reinforces the effect. You would be extremely hard pressed to recreate the amplification effect of the magnetron at the HF scale with a low Q circuit and a half gauss magnetic field of earth (the

local magnetic field of the bolt would snub it too).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2903. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:18:49 UTC
From: Zargon the Confused <zargon@galacticenter.net>
Message-ID: <d7nrduols50ikel4v7d1k9umlrusirlijk@4ax.com>
Source record: 143008

On Sat, 11 May 2002 16:41:20 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>
>> >The definition of "service" in such organizations as the "Amateur
>> >Radio Service" is "a governmental administrative division". The ARS
>> >is "serviced" *by* the government *for* the benefit of the members
>> >of the ARS. There is no service required *from* members of the ARS.

Let's review Part 97 of the charter:

ï¿½97.1 Basis and purpose.
The rules and regulations in this Part are designed to provide an
amateur radio service having a fundamental purpose as expressed in the
following principles:

(a) Recognition and enhancement of the value of the amateur service to
the public as a voluntary noncommercial communication service,
particularly with respect to providing emergency communications.

(b) Continuation and extension of the amateur's proven ability to
contribute to the advancement of the radio art.

(c) Encouragement and improvement of the amateur service through rules
which provide for advancing skills in both the communications and
technical phases of the art.

(d) Expansion of the existing reservoir within the amateur radio
service of trained operators, technicians, and electronics experts.

(e) Continuation and extension of the amateur's unique ability to
enhance international goodwill.

ï¿½97.3 Definitions.
(a) The definitions of terms used in Part 97 are:

(1) Amateur operator. A person holding a written authorization to be
the control operator of an amateur station.
(2) Amateur radio services. The amateur service, the amateur-satellite
service and the radio amateur civil emergency service.

(3) Amateur-satellite service. A radiocommunication service using
stations on Earth satellites for the same purpose as those of the
amateur service.

(4) Amateur service. A radiocommunication service for the purpose of
self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried
out by amateurs, that is, duly authorized persons interested in radio

technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

2904. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:20:12 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <jdmrdukj28o0bvgk5d6es04gusl2alo360@4ax.com>
Source record: 143009

On Sun, 12 May 2002 01:57:35 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>
>
>Dave,
> Un-solder the ferule on the bottom of the 102"
>whip. Cut 2 feet off from the bottom of the whip.
>Re-solder ferule onto bottom of whip. Screw onto
>top of 'Screw-driver' antenna. That's it...
> 'Doc

Be aware of the whip material. Many of them are stainless steel and impossible to solder with ordinary techniques. There are fluxes which claim to make stainless solderable but I'd test them very thoroughly on that particular alloy before committing much time and effort to the job. With stainless, it's easy to make a good looking joint which has very little strength. If you have the machine shop capabilities, a press-fit or threaded connection would be much stronger.

Bill, W7TI

2905. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:22:24 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <JdID8.10116$w27.2413562@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 143010

"Richard Clark" explained the magnetron...
< <snip>
> When the pulse travels through the tube, the magnetic field imparts a
> torsion that sweeps the electron cloud past the cavities in a spiral
> path (there are many cavities built into the grounded anode, the tube
> itself is not a cavity except in the physical, untuned sense) and the
> cavities in turn are excited and contribute to the charge passing by
> in a harmonic reinforcement. This is also the mode of operation of
> other such devices in the EHF like the reflex klystron or the TWT
> (traveling wave tube). The cavities thus amplify the effect, there is
> no such correlative to a lightning stroke and an antenna as the tuned
> component is visited only once and hence suffers rather than
> reinforces the effect.
> <snip>

I remember reading that some great American genius was introduced to the
British-developed magnetron and said, "Ah, it's a whistle."

2906. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:26:12 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDDE0D4.4EEFEFA4@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143011

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> Radio is light, light is radio.

They are, of course, both electromagnetic waves (particles?) but, by
definition, they are different frequencies. 75m is a different frequency
from 40m. Can we say 75m is 40m?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2907. Re: Endfed wire aerial for 136kHz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:27:52 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDDE12B.D984D7B0@icok.net>
Source record: 143012

This wasn't part of the question, so, I guess it
is only is relavent to those of us in the U.S.
The proposed 136 Khz band has limitations of a
total of 50 feet for the antenna and ground, at present,
and from what I've heard, those limitations will carry
over if it is ever made into a ham band. Also a maximum
ERP in the milliwatt range (not sure about that, though).
Even without those limitations, I think it won't be the
most popular band because of the difficulty of making a
usable antenna, and because most commercially made radios
just won't 'go' there. It's a 'free' band now with very
few people using it. I doubt if that changes if it's
made into a ham band.
'Doc

2908. Re: static charges

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:30:18 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDDE1CA.555252DD@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143013

JEEPMON wrote:
> How do I keep the static charges that build up on my antenna and feed line
> to a minimum. Please be specific.

Install a relatively high impedance RF choke across either the antenna or
the feedline. There will be a near-short circuit for static electricity.
A relatively high ohm resistor will do the same thing but not quite as
well. A folded dipole or loop antenna will do the same thing. A 4:1 voltage
balun will do the same thing.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2909. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:38:03 UTC
From: CJ <sonny@harvard.edu>
Message-ID: <udrot2t3jibjb7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 143014

1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=lets-argue.html

--

73 / DX de Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

2910. Butternut HF9V vs Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:40:13 UTC
From: Martin Arsenault <ve2bqa@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3CDDE41D.5A4DA707@arrl.net>
Source record: 143016

Hi,

I'm looking for a new vertical multiband antenna to use with my TS450. I'm restricted in place that I have to install my new antenna. So, I want to be operational on many HF bands.

I heard some strange stories about HF vertical antenna.

Somebody could give me some advice about these two antennas in subject?

Which ones is better than the other?

Thanks for your reply!

Best 73's de VE2BQA, Martin
Montreal, Canada

2911. Re: VHF/UHF Preamplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:40:40 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-F3F01A.20403811052002@newssvr13-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 143015
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In article <abkf6u01q19@drn.newsguy.com>,
Rollo&#65533; <Rollo_member@newsguy.com> wrote:

> In article
> <telamon_spamshield-0309BC.17162611052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>,
> Telamon says...
>
> >Why is this cross posted to rec.readio.shortwave?
> >
>
> Jeez, whenever I post a similar question about things maybe being posted to
> the
> wrong group, I get a response like "Who died and made you king?"
>
> Actually, I have been wondering about a VHF/UHF preamp, but I'm capable of
> going
> to the RIGHT group to read it. SO I wholeheartedly support your question.
>
> Without a rule or two, Usenet would be total anarchy.
>
> Oh, it is? That's cause AOL hooked up to the internet I think.
> AOL was better when they sent you free diskettes. I haven't bought a 3.5"
> floppy since.
>

I'm just questioning why the thread is going to five groups. There is
another thread going on 150 posts that does not belong in this group
with the same five groups. RRS is already pretty active and including
threads from a group like rec.radio.amateur.antenna where threads run a
few hundred posts is just going to cause problems.

I case you have not paid attention groups that are very active have
shorter retention so including posts by cross posting from another group
causes posts to this group to expire faster. Posts I want to read. If I
want to read 150 posts on the oil used in dummy loads I will go read
rec.radio.amateur.antenna.

--
Telamon&#65533;

2912. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:44:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDDE520.8D358D9A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 143017

Zargon the Confused wrote:
>
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 16:41:20 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> wrote:
>
> >
> >> >The definition of "service" in such organizations as the "Amateur
> >> >Radio Service" is "a governmental administrative division". The ARS
> >> >is "serviced" *by* the government *for* the benefit of the members
> >> >of the ARS. There is no service required *from* members of the ARS.
>
> Let's review Part 97 of the charter:

All well and good. But the "Amateur Radio Service" is still an administrative division of the FCC administered by the FCC for the public good. The "Basis and Purpose" has no legal power to require service from any individual member of the ARS. Many members of the ARS are inactive with absolutely no negative individual consequences. The discussion is not over whether the Basis and Purpose is a good idea - it is. The discussion is about the definition of "Service" in "Amateur Radio Service". That definition is, "an administrative division", and it's in the dictionary. The "service" performed is the administration of the Amateur Radio Service by the FCC for the benefit of the citizens of the US.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2913. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:50:39 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <sgprdu8n4b5624sb0kcrqdtr797le3cghj@4ax.com>
Source record: 143018

On Sat, 11 May 2002 22:53:51 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>Radio is light, light is radio. There is a New and Improved 'Theory of
>Light' (that naturally includes radio) about every hundred years or so.
>What's my point ? I'm not sure...

Bartender, I'll have whatever he's having.
He seems to be enjoying himself. :-)

Bill, W7TI

2914. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 03:55:12 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <jnnrduoiojlq8r910dqh7mg23hk9v34g35@4ax.com>
Source record: 142869
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 19:50:22 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Sun, 12 May 2002 02:31:32 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
>wrote:
>
>>The passive elements of the beam can also be described as artificial
>>dielectrics (without disturbing their electrical effect one iota).
>
>>____
>
>I don't think so. Dielectrics are a completely different thing from
>conductors and behave in completely different ways. I think this
>conversation is over.
>
>Bush the elder would have had a phrase for this: Voodoo physics.
>
>73, Bill W7TI

Hi Bill,

Everything I've offered is realized in both theory and practice.

A faint reference may be found in Johnson and Jasik to the point:
"Data on long Yagi-Udas indicate that, for lambda/lamdaz near 1,
loss in artificial dielectrics is likewise negligible, provided
all joints are firmly press-fit [into a surface wave antenna -
rwc] or soldered and the metal is of high conductivity."

Bailey in "TV and other Receiving Antennas" on ppg. 552 - 553 presents
both a dielectric and an artificial dielectric antenna.

Ramo in "Fields and Waves in Communication Electronics," Sec. 12.17
"Lenses for Directing Radiation" offers the explanation and the HF
example for the Luneberg Lens with the explicit usage of Artificial
Dielectric Lens.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2915. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 04:02:08 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <m3qrdu4od4qnlm3qack3lepfj54kr917hm@4ax.com>
Source record: 142870

On Sat, 11 May 2002 22:26:12 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>"J. Harvey" wrote:
>> Radio is light, light is radio.
>
>They are, of course, both electromagnetic waves (particles?) but, by
>definition, they are different frequencies. 75m is a different frequency
>from 40m. Can we say 75m is 40m?

Hi Cecil,

Only if you could convince yourself that red is blue (or t'other way
'round).

Actually, by slipping the decimal seven places it would equate to only
if you could convince yourself that InfraRed is UltraViolet. Both
being invisible makes the extended metaphor more compelling - but
barely so.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2916. Re: static charges

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 04:02:55 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <hoprducjjcbrj9e9p2outbgu87fejo0rlf@4ax.com>
Source record: 142871

On Sun, 12 May 2002 03:00:33 GMT, "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote:

>How do I keep the static charges that build up on my antenna and feed line
>to a minimum. Please be specific.
>

Provide a path to earth ground for the static charges. Be aware that not all static can be eliminated this way. Snow especially, but also rain, can cause precipitation static even on a grounded system. The snowflake or raindrop picks up a static charge and when it touches the (grounded) antenna there is a minute arc which you hear as static. About all you can do for that kind is turn on the noise blanker. Even then, I've seen it so strong even on a grounded antenna that communication is impossible. Fortunately, it usually only lasts a short while.

Bill, W7TI

2917. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 04:10:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <uqqrdug0efp3nk6sp6hdesvt8qlre274t9@4ax.com>
Source record: 142872

On Sat, 11 May 2002 23:22:24 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>"Richard Clark" explained the magnetron...
>< <snip>
>> When the pulse travels through the tube, the magnetic field imparts a
>> torsion that sweeps the electron cloud past the cavities in a spiral
>> path (there are many cavities built into the grounded anode, the tube
>> itself is not a cavity except in the physical, untuned sense) and the
>> cavities in turn are excited and contribute to the charge passing by
>> in a harmonic reinforcement. This is also the mode of operation of
>> other such devices in the EHF like the reflex klystron or the TWT
>> (traveling wave tube). The cavities thus amplify the effect, there is
>> no such correlative to a lightning stroke and an antenna as the tuned
>> component is visited only once and hence suffers rather than
>> reinforces the effect.
>> <snip>
>
>I remember reading that some great American genius was introduced to the
>British-developed magnetron and said, "Ah, it's a whistle."
>
>
EXACTIMUNDO!

2918. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 04:11:34 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cdde858.48424600@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142873

On Sun, 12 May 2002 01:46:34 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

bring the line
>directly down to earth as described by Bill; consider the distal load
>at the feed point (the DC shorted antenna component); and offer your
>solution of that.
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hi Richard,

I apologize for throwing so much in that last post. I had borrowed
part of it from another article
which was based on info from the Polyphaser book Grounds for lightning
protection. There
were several issues in there that are not pertinent to the problem at
hand. The feed line coming
off the tower at the 15 foot level was used in the example as that is
not untypical of a
commercial installation. Doing so gives a substantial voltage
difference from ground level. It is
just an example to show that the inductance of the tower comes into
play when looking at
voltages developed in the system. It was not meant to be an exact
replica of a particular
installation. I do think that I had a couple of errors in the lengths
mentioned.

The point that I was trying to make is that even though the
transmission line is parallel to the
tower it shares the strike current with the tower so there is
significant current on the coax line
shield even though the line is grounded to the tower at the top and
bottom. As I pointed out in
an earlier post part of the current on the outside of the line ends up
on the center conductor of
the line. I believe I quoted an actual measured situation to show it.
This was with the center
conductor shorted to the shield at one end as it would be with a
grounded antenna.

As to the antenna ringing when being hit by the lightning, maybe it
happens more because of the

arc that is present at strike time? I have seen that demonstrated as
well but I don't remember or
have the actual numbers as to the magnitude of the energy generated.

73
Gary K4FMX

2919. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 04:31:34 UTC
From: Zargon the Confused <zargon@galacticenter.net>
Message-ID: <i6qrducopaemuglchkmall1k293n85k0j2@4ax.com>
Source record: 142874

Yes. Quite right. The FCC has administrative responsibility for the Amateur Radio Service. No question there. I fully agree with you. But I never asked the question that's being answered. I merely attempted a subtle reminder of the fact that the basis for any Radio Service's existence, in a society that has rendered the RF spectrum a scarce and valued commodity, is public service. If, en masse, we forget the basis and purpose of the ARS, its raison d'etre (service), then we run the risk of losing spectrum to activities that are more clearly perceived to be real services with social or economic value. Positioning what we do as "hobby", rather than "service" will, I suspect, cost us considerable spectrum over the coming years. For this reason, I balance my own on-air time between experimentation and service. And I have deleted the word "hobby" from my amateur radio vocabulary (because a hobby is engaged in primarily for pleasure and does not typically connote service or useful purpose). I believe it is important that we continuously position our activities in a light that the public, and competing spectrum-seekers, view favorably. That is how we will retain the privileges we enjoy at present.

Since I agreed with you, are we finished now? If so, 73 ES CUL OM.

2920. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 04:36:16 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512003616.13111.00009256@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 142875

>
>On Sat, 11 May 2002 19:06:57 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
>wrote:
>
>>Without such differences observed, no beam forming antennas (lenses)
>>would operate
>
>_____
>
>Dang! We almost agreed, right up to that statement above. What kind of
>antennas are you talking about that act like lenses? Lenses operate by
>refraction, but the antennas I'm familiar with act by vector summing of
>all the points of radiation and re-radiation. No refraction involved.
>
>Perhaps you meant "mirrors" instead of "lenses"? That might partially
>qualify a yagi, but collinear type arrays don't fit either category, and
>they are certainly "beam forming antennas".
>
>Please explain.
>
>Bill, W7TI
>
>

Balanis shows several lens antennas in his book which he lifted from
L.V. Blake, _Antennas_, Wiley, New York, 1966. Also see the _Antenna
Engineering Handbook_ , Richard C. Johnson, Third Edition, McGraw-Hill,
Chapter 16, entitled Lens Antennas, by Donald G. Bodnar, Georgia Institute
of Technology.

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

2921. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 04:53:24 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512005324.13111.00009259@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 142876

J. Harvey wrote,
>
>"Richard Clark" and "Bill, W7TI" were discussing the EM nature of light...
>
>-Rays
>-Waves
>-Photons
>-Electro Magnetics (Maxwell et al)
>-Quantum Electrodynamics (Feynman)
>-[To Be Continued...]
>
>Radio is light, light is radio. There is a New and Improved 'Theory of
>Light' (that naturally includes radio) about every hundred years or so.
>What's my point ? I'm not sure...
>
>...but when people start mentioning lenses and antennas in the same
>paragraph, it has the potential to get interesting.
>
>
>
So far as classical electromagnetic theory goes, in the 19th Century, Heinrich
Hertz
proved that electromagnetic waves could be reflected and refracted
just like light waves. I look forward to the day someone makes a
lens antenna for the HF bands :)).

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

2922. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 05:29:08 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12722-3CDDFDA4-248@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142877

Gary, K4FMX wrote:
"Read my other post discussing reduced skin effect at lower
frequencies."

For copper at 20 C, the skin depth is 6.62 / f cm
where f is the frequency in Hz.

It is not much deeper in aluminum because aluminum is almost as
conductive as copper.

At 1 MHz, the skin depth is 0.00662mm. (Divide the depth above for 1 Hz
by one million)

We can confirm that thin conductive metal suffices to prevent
significant r-f penetration, by the cans employed to screen IF coils,
for example. Even at 50KHz the coil shields are thin and prevent
oscillation. To suggest that r-f can penetrate the shield of good coax
is naive.

The radio attached by coax to an antenna is itself usually narrow-band
and may appear as a matching 50 ohms in its operating range. Its
mismatch outside the operating range tends to reject out of band energy
in a lightning surge.
That would be most of the energy in a lightning surge.

The coax itself is close-spaced. Air-dielectric coax is spaced less than
one inch for most varieties. Maximum voltage for 1 1/4-inch Heliax is
3200 d-c volts (peak a-c volts). What happens at higher voltage? It can
arc-over. Smaller coax arcs over at a lower voltage.

3200 volts d-c are dropped across 50 ohms with only 64 amps from a
constant-current lightning surge. (Ohm`s law) Once fired, the voltage
sustaining the plasma in the arc is very low indeed. So, the coaxial
line system is an ionized gas arrester system within itself.

Experience shows that gas tube antenna arresters are unnecessary in coax
if other precautions are made to protect the radio. Don`t expect the guy
who sells gas tube arresters to tell you that.

We had transistor radios attached to antennas at the highest points
around, all over the country and around the world. We had antennas atop
drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico, for example, where they weren`t
just the highest things around, they were the only things around. There
were plenty of lightning strikes but no damage. In the Gulf, we did have
a good ground system. We also had antennas which were d-c short-circuits
and grounded at the tower tops. The coax was grounded at the bottom of
the tower as well as at the top. We had no damage and we had no gas

tubes. We did not need them.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2923. Re: The value of expert advice...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 06:10:00 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <YGnD8.1040$UW6.372@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142878

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"
"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote

> The best way to evaluate these issues is using EZNEC or a similar
> program. Anecdotal stories ("I lowered my antenna and gained five
> S-units") are mostly a waste of everyone's time.
>
> Bill, W7TI

DUNNO Bill sure sounds like "sour grapes" to ME - besides, it sure wasn't "anecdotal" or a "waste
of time" to the fella I was trying to contact in Nampa Idaho who couldn't hear me before I changed V
legs in comparison to my bud's mobile antenna - but DID hear me 2 S units STRONGER *after* the
change... Guess I shoulda explained to him there must be somethin' WRONG with his ears and S meter,
cuz the textbooks say it can't happen...

HAR HAR!

BUT, keep on rationalizing - it makes for interesting conversation... 8^)

Gary - KJ6Q

2924. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 06:39:13 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205112239.6d44566@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142880

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message news:<3CDD70D3.3A1A49CA@capnet.com>...
> I'm also considering getting a high power automatic tuner
> if one exists.
>
> Any advantage to the MFJ 989C with the L network?

The 989c is a T network tuner. "two caps and a roller coil". MK

2925. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:15:13 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rh5sdugss5sqao5lakpb07s43b4n8c2gkj@4ax.com>
Source record: 142882
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 01:39:21 -0700, "BobC" <123@hotmail.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
>news:jnnrduoiojlq8r910dqh7mg23hk9v34g35@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 11 May 2002 19:50:22 -0700, Bill Turner
><w7ti@dslextreme.com>
>> wrote:
>> >
>> >>The passive elements of the beam can also be described
>as artificial
>> >>dielectrics (without disturbing their electrical effect
>one iota).
>>____
>> >I don't think so. Dielectrics are a completely different
>thing from
>> >conductors and behave in completely different ways. I
>think this
>> >conversation is over.
>> >
>> >Bush the elder would have had a phrase for this: Voodoo
>physics.
>> >
>> >73, Bill W7TI
>>____
>> Hi Bill,
>>
>> Everything I've offered is realized in both theory and
>practice.
>>
>> A faint reference may be found in Johnson and Jasik to
>the point:
>> "Data on long Yagi-Udas indicate that, for lambda/lamdaz
>near 1,
>> loss in artificial dielectrics is likewise negligible,
>provided
>> all joints are firmly press-fit [into a surface wave
>antenna -
>> rwc] or soldered and the metal is of high conductivity."
>
>>snipped-------------------------------
>
>> 73's

>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>If I've read that last piece correctly, it describes the
>losses imposed by a poorly manufactured connection after it
>corrodes.
>

Hi OM,

As I said, a faint reference, but I fail to see how you come up with
this generalization?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2926. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:35:27 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cde1e2c$1_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 142885
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Richard Kaulfuss <dkaulf@boehme.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:3cdd56da.30170013@news.demon.co.uk...
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:19:34 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
> wrote:
> >> Do you insist on saying "fora", when "forums" is by far the more common
> >> usage?
> >Do I insist on high standards in education? Yes.
> Evasion noted.

WRONG! No evasion. I use "fora". "forums" may, or may not, be
the more common but it is WRONG! and the resort
of the ignorant.

> And now it's used solely as a noun by everyone from university
professors
> to brickies' labourers. That usage must have become acceptable at some
> point in time. So why insist that Latin loan words retain their Latin
plurals
> in perpetuity?

High standards.

2927. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:36:29 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cde1e2e_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 142887
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

```
But not _ENGLISH_, which is the subject
of the discussion.

CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:zZeD8.10525$L76.142@rwcrnsc53...
> And predominantly American.
> "Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
> news:abjou5$i1v$2@quark.scn.rain.com...
> > >
> > In other words, your audience is much larger than you thought.
> >
> > --
> > Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
> >
>
>
```

2928. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:37:12 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cde1e2e$2_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 142886
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Stupid Boy!

If Americans wish to discuss _ENGLISH_ then I
won't attempt to stop them.

Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:abjp2m$i1v$3@quark.scn.rain.com...
> In rec.radio.cb Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> > This NG is _UK_.Radio.Amateur.
>
> > The discussion is about English and not
> > about American.
>
> Take a look at all the newsgroups to which you posted. Then come back and
> apologize for your lack of observational ability.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

2929. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:38:14 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cde1e2f$1_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 142889
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

if you're in a CB group then "Bull" is the correct description.

Councilman of the [bored] <snore@zzzzz.zzz> wrote in message
news:3CDD7125.921F13AE@zzzzz.zzz...
>
>
> Radio Ham wrote:
> >
> > But this is _UK_.Radio .Amateur
>
> Bull. I'm in rec.radio.cb

2930. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:39:15 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cde1e30$1_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 142888
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Grow up. Must you use such infantile approaches
in public NG?

Councilman of the [bored] <snore@zzzzz.zzz> wrote in message
news:3CDD7284.D9AC7FB8@zzzzz.zzz...
> Take your crap off of rec.radio.cb, little boy.
>
> Radio Ham wrote:
> >
> > Stupid boy.
> > Grow up.
> >
> > N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net> wrote in message
news:3CDCF453.C025DB66@iserv.net...
> > > Then take your crap off of rec.radio.shortwave,
rec.radio.amateur.antenna

2931. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:42:53 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cde1e31_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 142891
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

OK, let's consider. You have proceeded to
discuss the matter of Latin discussion yourself.

One law for you and another for the rest?

This is not unlike the hypocritical and mass infantility
shown by the USA about Sept 11th. On Sept 9th, the
USA launched an unprovoked attack on Iraq, and used
flying projectiles to bring down a building and crush to
death and burn to death the occupants of that building.
In the light of that, the whole reaction of the USA to
the same thing being done to them two days later was
hypocritical and infantile.

What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote in message
news:telamon_spamshield-204056.15442811052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com
...
> In article <3cdbaf7e_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>,
> "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
>
> > Eh? Wot?
> >
> > 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDBA8BB.3D560040@icok.net...
> > > Don't worry about it too much. I'm contemporary,
> > > the word is contemporary, and I'm willing to bet that
> > > people who read what I wrote knew exactly what I meant,
> > > so they are probably contemporary too. I'm not sure
> > > this is a contemporary issue, although it is contrived.
> >
>
> Would the people participating in this thread at least consider
> confining the long-winded OT flame fests about Latin and dictionaries to
> one newsgroup?
>
> A thread about 1/4 wave length antennas over 100 responses is a bit much
> though the norm for rec.radio.amateur.antenna but you all really look
> like a bunch of goof balls when drifting OT for all the groups listed.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> --
> Telamon

2932. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:45:09 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cde1960.2556303@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142884
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 11 May 2002 20:15:27 GMT, "CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
wrote:

>And predominantly American.

That won't stop him.... Once he starts one of periodic, ritualistic
rants. You may just as well give up.

Argument is futile, he'll just ignore or evade.

Nick.

p.s. Your side of the pond, the cranks and weirdos go on daytime tv
chat shows... Over here he goes on the uk.radio.amateur newsgroup.
:-)

2933. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:45:40 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDE1D98.939DF621@icok.net>
Source record: 142883

A propane torch and some silver solder has
worked every time, for me. It must be the
low class, stained steel whips from Radio Shack.
'Doc

2934. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gain??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 07:48:25 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cde1e32_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 142890
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

WRONG! The thread title may be about that, but this
particular discussion is about English and not American.

Sparky wrote:
> "Radio Ham" <idiot@no.spam> wrote:
> >However, I re-iterate, the discussion is about
> >English and not about American.
> WRONG! The discussion is about 1/4 wave antenna gain!

2935. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 08:39:21 UTC
From: BobC <123@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <uds39afdea4ie8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142879
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:jnnrduoiojlq8r910dqh7mg23hk9v34g35@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 19:50:22 -0700, Bill Turner
<w7ti@dslextreme.com>
> wrote:
> >
> >>The passive elements of the beam can also be described
as artificial
> >>dielectrics (without disturbing their electrical effect
one iota).

> >I don't think so. Dielectrics are a completely different
thing from
> >conductors and behave in completely different ways. I
think this
> >conversation is over.
> >
> >Bush the elder would have had a phrase for this: Voodoo
physics.
> >
> >73, Bill W7TI

> Hi Bill,
>
> Everything I've offered is realized in both theory and
practice.
>
> A faint reference may be found in Johnson and Jasik to
the point:
> "Data on long Yagi-Udas indicate that, for lambda/lamdaz
near 1,
> loss in artificial dielectrics is likewise negligible,
provided
> all joints are firmly press-fit [into a surface wave
antenna -
> rwc] or soldered and the metal is of high conductivity."

>snipped--------------------------------

> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

If I've read that last piece correctly, it describes the
losses imposed by a poorly manufactured connection after it

corrodes.

2936. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 08:59:58 UTC
From: BobC <123@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <uds4fnkodi8sfa@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142881
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:islrdu4aou0v5ikh02i9v0bpl3l9bnfgp0@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 12 May 2002 02:31:32 GMT, Richard Clark
<kb7qhc@attbi.com>
> wrote:
>
> >The passive elements of the beam can also be described as
artificial
> >dielectrics (without disturbing their electrical effect
one iota).
>
> _____
>
> I don't think so. Dielectrics are a completely different
thing from
> conductors and behave in completely different ways. I
think this
> conversation is over.
>
> Bush the elder would have had a phrase for this: Voodoo
physics.
>
> 73, Bill W7TI

Ummm I wouldn't be so quick to dismiss the concept.

This concept is more usefully applied to the EHF regions
which he mentioned.

You may remember that some time ago, there were these funny
looking lens things that showed up on electronics stores
shelves. They promised better range for your radar detectors
if placed over the antenna ports. These were actually optic
devices which by virtue of dielectrics and optics would
accept microwave energy and collimate (spelling?) it. The
same principle applied to eyeglass lens's for people in near
proximity to radar guns. If the lens was of the right
material and thickness, it could collimate the radar signal
and focus it into the eye.

2937. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 09:37:58 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <WJqD8.33108$RR3.37838@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 142892
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

I was told the Skylab antenna is a 1/2 wave antenna how can this be?? The radiating element length is @9 feet. It is for 11 meters?

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message news:cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01...
> I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the Antron99.
> My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax 2000.
> I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also at
>
http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr
> odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How
> can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE
> gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz with
> three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If
> you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane'
> would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or
> 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3
> radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of
> any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has a
> true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a
> proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab radials
> only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network make
> the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you think?
>
>

2938. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 09:41:32 UTC
From: Big CBer <bigcber@nowhere.iam>
Message-ID: <3CDE38CD.7AEDB232@nowhere.iam>
Source record: 142893
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Would you make better bacon, ham or pork chops?

Radio Ham wrote:
>
> if you're in a CB group then "Bull" is the correct description.
>
> Councilman of the [bored] <snore@zzzzz.zzz> wrote in message
> news:3CDD7125.921F13AE@zzzzz.zzz...
> >
> >
> > Radio Ham wrote:
> > >
> > > But this is _UK_.Radio .Amateur
> >
> > Bull. I'm in rec.radio.cb

2939. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 09:44:18 UTC
From: "Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH" <kd5nrh-r.r.a.a@kd5nrh.net>
Message-ID: <2442860B316CA29A.C90798C539F68894.3B67D85A76CACE8C@lp.airnews.net>
Source record: 142894

On Sun, 12 May 2002 01:57:35 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> Un-solder the ferule on the bottom of the 102"
>whip. Cut 2 feet off from the bottom of the whip.

102" - 24" = 66" ?

Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH
kd5nrh@kd5nrh.net
http://www.kd5nrh.net

2940. FA PW Out of Thin Air

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 09:47:05 UTC
From: Martin John Hallsworth <Martin@NOSPAMg1gyc.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <1021198012.21216.0.nnrp-07.9e98acde@news.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 142896
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

Have a look at this auction.
http://page.auctions.shopping.yahoo.com/uk/auction/65635574?aucview=0x30

Thanks

2941. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 09:55:36 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <able6o$1n$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142895
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

If I were you I'd start running for cover.

2942. Harris ATU - RF3281 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 10:01:27 UTC
From: Martin John Hallsworth <Martin@NOSPAMg1gyc.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <1021198012.21216.1.nnrp-07.9e98acde@news.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 142897
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Harris RF3281 ATU designed for use with the Harris RF3200 HF Transceiver
1.6Mhz - 32Mhz tuning range, will take 125W power (this is the output of the RF3200).
Used, no sign of water ingress internally and in excellent condition externally.
I do not have the rig to test it and I have no manual for the unit.
Have a look at these 2 pictures.
http://www.g1gyc.demon.co.uk/Sales/Harris%20ATU%201.jpg
http://www.g1gyc.demon.co.uk/Sales/Harris%20ATU%202.jpg

I am looking for 100GBP + shipping - I will haggle / barter
I will ship world wide at cost.

I will accept payment in GBP, Euro, or USD

Thanks for looking
Martin

2943. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 10:22:22 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cde41d8.453021@news.cet.com>
Source record: 142898
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <WJqD8.33108$RR3.37838@sccrnsc02>, "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
wrote:

>I was told the Skylab antenna is a 1/2 wave antenna how can this be?? The
>radiating element length is @9 feet. It is for 11 meters?

Some people will refer to a 1/4 ground-plane vertical as a 1/2 wave
vertical dipole if the ground radials are more vertical than
horizontal, as is the case with the Skylab. It's just semantics.

2944. Re: static charges

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 10:25:25 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cde400d_2@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 142900

I use a 6 Meg Resistor in each leg of the open wire feed line to ground .
If it's a longwire use one to ground on each end. this will help.. also
Link Coupling to the feedline will help. especially if it's unbalanced so
you can place one end of the coil to ground.
have fun & 73 Dave kc1di

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:lVkD8.16643$UV4.2728@rwcrnsc54...
> How do I keep the static charges that build up on my antenna and feed line
> to a minimum. Please be specific.
>
>

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2945. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gain??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 10:31:51 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cde42d4.705731@news.cet.com>
Source record: 142899
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

OK, I get it. We should ignore the titles of the threads and the
newsgroups because the topics of discussion can only be declared by
you. Is that the way it works?

In <3cde1e32_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>, "Radio Ham"
<no.spam@no.spam> wrote:

>WRONG! The thread title may be about that, but this
>particular discussion is about English and not American.
>
>Sparky wrote:
>> "Radio Ham" <idiot@no.spam> wrote:
>> >However, I re-iterate, the discussion is about
>> >English and not about American.
>> WRONG! The discussion is about 1/4 wave antenna gain!

BTW, since you are so obsessed with literary perfection, the word
"reiterate" is not hyphenated, and that is true for both English and
American spellings. Now piss off.

2946. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 10:35:13 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cde424f_4@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 142901

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CDD8E4D.1AD06ED8@IEEE.org...
> Richard Clark wrote:
> > In so far as the claim of lowered ground losses go, yes, no gain. But
> > you do typically observe some benefit due to the increased, apparent,
> > radiator diameter that translates into wider bandwidth. Further, the
> > folded design can be used to provide a better match to the
> > transmission line, another benefit.
>
> Another benefit may be relative immunity to static electricity buildup
> since the entire antenna is at DC ground.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
Now that is one benefit.. But one can accomplish the same thing with a single wire inverted L by using a Link coupled matching system. with the antenna coil tied to the ground system. either way works.

From the original post the concerned seemed to be that the antenna be not overly visible.. so for the benefit gained by using the folded marconi over a straight inverted L. I don't personally see the advantage of putting up the additional wire.. Especially if you live here in the north east with snow and Ice in the winter.

73 Dave Kc1di

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2947. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 10:40:40 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cde439f_2@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 142902

Good Point Richard.
By the way most of the bandwidth improvement is found in diaeltric losses
with standard 300 ohm or coax line which has been in vogue over the past 20
or so years for this type of antenna. It's not do to the increase in
apparent wire size.. But as for the Imaginary gain how do you fight
something that does not exist.. (Answer: only with truth)
73 Dave Kc1di

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:olsqdugch238a5t8vtbnc3tugag466l5ik@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 06:58:28 -0400, "Pastor-KC1DI" <elbc@pivot.net>
> wrote:
>
> >HI Earl ,
> >I beleive the article you ar quoting was written by Bill Orr , I do not
have
> >the issue but believe it was in CQ Mag. Bill later recanted his theory
when
> >test results showed there was absolutely no differnce in Ground losses
due
> >to the higher impedence. and thus there was no detectable differnce in
> >signal strength at the other end. In other words the single wire inverted
L
> >will perform just as well as the folded on , so you gain nothing buy
adding
> >the extra wire and complexity of construction.
> >
> >73 , Dave
>
>
> Hi Dave,
>
> In so far as the claim of lowered ground losses go, yes, no gain. But
> you do typically observe some benefit due to the increased, apparent,
> radiator diameter that translates into wider bandwidth. Further, the
> folded design can be used to provide a better match to the
> transmission line, another benefit.
>
> Neither benefit is particularly compelling, but we are a community of
> hope against the brutal effects of reality. Hope offers at least 3dB
> gain in imagination.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

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2948. Re: Harris ATU - RF3281 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 10:57:59 UTC
From: Martin John Hallsworth <Martin@NOSPAMg1gyc.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <1021201053.22593.1.nnrp-07.9e98acde@news.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 142903
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.radio.amateur

Opps ....
forgot to add take NOSPAM out of the email address...

Thanks for looking
Martin

"each is given a bag of tools, a shapeless mind and a book of rules"
The Heptones - Book of Rules

~~~~~~
REMOVE NO SPAM to reply Thanks
Martin@NOSPAMg1gyc.demon.co.uk
~~~~~~

2949. Re: 2- meter Dish???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 11:31:19 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512073119.11987.00009167@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 142904

In the geometric limit, the gain in dBi of a circular aperture is about :

G =10 log((10 (DL)^2)

where DL is the diameter in wavelengths. You can see that 2M translates to a rather large dish, physically, if you want something with even moderate gain.

Fun to do: hard to build;-)

73,
Chip N1IR

2950. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 11:40:43 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDE54BB.8CF871F9@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142905

Zargon the Confused wrote:
> And I have deleted the word "hobby" from my amateur radio
> vocabulary (because a hobby is engaged in primarily for pleasure and
> does not typically connote service or useful purpose).

Since amateur radio is an avocation, the only hams who will provide
public service are the ones who experience public service as pleasurable.
There is not necessarily a contradiction between pleasure and public
service and a ham doesn't have to altruistically sacrifice himself in
order to provide such. I, for one, gain a lot of personal pleasure from
public service and therefore perform it for purely selfish reasons.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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2951. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 11:45:51 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512074551.11987.00009168@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 142906

>kb7qhc@attbi.com
>Date: 5/11/02 2:42 PM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <e7pqdu8hvo4qi085hsg8llbfjb76obub4k@4ax.com>
>
>On Sat, 11 May 2002 07:21:29 -0400, "Fred Hambrecht"
><w4jle@charter.net> wrote:
>
>>It will be for sale as soon as I can commercially produce a pre-aligned
>>transgronafacation circuit. At present it requires a high Mu diode to
>>properly align, Sadly, the cost of a High Mu diode is beyond the reach of
>>most hobby users. Thank you for your interest and look for further
>>announcements on this newsgroup.
>>
>
>Hi Fred,
>
>This is uncommonly good news indeed for fractals. I hope you don't
>follow the marketing practices of Fraudtenna by providing a customer
>cyanide capsule with each sale to protect your IP rights. (it is hell
>on repeat business, but it does thin the genetic pool of idiots -
>sheesh, I just realized it is a win-win situation) ;-)
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>

Please advise as a follow up to your public statement: who is "Fraudtenna"?
Your allusion suggests common and assumed knowledge. Please enlighten on this
common and assumed knowledge.

To whom are you referring? Is it to the earlier post:

> Has this anything to do with the Serpienski fractal antenna used in
> some cell phones as published in either Scientific American or
> Discover?

Are you referring to a company? If so, what reason do you have to caste it in
this defamatory light, which suggests that others should not do business with
it, and that the firm murders individuals.

What is this fraud and what evidence do you have of it?

Sincerely,

Nathan Cohen

2952. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 11:48:59 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udsll98do45ld9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142907
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

My Daddy always told me, "when arguing with a Jackass, make sure he isn't doing the same.." You and your asinine rants are hereby relegated to the trash can (dust bin), ain't technology wonderful?

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:3cde1e31_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> OK, let's consider. You have proceeded to
> discuss the matter of Latin discussion yourself.
>
> One law for you and another for the rest?
>
> This is not unlike the hypocritical and mass infantility
> shown by the USA about Sept 11th. On Sept 9th, the
> USA launched an unprovoked attack on Iraq, and used
> flying projectiles to bring down a building and crush to
> death and burn to death the occupants of that building.
> In the light of that, the whole reaction of the USA to
> the same thing being done to them two days later was
> hypocritical and infantile.
>
> What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.
>
>
> Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote in message
>
news:telamon_spamshield-204056.15442811052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com
> ...
> > In article <3cdbaf7e_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>,
> > "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
> >
> > > Eh? Wot?
> > >
> > > 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message
news:3CDBA8BB.3D560040@icok.net...
> > > > Don't worry about it too much. I'm contemporary,
> > > > the word is contemporary, and I'm willing to bet that
> > > > people who read what I wrote knew exactly what I meant,
> > > > so they are probably contemporary too. I'm not sure
> > > > this is a contemporary issue, although it is contrived.
> > >
> >
> > Would the people participating in this thread at least consider
> > confining the long-winded OT flame fests about Latin and dictionaries to

> > one newsgroup?
> >
> > A thread about 1/4 wave length antennas over 100 responses is a bit much
> > though the norm for rec.radio.amateur.antenna but you all really look
> > like a bunch of goof balls when drifting OT for all the groups listed.
> >
> > Thanks in advance.
> >
> > --
> > Telamon
>
>

2953. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 11:52:08 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512075208.11987.00009169@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 142908

>[[This message was both posted and mailed: see
> the "To," "Cc," and "Newsgroups" headers for details.]]
>
>In article <HmNB8.103145$o66.296966@news-server.bigpond.net.au>, David
>Findlay <david@davsoft.com.au> wrote:
>
>>I'm looking for a good design for a wire discone. I've seen a couple nearby
>>and want to build one for recieving FM broadcast stations. Anyone know a
>>link to a good design? Anyone had any experience with discones? Thanks,
>>
>>David
>
>David--
>
>Look at the RSGB VHF UHF Manual (G R Jessop, G6JP). In the 4th
>edition, 8.37 - 8.40 covers the construction of discones.
>
>I've had one on the roof for quite a while, and it works well for my
>use, mostly 144/440 MHz.
>
>There is a price to pay for wide bandwidth. You don't get any gain
>froma discone. There is also a sharp null off the top of the antenna,
>making them not too useful for sat work. And, as the frequency
>increases, the angle of the main lobe increases as well. So while a
>discone may be useful over a 10:1 frequency range, above 5:1, the main
>lobe is at least 45 degrees up off the horizontal.
>
>have fun-
>

A discone is basically an upside down fat monopole. The cone is a broad band vertical, while the circular plate functions as a counterpoise.

As you go up in frequency, the size of the plate in wavelengths changes too, so the launch angle/pattern can change.

Many discones are good for a 4:1 (or so) range of frequencies, even though the impedance is usable over a large range.

If you view the discone as a vertical monopole, it becomes easier to see why it is poor at high elevations. Its really an omni azimuth antenna, and never meant to be high in gain.

"Wire" discones (an amusing but useful oxymoron) are even more limited.

73,
Chip N1IR

2954. repeat question on end fedz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 11:54:29 UTC
From: IronHead <slipkid@kwiknet.net>
Message-ID: <UJsD8.369$9_w.69730322@news2.randori.com>
Source record: 142910

I have posted this question before but still do not know how I can connect coax to the matching section of a 20 meter end fed zepp using 300 ohm twinlead as the matching section. I need to run about 25 ft of coax into my house and need to know weather to use a balun, choke, or some other way. I do not know how to figure it out. Any help is appreciated.

73
KC2FYP

2955. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 12:01:06 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <ablli2$r35$2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142909
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 18:41:04 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
> <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>>Again, you are wrong. The diameter of the conductor affects the length
>>of the resonant element. There is also an end effect. Both make the
>>electrical length longer than the physical length.

> ____

> Did I ever say the electrical length and the physical length were the
> same? I said you could convert one to the other, but that doesn't make
> them identical quantities. One is measured in linear dimensions and the
> other in wavelengths or degrees. Obviously there has to be a conversion
> factor to go from one to the other, and, properly done, that takes in
> account end effect and diameter.

You said that antennas do not have a velocity factor. They do, as do all
conductors. That was why I said you were wrong.

> Contentious little fella, aren't ya? :-)

If necessary. I was only stating fact. Keep posting misinformation, and
I will keep disagreeing.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

2956. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 12:06:59 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abllt2$117$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142911

> you do typically observe some benefit due to the increased, apparent,
> radiator diameter that translates into wider bandwidth.

==========

There's a vast amount of waffle about the virtuous increase in bandwdith
which results from folding antenna wires. But there's NOTHING ever said
about by how much the bandwidth is actually increased.

Let's have some numerical facts for a change. C'mon, open up.

It might then be inferred the insignificant increase is not worth the extra
construction effort or the bafflegab it generates.

The topic does, of course, help a little to fill up the fee-paid spaces
between the magazine adverts.

The only significant advantage of folding antenna wires is to transform the
feedpoint impedance upwards by a factor of four. Or by a factor of nine
when there are 3 wires.

73 * 9 = 659 ohms - a nice exceedingly low loss open-wire line.

Reg G4FGQ
http://www.g4fgq.com

2957. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 12:09:55 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udsmsheok45b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142912

Fracky, meet radio ham... If the two of you can locate another ten like yourselves, you may be able to salvage a personality.

Wow! Microsoft is really smart, when I spell checked this it wanted to replace fracky with farce...

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message >
> Are you referring to a company? If so, what reason do you have to caste it in
> this defamatory light, which suggests that others should not do business with
> it, and that the firm murders individuals.
>
> What is this fraud and what evidence do you have of it?
>
>
> Sincerely,
>
> Nathan Cohen
>
>

2958. Re: repeat question on end fedz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 12:12:28 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDE5C2C.284E246C@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142913

IronHead wrote:
> I have posted this question before but still do not know how I can connect
> coax to the matching section of a 20 meter end fed zepp using 300 ohm
> twinlead as the matching section. I need to run about 25 ft of coax into my
> house and need to know weather to use a balun, choke, or some other way. I
> do not know how to figure it out. Any help is appreciated.

If you make the 300 ohm twinlead an odd multiple of 1/4 wavelengths, your
impedance at the coax/twinlead current maximum junction will be 15-20 ohms.
You can use a 1:1 choke and an antenna tuner or either a 1:2 or 1:4 balun
to get the impedance back up to somewhere in the neighborhood of 50 ohms.

300 ohm twinlead is not the best choice for this antenna. 450 ohm ladder-
line or open-wire line would come closer to hitting 50 ohms with a 1:1 choke.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2959. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 12:19:28 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512081928.08662.00007916@mb-cp.aol.com>
Source record: 142914

>Keep posting misinformation, and
I will keep disagreeing.<

Perhaps if he repeats it enough times, it will be true?

Rick K!BQT

2960. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 12:40:29 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512084029.06857.00007555@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 142915

>
>Fracky, meet radio ham... If the two of you can locate another ten like
>yourselves, you may be able to salvage a personality.
>
>Wow! Microsoft is really smart, when I spell checked this it wanted to
>replace fracky with farce...
>
>"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message >
>> Are you referring to a company? If so, what reason do you have to caste it
>in
>> this defamatory light, which suggests that others should not do business
>with
>> it, and that the firm murders individuals.
>>
>> What is this fraud and what evidence do you have of it?
>>
>>
>> Sincerely,
>>
>> Nathan Cohen
>>
>>

Sir:

I have neither sought nor encouraged this unsolicited statement. I shall give you this singular opportunity to understand that this public forum neither invites nor condones defamation. I shall ignore your statement and go under the premise that you will not repeat this libelous activity.

Please keep this forum one that deals with antennas.

Thank you.

With Best Wishes,

Nathan Cohen

2961. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 12:58:10 UTC
From: Chris Noles <bandit376@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <CFtD8.5520$Nt3.417932@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142916

Just another thought... I just realized that my 10 meter magnetic mount antenna is a Lakeview Hamstick brand. Wouldn't I do just as well to build a ground plane radial mount for it and put it on the porch? I wouldn't be able to raise it off of the floor very much because I have someone above me, but I could at least get it outside.

73,
KC4VTT

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:hdfrducu8dmf5rleo6ai71af5vdv9uh8ar@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 23:22:24 GMT, "Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com>
> wrote:
>
> >Thanks to everyone for such a quick response! I will probably pickup a
> >hamstick at the next hamfest. Thanks again! Of course I still welcome
any
> >other ideas.
>
> ____
>
> Hamsticks for 10 meters? Save yourself some money and just put up a
> dipole, and if you don't have room for a full half-wave, put some home
> made loading coils in each side.
>
> If you want to use Hamsticks because you can centrally mount them and
> not have to support the ends, you can do the same with a pair of 8-foot
> whips for less money. If you have to cut them down to fit a space, you
> can still place a loading coil in series with each one at the base.
>
> No question, Hamsticks will do the job, but why not save your money for
> other goodies? :-)
>
> Bill, W7TI
>
>
>

2962. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 13:03:30 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cde650d_1@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 142917

Hi Reg,

The actual Difference that it made in my situation, and my mesurements were anything but general.. was less than 1% I concluded from that, that the extra effort was not worthwhile , and for the fedpoint transformation it did of course improve that but if your using a 1/2 inverted L who wants to raise the feed point.. quaterwave i can see it if I wanted to feed the antenna with coax without a tuner.

But I want the folks on here to understand there is no corresponding Gain (I use the term loosely) by going to a multi wire folded system. my advise keep it simple.. By the way your Programs are a great help thanks for taking the time.
have fun,
73 Dave kc1di

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.361 / Virus Database: 199 - Release Date: 5/7/02

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

2963. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 13:40:39 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udss74cbtji4fc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142918

This from the same idiot that expended gigabytes in "I'm suing." threads.
Get a grip Cohan.. By the way, I am still awaiting the promised last
lawsuit, you stated would arrive in 3 days about 2 years ago..

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020512084029.06857.00007555@mb-mf.aol.com...
> >
> >Fracky, meet radio ham... If the two of you can locate another ten like
> >yourselves, you may be able to salvage a personality.
> >
> >Wow! Microsoft is really smart, when I spell checked this it wanted to
> >replace fracky with farce...
> >
> >"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message >
> >> Are you referring to a company? If so, what reason do you have to caste
it
> >in
> >> this defamatory light, which suggests that others should not do
business
> >with
> >> it, and that the firm murders individuals.
> >>
> >> What is this fraud and what evidence do you have of it?
> >>
> >>
> >> Sincerely,
> >>
> >> Nathan Cohen
> >>
> >>
>
> Sir:
>
> I have neither sought nor encouraged this unsolicited statement. I shall
give
> you this singular opportunity to understand that this public forum neither
> invites nor condones defamation. I shall ignore your statement and go
under the
> premise that you will not repeat this libelous activity.
>
> Please keep this forum one that deals with antennas.
>
> Thank you.
>

> With Best Wishes,
>
> Nathan Cohen
>

2964. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 13:42:21 UTC
From: Bill Russell <willy@global2000.net>
Message-ID: <m3ssduof90inhjbn7mvepg7q079k921128@4ax.com>
Source record: 142921

IF your using balanced feed line.....Johnson KW matchbox is the best
and Ive tried a bunch of the others. KW matchbox blew the big Paulstar
right out of the water.........
Bill

On Sat, 11 May 2002 12:28:20 -0700, StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:

>I'm also considering getting a high power automatic tuner
>if one exists.
>
>Any advantage to the MFJ 989C with the L network?

2965. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 13:42:42 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <+G=ePGaNjQbJRW28njWooGoHGsHJ@4ax.com>
Source record: 142919

"Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote:

>Just another thought... I just realized that my 10 meter magnetic mount
>antenna is a Lakeview Hamstick brand. Wouldn't I do just as well to build a
>ground plane radial mount for it and put it on the porch? I wouldn't be
>able to raise it off of the floor very much because I have someone above me,
>but I could at least get it outside.

A 1/4-wave vertical element with four 1/4-wave ground radials make for a basic
ground plane antenna.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>73,
>KC4VTT
>
>
>"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
>news:hdfrducu8dmf5rleo6ai71af5vdv9uh8ar@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 11 May 2002 23:22:24 GMT, "Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>> >Thanks to everyone for such a quick response! I will probably pickup a
>> >hamstick at the next hamfest. Thanks again! Of course I still welcome
>any
>> >other ideas.
>>
>> ____
>>
>> Hamsticks for 10 meters? Save yourself some money and just put up a
>> dipole, and if you don't have room for a full half-wave, put some home
>> made loading coils in each side.
>>
>> If you want to use Hamsticks because you can centrally mount them and
>> not have to support the ends, you can do the same with a pair of 8-foot
>> whips for less money. If you have to cut them down to fit a space, you
>> can still place a loading coil in series with each one at the base.
>>
>> No question, Hamsticks will do the job, but why not save your money for
>> other goodies? :-)
>>
>> Bill, W7TI
>>
>>

>>
>

2966. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 13:43:51 UTC
From: hamish@cloud.net.au
Message-ID: <3cde7197$0$2525$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 142920
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.amateur.dx Sparky <sparky@cet.com> wrote:
> In <3cdbcf19$0$2525$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>,
> hamish@cloud.net.au wrote:
>>The loading coil lengthens the antenna for the purpose of matching
>>the input impedance to the feedline impedance. What other reason
>>is there for using a loading coil?

> A loading coil can be used to make an antenna physically shorter. Ever
> hear of "center-loading"?

Yes. So if the antenna is physically shorter, why do you need the loading
coil? To match it to the feedline impedance.

Hamish
--
Hamish Moffatt VK3SB <hamish@debian.org> <hamish@cloud.net.au>

2967. Re: DXERS UNLIMITED By Arnie Coro CO2KK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:01:26 UTC
From: irwin X <ishapiro@ispwest.REMOVETHIS.com>
Message-ID: <ablu9502i38@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142929
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

i wonder if i will need the special $1700 u.s. visa to visit the web site

"Radio Havana Cuba" <radiohc@radiohc.org> wrote in message
news:abklvr$kg3$1@nytr.blythe.org...
> RADIO HABANA CUBA
> DXERS UNLIMITED
>
> WEEKEND EDITION
> SATURDAY, MAY 4, 2002
>
> By Arnie Coro CO2KK
>
> Send your comments, questions and ideas to: arnie@radiohc.org
>
> Hi, amigos radioaficionados all around the world! You are now listening to
the weekend edition of your favorite radio hobby program, this is Dxers
Unlimited, and I am Arnie Coro, radio amateur CO2KK, your host here in
Havana ready to share with you all about seventeen minutes of all radio
hobby related information....
>
> Here is item one: Another upsurge in solar activity, and heliosismic data
show that there are lots of sunspots on the farside of the Sun, so amigos,
we may be seeing yet another solar rotation with a lot of activity!!!
>
> Item two: Specialized amateur contests that do not disrupt your weekend
with the family and friends are becoming more and more popular, for one very
good reason: you enjoy the thrills of a real contest for a few hours, and
then the rest of the weekend can be spent with your family. Not too long
ago, a ham radio friend told me that the four- or six-hour-long contests do
require a lot of skill, especially those that let you select the four- or
six-hour operating period!!!
>
> Item three: FM band Dxing is becoming more and more difficult all over the
world due to the continuos increase of the number of low power local FM
broadcast stations that are receiving licenses from the radio regulating
authorities. Even a 10 watt local with a 6 dB gain antenna will make DX
impossible on its own channel and at least on the first two adjacent
channels, that depending on how close to your location the low power FM
station is.
>
> Nevertheless, dedicated FM broadcast band Dxers are learning some of the
tricks that AM band DXers use, like waiting for off-the-air hours that
station engineers need to do equipment maintenance... By the way, the FM

broadcast band sporadic E DX season has just started, but so far, the openings are few and far apart from each other.
>
> Item four: Homebrewing your radios is a lot of fun, and there is nothing like listening to DX with your homebuilt receiver, or like working DX with your amateur radio rig which you have just finished building. More about homebrew radios later here at the weekend edition of DXers Unlimited, amigos...
>
> And, as always at the end of the show, be ready to copy Arnie Coro's Dxers Unlimited's exclusive and not copyrighted HF plus 6 meters propagation update and forecast. Margarita Delgado is my sound engineer and producer at studio 7, this is Radio Havana Cuba....
>
> Amigos, you are listening to the weekend edition of Dxers Unlimited, and here is our main feature for today: Arnie's advice about homebrewing your radio equipment. First things first... so don't attempt to start your homebrewing with a very sophisticated project, or without having the adequate tools at hand including, of course, your digital multi-meter!
>
> You may perhaps want to start learning how to homebrew your radios by building one of the many kits now available, and as a matter of fact, that is an approach that I do recommend, because kits are an excellent way of learning about electronics.... Unfortunately some of the new generation kits are rather difficult to assemble due to the use of very small electronic components placed too tightly together, thus making your job of putting together the kit a lot harder. Here in Cuba, radio amateurs build a lot of their equipment, and something we all have learned is to homebrew our radios without any attempts to make them miniature sets!!!
>
> Leaving enough space between the resistors, capacitors, integrated circuits, transistors, coils, crystals and other components has proven to be a very good idea, because it is a lot easier to put them together into something that will work, and also because when there is a breakdown, your homebrew set is a lot easier to repair...
>
> Some Cuban amateurs have a second transceiver always ready for emergency communications, and that second radio is typically a version of the JAGUEY solid state double sideband transceiver, running anywhere from 3 to 10 watts, enough to communicate using a Near Vertical Incidence Skywave antenna system on the 80 and 40 meter bands... The homebrew JAGUEY is a quite straightforward design that allows you to upgrade the transceiver to a single side band set if you are able to obtain a single side band filter at a later date...
>
> As a good friend likes to say, when you use a low power double sideband transceiver, no one realizes that you are also transmitting the unwanted sideband, as the other station's radio provides the filtering to pick up just the sideband in use on that specific band... In other words, if I am operating CO2KK with my JAGUEY on 40 meters, other stations using Single

Side Band rigs will only pick up my lower sideband, as their transceivers will just chop away the upper side band when receiving....
>
> Well, as you may realize, homebrewing a low cost double side band transceiver is not only a perfectly feasible project, but also one that will make your station ready to deal with communications emergencies, due to the fact that the JAGUEY needs just 12 volts from a battery to operate, and it draws very little current, even when transmitting. More about the JAGUEY and its most recent improvements in a few seconds, when Dxers Unlimited's weekend edition continues...
>
> You are listening to Radio Havana Cuba, and amigos, if you happen to own a receiver capable of receiving single side band signals, try listening to our 11705 kiloHertz SSB broadcasts in English that start at 0100 UTC and last until 0500 UTC. Again our 11705 kiloHertz SSB is operating using upper sideband at reduced carrier, so that you can zero beat to the residual carrier for perfect reception... For those technically minded, we are running around 20 kiloWatts Peak Envelope Power, or PEP, with -12 dB carrier level, and the antenna is an array of dipoles beaming exactly North of Havana...
>
> And now more about the JAGUEY double side band and CW single amateur band transceiver and its latest version... Among the most recent upgrades are the use of a triple tuned bandpass input filter and attenuator, which makes reception a lot better... Receiver incremental tuning, or RIT, was also added to the basic JAGUEY design, and the CW keying was improved by using a PNP transistor with wave shaping to key the rig...
>
> Also, the NEW JAGUEY has an optional pair of audio filters, one for SSB and the other one for CW, so that the operator may switch from one to the other as required. The NEW JAGUEY also uses a simple but effective transmitter audio compressor that improves the punch of the signal quite a bit. And last but not least, some of the local enthusiasts have now built a very low-cost linear amplifier that uses recycled vacuum tubes to increase the output power of the JAGUEY to anywhere between 20 and 50 Watts...
>
> One very interesting feature of the NEW JAGUEY is that once the newcomer to the amateur radio hobby finds a single sideband filter, the NEW JAGUEY can be readily adapted to be the "tail end" of a single sideband transceiver, so not even one component is lost from the original project. AH, and before I forget, the NEW JAGUEY is a very, very, flexible design because, for example, the receiver audio can be implemented with no less than three different circuits, a straightforward three transistor single ended audio amplifier, a more sophisticated push pull design using discrete components as the first one just mentioned, and the classic JAGUEY receiver audio module that uses a low noise audio transistor coupled to an integrated circuit audio amplifier, the TBA810 or A210 that happens to be plentiful here in Cuba...
>
> Si amigos, yes my friends, oui mes amis... Homebrewing your radio gear is

a lot of fun, and when propagation conditions are not good, then you just plug in the soldering iron, and start building your next project... By the way, I am working now on the NEW JAGUEY PROJECT circuit diagram and operating manual, and as soon as they are both ready, they will be posted at our Dxers Unlimited website for you to download....
>
> One of the outstading features of this unique radio amateur transceiver is the fact that I have included a complete list of parts with sets of values that can be used without the circuit suffering from any degradation.... In other words, you may find right next to each component -- be it a resistor, capacitor, transistor or IC -- a number of options that you can use, making construction a lot easier... As many of you who already have built electronic equipment know very well, the lack of a specific value resistor, for example, can bring the whole project to a standstill, so is was why I spend a lot of time testing each NEW JAGUEY module to learn how the parts values could be changed around without degrading the performance of the transceiver!!!
>
> The NEW JAGUEY receiver chain uses a switched three, four or five position RF input attenuator, followed by a two or three tuned circuit band pass filter, feeding a grounded base or grounded gate RF amplifier stage, that delivers its signal to a double balanced mixer acting as a product detector... audio from the product detector is fed to a low noise audio preamplifier that in turn feeds one of the two audio filters, which in turn feed the audio power amplifier module... The VFO is a very straightforward three transistor module, of which there are three different versions that you can choose from, depending on the parts that you have available. As a matter of fact, newcomers to the amateur radio hobby may build just the receiver part of the NEW JAGUEY and start listening to the 80 or 40 meter bands to pick up CW practice, and then after they obtain their license, they can build the transmitter module!
>
> I'll tell you more about the NEW JAGUEY in our upcoming mid-week edition of Dxers Unlimited next Tuesday and Wednesday UTC days, when I will describe the transmitter chain of the NEW JAGUEY, the Cuban-designed, low-cost double sideband and CW transceiver....
>
> And now, amigos, as always at the end of the show, here is Arnie Coro's Dxers Unlimited's HF plus 6 meters propagation update and forecast:
>
> Solar activity is MOVING UP AGAIN, and both the number of sunspots and solar microwave flux are increasing... Heliosismic data show that we will have from a week to ten more days of higher activity, and don't be surprised if yet another big solar flare erupts during the next few days.
>
> We all hope that the summer sporadic E season will finally take off, too. The best band for amateur radio Dxing during the local daylight hours should be 15 meters, while nightime DX on 20 meters is going to be plentiful for the rest of the summer...
>

> Send your signal reports and comments to arnie@radiohc.org and VIA AIRMAIL
to Arnie Coro, Radio Havana Cuba, Havana, Cuba
>
> Prepared 04-May-2002; received by NY Transfer News 07-May-2002
>
> Arnie Coro CO2KK
> Havana, Cuba
> May 4, 2002
>
> Postal address:
> Arnie Coro, "Dxers Unlimited"
> Radio Havana Cuba, Havana, CUBA
> e-mail: arnie@radiohc.org
>
> --
>
> http://www.radiohc.org

2968. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:12:40 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cde7834.4969998@news.cet.com>
Source record: 142922
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <3cde7197$0$2525$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>,
hamish@cloud.net.au wrote:

>In rec.radio.amateur.dx Sparky <sparky@cet.com> wrote:
>> In <3cdbcf19$0$2525$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>,
>> hamish@cloud.net.au wrote:
>>>The loading coil lengthens the antenna for the purpose of matching
>>>the input impedance to the feedline impedance. What other reason
>>>is there for using a loading coil?
>
>> A loading coil can be used to make an antenna physically shorter. Ever
>> hear of "center-loading"?
>
>Yes. So if the antenna is physically shorter, why do you need the loading
>coil? To match it to the feedline impedance.

To make it a resonant length electrically.

2969. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:31:58 UTC
From: egroeg <privateeyes@whocares.com>
Message-ID: <y1vD8.24950$eV5.2588697@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142923
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham, His name is Scott he is from Chesapeake Bay area in Maryland, USA... He has been a troll in rec.radio.cb for a while now he constatntly changes screen names to by pass Newreaders filters, normaly his posts provide no usefull information and are usually accusatory in nature..

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:3cde1e30$1_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> Grow up. Must you use such infantile approaches
> in public NG?
>
> Councilman of the [bored] <snore@zzzzz.zzz> wrote in message
> news:3CDD7284.D9AC7FB8@zzzzz.zzz...
> > Take your crap off of rec.radio.cb, little boy.
> >
> > Radio Ham wrote:
> > >
> > > Stupid boy.
> > > Grow up.
> > >
> > > N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net> wrote in message
> news:3CDCF453.C025DB66@iserv.net...
> > > > Then take your crap off of rec.radio.shortwave,
> rec.radio.amateur.antenna
>
>
>

2970. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:33:26 UTC
From: dbagley@mindspring.com
Message-ID: <ablueevhl1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 142924

Dave you can purchase one from radio shack, but you will need to cut the shrink tube off the coil on the botton and solder a wire across rhe coil ie: short the coil or do like i did cut the wire and remove it then solder the wires end to end, re heat shrink and you're done,
works great on my screwdriver.
"Dave Benham" <dodgeboy@mindspring.com> wrote in message news:abkeb0tbt1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net...
> Does anybody know where one can purchase a 66" whip for a screwdriver
> antenna? I have one but it's a 108" one cut down to 66" and is much stiffer
> than I would like. A low band police whip would probably be perfect but I
> can't find one anywhere.
>
> Thanks.
>
>

2971. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:35:00 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512103500.04370.00013602@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 142925

>This from the same idiot that expended gigabytes in "I'm suing." threads.
>Get a grip Cohan.. By the way, I am still awaiting the promised last
>lawsuit, you stated would arrive in 3 days about 2 years ago..
>
>"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
>news:20020512084029.06857.00007555@mb-mf.aol.com...
>> >
>> >Fracky, meet radio ham... If the two of you can locate another ten like
>> >yourselves, you may be able to salvage a personality.
>> >
>> >Wow! Microsoft is really smart, when I spell checked this it wanted to
>> >replace fracky with farce...
>> >
>> >"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message >
>> >> Are you referring to a company? If so, what reason do you have to caste
>it
>> >in
>> >> this defamatory light, which suggests that others should not do
>business
>> >with
>> >> it, and that the firm murders individuals.
>> >>
>> >> What is this fraud and what evidence do you have of it?
>> >>
>> >>
>> >> Sincerely,
>> >>
>> >> Nathan Cohen
>> >>
>> >>
>>
>> Sir:
>>
>> I have neither sought nor encouraged this unsolicited statement. I shall
>give
>> you this singular opportunity to understand that this public forum neither
>> invites nor condones defamation. I shall ignore your statement and go
>under the
>> premise that you will not repeat this libelous activity.
>>
>> Please keep this forum one that deals with antennas.
>>
>> Thank you.
>>

>> With Best Wishes,
>>
>> Nathan Cohen
>>

I have asked you not to divert from the topic, but I can see that some here may find the following comment helpful. This comment is complete and will not be expanded upon.

In the last year, I have both personally, and in the context of the firm I work for, reached settlement on disputes without the need of litigation. These settlements were favorable in the context mentioned.

Presently, a very recent issue is now being discussed for settlement with a organization.

It is anticipated that, within the statute of limitations, litigation will be initiated for violations and offenses within the statute of limitations in some cases, as a necessary effort to acheive remedy.

Two individuals here have elected to make efforts in the last year to take steps towards litigation, within themselves as plaintiffs. One has apparently since dropped representation of attorney, and the other claims "immediate suit", through attorney, which has not transpired.

The statute of limitations within their home states has expired.

The statute of limitations within my home state has not.

Federal copyright law has a three years statute of limitations.

It is in your best interest to keep this forum devoid of defamatory statements targeted, and unsolicited, against individuals and firms.

Your , at best, parody of a technology in this thread, should not include defamation of individuals or firms.

Have a pleasant day.

Sincerely,

Nathan Cohen

2972. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:47:56 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <xgvD8.117$w04.83764@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142930

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> Radio is light, light is radio.

"CAM"
> They are, of course, both electromagnetic waves (particles?) but, by
> definition, they are different frequencies. 75m is a different frequency
> from 40m. Can we say 75m is 40m?

Those working in the 'field' (ha!) of radio hope to be able to use the same theory to design both their 75m antennas and their 40m antennas (and more of course...). On the other hand, Physicists hope to use the same theory to explain EVERYTHING !

It is dangerous to say that "they are..." anything. Such wording and thinking leads to quandaries like "Is light a wave or a particle ?" It is best to say "they act like..." or "their behaviour can be predicted by...". Keep in mind that even the latest Theory of Light is only a temporary holding pattern... It's all Super Strings... (maybe).

***

"CAM"
> cheers, CAM

"Bill, W7TI"
> Bartender, I'll have whatever he's having.
> He seems to be enjoying himself. :-)

A friend of mine used to drink beer while programming. Later, if he had to make changes, then he HAD to drink beer again to be able to follow the code he had previously written.

***

"Richard Clark"
> Only if you could convince yourself that red is blue (or t'other way
> 'round). Actually, by slipping the decimal seven places it would
> equate to only if you could convince yourself that InfraRed is
> UltraViolet. Both being invisible makes the extended metaphor
> more compelling - but barely so.

Is the EM Spectrum only a "metaphor" ? Yikes !

***

Tom Donaly KA6RUH
> I look forward to the day someone makes a
> lens antenna for the HF bands :)).

On a log scale, they're getting close (11GHz).
http://www.dtsi.com/2400off.html

2973. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:48:43 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cde7b68.3706465@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142926
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 07:48:59 -0400, "Fred Hambrecht"
<w4jle@charter.net> wrote:

>My Daddy always told me, "when arguing with a Jackass, make sure he isn't
>doing the same.." You and your asinine rants are hereby relegated to the
>trash can (dust bin), ain't technology wonderful?
>
>
>"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message

When arguing with this particular Jackass, make sure you stand neither
in front, nor behind him... Both ends produce copious quantities of
the brown stuff.

Old Nick

2974. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:48:43 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cde8055.4967188@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142927
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On 12 May 2002 13:50:42 GMT, Moparholic@hotmailnospam.com wrote:

>"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote:
>>>But not _ENGLISH_, which is the subject
>> of the discussion.
>>
>Look at the header,dipshit.
>
>1/4 wave antenna WAS the subject.

You want to see if you can get him ranting on about dB's.
He's a laugh a minute.... Honestly.

Old Nick.

2975. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gain??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:48:44 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cde8066.4984325@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142928
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 10:31:51 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky) wrote:

>OK, I get it. We should ignore the titles of the threads and the
>newsgroups because the topics of discussion can only be declared by
>you. Is that the way it works?

Now you've got it.... :-)

Old Nick.

2976. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 14:58:09 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020512105809.22369.00008048@mb-fv.aol.com>
Source record: 142931

>If you notice, the original post inquired about using
>the 941e, and was asking people for their input on
>their own experiments with *that* tuner.

And I offered an alternative. Don't you have a bridge to hide under, troll?
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
http://edfas.tripod.com

2977. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 15:02:07 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <50vsdu44qldesusp96hm5tdqcit0m80hge@4ax.com>
Source record: 142932
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 12:01:06 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>You said that antennas do not have a velocity factor. They do, as do all
>conductors. That was why I said you were wrong.

I see where you're coming from. But their velocity factor is
essentially 1 if the conductor is thin, which is the same as no velocity
factor at all. If the antenna is thick, the added capacitance lowers
the resonant frequency and could be thought of as lowering the velocity
factor I suppose. I should have been more specific and I'll concede
that point.

Keep in mind this thread began because someone wondered how a 1/4 wl
ground plane could have 7db "gain". My intent was to point out that no
matter what you do to this type of antenna in terms of loading coils,
the radiation pattern and therefore the gain is fixed by the length.
You can not make a 1/4 wl antenna have more gain by making it
"electrically longer" with loading coils.

Bill, W7TI

2978. Re: The value of expert advice...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 15:03:03 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3cde831a.150096908@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 142933

Hi Gary

I live in like a micro-black-hole, antennas that should have worked like gang-busters, didn't, antennas that shouldn't work very good at all, did. Then I put up what everyone calls a dummy load, linear-loaded-inverted-vee, and have not missed a sked yet with it. Simply amazing how 3 dollars worth of wire outperforms a 600 dollar antenna with 3500 feet of radials.

TTUL - 73+ de Gary - KG&#65533;ZP

2979. Re: Butternut HF9V vs Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 15:08:33 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3cde84b3.150506280@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 142934

Hi Martin

After looking at and using several installed antennas, I finally settled for the HF9V and have no complaints about it's performance.

DON'T get the 160-meter add-on kit. It messes up the whole antenna! And the bandwidth is so narrow, you can't get a sideband word in edgewise.

TTUL - 73+ de Gary - KGZP

2980. Re: The value of expert advice...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 15:14:19 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <u31tdu0krdgm7u86e17b78uig20a6s9amt@4ax.com>
Source record: 142935

On Sun, 12 May 2002 06:10:00 GMT, "Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net>
wrote:

>cuz the textbooks say it can't happen...

One last comment and I'll give it a rest.

The textbooks say no such thing. It's your interpretation of the textbooks that says it can't happen. The textbooks are correct; your interpretation takes into account some of the factors involved but not others. You talk about living in the "real world", but you apply only certain facts instead of all of them. That isn't "real world", it's "Gary's world".

I suppose I've offended you by saying all of this, but that is not my intention. Applying facts selectively is one of the most common failings of people everywhere. I've done it, we all do it. The better of us try to avoid it as much as possible.

Bill, W7TI

2981. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 16:09:44 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cde93fc.6530792@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142940

On Sun, 12 May 2002 00:29:08 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Gary, K4FMX wrote:
>"Read my other post discussing reduced skin effect at lower
>frequencies."
>
>For copper at 20 C, the skin depth is 6.62 / f cm
>where f is the frequency in Hz.
>
>It is not much deeper in aluminum because aluminum is almost as
>conductive as copper.
>
>At 1 MHz, the skin depth is 0.00662mm. (Divide the depth above for 1 Hz
>by one million)
>

Hi Richard,

If you would please take a look at the link provided below. It is a
PDF file that contains 6 pages
of info on protection devices from Polyphaser. Go the the last page
(page6) and there is a
description of what I am talking about.

In the test on the piece of cable as shown, how would you account for
the amount of energy
that was measured on the center conductor of the cable?

http://www.polyphaser.com/datasheets/PTD1007.pdf

73
Gary K4FMX

2982. Re: The value of expert advice...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 16:11:11 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <zuwD8.1986$UW6.1302@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142937

BILL, yer a good guy - and I love ya - but you have entirely MISSED my original point - it must went
clear over your head!

And that point WAS, that there's NO WAY pure textbook specifications, facts and function can
necessarily be applied to the widely VARIED situations MANY of us live in and operate our stations.
SO, what is entirely TRUE and ACCURATE out on an antenna range or similar "pure" environment, may be
VASTLY DIFFERENT than where you or I are foreced to install OUR antennas. AND, those variations,
surrounding landscape and obstacles MAY create a situation where manipulations that WON'T work as we
hope in a "pure" environment, WILL benefit and improve radiation to fit OUR wants/needs in OUR
specific location in ways the textbooks claim are futile!

Was MY situation a "Gary's world" situation? YOU BET! - It dern sure was NOT a textbook situation -
and THAT was MY ENTIRE POINT! (do ya get it now?)

And unless YOU live in a textbook situation in regards to antenna installation, it's quite possible
that you TOO might find minor variations from accepted "fact" that would improve your signal
radiation too - or as you put it, a "Bill's world" scenario - that applies only to YOU and YOUR
specific location!

SO, the REAL question boils down to, how many of us LIVE in "textbook" situations, where all written
"facts" of antenna installation and operation closely follow accepted "antenna Gospel" truths?

I ceratinly know *I* have never lived in one of them...

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"
"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:u31tdu0krdgm7u86e17b78uig20a6s9amt@4ax.com...

> On Sun, 12 May 2002 06:10:00 GMT, "Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net>
> wrote:
>
> >cuz the textbooks say it can't happen...
>
> _____
>
> One last comment and I'll give it a rest.
>
> The textbooks say no such thing. It's your interpretation of the
> textbooks that says it can't happen. The textbooks are correct; your
> interpretation takes into account some of the factors involved but not
> others. You talk about living in the "real world", but you apply only
> certain facts instead of all of them. That isn't "real world", it's
> "Gary's world".
>
> I suppose I've offended you by saying all of this, but that is not my
> intention. Applying facts selectively is one of the most common
> failings of people everywhere. I've done it, we all do it. The better
> of us try to avoid it as much as possible.
>
> Bill, W7TI
>
>

2983. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 16:20:35 UTC
From: n5kzw@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3cde95b1.81207830@news.ev1.net>
Source record: 142938

Henry Allen (K5BUG) has them. Do a Google search for "GLA Systems",
or "Texas Twister".

Ed - N5KZW

On Sat, 11 May 2002 20:52:51 -0400, "Dave Benham"
<dodgeboy@mindspring.com> wrote:

>Does anybody know where one can purchase a 66" whip for a screwdriver
>antenna? I have one but it's a 108" one cut down to 66" and is much stiffer
>than I would like. A low band police whip would probably be perfect but I
>can't find one anywhere.
>
>Thanks.
>
>

2984. Re: Home-brewed 6-meter vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 16:21:51 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <zEwD8.31679$km2.1268351@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142939

Try 50.4 MHz for AM operation. Most AM/SSB is horizontally polarized...
But,
for skip signals it probably won't make much difference. There is some
scattered AM
activity on six meters (given the thousands of AM rigs from the sixties and
fifties
that still survive) and with six meters being 4-MHz wide it needs all the
activity it
can muster.

Pete

"AB2HR" <ab2hr@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:vqgndugfqn9fecv9n2s7e4q3ntakcfebkq@4ax.com...
> Hey folks... I've recently been "endowed" with a Gonsett Communicator
> III (don't ask - it's a long story - and a harrowing one). Since it's
> the only rig I have that's capable of 6 meter operation, albeit only
> on AM, I thought I'd give the old girl a chance to prove >
telnet://thelostchord.dns2go.com:6000

2985. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 16:38:17 UTC
From: Jeff Maass <jmaass@columbus.rr.com>
Message-ID: <ZTwD8.36986$G%3.15482001@typhoon.columbus.rr.com>
Source record: 142941

Geez, Fred, now you've awakened the weasel in it's
den, and it's out gnashing it's teeth, jumping
up-and-down, and growling!

Next it will charge forward one yard, immediately
retreating two yards. This will repeat until it's disappeared
from sight once again.

Quite amusing.

--
Jeff Maass jmaass@columbus.rr.com Located near Columbus Ohio
USPSA # L-1192 NROI/CRO Amateur Radio K8ND
Maass' IPSC Resources Page: http://home.columbus.rr.com/jmaass
"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:udss74cbtji4fc@corp.supernews.com...
> This from the same idiot that expended gigabytes in "I'm suing." threads.
> Get a grip Cohan.. By the way, I am still awaiting the promised last
> lawsuit, you stated would arrive in 3 days about 2 years ago..
>
> "Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
> news:20020512084029.06857.00007555@mb-mf.aol.com...
> > >
> > >Fracky, meet radio ham... If the two of you can locate another ten
like
> > >yourselves, you may be able to salvage a personality.
> > >
> > >Wow! Microsoft is really smart, when I spell checked this it wanted to
> > >replace fracky with farce...
> > >
> > >"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message >
> > >> Are you referring to a company? If so, what reason do you have to
caste
> it
> > >in
> > >> this defamatory light, which suggests that others should not do
> business
> > >with
> > >> it, and that the firm murders individuals.
> > >>
> > >> What is this fraud and what evidence do you have of it?
> > >>
> > >>
> > >> Sincerely,
> > >>

> > >> Nathan Cohen
> > >>
> > >>
> >
> > Sir:
> >
> > I have neither sought nor encouraged this unsolicited statement. I shall
> give
> > you this singular opportunity to understand that this public forum
neither
> > invites nor condones defamation. I shall ignore your statement and go
> under the
> > premise that you will not repeat this libelous activity.
> >
> > Please keep this forum one that deals with antennas.
> >
> > Thank you.
> >
> > With Best Wishes,
> >
> > Nathan Cohen
> >
>
>

2986. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 16:54:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rd6tducrqbkq5bj7idq8152m3o6aoank92@4ax.com>
Source record: 142942
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 10:22:02 -0700, "BobC" <123@hotmail.com> wrote:

>> Hi OM,
>>
>> As I said, a faint reference, but I fail to see how you
>come up with
>> this generalization?
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC_____________________________
>
>It seems the paragraph is mostly interested in making sure
>the various joints of the antenna are making a good
>electrical connection more than anything else. I assumed the
>author was alluding to the dielectrics of whatever oxidation
>may occur in a poorly fitted or non-soldered/welded metallic
>connection.
>
>BC

Hi OM,

No, quite the opposite. The conducting elements are artificial
dielectrics.

The application of a dielectric in a lens (fully aside from preventing
current flow between conductors and such) lies in the ability of a
dielectric to bend the ray of radiation through its property of a
dielectric constant. As this characteristic is also related to
velocity constant, it is with the retardation of wave propagation and
its combination with geometries that form a lens (or prism) effect.

Conductors, too, present identical properties through their tuning and
presenting a delay to the wave propagation that is identical both in
application AND in theory to the Optics as both sciences' effects are
described by the same Maxwell's equations.

This is far easier visualized in the EHF because wavelength scales
allow for the geometric forms to be realized in what we would consider
to be familiar shapes of lenses and prisms.

The reason to call them artificial dielectrics is that they are
conductors, true, which necessarily removes them from the
classification of a true dielectric, but the application of dielectric
constant is found in the assemblage of many off-tuned re-radiators

presenting their mass to a wavefront and causing it to diffract in a manner consistent with their being a true dielectric there. In the HF scales you need a truly large system to approach the same recognizable form and this is nearly observed in the Luneburg Lens antenna. At lesser scales this requires a forced perspective and some find it too shocking to accept the comparison.

Consider, with an example of a lossless, true dielectric and a lossless true conductor found isolated in space and illuminated (yes another optical term employed in RF studies) by an electromagnetic wave; both will cause a delay of its propagation consistent with the notion of either dielectric constant OR velocity factor OR phase combination - they are all the same, not merely similar but identical.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2987. Degen Designs - Baby Boomer Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 17:01:16 UTC
From: G&R <"stop the spam"@limbo.hell>
Message-ID: <XcxD8.2907$TJ6.149518@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142943

We are please to annouce that we will consider special application antennas in the 10 through 20 meter range for DX-peditions.

These are purpose built antennas.

We aree cuurently working on our first such antenna. For an October 2002 project. Inital use expected to begin June of 2002.

If you are interested in such an antenna system using the baby boomer design, please drop use a line at info@degendesigns.com

Or visit our page at www.degendesigns.com and check out our multi-band antenna.

73,

Guenther

We have a no nonsense privacy policy. We do not trade or share our information. We hate spam. See our page for details.

2988. RX-300 antenna/rig installation problems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 17:13:11 UTC
From: k9sqg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512131311.06587.00007364@mb-mo.aol.com>
Source record: 142944

Anybody have any horror stories about installing a 2m rig in a Lexus RX-300 SUV? Also, tips and tricks would be appreciated.

73s,

Evan

2989. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 17:22:02 UTC
From: BobC <123@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <udt1t0es3cpm2e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142936
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:rh5sdugss5sqao5lakpb07s43b4n8c2gkj@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 12 May 2002 01:39:21 -0700, "BobC"
<123@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
> >
"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:jnnrduoiojlq8r910dqh7mg23hk9v34g35@4ax.com...
On Sat, 11 May 2002 19:50:22 -0700, Bill Turner
w7ti@dslextreme.com wrote:

The passive elements of the beam can also be described
as artificial dielectrics (without disturbing their
electrical effect
one iota).

_____
I don't think so. Dielectrics are a completely different
thing from conductors and behave in completely different
ways. I
think this conversation is over.

Bush the elder would have had a phrase for this: Voodoo
physics.
73, Bill W7TI

_____
Hi Bill,

Everything I've offered is realized in both theory and
practice.

A faint reference may be found in Johnson and Jasik to
the point:
"Data on long Yagi-Udas indicate that, for lambda/lamdaz
near 1, loss in artificial dielectrics is likewise
negligible,
provided all joints are firmly press-fit [into a surface
wave
antenna - rwc] or soldered and the metal is of high
conductivity."

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC_____

If I've read that last piece correctly, it describes the
losses imposed by a poorly manufactured connection after it

corrodes.
BobC_____

> Hi OM,
>
> As I said, a faint reference, but I fail to see how you
come up with
> this generalization?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC_____

It seems the paragraph is mostly interested in making sure the various joints of the antenna are making a good electrical connection more than anything else. I assumed the author was alluding to the dielectrics of whatever oxidation may occur in a poorly fitted or non-soldered/welded metallic connection.

BC

2990. Re: Tonna X Yagi's Again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 17:26:57 UTC
From: eric <F1ISJ@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <abm8tp$364$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 142946

Hello

When I have some time (1 or 2 days) I can scan the instructions books and
send it to you.

--
73'

Eric
F1ISJ@wanadoo.fr

"JKM" <kerr@mclaughlan.freeserve.co.uk> a ï¿½crit dans le message news:
ab8sdl$272$1@newsg4.svr.pol.co.uk...
> I posted some time ago looking for some info on the 2m 9ele X and the
70cm
> 19ele X but never got the details I was looking for. I'm looking for a
copy
> of the assembly instructions including diagrams (got in touch with Tonna
> and they say they don't have the facility to send the drawings by e-mail
?)
> Anybody help ? I know I've got them somewhere but finding them could take
> longer than the antennas could last! TIA
> GM7CZU
>
>

2991. Re: 20,17,15 tri-band Yagi?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 17:30:50 UTC
From: Gilbert Honey <rmccarty@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <eFxD8.5888$Nt3.457328@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142945

Hello Greg,

I have a Cushcraft A4W.

Actually, my thoughts ran along the lines of merely moving everything up from 10 meters ie., rather than have the antenna cover the 10 meter band, adjust the elements and/or modify the traps to allow coverage of the 12 meter OR the 17 meter band.

I am thinking down the road to prepare for low sun spot numbers when 10 meters will be above the MUF for extended periods.

For example, modifying the A4W to cover 20, 17, and 15 meters would seem to me to be a good combination

Thanks for the note

Roger KD6CC
"w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:MWfD8.15376$UV4.2523@rwcrnsc54...
> Some of the antenna mfg. offered "WARC" kits for their tri-band antennas,
> when the 17 and 12 meter bands first came available. Whether a kit was
> offered depended on the popularity of the antenna, how many sold and
whether
> the design would accommodate and "easy" conversion/add-on.
>
> So what tri-bander do you have?
>
> w9gb
> "Gilbert Honey" <rmccarty@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:1ecD8.230$X%5.97@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > Has there been any discussion on converting an existing commercial
20,15,
> > and 10 meter yagi to one that would cover 20,17, and 15 or perhaps
20,17,
> > and 12 meters?
> >
> > Roger
> >
> >
> >
> >
>
>
>

2992. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 17:53:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <dm8tduguqsc38osmbbogsrtgucooompk0v@4ax.com>
Source record: 142947

On 12 May 2002 11:45:51 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>Please advise as a follow up to your public statement: who is "Fraudtenna"?
>Your allusion suggests common and assumed knowledge. Please enlighten on this
>common and assumed knowledge.
>

Dear neophyte,

Yes, you have correctly ascertained that it is within the purview of
"common knowledge" (the "assumption" being entirely an artifact of
your imagination that no one but yourself is responsible for) and as a
consequence has long since fallen into the Public Domain. As I am not
here to provide you with an education so easily assimilated from net
research, especially to matters so well documented and long
established (in addition, your request being off topic), it would
behoove you (to improve your skills) to conduct your own research.

Good luck in your pursuits and thank you for your interest ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2993. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 17:58:51 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <4t9tduojgittpid6683tv1et2niuibvi0g@4ax.com>
Source record: 142948

On 12 May 2002 11:45:51 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>To whom are you referring? Is it to the earlier post:
>
> > Has this anything to do with the Serpienski fractal antenna used in
>> some cell phones as published in either Scientific American or
>> Discover?
>

Dear neophyte,

As this request does relate to the matter of antennas and Scientific
American, the reference definitely ties into their premier piece, the
subject that I have written to extensively :
http://130.94.24.217/2001/1101issue/1101skeptic.html
http://130.94.24.217/2001/1201issue/1201skeptic.html

I will cover this lightly again for the benefit of those who, like
you, are not so well informed:
>1. How reliable is the source of the claim?
> Pseudoscientists often appear quite reliable, but when examined
>closely, the facts and figures they cite are distorted, taken out of
>context or occasionally even fabricated.
>
>2. Does this source often make similar claims?
>Pseudoscientists have a habit of going well beyond the facts. Watch
>out for a pattern of fringe thinking that consistently ignores or
>distorts data.
>
>3. Have the claims been verified by another source?
>Typically pseudoscientists make statements that are unverified or
>verified only by a source within their own belief circle.
>
>4. How does the claim fit with what we know about how the world works?
>An extraordinary claim must be placed into a larger context to see how
>it fits.
>
>5. Has anyone gone out of the way to disprove the claim, or has only
>supportive evidence been sought?
>This is the confirmation bias, or the tendency to seek confirmatory
>evidence and to reject or ignore disconfirmatory evidence.
>
>6. Does the preponderance of evidence point to the claimant's
>conclusion or to a different one?
>

>7. Is the claimant employing the accepted rules of reason and tools of
>research, or have these been abandoned in favor of others that lead to
>the desired conclusion?
>
>8. Is the claimant providing an explanation for the observed phenomena
>or merely denying the existing explanation?
>This is a classic debate strategy--criticize your opponent and never
>affirm what you believe to avoid criticism. This stratagem is
>unacceptable in science.
>
>9. If the claimant proffers a new explanation, does it account for as
>many phenomena as the old explanation did?
>
>10. Do the claimant's personal beliefs and biases drive the
>conclusions, or vice versa?
>

I can well imagine that some of these concepts are difficult for you to follow or comprehend in one fell swoop and I suggest you take your time to both read the articles offered and the encapsulation above by parts (or simply stick with the original work).

Scientific American has of late become more conscious of bogus science having found its way into what are presented to the public as scholarly work - including their own publication. This has been an editorial staple of theirs for the past year (sort of a mea culpa if your will) and quite prominently in the last two issues. As a consequence they've added this column to raise the consciousness over announcements that have failed to stand the light of scrutiny. You would do well to consider the new higher standards of reportage and reflect on how you and others have been manipulated in the past by inflated or manipulated claims drawn out of faint references or fabricated out of whole cloth.

Again, this still remains an issue of doing your own homework. I suggest that you can find copious correspondence to this matter in the archives. If you need any assistance in how to perform the relatively simple matter of conducting a search, please consult another news group where this topic would be acceptable.

Good luck in your pursuits and thank you for your interest ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2994. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:07:25 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns920C7149B9914Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142949

> A propane torch and some silver solder has
> worked every time, for me. It must be the
> low class, stained steel whips from Radio Shack.
> 'Doc

Yes, I agree. Used the same method to solder a broken wire at base of a
Ham Stick antenna to the Stainless steel base connector.

Ed

2995. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:09:18 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512140918.01915.00008192@mb-df.aol.com>
Source record: 142950

>Subject: Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great
>From: Richard Clark kb7qhc@attbi.com
>Date: 5/12/02 1:58 PM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <4t9tduojgittpid6683tv1et2niuibvi0g@4ax.com>
>
>On 12 May 2002 11:45:51 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>
>>To whom are you referring? Is it to the earlier post:
>>
>> > Has this anything to do with the Serpienski fractal antenna used in
>>> some cell phones as published in either Scientific American or
>>> Discover?
>>
>
>Dear neophyte,
>
>As this request does relate to the matter of antennas and Scientific
>American, the reference definitely ties into their premier piece, the
>subject that I have written to extensively :
>http://130.94.24.217/2001/1101issue/1101skeptic.html
>http://130.94.24.217/2001/1201issue/1201skeptic.html
>
>I will cover this lightly again for the benefit of those who, like
>you, are not so well informed:
>>1. How reliable is the source of the claim?
>> Pseudoscientists often appear quite reliable, but when examined
>>closely, the facts and figures they cite are distorted, taken out of
>>context or occasionally even fabricated.
>>
>>2. Does this source often make similar claims?
>>Pseudoscientists have a habit of going well beyond the facts. Watch
>>out for a pattern of fringe thinking that consistently ignores or
>>distorts data.
>>
>>3. Have the claims been verified by another source?
>>Typically pseudoscientists make statements that are unverified or
>>verified only by a source within their own belief circle.
>>
>>4. How does the claim fit with what we know about how the world works?
>>An extraordinary claim must be placed into a larger context to see how
>>it fits.
>>
>>5. Has anyone gone out of the way to disprove the claim, or has only
>>supportive evidence been sought?

>>This is the confirmation bias, or the tendency to seek confirmatory
>>evidence and to reject or ignore disconfirmatory evidence.
>>
>>6. Does the preponderance of evidence point to the claimant's
>>conclusion or to a different one?
>>
>>7. Is the claimant employing the accepted rules of reason and tools of
>>research, or have these been abandoned in favor of others that lead to
>>the desired conclusion?
>>
>>8. Is the claimant providing an explanation for the observed phenomena
>>or merely denying the existing explanation?
>>This is a classic debate strategy--criticize your opponent and never
>>affirm what you believe to avoid criticism. This stratagem is
>>unacceptable in science.
>>
>>9. If the claimant proffers a new explanation, does it account for as
>>many phenomena as the old explanation did?
>>
>>10. Do the claimant's personal beliefs and biases drive the
>>conclusions, or vice versa?
>>
>
>I can well imagine that some of these concepts are difficult for you
>to follow or comprehend in one fell swoop and I suggest you take your
>time to both read the articles offered and the encapsulation above by
>parts (or simply stick with the original work).
>
>Scientific American has of late become more conscious of bogus science
>having found its way into what are presented to the public as
>scholarly work - including their own publication. This has been an
>editorial staple of theirs for the past year (sort of a mea culpa if
>your will) and quite prominently in the last two issues. As a
>consequence they've added this column to raise the consciousness over
>announcements that have failed to stand the light of scrutiny. You
>would do well to consider the new higher standards of reportage and
>reflect on how you and others have been manipulated in the past by
>inflated or manipulated claims drawn out of faint references or
>fabricated out of whole cloth.
>
>Again, this still remains an issue of doing your own homework. I
>suggest that you can find copious correspondence to this matter in the
>archives. If you need any assistance in how to perform the relatively
>simple matter of conducting a search, please consult another news
>group where this topic would be acceptable.
>
>Good luck in your pursuits and thank you for your interest ;-)
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC

>

You have made a statement of fraud and pseudoscience on the part of some individual(s) and/ or company.

Identify these individual(s) and/or company, and provide the evidence, here, supporting your claim(s). I presume that you have already discerned this is of interest to the public, radio amateurs with antenna interest in particular, based upon your introduction of the matter in this public forum.

Also, explain how the notion of 'public domain' is relevant to this issue. I am aware of a copyright violation of relevance to you, but it is my impression that that is a legal issue, and does not concern the public domain.

Cordially,

Nathan Cohen

2996. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:12:11 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns920C72189DD03Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142951

>> Un-solder the ferule on the bottom of the 102" whip. Cut 2 feet off
>> from the bottom of the whip.

> 102" - 24" = 66" ?

Yes, 66" is the length he needs for the top of his HF Screwdriver antenna.

However, even the top part of a 102 or 96 inch antenna ship would probably be too stiff. I still recommend he go to a 2-way radio shop and ask if they have a left-over whip off a 150MHz gain, or a 40MHz base loaded antenna. Unfortunately, most of the whips of this size are usually no more than about 50" long. The rod would be smaller in diameter... more like the original top of the screwdriver antenna, which he is missing.

Ed WB6SAT

2997. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:13:17 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <1hyD8.248$w04.173725@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142953

"Fractenna"
> Cordially,
> Nathan Cohen

They'rrre baaaaaaack....

2998. Re: RX-300 antenna/rig installation problems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:15:45 UTC
From: gbrown@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <3cdeb07a.22488346@news3.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 142952

You may also want to ask over at:

alt.autos.lexus

Maybe another has had CB or some other communications stuff installed.

See also:

http://groups.google.com/groups?num=30&hl=en&lr=lang_en&newwindow=1&q=rx-300+antenna

73,
Gary
K4GPB

>Anybody have any horror stories about installing a 2m rig in a Lexus RX-300
>SUV? Also, tips and tricks would be appreciated.

2999. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:25:17 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <acctdu8cdjpn4k02ebe02srvfiu59959q9@4ax.com>
Source record: 142954

On Sun, 12 May 2002 12:06:59 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>> you do typically observe some benefit due to the increased, apparent,
>> radiator diameter that translates into wider bandwidth.
>
>================================
>
>There's a vast amount of waffle about the virtuous increase in bandwdith
>which results from folding antenna wires. But there's NOTHING ever said
>about by how much the bandwidth is actually increased.
>
>Let's have some numerical facts for a change. C'mon, open up.

Ah! Punchinello,

How amusing to ask for particulars without providing any to work from.
When such is the case, the generality prevails (and you certainly have
offered nothing to negate the validity).

>
>It might then be inferred the insignificant increase is not worth the extra
>construction effort or the bafflegab it generates.
>

Bafflegab? The quote above these immediate lines is a classic
example.

>The topic does, of course, help a little to fill up the fee-paid spaces
>between the magazine adverts.
>

and announcements for unzipped (how promiscuous) software too :-0

>The only significant advantage of folding antenna wires

snip
it continues into the recursion of the original post's query obviously
unattended by your correspondence. As with another neophyte that has
recently logged on, I would offer the benefits of the archive to
research these issues before turning on the fog machine.

Good luck in your pursuits and thank you for your interest ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3000. Super Antennas MP-2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:29:15 UTC
From: Carl Walthall <n3qom@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <%vyD8.35446$RR3.40130@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 142955

Hi All

I live in a apartment and looking for a antennas I can setup on my balcony. Has anyone tried the MP-2 for this type of setup? Or can someone recommend a antennas for me? The landlord says I can have a antennas as long as it is not permanently mounted and on my balcony.

Thanks Carl

3001. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:37:10 UTC
From: topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <94dtdusk550rcfvjbpc7vkdg0abnbgn2qq@news.ampkiller.com>
Source record: 142956
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 10 May 2002 18:20:59 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Fri, 10 May 2002 15:16:51 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>Doc is correct, adding a loading coil does change the electrical
>>length. The radiation pattern will remain the same, that being
>>determined by its physical length
>>
>>Ken
>
>_____
>
>Maybe this is just semantics, or maybe not.
>
>To me, "electrical length" refers to the actual physical length of the
>antenna. I think you're using "electrical length" to mean a certain
>combination of R+/-jX. To me, that's just the impedance at the feed
>point and is not necessarily related to length.
>
>By using various inductors and capacitors at different points in the
>antenna or at the base, you can have all kinds of different impedances
>at the feed point, but the "electrical length" of the antenna remains
>the same.
>
>If this is just semantics I can live with that, as long as we agree that
>the far-field radiation pattern is determined by the physical length and
>not by any loading coils, capacitors or whatever. All they affect is
>impedance (and of course, efficiency).
>
>Bill, W7TI
>

Sorry, you are wrong, its clear that you really don't understand
antenna theory. The electrical length changes with addition of
inductors and capacitors. Doc is still correct with his post.

3002. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:48:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDEB900.DA486120@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142957

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> Keep in mind that even the latest Theory of Light is only a temporary
> holding pattern...

It may be even worse than you know. Latest theory of time is that there
may not exist a "temporary holding pattern" at all and time is only a
conceptual invention of the human mind in order to keep track of change.
Apparently, the only thing standing in the way of a unification of
relatively and quantum physics is distilling time out of the equations.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3003. What is an exceptional tuner DOC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:50:53 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CDEB98C.A645465A@capnet.com>
Source record: 142960

.

3004. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 18:58:38 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <zXyD8.329$w04.191138@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142958

"Bill Turner" wrote:
> By using various inductors and capacitors at different points
> in the antenna or at the base, you can have all kinds of different
> impedances at the feed point, but the "electrical length" of the
> antenna remains the same...
> ...as long as we agree that the far-field radiation pattern
> is determined by the physical length and not by any loading coils,
> capacitors or whatever. All they affect is impedance (and of
> course, efficiency).

Thought experiment:
Take a very long wire element and break it up into a few 1/4 wave segments with little black boxes that contain various assorted inductors, capacitors and other mysterious components. One could imagine a computer control system that can change the phase of the currents on the 1/4 wave sub-elements by adjusting the black boxes. Congratulations, you have just built an electronically-controlled 'phased array'. It isn't optimal in that there might be more power in the first element than the last, but it would work. This example indicates that the far field pattern can be steered by those your "whatever" center-loading black boxes. I admit that this is an extreme argument...

In the case of base loading with an open circuit top end (in other words, a typical base loaded vertical monopole), then the current distribution along the whip is more-or-less totally determined by the open circuit at the top end. In that case, you're probably right.

3005. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 19:01:18 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <2_yD8.337$w04.192704@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142959

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> Keep in mind that even the latest Theory of Light is only a
> temporary holding pattern...

"CAM"
> It may be even worse...
> ...time is only a conceptual invention
> of the human mind...

Hmmm, better have that Guinness sooner than later...

3006. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 19:08:25 UTC
From: John Siegel <JohnASiegel@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <3CDEBDA8.EEDAAA0@worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 142961

Check if Ten Tec still sell their 1KW autotuner. It is a reversible L
network with auto tuning or manual tweaking.
John

Janice and Ed wrote:
>
> I haven't heard of a commercial high-power auto tuner on the market.
> Check eHam reviews. Looks like the high-end Palstar might be the
> best of the high-power manual tuners.
>
> "StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
> news:3CDD70D3.3A1A49CA@capnet.com...
> > I'm also considering getting a high power automatic tuner
> > if one exists.
> >
> > Any advantage to the MFJ 989C with the L network?
> >

3007. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 19:19:34 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-1F677A.12193012052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142962

In article <3cde41d8.453021@news.cet.com>, sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
wrote:

> In <WJqD8.33108$RR3.37838@sccrnsc02>, "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
> wrote:
>
> >I was told the Skylab antenna is a 1/2 wave antenna how can this be?? The
> >radiating element length is @9 feet. It is for 11 meters?
>
> Some people will refer to a 1/4 ground-plane vertical as a 1/2 wave
> vertical dipole if the ground radials are more vertical than
> horizontal, as is the case with the Skylab. It's just semantics.
>

I guess smart guys like Richard Clark, Sparky, Bill Nelson, Bill Turner,
Reg Edwards are to dumb to figure out how to use their newsreaders.

When replying to posts trim the header called Newsgroups like I did. I
know it's a tough concept to understand but if you think about it awhile
I'm sure you will get it.

Here is another tip for you guys. Don't respond to purposely misspell
subjects or subjects that contain punctuation like six question marks.

Now play nice.

--
Telamon

3008. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 19:23:17 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <kodtdugc2dme05os61tdgaa5vufsgu6q4j@4ax.com>
Source record: 142963

On 12 May 2002 18:09:18 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>
>You have made a statement of fraud and pseudoscience on the part of some
>individual(s) and/ or company.

As I posited earlier, separate your imagination and speculation from
the actual testimony of an extended direct quote. Any associations
you find out of context are strictly your own and as such you are
liable for drawing inappropriate conclusions. Amusing as these
conclusions may be to the general readership, I am not inclined to
follow personal eccentricities fabricated out of veiled references.

I've no doubt that many here comprehend this matter and earlier (far
earlier than your own added comments) postings to this matter and the
issues have been long since resolved to our satisfaction. To regale
them at length to serve only you would be tedious to the general
population who maintain their skills and interest through active
rather than passive participation. If, perchance, other
correspondents wish to resurrect the entirety of those same resolved
matters (which is the staple of activity here anyway); then you may
find that in another, appropriate thread - but not here.

>
>Identify these individual(s) and/or company, and provide the evidence, here,
>supporting your claim(s). I presume that you have already discerned this is of
>interest to the public, radio amateurs with antenna interest in particular,
>based upon your introduction of the matter in this public forum.

Again, I am not here to perform your homework. As you seem to have
difficulty in research, I am sure there are remedial arenas that could
bring you up to speed - but not here.

>
>Also, explain how the notion of 'public domain' is relevant to this issue. I am
>aware of a copyright violation of relevance to you, but it is my impression
>that that is a legal issue, and does not concern the public domain.

Given you fail to distinguish between legalities and the legalism of
"Public Domain," it seems unlikely that further discussion is
warranted. Further, it has nothing to do with the topic.

>
>Cordially,
>
>Nathan Cohen

Dear neophyte,

As your comments do not conform to the tenor of the thread AND are vastly off topic, I suggest you seek another forum to pursue the matters that interest you. You may also wish to consult the appropriate standards on conduct within a public group such as this. This puts me in the painful position of having to both maintain your youthful and naive interest, while mildly admonishing you such that you do not depart frustrated.

Please observe that this thread was composed of a silly concept and written in a broad comic sense with an admixture of vulgarity and a fine hand (the clash of style further adding to the effect). It seems you desire to participate in that comedy, but your stylings are weak and do not fit appropriately to offer amusement especially when the faux pas are so painful. This, too, is a clash of style, but it does not add to the what I call the tenor of the thread. Your additions lack the spark of spontaneity and joy of writing and seem oddly reactive which stultifies the comic effect. Here, I have to be more harsh in my criticism as your language skills are below the mark and you would be best served to avoid embarrassing yourself in your attempts to force humor. However, do not take my admonition too close to heart as nothing requires you to be a conductor to appreciate a symphony.

Good luck in your pursuits and thank you for your interest ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3009. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 19:41:01 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512154101.08052.00007107@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 142964

>Subject: Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great
>From: Richard Clark kb7qhc@attbi.com
>Date: 5/12/02 3:23 PM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <kodtdugc2dme05os61tdgaa5vufsgu6q4j@4ax.com>
>
>On 12 May 2002 18:09:18 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>
>>
>>You have made a statement of fraud and pseudoscience on the part of some
>>individual(s) and/ or company.
>
>As I posited earlier, separate your imagination and speculation from
>the actual testimony of an extended direct quote. Any associations
>you find out of context are strictly your own and as such you are
>liable for drawing inappropriate conclusions. Amusing as these
>conclusions may be to the general readership, I am not inclined to
>follow personal eccentricities fabricated out of veiled references.
>
>I've no doubt that many here comprehend this matter and earlier (far
>earlier than your own added comments) postings to this matter and the
>issues have been long since resolved to our satisfaction. To regale
>them at length to serve only you would be tedious to the general
>population who maintain their skills and interest through active
>rather than passive participation. If, perchance, other
>correspondents wish to resurrect the entirety of those same resolved
>matters (which is the staple of activity here anyway); then you may
>find that in another, appropriate thread - but not here.
>
>>
>>Identify these individual(s) and/or company, and provide the evidence, here,
>>supporting your claim(s). I presume that you have already discerned this is
>of
>>interest to the public, radio amateurs with antenna interest in particular,
>>based upon your introduction of the matter in this public forum.
>
>Again, I am not here to perform your homework. As you seem to have
>difficulty in research, I am sure there are remedial arenas that could
>bring you up to speed - but not here.
>
>>
>>Also, explain how the notion of 'public domain' is relevant to this issue. I
>am
>>aware of a copyright violation of relevance to you, but it is my impression
>>that that is a legal issue, and does not concern the public domain.

>
>Given you fail to distinguish between legalities and the legalism of
>"Public Domain," it seems unlikely that further discussion is
>warranted. Further, it has nothing to do with the topic.
>
>>
>>Cordially,
>>
>>Nathan Cohen
>
>
>Dear neophyte,
>
>As your comments do not conform to the tenor of the thread AND are
>vastly off topic, I suggest you seek another forum to pursue the
>matters that interest you. You may also wish to consult the
>appropriate standards on conduct within a public group such as this.
>This puts me in the painful position of having to both maintain your
>youthful and naive interest, while mildly admonishing you such that
>you do not depart frustrated.
>
>Please observe that this thread was composed of a silly concept and
>written in a broad comic sense with an admixture of vulgarity and a
>fine hand (the clash of style further adding to the effect). It seems
>you desire to participate in that comedy, but your stylings are weak
>and do not fit appropriately to offer amusement especially when the
>faux pas are so painful. This, too, is a clash of style, but it does
>not add to the what I call the tenor of the thread. Your additions
>lack the spark of spontaneity and joy of writing and seem oddly
>reactive which stultifies the comic effect. Here, I have to be more
>harsh in my criticism as your language skills are below the mark and
>you would be best served to avoid embarrassing yourself in your
>attempts to force humor. However, do not take my admonition too close
>to heart as nothing requires you to be a conductor to appreciate a
>symphony.
>
>Good luck in your pursuits and thank you for your interest ;-)
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

Sir:

You have asserted fraud and pseudo science on the part of certain individuals and/or company(ies).

Surely if there is merit in your assertions then the power of truth is on your side.

Therefore, in availing us with the public, and I might add continuous, allusion to "fraudtenna" on this newsgroup, it becomes realistic to finally ask you who, exactly, you mean.

So, I am publicly asking you: who is "fraudtenna" and what has "fraudtenna" done to be fraudulant and pseudoscientific?

It has been your assessment that this has been of general interest in this forum; not mine. If not, you wouldn't bring it up and bring it up and bring it up, almost with the appearance of obsession, with nary any stretch of time going by without your introduction of it. It is puzzling why you do so; one can only conclude that it has some importance to the general public, in your opinion. And if important one should know of who one speaks, don't you think?

Kindly do not assert that I am culpable for your attention to this matter, nor your insistence of taking this off topic subject out of context.

I suspect that by publicly stating who "fraudtenna" is, and what supposed transgressions of fraud and pseudoscience go with said person(s) or company, then there will be little doubt as to transference to/continuation in other and different public forum(s), better suited for said pursuit of the truth on the matter.

So why not fill us in and clear the air?

Regards,

Nathan Cohen

3010. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 19:52:04 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDEC7D6.3C2F98F7@icok.net>
Source record: 142965
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Radio Ham,
I think my objectivity is rapidly reaching the point
of turning into infertility. So to keep from making an
unprovoked attack on someone who is obviously innocent of
any wrong doing, I am recalling my ambassador.
For you people who have to put up with "Radio Ham"s
presence in a more intimate way, you have my condolences.
'Doc

3011. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 19:53:47 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <u7htdu84f8r8asdkufk2lrf6mp5lj4tj5a@4ax.com>
Source record: 142966

On 12 May 2002 14:35:00 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>This comment is complete and will not be
>expanded upon.
>
>In the last year, I have both personally, and in the context of the firm I work
>for, reached settlement on disputes without the need of litigation.

Dear neophyte,

As this borders on personal problems and has nothing to do with the subject at hand; and if you sincerely wish to continue in the vein of humor offered; please join us in the hilarious notion of a fractal CFA working great.

You may even wish to offer variations, by parts, to mock one, the other or both. This rich comic resource from Fred is great for working through the absurdities and is directly correlatable to earlier links that I've offered (please research these yourself however). You may wish to search for the ten point rebuttal I offered (mirroring the SciAm original article) in that past correspondence that offered how amusing those absurdities are when the offerers stumbled so completely to respond. I won't be disappointed if you choose to abandon your failing style for mine and duplicating my fashion to your own fabrications.

I do not want to leave this without some attaboy! for your restraint so in evidence in the quote above. attaboy! (remember it takes 100 attaboys to make a wish come true, and one aw shit to erase them all).

Good luck in your pursuits and thank you for your interest ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3012. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 19:56:41 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDEC8F3.AE380EDB@icok.net>
Source record: 142967
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Big CBer,
None of the above, the UDSA would never
approve it.
'Doc

3013. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 20:08:19 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <l7itduo8ac94lklq7v0iprioooc5b9jkk2@4ax.com>
Source record: 142968

On 12 May 2002 19:41:01 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>So why not fill us in and clear the air?
>
>Regards,
>
>Nathan Cohen
>
>

Us? you got a mouse in your pocket? ;-)

My dear neophyte, you have failed to understand the sense of this thread, and your writing style remains stilted and oddly reactionary (X >> 1). Sorry for being blunt, but your agenda is so nebulous that it is impossible to follow the rambling logic that leads to the quote above.

If you have nothing to contribute to the tenor of the subject, nor to matters of a technical nature; then I fail to see what motivates such trivial questions and easily obtained answers. There is little point to respond otherwise until you come up with some solid references.

Good luck in your pursuits and thank you for your interest ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3014. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 20:10:16 UTC
From: g3pho@nospam.qsl.net
Message-ID: <3cdeca3d.31125230@usenet.free-online.net>
Source record: 142819
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 14:31:58 GMT, "egroeg" <privateeyes@whocares.com>
wrote:

>Radio Ham, His name is Scott he is from Chesapeake Bay area in Maryland,
>USA... He has been a troll in rec.radio.cb for a while now he constatntly
^^
>changes screen names to by pass Newreaders filters, normaly his posts
>provide no usefull information and are usually accusatory in nature..

Just like Radio Ham himself in fact!

3015. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 20:10:39 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-E073BB.13103612052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142820

In article <3CDEC7D6.3C2F98F7@icok.net>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> Radio Ham,
> I think my objectivity is rapidly reaching the point
> of turning into infertility. So to keep from making an
> unprovoked attack on someone who is obviously innocent of
> any wrong doing, I am recalling my ambassador.
> For you people who have to put up with "Radio Ham"s
> presence in a more intimate way, you have my condolences.
> 'Doc

If you would trim the news group header fewer people would end up
reading the Troll.

--
Telamon(TM)

3016. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 20:11:01 UTC
From: Silly Scanner <asdf@asdf.com>
Message-ID: <p%zD8.64902$GLp1.21090@news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Source record: 142821

Andy, don't worry about it.

I think the point in being missed, and it isn't worth
a battle.

Im sure James appreciated the alternative, even tho
he was looking for opinions on the 941e.

"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message
news:20020512105809.22369.00008048@mb-fv.aol.com...
> >If you notice, the original post inquired about using
> >the 941e, and was asking people for their input on
> >their own experiments with *that* tuner.
>
> And I offered an alternative. Don't you have a bridge to hide under,
troll?
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> http://edfas.tripod.com

3017. Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 20:13:36 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <P1AD8.3009$TJ6.234632@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142822

Last evening, my wife was listening to a US FM station (WVLF) as is her habit, thereby bypassing the 'cultural' protectionism of our much-hated, overly-stupid, Cape Breton fiddle music promoting, CRTC.

The US FM signal was somewhat below normal quality and something was up (propagation-wise). So, trying to be helpful, I turned on my V/UHF scanner and dialed in the proper frequency (96.1 MHz) and (to my mild amazement), I was listening to a different station.

She was listening to 96.1 MHz and hearing WVLF (not perfectly, but not bad either) on her Sony portable stereo.

I was listening 96.1 MHz and was hearing some other station (very clear) on my V/UHF scanner.

The radios (and their respective whip antennas) are only about 4 feet apart.

I realize that it is all perfectly explanable though FM capture effect and nulls, but it is startling to witness nevertheless.

3018. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 20:16:39 UTC
From: toxic_waste@citizensband.com
Message-ID: <1f2adfc1.0205121216.36eeab10@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142823
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

lucifer@eternal-flames.gov wrote in message news:<3cdd0984.2824659@news.btinternet.com>...
> On Sat, 11 May 2002 06:37:07 -0400, N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net> wrote:
>
> >Then take your crap off of rec.radio.shortwave, rec.radio.amateur.antenna
> >etc.......
>
> No chance old son! We've been trying to get him to take his crap
> off uk.radio.amateur for years without success.
>
> Nick.

Are you "really" sure you want him down there with you My Lord?

tox

3019. Wanted: Johnson Matchbox Parts....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 20:21:11 UTC
From: Raymond Hansmeier <rhansmeier@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <X8AD8.36969$WR1.29528@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142824

I am looking for a dead or alive matchbox for parts. 275 watt model.....

3020. Re: Butternut HF9V vs Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 20:25:14 UTC
From: Martin Arsenault <ve2bqa@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3CDECFAA.F0C06F9@arrl.net>
Source record: 142825

After some comments received from many ham (thanks to all), I think my choice is made! I'll going with HF9V....

A little question, I want to instal it on the roof of the building and I want to know what accesories is required.

Do I have to purchase RFK-II(roof mounting kit) and CPK(counterpoise kit) ??? Or if I've got a tripod stand and I buy the CPK that will be ok ?

Thanks again!

73's de VE2BQA, Martin
Montreal, Canada

"Gary V. Deutschmann, Sr." wrote:

> Hi Martin
>
> After looking at and using several installed antennas, I finally
> settled for the HF9V and have no complaints about it's performance.
>
> DON'T get the 160-meter add-on kit. It messes up the whole antenna!
> And the bandwidth is so narrow, you can't get a sideband word in
> edgewise.
>
> TTUL - 73+ de Gary - KGï¿½ZP

3021. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 20:37:31 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <7vjtducoeorrddil38ajjo75cpb9tffgr9@4ax.com>
Source record: 142826

On Sun, 12 May 2002 16:13:36 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>Last evening, my wife was listening to a US FM station (WVLF) as is her
>habit, thereby bypassing the 'cultural' protectionism of our much-hated,
>overly-stupid, Cape Breton fiddle music promoting, CRTC.
>
>The US FM signal was somewhat below normal quality and something was up
>(propagation-wise). So, trying to be helpful, I turned on my V/UHF scanner
>and dialed in the proper frequency (96.1 MHz) and (to my mild amazement), I
>was listening to a different station.
>
>She was listening to 96.1 MHz and hearing WVLF (not perfectly, but not bad
>either) on her Sony portable stereo.
>
>I was listening 96.1 MHz and was hearing some other station (very clear) on
>my V/UHF scanner.
>
>The radios (and their respective whip antennas) are only about 4 feet apart.
>
>I realize that it is all perfectly explanable though FM capture effect and
>nulls, but it is startling to witness nevertheless.
>

Hi OM,

Tropospheric ducting should be coming up as spring progresses toward
summer, or at least to my experience of one summer some many years ago
when I was a lad in Colorado watching TV.

Being interested in getting the channels in Denver, some 60 miles
distant, I set up an outdoor antenna (our house had a relatively high
location out and away from the Rockies and the front range). Being
pointed north (from Colorado Springs) I was surprised to see on an
off-channel (at the low end, channel 2 or 3, maybe as high as 7)
transmission from Calgary! Each transmission was perfectly clear with
a marked transition at the beginning and end.

This was isolated, to be sure, but not without some repeat offerings
that allowed me to see an entire movie (dialing for dollars - eh -
loonies) and then that replaced by another transmission from Edmonton!

Oh joy of unbounded transport for the young DXer!

Thanx for your earlier mail. Who would have thought such opportunity
would offer itself?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3022. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 21:32:28 UTC
From: k9sqg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512173228.14770.00008412@mb-fr.aol.com>
Source record: 142828

The Ten-Tec autotuner has been out of production for about 8-10 years.

3023. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 21:42:54 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdedd65.485478@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142830
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 19:52:04 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> For you people who have to put up with "Radio Ham"s
>presence in a more intimate way, you have my condolences.
> 'Doc

Thankyou. But he can't help being cretinous.... It's probably
hereditary. (....and you lot thought he didn't have a father.)

Old Nick.

3024. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 21:42:55 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdede90.783943@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142829
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On 12 May 2002 13:16:39 -0700, toxic_waste@citizensband.com (toxic
waste) wrote:

>Are you "really" sure you want him down there with you My Lord?
>
>tox

I've got him is own personal fire... Right between all of the Popes
and as you know, they burn for thousands of years.

Old Nick.

3025. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 21:57:52 UTC
From: andy <music@soon.com>
Message-ID: <abmoi2$9c4$1@news5.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 142832
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

> "toxic waste" <toxic_waste@citizensband.com> wrote in message
news:1f2adfc1.0205121216.36eeab10@posting.google.com...

> > lucifer@eternal-flames.gov wrote in message

> > No chance old son! We've been trying to get him to take his crap
> > off uk.radio.amateur for years without success.
>
> Are you "really" sure you want him down there with you My Lord?

Ah, but consider the job satisfaction of Nick and his helpers.

I mean, I'm sure he is very thorough and professional when it comes to all
that roasting and prodding with tridents and other unfortunate business -
but over the course of all eternity it must have its dull days.

Now imagine that, as they say at the kinematograph:

<deep voice>

"This Time It's Personal".

3026. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 21:57:53 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cdee4d9.2392873@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142831
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 21:42:55 +0000 (UTC), lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
wrote:

>I've got him is own personal fire... Right between all of the Popes
>and as you know, they burn for thousands of years.

Who nicked the bleedin' H off "his" ? ;-)

Old Nick.

3027. Re: Rosin?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 21:58:47 UTC
From: la8ak.xnd@online.no
Message-ID: <3cdee17f.1029259699@news.online.no>
Source record: 142833

On Mon, 6 May 2002 08:33:04 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>With care, I have used a propane torch for soldering the PL259 connectors.

of course, when you haven't anything better, you try an available tool

73
LA8AK
--
remove ,xnd to reply

3028. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 22:06:23 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512180623.07993.00007842@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 142834

>My dear neophyte, you have failed to understand the sense of this
>thread, and your writing style remains stilted and oddly reactionary
>(X >> 1). Sorry for being blunt, but your agenda is so nebulous that
>it is impossible to follow the rambling logic that leads to the quote
>above.
>
>If you have nothing to contribute to the tenor of the subject, nor to
>matters of a technical nature; then I fail to see what motivates such
>trivial questions and easily obtained answers. There is little point
>to respond otherwise until you come up with some solid references.
>
>Good luck in your pursuits and thank you for your interest ;-)
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

It is my pleasure to clarify for you, although I am of the opinion that this remains transparent for many,many others, including, presumably, a group of peers:

1) You have sought this thread to discuss someone , or something, called "fraudtenna", without provocation or apparent relevance;

2) You have asserted that "fraudtenna" is responsible for fraud and pseudoscience (among other allegations);

3) You have alluded to "fraudtenna" at least 40 times in the last year, although ;

4) you assert that everyone knows who he/she/it is;

5) You assert that my straightforward question of "who is fraudtenna?" is unclear; dubious in its request; and questionable in its motivation.

In fact, it would be possible to surmise, but not necessarily amount to the peer consensus, that there is no "fraudtenna"; you have provided no evidence for fraud or pseudoscientific activity; you fail to identify he/she/it.

Therefore, if you continue your apparent obsession with "fraudtenna" one may conclude that something is amiss, or , quite possibly, that if anyone CONSTRUES "fraudtenna" --through your CONTINUOUS allusions over many years-- as being a specific individual(s) or company, then there is grounds for defamation, based upon the demonstrably false content of your assertions (which run the gamut of fraud to absence of viable patents to pseudscience to --too long to elaborate); your deliberate efforts to introduce "fraudtenna" without relevance to the threads in which you discuss "fraudtenna"; your failure to correct or

publicly clarify exactly who "fraudtenna" is; your assertion that this public NG has members, presumably a majority, who 'know' who "fraudtenna" is; and your continued efforts to paint "fraudtenna" as some person or entity deserving public ridicule, scorn, and/or loss of access to gainful means.

That appears to be the case, at present, to at least one knowledgable outside observer, who has informed me of such. I have great faith in this outside observer's advice and suggestions.

I wanted to give you the opportunity to set the record straight, which you either appear unwilling or incapable of doing.

Thus I have what I need.

It is in your best interest to keep "fraudtenna" off the NG unless you can show relevance to the objectives of the NG, rather than some apparent personal objective at the expense of others.

I thank you.

Sincerely,

Nathan Cohen

3029. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 23:00:14 UTC
From: dkaulf@boehme.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <3cdeeeda.9080558@news.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 142835
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 08:35:27 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
wrote:

>Richard Kaulfuss <dkaulf@boehme.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
>news:3cdd56da.30170013@news.demon.co.uk...
>> On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:19:34 +0100, "Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam>
>> wrote:
>> >> Do you insist on saying "fora", when "forums" is by far the more common
>> >> usage?
>> >Do I insist on high standards in education? Yes.
>> Evasion noted.
>
>WRONG! No evasion. I use "fora". "forums" may, or may not, be
>the more common but it is WRONG! and the resort
>of the ignorant.

Really? Says who? (for the second time) You appear to be experiencing
difficulty in providing answers to some very straightforward questions.
>
>> And now it's used solely as a noun by everyone from university
>professors
>> to brickies' labourers. That usage must have become acceptable at some
>> point in time. So why insist that Latin loan words retain their Latin
>plurals
>> in perpetuity?
>
>High standards.
>
You might call it that. There's a better word to describe your
pretensions - sciolism.

--
Dick

>
>

3030. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 23:11:12 UTC
From: patndave <Davenpat@btopenworld.com>
Message-ID: <abmsqf$k1e$3@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142836
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Radio Ham" <no.spam@no.spam> wrote in message
news:3cdb67ae_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> I think that this question is better posed in one
> of the CB groups, unless it is directed at an M3/CB/FL
> licensee.
>

At this point, a very interesting thread developed into typical
"Radio Ham" rubbish.

Many thanks to all of the contributors West of Liverpool

DE G6 KHP

Dave

3031. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 23:12:40 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abmst8sve2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142837
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb hamish@cloud.net.au wrote:

>> A loading coil can be used to make an antenna physically shorter. Ever
>> hear of "center-loading"?

> Yes. So if the antenna is physically shorter, why do you need the loading
> coil? To match it to the feedline impedance.

Not quite. If the antenna is too short electrically, then the loading coil
increases the electrical length enough so that it is resonant at the desired
frequency.

Getting a feedpoint impedance that is closer to that of the feedline may
be a secondary design consideration.

A base loading coil may be intended to perform both functions.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3032. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 23:23:49 UTC
From: BobC <123@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <udtn3i8oe39sb6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142827
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:rd6tducrqbkq5bj7idq8152m3o6aoank92@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 12 May 2002 10:22:02 -0700, "BobC"
<123@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>
> Hi OM,
>
> No, quite the opposite. The conducting elements are
artificial
> dielectrics.
>
> The application of a dielectric in a lens (fully aside
from preventing
> current flow between conductors and such) lies in the
ability of a
> dielectric to bend the ray of radiation through its
property of a
> dielectric constant. As this characteristic is also
related to
> velocity constant, it is with the retardation of wave
propagation and
> its combination with geometries that form a lens (or
prism) effect.
>
> Conductors, too, present identical properties through
their tuning and
> presenting a delay to the wave propagation that is
identical both in
> application AND in theory to the Optics as both sciences'
effects are
> described by the same Maxwell's equations.
>
> This is far easier visualized in the EHF because
wavelength scales
> allow for the geometric forms to be realized in what we
would consider
> to be familiar shapes of lenses and prisms.
>
> The reason to call them artificial dielectrics is that
they are
> conductors, true, which necessarily removes them from the
> classification of a true dielectric, but the application

of dielectric
> constant is found in the assemblage of many off-tuned
re-radiators
> presenting their mass to a wavefront and causing it to
diffract in a
> manner consistent with their being a true dielectric
there. In the HF
> scales you need a truly large system to approach the same
recognizable
> form and this is nearly observed in the Luneburg Lens
antenna. At
> lesser scales this requires a forced perspective and some
find it too
> shocking to accept the comparison.
>
> Consider, with an example of a lossless, true dielectric
and a
> lossless true conductor found isolated in space and
illuminated (yes
> another optical term employed in RF studies) by an
electromagnetic
> wave; both will cause a delay of its propagation
consistent with the
> notion of either dielectric constant OR velocity factor OR
phase
> combination - they are all the same, not merely similar
but identical.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

_____
I see and understand your point. Although I'm not involved
with research or design I still read my issues of Microwaves
& Rf, Microwave Digest and RF Design magazines. In these I
have read, albeit only partially understood, the concept
you've presented. I guess if I were to bone up on my math
skills I would be better able to follow through the formulae
and more fully understand the authors presentation.
But...I'm old and lazy now. I'll stick to Pease' Porridge.

3033. Re: Endfed wire aerial for 136kHz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-12 23:43:57 UTC
From: k9wkj <k9wkj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <q5DD8.1317$eV4.58254@reggie.win.bright.net>
Source record: 142838

Doc you might want to look a little closer
the 136khz band is not a freefer band
the segment from 160 to 190 khz is where those things are allowed now
and with the anntenna restrictions you stated
i dont think that we will have the same restrictchions on the 136khz ham
band
of course ive been known to be all wet before

73 cul de k9wkj
'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDDE12B.D984D7B0@icok.net...
>
>
> This wasn't part of the question, so, I guess it
> is only is relavent to those of us in the U.S.
> The proposed 136 Khz band has limitations of a
> total of 50 feet for the antenna and ground, at present,
> and from what I've heard, those limitations will carry
> over if it is ever made into a ham band. Also a maximum
> ERP in the milliwatt range (not sure about that, though).
> Even without those limitations, I think it won't be the
> most popular band because of the difficulty of making a
> usable antenna, and because most commercially made radios
> just won't 'go' there. It's a 'free' band now with very
> few people using it. I doubt if that changes if it's
> made into a ham band.
> 'Doc

3034. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 00:24:30 UTC
From: hrbcrb@aol.com.goaway
Message-ID: <20020512202430.00866.00008235@mb-me.aol.com>
Source record: 142839

Hello Van

I prefer the NMO that mount in a 3/8" hole, I think the ones I used were Maxrad. I had concerns about the sheet metal as well, I found some thin large area 'fender washers', they were at least 1-1/2" in diameter. After drilling the 3/8" mount hole I sanded to expose bare metal, and bonded the fender washers (on the underside of the roof) useing an epoxy (Devcon Plastic steel). The devcon has metal in it and I had good contunity to the car chassis after it cured. The large diameter washers reduced the 'oil can' affect. Found the washers and Devcon at an old fashion hardware store, forget Home Depot types.

Regards, Hugh KF6HHS
Retired, now life moves at my pace.
please note spam filter

3035. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 00:54:27 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <f33uduonqglv2653o2aotrivbhd3278qo9@4ax.com>
Source record: 142840

On 12 May 2002 22:06:23 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>at least one knowledgable outside
>observer, who has informed me of such. I have great faith in this outside
>observer's advice and suggestions.
>
>Thus I have what I need.

attaboy! ;-)

You showed great insight in consulting an individual with research
skills.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3036. Re: Butternut HF9V vs Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 00:54:34 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3cdf0d5c.185496478@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 142841

Hi Martin

Mine is ground mounted, as are those owned by everyone I know. I have never talked with a ham that had theirs elevated above ground level. Perhaps theres a reason?

TTUL
Gary

3037. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 00:55:52 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.net>
Message-ID: <saED8.34996$eV5.3235677@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142842

Which reminds me of gettng up one Saturday morning as a kid, flipping on the cartoons, and seeing the usual Warner Bros. - but completely in Spanish! This was with the old-style TV where the tuning knob was continously variable. I was on channel 5 instead of the local channel 6.

Talk about being freaked out. Propagation from Mexico to the midwest and clear as a bell.

> Being interested in getting the channels in Denver, some 60 miles
> distant, I set up an outdoor antenna (our house had a relatively high
> location out and away from the Rockies and the front range). Being
> pointed north (from Colorado Springs) I was surprised to see on an
> off-channel (at the low end, channel 2 or 3, maybe as high as 7)
> transmission from Calgary! Each transmission was perfectly clear with
> a marked transition at the beginning and end.
>
> This was isolated, to be sure, but not without some repeat offerings
> that allowed me to see an entire movie (dialing for dollars - eh -
> loonies) and then that replaced by another transmission from Edmonton!
>
> Oh joy of unbounded transport for the young DXer!
>
> Thanx for your earlier mail. Who would have thought such opportunity
> would offer itself?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

3038. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 01:12:06 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns920CB9560B0D4Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142843

Just so you don't get off track, the (Motorola) NMO is an industry standard and ONLY mounts in a 3/4" hole. If you want something for a 3/8" hole, it will be called something else.

Ed

3039. Re: DXERS UNLIMITED By Arnie Coro CO2KK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 01:18:50 UTC
From: Rollo&#65533; <Rollo_member@newsguy.com>
Message-ID: <abn49q015pt@drn.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142846
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

In article <abklvr$kg3$1@nytr.blythe.org>, Radio says...
>
>RADIO HABANA CUBA
>
>Postal address:
>Arnie Coro, "Dxers Unlimited"
>Radio Havana Cuba, Havana, CUBA
>e-mail: arnie@radiohc.org

Hey Arnie, I sent you a reception report back in November.
You actually used one of my emails in one of your shows.

Where's my QSL card? Fidel cause a shortage of stamps or something?

3040. Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 01:18:59 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cdf14fd.39560824@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142844

Does anyone have any numbers as to how much surface area is needed for a good rf ground in
salt water?
I live on a large salt water canal. I have a 30 foot vertical mounted to a dock post that is a few
feet out from the sea wall. The height of the base of the antenna varies from about 2 feet to 5
feet above the water with the tide.

I tried a long plate of aluminum about 18 inches wide and 7 feet long (an old hurricane panel)
stuck vertically into the water below the antenna. Seemed to work ok but of course the
resonance changed as the tide changed.

Question is: would it be better to run the plate or a couple of them horizontally just below the
water surface or run some radials in the water or just above the surface.

Are there any figures as to how low an impedance could be expected like there is with different
numbers of radials in particular types of soil? What kind of surface area used would provide a
point of diminishing returns.

Thanks
Gary K4FMX

3041. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 01:36:29 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020512213629.04367.00011857@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 142845

>
>Does anyone have any numbers as to how much surface area is needed for
>a good rf ground in
>salt water?

You will be better off by having just two elevated radials.

Yuri, K3BU

3042. Re: R7000 vs. R8 - Which is better?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 01:51:49 UTC
From: Tony Bogusz <tony_b@ameritech.net>
Message-ID: <V_ED8.13026$d7.4454764@newssrv26.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142851

Check the reviews on both at

http://www.eham.net/reviews/products/13

It looks like many people have dissed the R7000, but most like the R8.

I'm still using an R5 and have been since 1992. I've had to replace the base section once. The original design had the vertical radiator wearing out a gap between itself and the fiberglass base sleeve around it, but the replacement base section I bought in 1995 (BTW, it is NLA) had a design change which will prevent such a thing from recurring.

Good luck....choose wisely. (I think you'll be OK with the R8.)

tony, W9MT

Rob <Pse@NoEmail.Com> wrote in message
news:f7FD8.12229$a04.56123@tor-nn1.netcom.ca...
> HI,
>
> I have an R-7000 which is giving me problems. It looks like one of the
> traps is gone. On 15 meters the SWR is now very high all the time!
>
> It also looks like I have a loose connection somewhere. When listening
the
> background static goes off and on every couple of seconds.
>
> I am considering replacing the R7000 with the newer R8. But it looks like
> the R8 is more flimsy.
>
> If anyone reading this post has had experience with the R8, please let me
> know how it holds up to strong winds. I am worried that the small
vertical
> elements attached to the main vertical element will twist and break in the
> wind.
>
> Is the R8 a more reliable antenna than the old R-7000?
>
> 73's
> Rob
>
>
>

3043. R7000 vs. R8 - Which is better?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 02:00:41 UTC
From: Rob <Pse@NoEmail.Com>
Message-ID: <f7FD8.12229$a04.56123@tor-nn1.netcom.ca>
Source record: 142847

HI,

I have an R-7000 which is giving me problems. It looks like one of the traps is gone. On 15 meters the SWR is now very high all the time!

It also looks like I have a loose connection somewhere. When listening the background static goes off and on every couple of seconds.

I am considering replacing the R7000 with the newer R8. But it looks like the R8 is more flimsy.

If anyone reading this post has had experience with the R8, please let me know how it holds up to strong winds. I am worried that the small vertical elements attached to the main vertical element will twist and break in the wind.

Is the R8 a more reliable antenna than the old R-7000?

73's
Rob

3044. Re: Butternut HF9V vs Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 02:03:57 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <GB7fPCiaiReBurq2Z2KBHtNT+Zdi@4ax.com>
Source record: 142848

Martin Arsenault <ve2bqa@arrl.net> wrote:

>After some comments received from many ham (thanks to all), I think my choice is
>made! I'll going with HF9V....
>
>A little question, I want to instal it on the roof of the building and I want to
>know what accesories is required.
>
>Do I have to purchase RFK-II(roof mounting kit) and CPK(counterpoise kit) ??? Or
>if I've got a tripod stand and I buy the CPK that will be ok ?

You might try the http://www.bencher.com site. They have tech papers and manuals
you can download on all the Butternuts and accessories, including roof-mount
stuff.

Bob
k5qwg

>
>Thanks again!
>
>73's de VE2BQA, Martin
>Montreal, Canada
>
>
>
>"Gary V. Deutschmann, Sr." wrote:
>
>> Hi Martin
>>
>> After looking at and using several installed antennas, I finally
>> settled for the HF9V and have no complaints about it's performance.
>>
>> DON'T get the 160-meter add-on kit. It messes up the whole antenna!
>> And the bandwidth is so narrow, you can't get a sideband word in
>> edgewise.
>>
>> TTUL - 73+ de Gary - KGï¿½ZP
>
>

3045. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 02:08:05 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDF2005.AF377BEB@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142849

"J. Harvey" wrote:
>
> "J. Harvey" wrote:
> > Keep in mind that even the latest Theory of Light is only a
> > temporary holding pattern...
>
> "CAM"
> > It may be even worse...
> > ...time is only a conceptual invention
> > of the human mind...
>
> Hmmm, better have that Guinness sooner than later...

There is no sooner or later. There is only now and change from now.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3046. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 02:11:53 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21284-3CDF20E9-11@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142852

Richard Clark, KB7QHC wrote:
"Consider with an example of a lossless, true dielectric, and a lossless true conductor found isolated in space---".

As Richard Clark says, radio waves behave like light. They reflect from smooth conducting surfaces and are focused by reflectors and lenses.

Like light, radio waves are bent when passing from one medium to another, due to a velocity change. Radio waves difract around obstacles as does light. Path obstacles tend to scatter radio waves as fog, rain, and snow scatter light.

A nice thing about microwaves is that they are small enough to use some of the same tools used in optics for beam forming. Both lenses and reflectors are used to focus microwaves into narrow beams.

The lens or reflector is illuminated with microwaves as is done with light. The results are similar, too.

Not seen as often as are microwave concave reflectors illuminated from the front, are convex plastic lenses illuminated from the rear. These exist and both reflector and refrator focus the microwaves.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3047. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 02:15:27 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDF21BF.59128B39@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142850

dnb wrote:
> Which reminds me of gettng up one Saturday morning as a kid, flipping on the
> cartoons, and seeing the usual Warner Bros. - but completely in Spanish!
> This was with the old-style TV where the tuning knob was continously
> variable. I was on channel 5 instead of the local channel 6.

I'll never forget the time something was interfering with our reception
of Channel 2 from Houston. I turned the antenna around and Greenbay,
Wisconsin came in clear as a bell in East Texas.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3048. Re: Good prices on computers, electronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 02:40:30 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3ce07906$0$3342$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 142674

Fine where is it????

Anonymous wrote:
>
> I found this great web ste for buying computers and electronics. Enjoy!
>
> Michael

3049. Re: R7000 vs. R8 - Which is better?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 03:05:44 UTC
From: "M.M." <markem@cervnet.com>
Message-ID: <Xns920CCC6D621B6nobodynowhere@68.6.19.6>
Source record: 142853

Rob wrote:

> HI,
>
> I have an R-7000 which is giving me problems. It looks like one of
> the traps is gone. On 15 meters the SWR is now very high all the
> time!
>
> It also looks like I have a loose connection somewhere. When
> listening the background static goes off and on every couple of
> seconds.
>

A common problem with R7000's. The trap connections work loose as the antenna flexes in the wind. Corrosion also is a factor. Take it down and examine the traps. Where the wire comes out to the screw connection at each end, clean the connection and/or tighten the screw. Unless you've actually blasted a trap this will probably fix it.

At least it does on mine...

Mark AA7TA

3050. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:12:00 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <abogqc32t74@enews4.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142810

Have heard of people taking a sheet of sheet metal about 3 or 4 foot square
and placing the magmount on the center of the sheet. Granted it is not the
best solution but does work. Be sure to check with a SWR meter to verify
it is at least within your tolerances.

--
Ryan, KC8PMX
FF/MFR

www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site
please)

REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.

"Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:gmaD8.3010$Nt3.251280@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of
> my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town
> so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver.
> I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good
> place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very
> little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I
> just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.
>
> Thanks!
>
> Chris Noles
> KC4VTT
>
>

3051. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:16:51 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <abnenj$h19$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 142855

Bill Nelson (billn@spock.peak.org) writes:
>
> I wouldn't bet on it. Look at the stupid HP purchase of Compaq. HP
> supposedly did their research, as well.

Stupid? Did I not read in the Globe and Mail Report on Business that
Carly will bank circa $68 megabucks US if she pulls it off?

Some of these folks are really smart - like John Roth of Nortel.
He sucked 100+ megabucks out of the company, then ran when it tanked.

The only "stupid" are the folks who try to do an honest day's work for
for a realistic pay.

3052. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:17:17 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <abogqd42t74@enews4.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142809

Understood..... My lease is now month to month, so I definitely need to watch my P's and Q's..... Guess the only solution both in the ham world and the internet connection world is to either wait till the economy gets better in relation to employment (in order to be able to afford to move) or till Charter or Ameritech decide to finally serve the area I live in......

--
Ryan, KC8PMX
FF/MFR

www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site please)

REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.

"Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message news:abf2ls$931$7@quark.scn.rain.com...
> KC8PMX <kc8pmx@nospamdiamondcs.net> wrote:
>
> > I would go satellite but my landlord allows absolutely NO ANTENNA'S of any
> > kind in the community I live in. So that even rules that out. Cable modems
>
> The FCC has ruled that such blanket prohibitions are illegal and not
> enforceable. However, if you fight it, then the landlord is likely to
> simply refuse to renew your lease when it expires.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

3053. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:18:39 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <y8HD8.5544$t2.512954@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142854

"Richard Harrison"
> As Richard Clark says, radio waves behave like light.

Radio waves *are* light - only a different period and wavelength (but they scale REALLY well...).

And if Cecil is right (there is no such thing as time), then even this minor variation in the time domain vanishes in a poof of logic. ;-)

Sigh...

3054. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:32:42 UTC
From: ve7poi <"ve7poi<nospam>"@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3CDF41EA.F6C4E5A@arrl.net>
Source record: 142856

sitting here looking at one and it mounts into a 3/8" hole
maybe different here for commercial installs also seen the 3/4" ones as
well. prefer 3/8 easier to fic body work before selling vehicles.
Rod
ve7poi/ve8ee

"Ed G." wrote:
>
> Just so you don't get off track, the (Motorola) NMO is an industry
> standard and ONLY mounts in a 3/4" hole. If you want something for a
> 3/8" hole, it will be called something else.
>
> Ed

3055. Re: R7000 vs. R8 - Which is better?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:37:02 UTC
From: CJ <joey@westlink.com>
Message-ID: <udugnle0fu3573@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142857

Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Tech Help Page with downloads and illustrations
http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=r7.html

--
- Merle

3056. Re: Butternut HF9V vs Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:38:55 UTC
From: Bubba <bubba@nbr1.com>
Message-ID: <zrHD8.19478$1B.551@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142858

Mine is ground mounted too. I have about 18 radials 20 ft long buried and I work the world. I use it barefoot and with my 600 watt Ameriton solid state amp. I have mine mounted on a Gap tilt over bracket, that way I can hide it from those in my subdivision. I can raise and lower it in about a minute and a half. I never have to worry about high winds or lighting, I just lay it down if it is threatening out.
Pete WD9ALM

"Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:GB7fPCiaiReBurq2Z2KBHtNT+Zdi@4ax.com...
> Martin Arsenault <ve2bqa@arrl.net> wrote:
>
> >After some comments received from many ham (thanks to all), I think my
choice is
> >made! I'll going with HF9V....
> >
> >A little question, I want to instal it on the roof of the building and I
want to
> >know what accesories is required.
> >
> >Do I have to purchase RFK-II(roof mounting kit) and CPK(counterpoise kit)
??? Or
> >if I've got a tripod stand and I buy the CPK that will be ok ?
>
> You might try the http://www.bencher.com site. They have tech papers and
manuals
> you can download on all the Butternuts and accessories, including
roof-mount
> stuff.
>
> Bob
> k5qwg
>
>
> >
> >Thanks again!
> >
> >73's de VE2BQA, Martin
> >Montreal, Canada
> >
> >
> >
> >"Gary V. Deutschmann, Sr." wrote:
> >

> >> Hi Martin
> >>
> >> After looking at and using several installed antennas, I finally
> >> settled for the HF9V and have no complaints about it's performance.
> >>
> >> DON'T get the 160-meter add-on kit. It messes up the whole antenna!
> >> And the bandwidth is so narrow, you can't get a sideband word in
> >> edgewise.
> >>
> >> TTUL - 73+ de Gary - KGZP
> >
> >
>

3057. Antenna Theory/Experiment Book Recommendation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:39:20 UTC
From: Jake <ReplyToGroup@news.com>
Message-ID: <YrHD8.39781$WR1.35830@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142859

Looking for book recommendations regarding antenna theory/experiments to learn more about antennas.

After passing my technician exam, I only have basic knowledge of antennas. I do not fully understand transmission lines (ladder vs coax), ohm matching (seems like there's different types of resistance terminology), etc. I would really like to understand more about the different types of antennas, what they are trying to achieve, and hearing (seeing, if there's models or diagrams) the difference between modifications. For me, the best way to learn is to read about it, study the theory, experiment, and learn by doing. I'd like to emphasize on a book based on experiments with explanations.

Any book recommendations to start out with?

Thanks in advanced,

Jake

3058. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:41:55 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <abng6jisv1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 142861

"J. Harvey" (JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca) writes:
> Last evening, my wife was listening to a US FM station (WVLF) as is her
> habit, thereby bypassing the 'cultural' protectionism of our much-hated,
> overly-stupid, Cape Breton fiddle music promoting, CRTC.

Even on CBC Radio Two ("Classics and Beyond") Disk Drive program.
Man, if I wanted to go back to Don Messer and his Jubilees (IIRC),
I'd raid the CBC vaults for those cat torturers.
>
> The US FM signal was somewhat below normal quality and something was up
> (propagation-wise).
...

FM can be really queer! One summer day, I was driving from Ottawa to
Sudbury on Hwy 17, and about mid-trip, the FM car radio got a station
from <mumble> near the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River!
Couldn't get Ottawa or Sudbury, though.

3059. FA: ANTENEX 800 Low Profile Phantom Antenna - Motorola Mount - NIB - No Reserve

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 04:58:39 UTC
From: werdnuts@sbcglobal.net
Message-ID: <d49cf50c.0205122058.7d395925@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142860

ANTENEX 800 Low Profile Phantom Antenna - Motorola Mount - NIB - No Reserve

You are bidding on ONE, NEW, ANTENEX brand, Phantom model, 3db gain, 806-866 MHz, "Transit" style, low visibility, 800 MHz Antenna. Antenex part number TRA8063. It is NEW in the bag. This antenna mounts to a standard MOTOROLA style mount (NOT INCLUDED IN THIS AUCTION). I have been using this style antenna for my personal equipment and I am very happy with the results. Great for low-profile or unmarked vehicles! Buyer to pay fixed shipping amount of $6. I prefer PayPal, but will accept Billpoint, Money Orders, and Cashiers Checks. NO Personal Checks. Please feel free to e-mail me with any questions. Winner must contact me within 24 hours of auction close. Good luck and thanks for looking!

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1730098835

3060. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 05:00:43 UTC
From: hrbcrb@aol.com.goaway
Message-ID: <20020513010043.18161.00008559@mb-fd.aol.com>
Source record: 142862

Ed wrote -
>Just so you don't get off track, the (Motorola) NMO is an industry
>standard and ONLY mounts in a 3/4" hole. If you want something for a
>3/8" hole, it will be called something else.
>

Ed, several Mfg's make NMO bases that mount via a 3/8" hole. The size of the mounting hole has nothing to do with the NMO end that mates with the antenna. The 3/4" is harder to install (IMHO) and not as sturdy as the 3/8". I have a Motorola, Comet, and Larson (or is that Larsen) on the 3/8" NMO's.

I believe Motorola came up with the original design with the 3/4" hole mount.

Hugh KF6HHS
Retired, now life moves at my pace.
please note spam filter

3061. FA: ANTENEX UHF Low Profile Phantom Antenna - NIB - No Reserve (2 Auctions)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 05:02:41 UTC
From: werdnuts@sbcglobal.net
Message-ID: <d49cf50c.0205122102.2e540a9b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142863

TWO AUCTIONS!!!!!

You are bidding on ONE, NEW, ANTENEX brand, Phantom model, 3db gain, 450-470 MHz, "Transit" style, UHF Antenna. Antenex part number TRA4503. It is NEW in the bag. This antenna mounts to a standard MOTOROLA style mount (NOT INCLUDED IN THIS AUCTION). I have been using this style antenna for my personal equipment and I am very happy with the results. Great for low-profile or unmarked vehicles! Buyer to pay fixed shipping amount of $6. I prefer PayPal, but will accept Billpoint, Money Orders, and Cashiers Checks. NO Personal Checks. Please feel free to e-mail me with any questions. Winner must contact me within 24 hours of auction close. Good luck and thanks for looking!

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1730099151

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1730099240

3062. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 05:31:01 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <aojudu8jdv0ub6679pa6o3avvaqer2r88h@4ax.com>
Source record: 142864

On Sun, 12 May 2002 19:19:34 GMT, Telamon
<telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote:

>I guess smart guys like Richard Clark, Sparky, Bill Nelson, Bill Turner,
>Reg Edwards are to dumb to figure out how to use their newsreaders.
> ^^
>When replying to posts trim the header called Newsgroups like I did. I
>know it's a tough concept to understand but if you think about it awhile
>I'm sure you will get it.
>
>Here is another tip for you guys. Donï¿½t respond to purposely misspell
>subjects or subjects that contain punctuation like six question ^
>marks.

That should be "too dumb" and "purposely misspelled".

Glad I could help.

Bill, W7TI

3063. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 05:35:19 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <e1kudusqtcph5mc88d9vkrv3eh2ee4j84r@4ax.com>
Source record: 142865

On Sun, 12 May 2002 16:13:36 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>The radios (and their respective whip antennas) are only about 4 feet apart.
>
>I realize that it is all perfectly explanable though FM capture effect and
>nulls, but it is startling to witness nevertheless.

That is interesting. Did you try moving the radios around?

You said whip antennas - were they both similar? Both vertical?

Bill, W7TI

3064. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 05:35:20 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <g5hudusmcavtujqhqihgttglndcp3ehcv8@4ax.com>
Source record: 142866
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 18:37:10 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:

>Sorry, you are wrong, its clear that you really don't understand
>antenna theory. The electrical length changes with addition of
>inductors and capacitors. Doc is still correct with his post.

No my friend, it is you who are wrong. If electrical length could be changed by adding coils or capacitors, the far-field radiation pattern would also be changed. It is not. The only changes are the R+/-jX value seen at the feedpoint, the current distribution along the antenna and the near-field pattern.

Download EZNEC and play with it. Take an antenna, observe the far-field pattern and then insert various loads into it. You will see the pattern is unchanged because the electrical length is unchanged. Now remove the loads and change the actual length of the antenna. Notice that now the far-field pattern does in fact change.

Perhaps you are confused because you think that if, for example, you can take a 1/4 wl vertical ground plane and by adding various coils and/or capacitors, you can make it have the same feedpoint impedance as a 5/8 wl antenna and therefore the same gain. The same feedpoint impedance, yes, the same gain, no. A little time spent with EZNEC should make a believer out of even you.

Bill, W7TI

3065. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 05:35:22 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <m3judugkc25fohhvoeg3bn7upecf6d5if7@4ax.com>
Source record: 142867

On Sun, 12 May 2002 14:58:38 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

> This example indicates that the far field pattern can be steered by
>those your "whatever" center-loading black boxes.

I disagree. The far field pattern is nothing more or less than the vector sum of all the individual pieces and sections of the antennas. By inserting coils and capacitors and altering their values you can rearrange the current distribution in various ways but the net overall change - seen from a long distance away - will be zero. This assumes that the power fed to each separate piece in your example is the same. If you change the amount of power fed to each piece, or the power's phase with respect to the other pieces, then yes, you would have a steerable array.

Download EZNEC and try it out. Feel free to report back with your results.

Bill, W7TI

3066. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 05:37:53 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDF5131.871B2734@icok.net>
Source record: 142868

Joe,
Yes, because my 'inches' can be a little shorter than
everyone elses at times. And sometimes a little bit
longer, just depends.
'Doc

3067. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 05:39:23 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDF518B.2D00414A@icok.net>
Source record: 142769

dbagley,
Just make sure the 'coils' are all wound
in the same direction...
'Doc

3068. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 05:46:43 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <s7kuduga0rio3q6qd9etenpjql8uuc5tm2@4ax.com>
Source record: 142770

On Mon, 13 May 2002 01:18:59 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer) wrote:

>Are there any figures as to how low an impedance could be expected
>like there is with different
>numbers of radials in particular types of soil? What kind of surface
>area used would provide a
>point of diminishing returns.

If the salt water was a perfect conductor and the vertical is a full quarter wave with no loading coils, you would see a feedpoint impedance of about 36 ohms. If you have access to a SWR analyzer, try and see how close you come to that figure with different metal plates in the salt water. If one small plate gives you 36 ohms, you can stop right there. If it is significantly higher, add more plates or a larger plate to get it as close as you can.

The changing tide does complicate things a little. When the tide is out and you have to run a wire down to the plate, that wire becomes part of the antenna and has the effect of making your feedpoint "move" away from the ground plane. This will increase the impedance to some extent, so try to do the measurements when the feedpoint is right at the water level.

Please report back your results. Lots of us are curious about the real world conditions using salt water.

Bill, W7TI

3069. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 06:00:42 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDF5688.4FEC196C@icok.net>
Source record: 142772
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

JEEPMON,
The best advice is to take anything "SkyLab" says
about antennas with a large 'grain of salt', or maybe
a dose of caster oil. They can call their cat a dog,
but I still wanna hear it bark...
'Doc

3070. Re: Antenna Theory/Experiment Book Recommendation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 06:03:13 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <tdludugjhka2plrpqbi9ha3ue6h166s6p9@4ax.com>
Source record: 142771

On Mon, 13 May 2002 04:39:20 GMT, "Jake" <ReplyToGroup@news.com> wrote:

>Looking for book recommendations regarding antenna theory/experiments to
>learn more about antennas.
>
>After passing my technician exam, I only have basic knowledge of antennas.
>I do not fully understand transmission lines (ladder vs coax), ohm matching
>(seems like there's different types of resistance terminology), etc. I
>would really like to understand more about the different types of antennas,
>what they are trying to achieve, and hearing (seeing, if there's models or
>diagrams) the difference between modifications. For me, the best way to
>learn is to read about it, study the theory, experiment, and learn by doing.
>I'd like to emphasize on a book based on experiments with explanations.
>

For us hams, you can't beat the ARRL Antenna Book.

Find it at: http://www.arrl.org or maybe at your local library.

Also invaluable is the EZNEC program for analysis available at:
http://www.eznec.com although I'd get the book first to become familiar
with the basic concepts, and then get the program.

Fooling around with antennas is great fun and educational too.

Welcome to the group!

Bill, W7TI

3071. Re: Butternut HF9V vs Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 06:37:50 UTC
From: paul friedman <paulfriedman@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <2bJD8.1104$Le2.168779@typhoon.mn.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 142773

I have mine mounted on the roof. I bought the radial kit and it worked reasonably well. However, adding radials cut for specific bands certainly helped.

Paul Friedman AB0SI

"Gary V. Deutschmann, Sr." <raiar@slacc.com.nospam> wrote in message news:3cdf0d5c.185496478@news.galilei.com...
> Hi Martin
>
> Mine is ground mounted, as are those owned by everyone I know. I have
> never talked with a ham that had theirs elevated above ground level.
> Perhaps theres a reason?
>
> TTUL
> Gary
>

3072. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 08:34:35 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uduukni8bmr101@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142775

Mea Culpa, I was bored reading the inane stuff that was going on and decided
it was time to get out the old bait and troll a bit.

Two casts and the big fish rose to the bait.. (grin)

"Jeff Maass" <jmaass@columbus.rr.com> wrote in message
news:ZTwD8.36986$G%3.15482001@typhoon.columbus.rr.com...
> Geez, Fred, now you've awakened the weasel in it's
> den, and it's out gnashing it's teeth, jumping
> up-and-down, and growling!
>
> Next it will charge forward one yard, immediately
> retreating two yards. This will repeat until it's disappeared
> from sight once again.
>
> Quite amusing.
>
> --
> Jeff Maass jmaass@columbus.rr.com Located near Columbus Ohio
> USPSA # L-1192 NROI/CRO Amateur Radio K8ND
> Maass' IPSC Resources Page: http://home.columbus.rr.com/jmaass
> "Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> news:udss74cbtji4fc@corp.supernews.com...
> > This from the same idiot that expended gigabytes in "I'm suing."
threads.
> > Get a grip Cohan.. By the way, I am still awaiting the promised last
> > lawsuit, you stated would arrive in 3 days about 2 years ago..
> >
> > "Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
> > news:20020512084029.06857.00007555@mb-mf.aol.com...
> > > >
> > > >Fracky, meet radio ham... If the two of you can locate another ten
> like
> > > >yourselves, you may be able to salvage a personality.
> > > >
> > > >Wow! Microsoft is really smart, when I spell checked this it wanted
to
> > > >replace fracky with farce...
> > > >
> > > >"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message >
> > > >> Are you referring to a company? If so, what reason do you have to
> caste
> > it
> > > >in
> > > >> this defamatory light, which suggests that others should not do

> > business
> > > >with
> > > >> it, and that the firm murders individuals.
> > > >>
> > > >> What is this fraud and what evidence do you have of it?
> > > >>
> > > >>
> > > >> Sincerely,
> > > >>
> > > >> Nathan Cohen
> > > >>
> > > >>
> > >
> > > Sir:
> > >
> > > I have neither sought nor encouraged this unsolicited statement. I
shall
> > give
> > > you this singular opportunity to understand that this public forum
> neither
> > > invites nor condones defamation. I shall ignore your statement and go
> > under the
> > > premise that you will not repeat this libelous activity.
> > >
> > > Please keep this forum one that deals with antennas.
> > >
> > > Thank you.
> > >
> > > With Best Wishes,
> > >
> > > Nathan Cohen
> > >
> >
> >
>
>

3073. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 08:56:16 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdf7e8f.13217097@news.cet.com>
Source record: 142776
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <g5hudusmcavtujqhqihgttglndcp3ehcv8@4ax.com>, Bill Turner
<w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

>On Sun, 12 May 2002 18:37:10 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>Sorry, you are wrong, its clear that you really don't understand
>>antenna theory. The electrical length changes with addition of
>>inductors and capacitors. Doc is still correct with his post.
>
>____
>
>No my friend, it is you who are wrong. If electrical length could be
>changed by adding coils or capacitors, the far-field radiation pattern
>would also be changed.

How and why?

3074. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 09:04:18 UTC
From: BobC <123@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <udup3ec86tfqcc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142774
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:g5hudusmcavtujqhqihgttglndcp3ehcv8@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 12 May 2002 18:37:10 GMT, topcat
<dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> >Sorry, you are wrong, its clear that you really don't
understand
> >antenna theory. The electrical length changes with
addition of
> >inductors and capacitors. Doc is still correct with his
post.
>
> _____
>
> No my friend, it is you who are wrong. If electrical
length could be
> changed by adding coils or capacitors, the far-field
radiation pattern
> would also be changed. It is not. The only changes are
the R+/-jX
> value seen at the feedpoint, the current distribution
along the antenna
> and the near-field pattern.
>
> Download EZNEC and play with it. Take an antenna, observe
the far-field
> pattern and then insert various loads into it. You will
see the pattern
> is unchanged because the electrical length is unchanged.
Now remove the
> loads and change the actual length of the antenna. Notice
that now the
> far-field pattern does in fact change.
>
> Perhaps you are confused because you think that if, for
example, you can
> take a 1/4 wl vertical ground plane and by adding various
coils and/or
> capacitors, you can make it have the same feedpoint
impedance as a 5/8
> wl antenna and therefore the same gain. The same
feedpoint impedance,
> yes, the same gain, no. A little time spent with EZNEC

should make a
> believer out of even you.
>
> Bill, W7TI

I would like to agree that including a coil or cap will change the electrical length of an antenna.

An example of this is a trap dipole. I made a trap dipole out of an 80m dipole.

When I got thru installing the traps the overall length for 80m was considerably shorter than I started with. In fact, the length for 40 was also considerably shorter than a single band dipole. I would consider this as a change in electrical length.

Is it not fair to say that moving the current distribution around is the same as changing the electrical length.

Naturally I wouldnt suggest that you could turn a 1/4 wave ground plane into a 5/8 wave groundplane by adding a coil or cap.

3075. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 09:19:04 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udv184idkhsica@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142777

Fracky,
Why don't you post the following public poll for research purposes:

1. Which of the following people come to mind when the term "Fraudtenna" is used?
A. Nathan Cohen
B. Chip N1IR
C. Phil (as posted by A or B)
D. I am new to this newsgroup

2. Which of the following products makes claims that raise your eyebrows?
A. The "Internal Antenna" for your cell phone.
B. The "Wave Scrambler" for your cell phone.
C. The Claimed range of Chips patent.
D. I am new to this newsgroup.

While the above should serve only as examples of poll questions and should not be construed as actual questions, I am sure you would be able to construct suitable questions to arrive at the answers you seek.

Good luck in your endeavors and if I can be of assistance in your research, please feel free to call on me.

Regards
Fred W4JLE

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020512154101.08052.00007107@mb-cr.aol.com...
> So why not fill us in and clear the air?
>
> Regards,
>
> Nathan Cohen
>
>

3076. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 09:19:38 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abo0faer1@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142778
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:
> On Sun, 12 May 2002 18:37:10 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:

> No my friend, it is you who are wrong. If electrical length could be
> changed by adding coils or capacitors, the far-field radiation pattern
> would also be changed. It is not. The only changes are the R+/-jX
> value seen at the feedpoint, the current distribution along the antenna
> and the near-field pattern.

What is your basis for making this claim?

> Download EZNEC and play with it. Take an antenna, observe the far-field
> pattern and then insert various loads into it. You will see the pattern
> is unchanged because the electrical length is unchanged. Now remove the
> loads and change the actual length of the antenna. Notice that now the
> far-field pattern does in fact change.

The third sentence not necessarily true.

> Perhaps you are confused because you think that if, for example, you can
> take a 1/4 wl vertical ground plane and by adding various coils and/or
> capacitors, you can make it have the same feedpoint impedance as a 5/8
> wl antenna and therefore the same gain. The same feedpoint impedance,
> yes, the same gain, no. A little time spent with EZNEC should make a
> believer out of even you.

Did anyone say that such would be the case?

Again, your definition of "electrical length" is apparently different
than the one used in antenna theory.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3077. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 09:22:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDF85BA.2DD0C49B@icok.net>
Source record: 142779
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Bill,
Now I can see your problem. Pull your head out
of EZNEC! It's only an aid to understanding what's
happening, and if you don't understand the non-vertual
reality of it, you 'got problems'. The other problem
is that you've got things 'ass-backwards'. There are
a number of ways to describe an antenna. Two of them
are by it's physical length, and it's electrical length.
An antenna's physical length can be measured by using
a tape measure. An antenna's electrical length can be
measured by using it's relation to a wave length at the
frequency it is designed, or used at. Makes sense to
me, I don't know why it doesn't to you. And if that
doesn't at least put a glimmer of light at the end of
the tunnel, I give up. Ignorance is curable. Stupid
is for ever....
'Doc

3078. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 09:26:34 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDF86C7.4481A6FE@icok.net>
Source record: 142780

Telamon,
I agree with you, cross posting isn't exactly
the smartest thing to do, aside from being rude.
But, since this thread was started in a number of
NGs, and has developed in those same NGs, then it's
too late to stop posting them in all of those NGs
now.
'Doc

3079. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 09:48:39 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abo25ner3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142781

Heinz W. Wiggeshoff <ab528@freenet.carleton.ca> wrote:
> Bill Nelson (billn@spock.peak.org) writes:
>>
>> I wouldn't bet on it. Look at the stupid HP purchase of Compaq. HP
>> supposedly did their research, as well.

> Stupid? Did I not read in the Globe and Mail Report on Business that
> Carly will bank circa $68 megabucks US if she pulls it off?

Fiorina will make a lot of money. The ex-CEO of Compac will make a lot of money. The boards of directors will make a lot of money. They get it even if the merger is not profitable.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3080. RF damaged Yaesu G-450XL Rotor Fix?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 09:58:25 UTC
From: John Seney <wd1v@amsat.org>
Message-ID: <wd1v-BB6847.06022613052002@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142782
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

My Yaesu G-450XL Rotor got exposed to way too much RF
and now, the red OVERLAP light is on all the time
and the rotor doesn't turn.

Anyone know which component(s) to replace?

Please email the details to wd1v@amsat.org

Thanks es 73!

JS
http://www.qsl.net/wd1v

3081. Re: Using MFJ-941E Tuner on 6m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 10:57:27 UTC
From: Jaros&#65533;aw Misiak <jmisiak@opole.oip.pl>
Message-ID: <abo69vrpa1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 142783

Hello

I have MFJ 941E and use it on 6m band with very good results since a few
years. Power indication are a little less than real power output mesure on
profesional power-meter but it is not so important for me.

73! Jarek sp6ojk

U&#65533;ytkownik "Silly Scanner" <asdf@asdf.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:p%zD8.64902$GLp1.21090@news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com...
> Andy, don't worry about it.
>
> I think the point in being missed, and it isn't worth
> a battle.
>
> Im sure James appreciated the alternative, even tho
> he was looking for opinions on the 941e.
>
> "VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message
> news:20020512105809.22369.00008048@mb-fv.aol.com...
> > >If you notice, the original post inquired about using
> > >the 941e, and was asking people for their input on
> > >their own experiments with *that* tuner.
> >
> > And I offered an alternative. Don't you have a bridge to hide under,
> troll?
> > =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
> > 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> > Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> > http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com
> > http://edfas.tripod.com
>
>

3082. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 11:04:47 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CDF9FE1.832C37CB@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 142784
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

BobC wrote:

> Ok, since everyone else has had a stab at this I'd like a
> turn.
>
> It's my contention that the ground plane radials do in fact
> radiate.
> To say otherwise is to also say only one half of a dipole
> radiates a signal.
>
> The length of the radials is chosen to be a few percent
> longer than the frequency for which the main radiator is
> tuned. When you do this for a yagi, this element(s) becomes
> a reflector. It re-radiates an impinging signal. Even the
> driven element or in this case, the main radiator of a 1/4
> wave, will re-radiate a portion of the rcvd signal.

The ground plane radials do indeed radiate. Their combined radiation produces exactly the same effect as the missing other half of the dipole would do, i.e. they produce an inverted virtual image of the quarter wave. All this assumes ideal materials.

However your analogy to a Yagi-Udo antenna with a reflector is wrong. The Yagi already has a full size 1/2 wave dipole. The reflector deliberately distorts its radiation pattern to produce positive gain in the forward direction and negative gain in the rearward.

For any perfectly efficient antenna the mean gain must be 0 dBi, i.e. no antenna can generate power - no free lunches. Gain, whether measured in dBi or dBd is a very crude measure of the distortion in the radiated field produced by the particular pattern of radiating elements. It only has any real value if the direction of the gain is also specified. Polar diagrams are much more informative allowing one to determine whether the gain will be useful in the particular application intended.

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

3083. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 11:16:44 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CDFA2AC.5111DDE4@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 142785
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Bill Turner wrote:
>

> I was speaking of antennas, not coax. As far as I know, antennas do not
> have a velocity factor. There may be some arcane exception, but for the
> HF/VHF antennas under discussion, I believe that statement holds.
> Physical length is measured in feet or inches or whatever; electrical
> length is measured in wavelengths or degrees. For a given frequency, if
> you know one you can determine the other.
>
> Hair splitters and nit pickers are welcome to fire away.

All real antennas have a velocity factor as they have both inductance
and capacitance. Not to mention the fact that the propagation velocity
of a voltage or current wave in a real conductor is always less than 'c'.
Even air has a velocity factor. You calculation as given above will
always overestimate the electrical length by a small amount. A good first
approximation but incorrect.

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

3084. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 11:22:25 UTC
From: dan <danlx@execpc.com>
Message-ID: <3cdfa27a$0$3579$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com>
Source record: 142786

Hi all,

On Mon, 13 May 2002 04:34:35 -0400, "Fred Hambrecht"
<w4jle@charter.net> wrote:

>Mea Culpa, I was bored reading the inane stuff that was going on and decided
>it was time to get out the old bait and troll a bit.
>
>Two casts and the big fish rose to the bait.. (grin)
I thought this was a catch and release area. How are you going to
release it when you damn near yanked it inside out with your overly
vigorous hookset? Man be a sportsman about it and next time just
sweep the rod to set the hook. Then play it gently and you can
release it for future generations to catch and play with.
N9JBF
>
>"Jeff Maass" <jmaass@columbus.rr.com> wrote in message
>news:ZTwD8.36986$G%3.15482001@typhoon.columbus.rr.com...
>> Geez, Fred, now you've awakened the weasel in it's
>> den, and it's out gnashing it's teeth, jumping
>> up-and-down, and growling!
>>
>> Next it will charge forward one yard, immediately
>> retreating two yards. This will repeat until it's disappeared
>> from sight once again.
>>
>> Quite amusing.
>>
>> --

Dan

I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
Remove left x for a direct reply.

3085. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 11:33:54 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udv94tjfuhfu72@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142787

Not my fault Sir! The fish reacted so vigoriously that the hook was seen protruding from the anus...

"dan" <danlx@execpc.com> wrote in message news:3cdfa27a$0$3579$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com...
> Hi all,
>
> On Mon, 13 May 2002 04:34:35 -0400, "Fred Hambrecht"
> <w4jle@charter.net> wrote:
>
> >Mea Culpa, I was bored reading the inane stuff that was going on and decided
> >it was time to get out the old bait and troll a bit.
> >
> >Two casts and the big fish rose to the bait.. (grin)
> I thought this was a catch and release area. How are you going to
> release it when you damn near yanked it inside out with your overly
> vigorous hookset? Man be a sportsman about it and next time just
> sweep the rod to set the hook. Then play it gently and you can
> release it for future generations to catch and play with.
> N9JBF
> >
> >"Jeff Maass" <jmaass@columbus.rr.com> wrote in message
> >news:ZTwD8.36986$G%3.15482001@typhoon.columbus.rr.com...
> >> Geez, Fred, now you've awakened the weasel in it's
> >> den, and it's out gnashing it's teeth, jumping
> >> up-and-down, and growling!
> >>
> >> Next it will charge forward one yard, immediately
> >> retreating two yards. This will repeat until it's disappeared
> >> from sight once again.
> >>
> >> Quite amusing.
> >>
> >> --
>
>
>
> Dan
>
> I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
> Remove left x for a direct reply.

3086. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 11:40:29 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020513074029.06846.00008554@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 142788

>
>
>Fracky,
>Why don't you post the following public poll for research purposes:
>
>1. Which of the following people come to mind when the term "Fraudtenna" is
>used?
> A. Nathan Cohen
> B. Chip N1IR
> C. Phil (as posted by A or B)
> D. I am new to this newsgroup
>
>2. Which of the following products makes claims that raise your eyebrows?
> A. The "Internal Antenna" for your cell phone.
> B. The "Wave Scrambler" for your cell phone.
> C. The Claimed range of Chips patent.
> D. I am new to this newsgroup.
>
>While the above should serve only as examples of poll questions and should
>not be construed as actual questions, I am sure you would be able to
>construct suitable questions to arrive at the answers you seek.
>
>Good luck in your endeavors and if I can be of assistance in your research,
>please feel free to call on me.
>
>Regards
>Fred W4JLE
>
>
>"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
>news:20020512154101.08052.00007107@mb-cr.aol.com...
>> So why not fill us in and clear the air?
>>
>> Regards,
>>
>> Nathan Cohen
>>
>

1) Are you saying that I am "fraudtenna"?;

2) Which patent, and which claims, do you find incorrect, and why? What evidence do you have for this? Please state it here.

3) What product , that I am associated with, makes claims that "raise your eyebrows" . Why?

4) I have nothing to do with the "internal antenna" or the "wave scrambler". I have said so, publicly. Why are you making a public effort to associate me with these products?

You clearly are making a public attempt to associate me with fraud. For the record, I am corrrecting you on this. I am not engaged, nor have been engaged in any fraudulent activity.

Unless you can prove otherwise, by posting evidence, I want to alert you that any and all future statements to this effect will be considered as malicious and injurious for purposes of defamation.

Please keep this NG clean of libel.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nathan Cohen

3087. Re: whip for screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 11:42:01 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <abo8q9$39q$0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 142789

On Mon, 13 May 2002 05:37:53 GMT, 'Doc wrote:
> Joe,
> Yes, because my 'inches' can be a little shorter than
> everyone elses at times. And sometimes a little bit
> longer, just depends.
> 'Doc

Gee, I think I got a spam message the other day which offered a cure
for that!

Bob, N7XY

3088. FA: B&W AP-10 HF Portable/Apartment Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 11:48:27 UTC
From: "J.P." <parmentier@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <abo927$fu7$1@abc.exu.ericsson.se>
Source record: 142790

B&W (Barker and Williamson) AP-10 Portable Antenna - ideal for portable use.

This antenna covers 40, 30, 20, 15, 10, 6, 2 and CB
band frequencies. The mounting bracket attaches to the bottom of a window.
Then loading coils mount to the bracket for each band, and a 57" whip is
used for the radiator. A wire is used for a ground radial. Very handy for
camping trips, field day, etc.

Sells for $89. from A.E.S. new. Comes complete with all original parts and
user manual. Auction starts at $23.

Jack, WB2SIB (Apex)

Look here on E-bay:
http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1350816896

3089. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:07:35 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <n09vdu0qrp5r1qgfva1177qgln218homib@4ax.com>
Source record: 142791
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 09:22:05 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>An antenna's electrical length can be
>measured by using it's relation to a wave length at the
>frequency it is designed, or used at. Makes sense to
>me, I don't know why it doesn't to you.

I don't know why you can't see that what I've been saying is exactly
what you are saying above. Hint: WE AGREE, DUMMY. LEARN TO READ.
Sorry for the shouting, but some people need it.

>And if that
>doesn't at least put a glimmer of light at the end of
>the tunnel, I give up. Ignorance is curable. Stupid
>is for ever....

Couldn't agree more, but I can't figure out which one you are just yet.
Every post I've made in this thread has stated or implied that
electrical length is related to but not the same as physical length, and
that you can not change the electrical length by adding loading coils or
capacitors. That's a simple, straightforward statement and I stand by
it. If you think it is incorrect, please explain if you can.

Bill, W7TI

3090. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:07:36 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <bm9vdu45nvoagb3opq7vfrfvb7857ou399@4ax.com>
Source record: 142792
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 08:56:16 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky) wrote:

>>No my friend, it is you who are wrong. If electrical length could be
>>changed by adding coils or capacitors, the far-field radiation pattern
>>would also be changed.
>
>How and why?

How and why what?

Bill, W7TI

3091. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:07:40 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <2p9vduc4ple9eie440jv6ar31j78ak3phe@4ax.com>
Source record: 142793
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 02:04:18 -0700, "BobC" <123@hotmail.com> wrote:

>I would like to agree that including a coil or cap will
>change the electrical length of an antenna.

No it won't. It will change the impedance at the feedpoint, the current distribution and the near-field pattern. But the far-field pattern, which is determined by the electrical length, will be unchanged. An antenna which is 1/4 wl will radiate like a 1/4 wl no matter what you do to it in terms of loading coils or capacitors. This holds true for all wl, not just 1/4.

>An example of this is a trap dipole. I made a trap dipole
>out of an 80m dipole.
>
>When I got thru installing the traps the overall length for
>80m was considerably shorter than I started with. In fact,
>the length for 40 was also considerably shorter than a
>single band dipole. I would consider this as a change in
>electrical length.

That is correct, you did change both the physical length and the electrical length. You started with a 1/2 wave 80m dipole and by adding traps and reducing the length you now have a dipole which is resonant on 40 and 80 meters, and which is 1/2 wl on 40 and something less than 1/2 wl on 80, due to the loading effect of the traps. Do not confuse resonance with wavelength. It is possible to take an antenna of ANY length and make it resonant by adding the proper coil or capacitor. That DOES NOT, however change it's electrical length. If you start with a 1/2 wl antenna which is resonant and add loading coils or capacitors to it, you will end up with a 1/2 wl antenna which is no longer resonant, but IS STILL 1/2 wl. Some people have a hard time grasping this concept for some reason. To me, it's quite straightforward.

>Is it not fair to say that moving the current distribution
>around is the same as changing the electrical length.

Moving the current distribution around does not change the electrical length. Whether that is "fair" or not, I can't say.

>Naturally I wouldnt suggest that you could turn a 1/4 wave
>ground plane into a 5/8 wave groundplane by adding a coil or
>cap.

Glad we agree on that. Some people think that IS possible and that's what started this thread in the first place.

Bill, W7TI

3092. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:07:42 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <ruavduojbi11qkmvmaqhtjqinc3qugtoim@4ax.com>
Source record: 142794
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 09:19:38 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>> Download EZNEC and play with it. Take an antenna, observe the far-field
>> pattern and then insert various loads into it. You will see the pattern
>> is unchanged because the electrical length is unchanged. Now remove the
>> loads and change the actual length of the antenna. Notice that now the
>> far-field pattern does in fact change.
>
>The third sentence not necessarily true.

It is true on every antenna I've tried it on. Please list the
exceptions.

Bill, W7TI

3093. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:07:43 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <e2bvdu8j0ktei51sbqrel8eqaari7gdfdn@4ax.com>
Source record: 142795

On Mon, 13 May 2002 09:26:34 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>Telamon,
> I agree with you, cross posting isn't exactly
>the smartest thing to do, aside from being rude.
>But, since this thread was started in a number of
>NGs, and has developed in those same NGs, then it's
>too late to stop posting them in all of those NGs
>now.
> 'Doc

The one thing Doc and I agree on. Amazing, huh? :-)

Bill, W7TI

3094. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:23:35 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <aabvdu4mr9705gaa3g25gn1lghtr8s2bd8@4ax.com>
Source record: 142796
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 11:16:44 GMT, Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
wrote:

>All real antennas have a velocity factor as they have both inductance
>and capacitance. Not to mention the fact that the propagation velocity
>of a voltage or current wave in a real conductor is always less than 'c'.
>Even air has a velocity factor. You calculation as given above will
>always overestimate the electrical length by a small amount. A good first
>approximation but incorrect.

You are right and I stand corrected. I should have said that the
velocity factor on a relatively thin antenna (uninsulated wire) is so
small as to be safely ignored. Small but not zero.

End effect is a different matter however, and can not be ignored. To
the best of my understanding, end effect does not affect the velocity of
propagation down the wire and therefore does not change the VF of an
antenna. It does lower the resonant frequency just as VF does, but the
cause is different even though the effect is the same.

Bill, W7TI

3095. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:28:10 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abobgp$4di$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142797

> Does anyone have any numbers as to how much surface area is needed for
> a good rf ground in
> salt water?
==========

The resistance of a circular plate on the surface of SOIL OR WATER is given by -

R = S/2/D ohms

where S is the resistivity of the soil or water in units of ohm*metres and D is the diameter of the plate in metres. Note that it is the dimension of length which controls electrode resistance and not its surface area. This applies to electrodes of all shapes.

(For newcomers to resistivity measurement units: An Ohm*metre is the resistance between two opposite faces of a 1-metre cube of a material. It is the reciprocal of Conductivity and is a more meaningful, convenient and practical value to use where soil properties are involved.) (Average sort of ground conductivity = 5 milli-siemens = 0.005 siemens which is the same as 200 ohm*metres.)

The resistivity of salt sea water is 0.22 ohm*metres. So using the above formula, the resistance of a circular plate on the water surface, 1 foot in diameter, is 0.37 ohms.

A semicircular plate in the vertical plane, 1 foot in diameter, immersed up to the top straight edge, has exactly the same resistance.

The above figures are exact at DC and apply approximately at frequencies up to 2 or 3 MHz. Resistance decreases slowly with increasing frequency until electrode dimensions are of the order of 1/10th of free space wavelength. At HF the high permittivity of water has an effect but effective resistivity of water is never greater than its DC value.

Square and rectangular plates of the same surface area have approximately the same resistance as above. Any metal of any shape with its longest dimension more than a few inches will provide an excellent low-resistance ground connection. Only very high power transmitters need large electrodes to prevent boiling the water and cooking fish.

A vertical rod, 3 feet long, 1/2-inch in diameter, in salt sea water has a resistance of approx 0.20 ohms.

For practical purposes the above resistance values can be considered zero in comparison with antenna radiation resistance. A problem may arise due to antenna tuning changing with the tide. So if not on a boat, float the

antenna on a tethered raft and operate from the beach.

For fresh water multiply above resistance values by 5000. Your back yard swimming pool won't work.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

3096. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:29:48 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udvcdogbobrj27@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142798

I am not going to do the research for you!I

I have given you the best solutions for finding the answers to your questions. I am amazed that someone that holds themselves up as a Ph.D. has such problems arriving at the answers to simple questions.

It is my opinion you suffer from paranoid delusions as you feel that sample questions (submitted as examples only) somehow reflect on you and your products.

Do the research, submit your answers and I will be glad to grade your paper.

Regards
Fred W4JLE
"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020513074029.06846.00008554@mb-mf.aol.com...
> 1) Are you saying that I am "fraudtenna"?;
>
> 2) Which patent, and which claims, do you find incorrect, and why? What
> evidence do you have for this? Please state it here.
>
> 3) What product , that I am associated with, makes claims that "raise your
> eyebrows" . Why?
>
> 4) I have nothing to do with the "internal antenna" or the "wave
scrambler". I
> have said so, publicly. Why are you making a public effort to associate me
with
> these products?
>
> You clearly are making a public attempt to associate me with fraud. For
the
> record, I am corrrecting you on this. I am not engaged, nor have been
engaged
> in any fraudulent activity.
>
> Unless you can prove otherwise, by posting evidence, I want to alert you
that
> any and all future statements to this effect will be considered as
malicious
> and injurious for purposes of defamation.
>
> Please keep this NG clean of libel.
>
> Thank you.

>
> Sincerely,
>
> Nathan Cohen

3097. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:44:38 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020513084438.22535.00007020@mb-cv.aol.com>
Source record: 142799

>
>I am not going to do the research for you!I
>
>I have given you the best solutions for finding the answers to your
>questions. I am amazed that someone that holds themselves up as a Ph.D. has
>such problems arriving at the answers to simple questions.
>
>It is my opinion you suffer from paranoid delusions as you feel that sample
>questions (submitted as examples only) somehow reflect on you and your
>products.
>
>Do the research, submit your answers and I will be glad to grade your paper.
>
>Regards
>Fred W4JLE
>"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
>news:20020513074029.06846.00008554@mb-mf.aol.com...
>> 1) Are you saying that I am "fraudtenna"?;
>>
>> 2) Which patent, and which claims, do you find incorrect, and why? What
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>> Unless you can prove otherwise, by posting evidence, I want to alert you
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>> any and all future statements to this effect will be considered as
>malicious
>> and injurious for purposes of defamation.
>>
>> Please keep this NG clean of libel.

>>
>> Thank you.
>>
>> Sincerely,
>>
>> Nathan Cohen

That is libel. Stop. Now.

Nathan Cohen

3098. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 12:55:39 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <s3dvdugbdeo19js20jbf52uefkpoqi4kt1@4ax.com>
Source record: 142800

On Mon, 13 May 2002 12:28:10 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>R = S/2/D ohms
>
>where S is the resistivity of the soil or water in units of ohm*metres and D
>is the diameter of the plate in metres. Note that it is the dimension of
>length which controls electrode resistance and not its surface area. This
>applies to electrodes of all shapes.

Your formula seems to contradict the verbal explanation. The formula
would indicate that R is inversely proportional to D. As D increases, R
decreases, which makes sense, but your verbal explanation says changing
D (surface area) has no effect. They can't both be true, can they?

Also you refer to "the dimension of length", but length does not appear
in the equation except perhaps as a function of diameter. Is that what
you meant?

Bill, W7TI

3099. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 13:08:13 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <0VOD8.5025$TJ6.593169@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142801

"J. Harvey"
> The radios (and their respective whip antennas) are only
> about 4 feet apart. I realize that it is all perfectly explanable
> though FM capture effect and nulls, but it is startling to witness
> nevertheless.

"Bill Turner" asked
> That is interesting. Did you try moving the radios around?

No. I did turn the scanner whip from vertical to horizontal (see below).

> You said whip antennas - were they both similar?
> Both vertical?

The wife's Sony is a typical portable AM/FM/Cassette/CD stereo; the sort that might cost about US$59. It has a normal adjustable (but kept more-or-less vertical) whip. This radio is on a shelf about 4 or 5 feet from the window.

The scanner is a RS PRO-2004. A short coax leads up to a BNC whip stuck to the inside of the apartment window with a suction cup BNC thingy. That antenna was also vertical but got twisted around during the event. It's orientation didn't make any difference.

The antennas are more or less identical 24" whips, the only difference was the positioning relative to the window.

3100. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 13:16:55 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <f3fvducmami3nl0kb750l7kjsulllt0tao@4ax.com>
Source record: 142802

On Mon, 13 May 2002 09:08:13 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>The antennas are more or less identical 24" whips, the only difference was
>the positioning relative to the window.

One other question I should have asked before: Was there fading between
the two radios? In other words, did they sometimes pick up the same
station and then one or both of them switch to the other? Or was it
constant?

Bill, W7TI

3101. Re: 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 13:22:32 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CDFBE18.4B4A0FD7@crosslink.net>
Source record: 142803

'Doc wrote:
>
> Dan,
> It would be connected to the 'other' end of the
> impedance matching circuit, which may, or may not be
> grounded.
> 'Doc

Absolutely right, but ....

Lacking a metal body, I put a fancy thru-the-glass gain antenna on my motor home and adjusted the matching net to near 1:1 SWR. Trouble was my half-watt handy could reach & hear more repeaters off its duck than my 50w mobile did off that turkey. Adding a 1/4 wave counterpoise on each band made it acceptable but still poorer than the mag-mount centered on the roof of my car (sigh). Sometimes matching net = dummy load??

CUL K3DWW

3102. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 13:27:25 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <0bPD8.5134$TJ6.599773@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142805

"Bill Turner"
> One other question I should have asked before: Was there
> fading between the two radios? In other words, did they
> sometimes pick up the same station and then one or both
> of them switch to the other? Or was it constant?

The stations were steady on their respective radios for at least the several minutes that I had available.

After several minutes, I had to abandon the event since my scanner was not helping my wife's music and the 4-year old was starting to toss expensive home theatre equipment out of the living room window (slight exageration, but you get the picture...).

I assume that everything went 'back to normal' (propagation wise) within a few minutes. It was too weird to last...

[For those that missed the start of the thread, the event under discussion was two FM radios on the same frequency (96.1 MHz) picking up two different FM stations - their respective whip antennas were only about 4 or 5 feet apart.]

3103. Mosley Pro-57B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 13:34:08 UTC
From: Ben <b-fisher@uiuc.edu>
Message-ID: <H9PD8.8336$U7.100631@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 142804

I have a chance to buy a used Mosley Pro-57b in good condition. What should
I pay and is it a good antenna?
Ben K9BF

3104. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 13:35:39 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <udvg97glvm8l1a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142806

You better get with your legal staff and find the legal definition of libel.
as far as I am concerned your actions are aptly described in Act 5 Scene 5
of Macbeth See plays - Shakespeare, William.

For those readers with out access to Mr. Shakespeare's works:

"'Tis a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury signifying nothing"

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020513084438.22535.00007020@mb-cv.aol.com...
> >
> >I am not going to do the research for you!I
> >
> >I have given you the best solutions for finding the answers to your
> >questions. I am amazed that someone that holds themselves up as a Ph.D.
has
> >such problems arriving at the answers to simple questions.
> >
> >It is my opinion you suffer from paranoid delusions as you feel that
sample
> >questions (submitted as examples only) somehow reflect on you and your
> >products.
> >
> >Do the research, submit your answers and I will be glad to grade your
paper.
> >
> >Regards
> >Fred W4JLE
> >"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
> >news:20020513074029.06846.00008554@mb-mf.aol.com...
> >> 1) Are you saying that I am "fraudtenna"?;
> >>
> >> 2) Which patent, and which claims, do you find incorrect, and why? What
> >> evidence do you have for this? Please state it here.
> >>
> >> 3) What product , that I am associated with, makes claims that "raise
your
> >> eyebrows" . Why?
> >>
> >> 4) I have nothing to do with the "internal antenna" or the "wave
> >scrambler". I
> >> have said so, publicly. Why are you making a public effort to associate
me
> >with
> >> these products?

> >>
> >> You clearly are making a public attempt to associate me with fraud. For
> >the
> >> record, I am corrrecting you on this. I am not engaged, nor have been
> >engaged
> >> in any fraudulent activity.
> >>
> >> Unless you can prove otherwise, by posting evidence, I want to alert
you
> >that
> >> any and all future statements to this effect will be considered as
> >malicious
> >> and injurious for purposes of defamation.
> >>
> >> Please keep this NG clean of libel.
> >>
> >> Thank you.
> >>
> >> Sincerely,
> >>
> >> Nathan Cohen
>
>
> That is libel. Stop. Now.
>
> Nathan Cohen
>

3105. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 13:50:01 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <cwPD8.5256$TJ6.605881@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142807

"Bill Turner"
> If you change the amount of power fed to each piece,
> or the power's phase with respect to the other pieces,<
> then yes, you would have a steerable array.

The bit highlighted above is exactly what I was trying to explain. If (for example) you have a very long wire with magical black boxes inserted every 0.25 lambda that can control the relative phase on each section, then you CAN control the far field pattern (beacuse, as you admit, it is a steerable array). The array in question doesn't need to be 'field adjustable' (computer controlled) to qualify. I believe that there are colinear UHF whips that operate along these lines - a 5/8 above a 1/4 (?).

Therefore, if we can agree on the meaning of the above 'thought experiment', then we must also agree that such 'magical black boxes' (a type of loading arrangement as per your original statement) DOES affect the far field pattern. You have already agreed ("...then yes...") to this conclusion.

This is a counter example that disproves your original statement that the far field pattern is set ONLY by the physical length.

If I missed something, please advise....

3106. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 14:04:03 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <lnhudu8rh7v6j3c3ronj7b2rg3u7akogpo@4ax.com>
Source record: 142808

I have to go along with Ed. I don't think it is a true Motorola NMO
style mount unless it uses a 3/4" hole. The 3/8" snap-ins are
something else. Of course Canada does a lot of things differently
from the US, so maybe they make their NMO's 3/8" :-)

Dick - W6CCD

On Sun, 12 May 2002 21:32:42 -0700, ve7poi <"ve7poi<nospam>"@arrl.net>
wrote:

>sitting here looking at one and it mounts into a 3/8" hole
>maybe different here for commercial installs also seen the 3/4" ones as
>well. prefer 3/8 easier to fic body work before selling vehicles.
>Rod
>ve7poi/ve8ee
>
>"Ed G." wrote:
>>
>> Just so you don't get off track, the (Motorola) NMO is an industry
>> standard and ONLY mounts in a 3/4" hole. If you want something for a
>> 3/8" hole, it will be called something else.
>>
>> Ed

3107. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 14:37:52 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aboj3v$fa2$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142811

Hi Bill, if you are unable to understand the additional verbal info then just take the formula by itself to be correct.

R = Resistivity/2/Diameter ohms. Which does NOT involve a surface area. It DOES involve only a length.

Surface areas do not appear in the formulae for the resistances of any any other shapes of electrodes. That this is so is a matter of interest because it is by no means obvious. It is a fundamental peculiarity of all ground electrode systems.

The original enquirer mistakenly mentioned surface area. So I mentioned area in my reply in the vain hope of discouraging anyone from complaining there's something wrong with the formula. But I just can't win, can I ?

Yours Reg, G4FGQ

3108. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 14:39:04 UTC
From: topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3ce4d100.240227408@news2k.hatter.org>
Source record: 142812
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 05:07:40 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Mon, 13 May 2002 02:04:18 -0700, "BobC" <123@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>I would like to agree that including a coil or cap will
>>change the electrical length of an antenna.
>
>No it won't. It will change the impedance at the feedpoint, the current
>distribution and the near-field pattern. But the far-field pattern,
>which is determined by the electrical length, will be unchanged. An
>antenna which is 1/4 wl will radiate like a 1/4 wl no matter what you do
>to it in terms of loading coils or capacitors. This holds true for all
>wl, not just 1/4.
>
>
>>An example of this is a trap dipole. I made a trap dipole
>>out of an 80m dipole.
>>
>>When I got thru installing the traps the overall length for
>>80m was considerably shorter than I started with. In fact,
>>the length for 40 was also considerably shorter than a
>>single band dipole. I would consider this as a change in
>>electrical length.
>
>That is correct, you did change both the physical length and the
>electrical length. You started with a 1/2 wave 80m dipole and by adding
>traps and reducing the length you now have a dipole which is resonant on
>40 and 80 meters, and which is 1/2 wl on 40 and something less than 1/2
>wl on 80, due to the loading effect of the traps. Do not confuse
>resonance with wavelength. It is possible to take an antenna of ANY
>length and make it resonant by adding the proper coil or capacitor.
>That DOES NOT, however change it's electrical length. If you start with
>a 1/2 wl antenna which is resonant and add loading coils or capacitors
>to it, you will end up with a 1/2 wl antenna which is no longer
>resonant, but IS STILL 1/2 wl. Some people have a hard time grasping
>this concept for some reason. To me, it's quite straightforward.
>
>
>>Is it not fair to say that moving the current distribution
>>around is the same as changing the electrical length.
>
>Moving the current distribution around does not change the electrical

>length. Whether that is "fair" or not, I can't say.
>
>
>>Naturally I wouldnt suggest that you could turn a 1/4 wave
>>ground plane into a 5/8 wave groundplane by adding a coil or
>>cap.
>
>Glad we agree on that. Some people think that IS possible and that's
>what started this thread in the first place.
>
>Bill, W7TI

No one actually stated that, you assumed that someone had made that statement. You just have your terms backwards. Electrical length can and is changed by coils or capacitors. The patterns are determined by its physical length. Why is this so hard for you to understand?

3109. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 14:39:09 UTC
From: topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3ce5d106.240233267@news2k.hatter.org>
Source record: 142813
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 12 May 2002 22:35:20 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Sun, 12 May 2002 18:37:10 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>Sorry, you are wrong, its clear that you really don't understand
>>antenna theory. The electrical length changes with addition of
>>inductors and capacitors. Doc is still correct with his post.

>
>_____
>
>No my friend, it is you who are wrong. If electrical length could be
>changed by adding coils or capacitors, the far-field radiation pattern
>would also be changed. It is not. The only changes are the R+/-jX
>value seen at the feedpoint, the current distribution along the antenna
>and the near-field pattern.

No, the far field pattern is not changed by changing the electrical
length. You are so close to understanding it, but not quite there
yet.

>
>Download EZNEC and play with it. Take an antenna, observe the far-field
>pattern and then insert various loads into it. You will see the pattern
>is unchanged because the electrical length is unchanged. Now remove the
>loads and change the actual length of the antenna. Notice that now the
>far-field pattern does in fact change.

No, you will see the pattern is unchanged because the physical length
is unchanged. You even proved what everyone has been telling you by
your statement " Now remove the loads and change the actual length
of the antenna. Notice that now the far-field pattern does in fact
change."

>
>Perhaps you are confused because you think that if, for example, you can
>take a 1/4 wl vertical ground plane and by adding various coils and/or
>capacitors, you can make it have the same feedpoint impedance as a 5/8
>wl antenna and therefore the same gain. The same feedpoint impedance,
>yes, the same gain, no. A little time spent with EZNEC should make a
>believer out of even you.
>
>Bill, W7TI

I don't think that you take a 1/4 wl antenna, add coils and make it have the same gain as a 5/8. I never made any such statement. Sounds like your the one that needs a little time playing with EZNEC,and some real time actually playing with antennas. Do you know what the feedpoint impedance of 5/8 antenna is? What would you add to it to bring the feedpoint impedance to 50 ohms, a coil or capacitor?

3110. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:14:33 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdfd69b.1024790@news.cet.com>
Source record: 142814
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <bm9vdu45nvoagb3opq7vfrfvb7857ou399@4ax.com>, Bill Turner
<w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

>On Mon, 13 May 2002 08:56:16 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky) wrote:
>
>>>No my friend, it is you who are wrong. If electrical length could be
>>>changed by adding coils or capacitors, the far-field radiation pattern
>>>would also be changed.
>>
>>How and why?
>
>____
>
>How and why what?

How and why is the field pattern changed by changing the electrical
length? To be more specific, take a dipole and add loading coils to
each leg, but keep the same physical length and freq. Disregarding
matching, efficiency, etc, how does the radiation pattern change?

3111. Re: 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:16:33 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDFD8D1.1B73A319@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142815

Vito wrote:
> Lacking a metal body, I put a fancy thru-the-glass gain antenna on my
> motor home and adjusted the matching net to near 1:1 SWR. Trouble was my
> half-watt handy could reach & hear more repeaters off its duck than my
> 50w mobile did off that turkey. Adding a 1/4 wave counterpoise on each
> band made it acceptable but still poorer than the mag-mount centered on
> the roof of my car (sigh). Sometimes matching net = dummy load??

If a "match" is one's only goal, one cannot beat a dummy load. It gives
a near-perfect match over a very wide bandwidth.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3112. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:19:02 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CDFD966.B29ECC9F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142816

KC8PMX wrote:
> Have heard of people taking a sheet of sheet metal about 3 or 4 foot square
> and placing the magmount on the center of the sheet. Granted it is not the
> best solution but does work. Be sure to check with a SWR meter to verify
> it is at least within your tolerances.

Large steel filing cabinets have been known to work for such.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3113. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:21:52 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <kSQD8.17786$L76.1167@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142817
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once. However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01...
> I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the
Antron99.
> My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax
2000.
> I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also at
>
http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr
> odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How
> can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE
> gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz
with
> three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If
> you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane'
> would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or
> 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3
> radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of
> any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has a
> true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a
> proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab
radials
> only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network
make
> the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you
think?

>
>

3114. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:22:09 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <BSQD8.17787$L76.895@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142818
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once. However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.

"RVMJ" <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk> wrote in message
news:9c7oducsak96c6i9oobh56la5950m0ghbq@4ax.com...
> 'Doc wrote:
>
> >Radio Ham,
> > I feel that false humility, as well as pomposity,
> >are qualities that shouldn't be encouraged. And so I
> >don't do so. Yours wasn't the best 'come back', care
> >to try again?
> > 'Doc
> >PS - Notice no reference here either. But I'll bet it
> > isn't too difficult to figure out what I'm saying
> > and about what.
>
> Radio Ham, in a different incarnation, once wrote
>
> "it is a pompous man who dismisses others as pompous"
>
> ...but it still hasn't stopped him of accusing others of pomposity!
>
> LOL!
>
> --
> from
> RVMJ
> Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

3115. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:22:20 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <MSQD8.17788$L76.1141@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142719
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once. However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cdcb670.4350774@news.cet.com...
> In <3CDC24BB.C5613956@eznec.com>, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
>
> >I think you'll find that even 4 radials are nowhere near enough to
> >prevent coupling from the vertical radiator to the feedline, and I doubt
> >that 4 is significantly better than 2 in this regard. The best way I've
> >found to decouple the feedline in a ground plane antenna is to use two
> >current baluns, one at the feedpoint and one about a quarter wavelength
> >below it. The AEA Isopole did a good job by using conical decoupling
> >sleeves. But radials don't do much of a job of decoupling.
>
> First off the radials need to be sloped for matching the feedline. The
> angle is around 45 degrees, but I found that can vary quite a bit.
> Once the antenna is fairly well matched, then the ground radials need
> to be cut for the band. I like to use several radials with slightly
> different lengths (about 5% variation), because it tends to give a bit
> wider response while still providing a good match. I have done this
> for several commercial radio installs on HF and VHF, and it does keep
> RF off the coax. I have never been able to get RF off the feedline
> using less than four radials, but I use eight of them for most of my
> intsalls.
>

3116. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:22:29 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <VSQD8.30411$Po6.14293@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142720
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once. However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.

"Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:abmst8sve2@quark.scn.rain.com...
> In rec.radio.cb hamish@cloud.net.au wrote:
>
> >> A loading coil can be used to make an antenna physically shorter. Ever
> >> hear of "center-loading"?
>
> > Yes. So if the antenna is physically shorter, why do you need the
loading
> > coil? To match it to the feedline impedance.
>
> Not quite. If the antenna is too short electrically, then the loading coil
> increases the electrical length enough so that it is resonant at the
desired
> frequency.
>
> Getting a feedpoint impedance that is closer to that of the feedline may
> be a secondary design consideration.
>
> A base loading coil may be intended to perform both functions.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

3117. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:22:43 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <7TQD8.26298$UV4.4912@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 142721
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once. However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:50vsdu44qldesusp96hm5tdqcit0m80hge@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 12 May 2002 12:01:06 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
> <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:
>
> >You said that antennas do not have a velocity factor. They do, as do all
> >conductors. That was why I said you were wrong.
>
> ----------
>
> I see where you're coming from. But their velocity factor is
> essentially 1 if the conductor is thin, which is the same as no velocity
> factor at all. If the antenna is thick, the added capacitance lowers
> the resonant frequency and could be thought of as lowering the velocity
> factor I suppose. I should have been more specific and I'll concede
> that point.
>
> Keep in mind this thread began because someone wondered how a 1/4 wl
> ground plane could have 7db "gain". My intent was to point out that no
> matter what you do to this type of antenna in terms of loading coils,
> the radiation pattern and therefore the gain is fixed by the length.
> You can not make a 1/4 wl antenna have more gain by making it
> "electrically longer" with loading coils.
>
> Bill, W7TI

3118. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:22:52 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <gTQD8.17790$L76.1181@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142722

BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once. However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.

"J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message news:y8HD8.5544$t2.512954@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "Richard Harrison"
> > As Richard Clark says, radio waves behave like light.
>
> Radio waves *are* light - only a different period and wavelength (but they
> scale REALLY well...).
>
> And if Cecil is right (there is no such thing as time), then even this
minor
> variation in the time domain vanishes in a poof of logic. ;-)
>
> Sigh...
>
>
>

3119. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:22:59 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <nTQD8.17791$L76.853@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142723

BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once. However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CDF2005.AF377BEB@IEEE.org...
> "J. Harvey" wrote:
> >
> > "J. Harvey" wrote:
> > > Keep in mind that even the latest Theory of Light is only a
> > > temporary holding pattern...
> >
> > "CAM"
> > > It may be even worse...
> > > ...time is only a conceptual invention
> > > of the human mind...
> >
> > Hmmm, better have that Guinness sooner than later...
>
> There is no sooner or later. There is only now and change from now.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3120. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:23:10 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <yTQD8.26299$UV4.4768@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 142724
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once. However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDC1B71.4F82BEBA@icok.net...
> Bill,
> Do you want to re-think that just a little bit
> 'Doc

3121. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:23:24 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <MTQD8.30415$Po6.14061@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142725
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once. However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CDF5688.4FEC196C@icok.net...
>
>
> JEEPMON,
> The best advice is to take anything "SkyLab" says
> about antennas with a large 'grain of salt', or maybe
> a dose of caster oil. They can call their cat a dog,
> but I still wanna hear it bark...
> 'Doc

3122. 0.640 magic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:23:49 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <9UQD8.17793$L76.897@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142726

I am wondering if 0.640 of a wavelength is ABSOLUTELY the highest gain vertical antenna you can make. Previously I thought that the 5/8 wavelength (0.625) provided the best gain. But I found an excerpt stating "The .64 wave is one of the best kept secrets in CB and 10 meter antennas. Not since the Super Penetrator 500 Gold has there been a .64 wave antenna widely available. A .64 wave antenna is the highest gain single element design there is with 0.4 dB more gain on the horizon (free space) than a 5/8 wave element." WOW I think that even 0.4 dB extra gain from such a small increase in length is amazing. Is this correct? Does this apply to VHF and UHF frequencies? Is this is true than why do not all 5/8 antenna manufactures use 0.640 wavelength?

3123. Re: R7000 vs. R8 - Which is better?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:24:15 UTC
From: Rob <Pse@NoEmail.Com>
Message-ID: <LUQD8.12300$a04.56421@tor-nn1.netcom.ca>
Source record: 142727

Thanks for the tip! I hope it is just a loose connection in the trap!

In any event, I might get the R8. The R7000 is VERY narrowbanded on 20 meters. The R8 is supposed to have a much better bandwidth on 20.

Rob

"M.M." <markem@cervnet.com> wrote in message news:Xns920CCC6D621B6nobodynowhere@68.6.19.6...
> Rob wrote:
>
> > HI,
> >
> > I have an R-7000 which is giving me problems. It looks like one of
> > the traps is gone. On 15 meters the SWR is now very high all the
> > time!
> >
> > It also looks like I have a loose connection somewhere. When
> > listening the background static goes off and on every couple of
> > seconds.
> >
>
> A common problem with R7000's. The trap connections work loose as the
> antenna flexes in the wind. Corrosion also is a factor. Take it down and
> examine the traps. Where the wire comes out to the screw connection at
> each end, clean the connection and/or tighten the screw. Unless you've
> actually blasted a trap this will probably fix it.
>
> At least it does on mine...
>
> Mark AA7TA

3124. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:26:18 UTC
From: topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3ce6db1b.242814288@news2k.hatter.org>
Source record: 142728
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 15:21:52 GMT, "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
wrote:

>BTW sorry for the previous cross-postings! I just wanted the most/best
>responses? I felt that the question was appropriate for all of the selected
>groups and instead of posing it in each separately I did them all at once.
>However I see that many take offense to this seemingly because each group
>has its own 'clique's and doesn't appear to get along. If the question asked
>is inappropriate then don't answer it. I do not see ant responses to the
>posts with messages " this is only a test" why are there not hundreds of
>replies telling that individual it is wrong? I see that when the discussion
>becomes heated and some are at a loss for a good reply or their ignorance
>has become apparent that they take offense to the author of the original
>post whom they subconsciously blame for all their faults and frailties.
>

Jeepmon;
I don't think anyone is blaming you for anything. You asked a
legitimate question. As for the answers, some are correct, some off
topic and some way out in left field. Hopefully you will be able to
get the information your were looking for.

3125. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:41:16 UTC
From: Jeff <g8hul@aerial.freeserve.co.uk>
Message-ID: <abomqvuug1@newsg1.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 142729
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

> It is true on every antenna I've tried it on. Please list the
> exceptions.
>
> Bill, W7TI

Well here is one to try;

end feed a 1m long whip at 433MHz, and try the same with a
coil at the centre of about 125nH.

If the coil did not change the far field pattern then co-linear
antennas wouldn't have gain and a reasonable pattern.

The coil provides the phase shift to get both parts of the
antenna to be in phase and provide gain at zero elevation.
Without the phase shift the pattern is much different.

73
Jeff

3126. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 15:50:11 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDFE0AF.1203B24F@icok.net>
Source record: 142730
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Bill,
Very simply, you are using the terms 'physical'
length and 'electrical' length of an antenna with
reversed meanings. I can change the electrical
length of an antenna by adding a coil or capacitor
to it, and keep it's physical length exactly the
same. And, that coil or capacitor has nothing to do
with matching feed point impedances. Nothing new
with that, it's been done for years If it isn't
apparent in your EZNEC, then you are using the program
incorrectly, or, without sufficient understanding.
There is your explanation. As to which catagory I,
or you fall into, make up your own mind. I have.
'Doc

3127. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 16:17:52 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <fepvducfjtb3j2vk1jbq9oeujk9tet2qla@4ax.com>
Source record: 142731
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 14:39:04 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:

>No one actually stated that, you assumed that someone had made that
>statement. You just have your terms backwards. Electrical length can
>and is changed by coils or capacitors. The patterns are determined by
>its physical length. Why is this so hard for you to understand?

_____

It's hard for me to understand because it's not logical. If something looks like a duck, walks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it's probably a duck. If something looks like a 1/4 wl vertical, radiates like a 1/4 wl vertical and has the physical length of a 1/4 wl vertical, it's probably a 1/4 wl vertical. Something which is shorter or longer, has a different radiation pattern and doesn't look like a 1/4 wave vertical probably isn't a 1/4 wave vertical, despite what may have been done to it with loading coils or capacitors.

Beyond that, I have run out of arguments, at least for now.

Bill, W7TI

3128. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 16:18:00 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <9dovdu41mch6ihfq7kj62goa9fb50scjq1@4ax.com>
Source record: 142732
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 15:14:33 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky) wrote:

>How and why is the field pattern changed by changing the electrical
>length? To be more specific, take a dipole and add loading coils to
>each leg, but keep the same physical length and freq. Disregarding
>matching, efficiency, etc, how does the radiation pattern change?

_____

The answer will be a bit long, so bear with me.

The radiation pattern is the vector sum of radiation from all points along the antenna. Think of the antenna as broken into hundreds or thousands of individual segments, all with their own unique current and phase angle with respect to the other segments. Each segment radiates a unique wave, and the waves from all the segments combine to produce a single wave front at a sufficiently far distance. This is known as the far-field pattern. Don't confuse this with the near-field pattern, which is what you would measure if you were close to some segments but far from others - in other words, right next to the antenna.

If you insert a loading coil or capacitor but leave the physical length of the antenna unchanged, you will change the current distribution along the antenna, its impedance at the feedpoint and its near-field pattern. Oddly enough, the far-field pattern will NOT be changed, because the new changes in one segment are compensated for in others.

The only was to change the far-field pattern is to physically lengthen or shorten the antenna. This changes the relationship between segments in a way that loading coils or capacitors do not. I confess the mathematics of this is beyond me, but the antenna analysis programs such as EZNEC handle the calculations easily.

Download a copy of EZNEC from www.eznec.com and play with it. Set up an antenna and note the far field. Add loading coils and/or capacitors and you will see the far field unchanged. Change the length however, and you will see the far field does change.

To summarize: An antenna which has a certain electrical or physical length will always have the same far-field pattern for a specific frequency. Adding coils and/or capacitors will not change that pattern, but changing the length will.

I think that should be clear, but if not we can carry on. :-)

Bill, W7TI

3129. Re: 0.640 magic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 16:25:54 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <mORD8.20998$Vm2.596029@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 142733

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:9UQD8.17793$L76.897@rwcrnsc53...
> I am wondering if 0.640 of a wavelength is ABSOLUTELY the highest gain
> vertical antenna you can make. Previously I thought that the 5/8
wavelength
> (0.625) provided the best gain. But I found an excerpt stating "The .64
wave
> is one of the best kept secrets in CB and 10 meter antennas. Not since the
> Super Penetrator 500 Gold has there been a .64 wave antenna widely
> available. A .64 wave antenna is the highest gain single element design
> there is with 0.4 dB more gain on the horizon (free space) than a 5/8 wave
> element." WOW I think that even 0.4 dB extra gain from such a small
increase
> in length is amazing. Is this correct? Does this apply to VHF and UHF
> frequencies? Is this is true than why do not all 5/8 antenna manufactures
> use 0.640 wavelength?
>
>
>

The difference is gain due to a change in height from .625 WL to .64 WL is
around 0.1 dB. The 0.625 WL antenna has more gain as a function of height,
all other things being equal.

Steve VE9SRB

3130. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 16:27:57 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cdfea27.7515470@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142736

On Mon, 13 May 2002 14:37:52 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>Hi Bill, if you are unable to understand the additional verbal info then
>just take the formula by itself to be correct.
>
>R = Resistivity/2/Diameter ohms. Which does NOT involve a surface area.
>It DOES involve only a length.
>
>Surface areas do not appear in the formulae for the resistances of any any
>other shapes of electrodes. That this is so is a matter of interest because
>it is by no means obvious. It is a fundamental peculiarity of all ground
>electrode systems.
>
>The original enquirer mistakenly mentioned surface area. So I mentioned area
>in my reply in the vain hope of discouraging anyone from complaining there's
>something wrong with the formula. But I just can't win, can I ?
>----
>Yours Reg, G4FGQ
>
>

Hi Reg,

Thanks for the very good information!
However I am also a bit confused about surface area. The formula
shows diameter as an
element rather than length of a rod etc. Wouldn't diameter be
translated to area thus surface
area?

From what I get from your explanation it does not matter how deep into
the water you go once
an object comes into contact with the surface of the water. But then
we get back to this surface
area question again.

As far as the antenna installation goes I had planed on a remote tuned
network to compensate
for different tide heights. I would guess that the larger the
conductor to the water would be
better to keep the inductance of the ground lead low also. But then
maybe it is not too important
as I guess it would also radiate as well as the rest of the antenna.
Just that the matching network

would be floating a bit above ground. No pun intended.

I have an mfj 259B bridge that I did make some measurements with in the past. As near as I
could determine it read near 35 ohms when tuning to resonance of the antenna. But it is a little
hard to read exact resistance with that unit.

Again thanks very much Reg.

Gary K4FMX

3131. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 16:35:16 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <9lqvdu8tarstn5crln8d9rnee25ub23fhe@4ax.com>
Source record: 142734

On Mon, 13 May 2002 14:37:52 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>Hi Bill, if you are unable to understand the additional verbal info then
>just take the formula by itself to be correct.
>
>R = Resistivity/2/Diameter ohms. Which does NOT involve a surface area.
>It DOES involve only a length.

____
I do not understand how changing diameter of the plate can NOT change
surface area. And what length are you talking about - the length of
what? Clear that up and I think we'll be fine.

Thanks,

Bill, W7TI

3132. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 16:38:08 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CDFEBED.BC053605@icok.net>
Source record: 142735
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Bill,
Very simply, you are using the terms 'physical'
length and 'electrical' length of an antenna with
reversed meanings. I can change the electrical
length of an antenna by adding a coil or capacitor
to it, and keep it's physical length exactly the
same. And, that coil or capacitor has nothing to do
with matching feed point impedances. Nothing new
with that, it's been done for years.
'Doc

3133. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 16:52:03 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cdfed52.454010@news.cet.com>
Source record: 142737
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <9dovdu41mch6ihfq7kj62goa9fb50scjq1@4ax.com>, Bill Turner
<w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

>On Mon, 13 May 2002 15:14:33 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky) wrote:
>
>>How and why is the field pattern changed by changing the electrical
>>length? To be more specific, take a dipole and add loading coils to
>>each leg, but keep the same physical length and freq. Disregarding
>>matching, efficiency, etc, how does the radiation pattern change?
>
>____
>
>The answer will be a bit long, so bear with me.
>
>The radiation pattern is the vector sum of radiation from all points
>along the antenna. Think of the antenna as broken into hundreds or
>thousands of individual segments, all with their own unique current and
>phase angle with respect to the other segments. Each segment radiates a
>unique wave, and the waves from all the segments combine to produce a
>single wave front at a sufficiently far distance. This is known as the
>far-field pattern. Don't confuse this with the near-field pattern,
>which is what you would measure if you were close to some segments but
>far from others - in other words, right next to the antenna.
>
>If you insert a loading coil or capacitor but leave the physical length
>of the antenna unchanged, you will change the current distribution along
>the antenna, its impedance at the feedpoint and its near-field pattern.
>Oddly enough, the far-field pattern will NOT be changed, because the new
>changes in one segment are compensated for in others.
>
>The only was to change the far-field pattern is to physically lengthen
>or shorten the antenna. This changes the relationship between segments
>in a way that loading coils or capacitors do not. I confess the
>mathematics of this is beyond me, but the antenna analysis programs such
>as EZNEC handle the calculations easily.
>
>Download a copy of EZNEC from www.eznec.com and play with it. Set up an
>antenna and note the far field. Add loading coils and/or capacitors and
>you will see the far field unchanged. Change the length however, and
>you will see the far field does change.
>
>To summarize: An antenna which has a certain electrical or physical
>length will always have the same far-field pattern for a specific

>frequency. Adding coils and/or capacitors will not change that pattern,
>but changing the length will.
>
>I think that should be clear, but if not we can carry on. :-)
>
>Bill, W7TI

Clear enough. So let's start with an unloaded antenna, a 1/4 wave vertical for instance. Let's say that it's 102" at 27 MHz. Then we shorten it to, say, 66" and add a loading coil somewhere, anywhere, go get it back to resonance at 27MHz. Now since we have not changed the frequency, and since it has the same electrical length then the far-field pattern will not change. But we also changed it's physical length, so the far-field pattern DOES change. So which is correct? Does it change or doesn't it?

3134. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 16:53:34 UTC
From: M1nn0w <1c3d0g@att.net>
Message-ID: <icSD8.23393$Ru2.611580@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 142738

>
> FM can be really queer! One summer day, I was driving from Ottawa to
> Sudbury on Hwy 17, and about mid-trip, the FM car radio got a station
> from <mumble> near the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River!
> Couldn't get Ottawa or Sudbury, though.

This occurs occasionally in the area Between North Bay and Sturgeon Falls
and is due,
as anyone knows, to the large creatures (Nippies) living in Lake Nippising.
Something on the order
of Electric Eels, these large (I've heard 60 to 70 feet long) creatures are
said to communicate with other creatures
of their kind by allowing their tails to protrude out of the lake while
joining dorsal fins and sending electromagnetic
pulses into the surrounding atmosphere. The resulting large Electromagnetic
field creates a Ducting phenomena
causing signals from great distances to be heard whilst drowning out the
locals. It is said that if one stops at the
Scenic lookout along Rte 17 in the late evening and the lake is very still
you can see the blue aura on the water in the middle distance.

SORRY ... I don't know what came over me but I couldn't resist :)

John (WB2TQC)

3135. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 17:18:08 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <sesvducu6s29erv1n8768c286damokihtd@4ax.com>
Source record: 142739
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 16:41:16 +0100, "Jeff"
<g8hul@aerial.freeserve.co.uk> wrote:

>Well here is one to try;
>
>end feed a 1m long whip at 433MHz, and try the same with a
> coil at the centre of about 125nH.

Ok, I will concede that example does change the far field pattern. I have not worked with antennas that long because I am an HF guy only and I will stand corrected there. One meter at 433 MHz is about 1.44 wl and that is outside my experience.

On the shorter ones normally used at HF, especially where someone wants to make a 1/4 wl into a 5/8 wl, I stand by my previous statements. That was where this thread originated and that was what I was focussing on.

Your example was an eye-opener and I thank you for it.

Bill, W7TI

3136. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 17:18:53 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <3upvdu4h2ld3p9ajppj1avvsqcdckrmljd@4ax.com>
Source record: 142740
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 14:39:09 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:

>No, the far field pattern is not changed by changing the electrical
>length.

_____

What?? Was that a typo? Do you believe that, for example, changing the electrical length of a ground plane's vertical element from 1/4 wl to 5/8 wl will NOT change the far field pattern????

You are hereby given a chance to remove foot from mouth and rephrase the statement. If you insist what you wrote above is correct, the conversation is ended. I will not waste my time arguing with someone who has such a lack of fundamental knowledge.

Bill, W7TI

3137. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 17:18:55 UTC
From: Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <ucqvdugd6k3ifjsb1l40ua4pjbfs7b56kb@4ax.com>
Source record: 142741

On Mon, 13 May 2002 09:50:01 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>If I missed something, please advise....

I meant if you fed each section of your hypothetical antenna
individually with a separate feedline, not with each one receiving power
from the end of the one adjacent. Sorry if that wasn't clear.

Bill, W7TI

3138. Re: static charges

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 17:20:27 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <abosh8$1bos$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 142743

I wired a 1 meg resistor from each side of my dipole to ground. When not in use, both sides of the dipole are grounded by a relay.

KA9CAR

JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message news:lVkD8.16643$UV4.2728@rwcrnsc54...
> How do I keep the static charges that build up on my antenna and feed line
> to a minimum. Please be specific.
>
>

3139. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 17:34:11 UTC
From: topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3ce0f77f.250081858@news2k.hatter.org>
Source record: 142745
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 10:18:53 -0700, Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com>
wrote:

>On Mon, 13 May 2002 14:39:09 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>No, the far field pattern is not changed by changing the electrical
>>length.
>
>_____
>
>What?? Was that a typo? Do you believe that, for example, changing the
>electrical length of a ground plane's vertical element from 1/4 wl to
>5/8 wl will NOT change the far field pattern????

Changing the electrical length from 1/4 to 5/8 WILL not change its
far field pattern. What is your problem that you can't understand
what electrical length is? Run your EZNEC with a 1/4 wave, add a coil
and see if your far field changes. IT does NOT. If you aren't
capable of modeling an antenna, I will be happy to send a run to you
with instructions on how to use EZNEC.

>
>You are hereby given a chance to remove foot from mouth and rephrase the
>statement. If you insist what you wrote above is correct, the
>conversation is ended. I will not waste my time arguing with someone
>who has such a lack of fundamental knowledge.
>
>Bill, W7TI

My statement is correct, your the one that has both of his feet firmly
planted in his mouth. I'll be happy to end this argument with you
because your too damn stupid to carry on an intelligent conversation..
I'd be ashamed to post my ham call sign, with all the incorrect BS you
have been posting. Guess it doesn't take much these days to get a
license.

3140. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 17:35:13 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <kPSD8.6367$TJ6.667056@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142747

"Bill Turner"
> I meant if you fed each section of your hypothetical
> antenna individually with a separate feedline, not with
> each one receiving power from the end of the one
> adjacent. Sorry if that wasn't clear.

I hope that you're not feeling picked on, but this is an very on topic debate and it is worth coming to a consensus.

Your point about one sub-element of the very long antenna feeding the next sub-element is a non-issue.

Let's try another approach to make that clear:

You are undoubtably familiar with colinear antennas (usually applied to 2m VHF) made with coaxial cable that is 'turned inside out' every 0.25 lambda (taking into account Vf). This type of antenna can also be made using the approach that I previously described, that is a long wire interspersed with magical black boxes (loading coils) that provide the 0.75 lambda delay between each segment. It is well known that the power being radiated from the first segment means that the next will be less effective, but 6 or 8 sections is not uncommon. 50 sections would be a waste of time since the final elements wouldn't see any power.

This antenna (a colinear array) will have a much different far field radiation pattern than will an unbroken wire of equivalent physical length. A long wire by itself will tend to radiate off the ends. The colinear will have significant gain on the horizon (normal to the antenna).

The only difference between the two wires is the cute little loading coils. The physical length is the same. The raditaion patterns are far different. Ergo iptso facto and other Latin mumbo jumbo.

I can't think of any way to make it more clear that loading coils can affect the current distribution and can change the far field pattern.

Don't confine your thoughts to small antennas. Perhaps your origainl statement failed to include a phrase reflecting the Subject line of this thread. That would explain the 'argument'.

3141. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 17:36:18 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <mQSD8.21125$Vm2.603559@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 142744
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:n09vdu0qrp5r1qgfva1177qgln218homib@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 13 May 2002 09:22:05 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:
>
>
> Couldn't agree more, but I can't figure out which one you are just yet.
> Every post I've made in this thread has stated or implied that
> electrical length is related to but not the same as physical length, and
> that you can not change the electrical length by adding loading coils or
> capacitors. That's a simple, straightforward statement and I stand by
> it. If you think it is incorrect, please explain if you can.
>
> Bill, W7TI

Hi Bill:

Actually, you can change the "electrical length" of an antenna by adding loading coils or capacitors. The electrical length of the antenna is defined by more than its radiation pattern characteristics. For most relatively short antennas, their electrical length is defined more by their impedance characteristics than their pattern shape. For example, consider 0.2 WL monopole, which has an impedance of approximately 22 - j77 ohms. We can add a coil somewhere near the base of the antenna to bring its feed point impedance to resonance and in this manner will have changed the effective electrical length of the antenna. The radiation patterns of the antenna will not appreciably change because the pattern characteristics of relatively short antennas are primarily determined by their physical height.

As the length of the antenna becomes longer with respect to the wavelength, adding coils will significantly change the pattern shape of the antenna. Add a loading coil to a 7/8 WL antenna in EZNEC and see what happens to the pattern.

Steve VE9SRB

3142. Re: Wire Antenna Advice - Will This Work? (small .gif)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 17:40:06 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <abotm3$1csf$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 142746

By treat the wire as a high voltage point, I mean treat it with respect! I don't know what a good way to insulate it would be, but you could get arcing from the wire to the tree or the ground on some frequencies if you just leave the end of the wire exposed.

If you have a chance look around on

http://www.cebik.com/radio.html

for concepts, and then go to

Reg at
http://www.btinternet.com/~g4fgq.regp/
for the programs to figure things out.

JD

Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com> wrote in message
news:3CDD9C18.B96986C6@sc.rr.com...
> KA9CAR wrote:
> >
> > It would be best if the tuner is AT the feed point.
>
>
> Sadly, that may not be an option. There is no place to hide a tuner,
> unless I put it up in the tree also (which changes the entire antenna
design).
>
>
> > (snip) On some frequencies you will have high
> > voltage on the ends of the antenna. Treat BOTH
> > ends of the wire accordingly.
>
>
> Please explain further. How would I "treat" the ends of the wire to
> prevent this?
>
>
> Dwight Stewart (W5NET)
>
> http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

3143. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 18:00:01 UTC
From: Mario Melendez <mmelendez@engineer.com>
Message-ID: <3CDFFF21.548393DC@engineer.com>
Source record: 142699

Bill Nelson wrote:

> Go away spammer. Or at least get a separate account so people cannot
> determine that you are posting from www.cellular-boost.con (spelling
> intentional).

On the subject, just how effective are those cellular booster antennas be? Any idea on how they work exactly? Is it simply more surface area to pick up signals with which transmits the signal to the phone via some kind of inductance (similar to those theft detection devices in stores) or is there some more complex EM activity involved?

--
//\/\ario //\/\elendez- TI2DLL
mmelendez@engineer.com

3144. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 18:03:18 UTC
From: RVMJ <RVMJ@Safety-&-Arming.Clara.co.uk>
Message-ID: <eqvvdukcb0hgr24g0nb1re63i2aftvilem@4ax.com>
Source record: 142748
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Richard Kaulfuss wrote:

> "Radio Ham" wrote:
>>
>>High standards.
>>
> You might call it that. There's a better word to describe your
> pretensions - sciolism.

LOL!

I bet *that* one's not in his Latin dictionary either!

Better put it on the agenda......;-)

--
from
RVMJ
Remove Safety-&-Arming before e-mailing

3145. Re: 1/2 wave antenna???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 18:14:52 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ue00lslamu291e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142749

And trap = variable resistor.
73, H.
NQ5H

"Vito" <vito@crosslink.net> wrote in message
news:3CDFBE18.4B4A0FD7@crosslink.net...
> 'Doc wrote:
> >
> > Dan,
> > It would be connected to the 'other' end of the
> > impedance matching circuit, which may, or may not be
> > grounded.
> > 'Doc
>
>
> Absolutely right, but ....
>
> Lacking a metal body, I put a fancy thru-the-glass gain antenna on my
> motor home and adjusted the matching net to near 1:1 SWR. Trouble was my
> half-watt handy could reach & hear more repeaters off its duck than my
> 50w mobile did off that turkey. Adding a 1/4 wave counterpoise on each
> band made it acceptable but still poorer than the mag-mount centered on
> the roof of my car (sigh). Sometimes matching net = dummy load??
>
> CUL K3DWW

3146. Re: Antenna Theory/Experiment Book Recommendation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 18:22:40 UTC
From: G&R <"stop the spam"@limbo.hell>
Message-ID: <IvTD8.8301$t2.743590@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142751

Also read Cebiks stuff at:

http://www.cebik.com/radio.html

"Jake" <ReplyToGroup@news.com> wrote in message
news:YrHD8.39781$WR1.35830@sccrnsc01...
> Looking for book recommendations regarding antenna theory/experiments to
> learn more about antennas.
>
> After passing my technician exam, I only have basic knowledge of antennas.
> I do not fully understand transmission lines (ladder vs coax), ohm
matching
> (seems like there's different types of resistance terminology), etc. I
> would really like to understand more about the different types of
antennas,
> what they are trying to achieve, and hearing (seeing, if there's models or
> diagrams) the difference between modifications. For me, the best way to
> learn is to read about it, study the theory, experiment, and learn by
doing.
> I'd like to emphasize on a book based on experiments with explanations.
>
> Any book recommendations to start out with?
>
> Thanks in advanced,
>
> Jake
>
>

3147. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 18:23:29 UTC
From: Brian Reay <brian.reay@bigfoot.com>
Message-ID: <PuTD8.1868$k%3.203110@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 142750
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Richard Kaulfuss" <dkaulf@boehme.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:3cdeeeda.9080558@news.demon.co.uk...
> >
> You might call it that. There's a better word to describe your
> pretensions - sciolism.
>

Good word- I've not heard that one before.

Could replace my favorite- 'poopnoddy'. Yes it is real.

73

Brian
G8OSN
--
Brian Reay
www.g8osn.org.uk

> Dick
>
>
> >
> >
>

3148. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 19:23:19 UTC
From: BobC <123@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <udvtcimpk0hu76@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142742
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Bill Turner" <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote in message
news:9dovdu41mch6ihfq7kj62goa9fb50scjq1@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 13 May 2002 15:14:33 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
wrote:
>
> >How and why is the field pattern changed by changing the
electrical
> >length? To be more specific, take a dipole and add
loading coils to
> >each leg, but keep the same physical length and freq.
Disregarding
> >matching, efficiency, etc, how does the radiation pattern
change?

> To summarize: An antenna which has a certain electrical
or physical
> length will always have the same far-field pattern for a
specific
> frequency. Adding coils and/or capacitors will not change
that pattern,
> but changing the length will.
>
> I think that should be clear, but if not we can carry on.
:-)
>
> Bill, W7TI

In the dipole example given, you have changed the radiation
pattern in the far field.

By adding a loading coil to each leg you have now changed
the electrical length because the current distribution has
changed.

You effectively shortened the necessary length of the
antenna for a given proper current distribution. The amount
of physical antenna length remaining outside the electrical
length now enters into the equation.

Now you have a length of wire dangling off the ends that,
depending on the length, begins to contribute its own
radiation which combines in either a positive or negative
phase depending on which lobe you're looking at. The

radiation pattern is changed.

3149. Good prices on computers, electronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 20:03:32 UTC
From: Anonymous <satisfyu2@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <o_UD8.51481$eV5.4164649@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142753

I found this great web ste for buying computers and electronics. Enjoy!

Michael

3150. Re: Wire Antenna Advice - Will This Work? (small .gif)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 20:47:01 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <LiTgPCdhpB87Rzqs5pYILsVvAKbn@4ax.com>
Source record: 142756

Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com> wrote:

>"C. R. Carlson" wrote:
>>
>> I would agree with KA9CAR's observations. Would
>> also add this: I knew a fellow once, years ago,
>> in the same postion as you. He put up a very
>> small gauge wire (I'm talking like 28 g) from a
>> tuner on the ground next to the tree up to the
>> top of the tree. Essentially a 50 foot no trap
>> vertical.
>
>
> I don't think the thickness of the wire is anything to worry about. As
>long as it is put right up against the tree, I don't think anyone will notice.
>
>
>> Hid his tuner in a small dog house.
>
>
> A tuner is another matter. I've look around for a place to put it and
>found nothing (pets are not allowed, so a dog house is out of the
>question). I thought about a bird feeder, but that will attract their
>eyes to the tree and possibly the wires for the antenna.
>
>
>> Put out oodles of radials (at night) just beneath
>> the surface.
>
>
> Radials are another problem. I could probably get away with one or
>two, as long as I keep them near the base of the tree. But, once I get
>out more than twenty feet or so, I get into their underground wiring
>(electrical, cable, telephone, security, and so forth).

C'mon, Dwight, use your imagination. Go to your nearest nursery, and look at their plants, bushes, flowers, foot fences, etc -- find something that will hide a random wire tuner at the base of your tree -- run a wire up the tree, (maybe with black insulation, to hide it, and minimize tree burn), and then lay out as many 20 foot radials as you can. Get at least a dozen or so in the ground -- one or two won't do, and you'll put out a nice signal. See the www.bencher.com web site antenna tech papers for good info on radials.

Bob
k5qwg

>
>
>Dwight Stewart (W5NET)
>
>http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

3151. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 20:51:52 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3ce01a1d.1347639@news.cet.com>
Source record: 142755
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In <ue03nno2gklne1@corp.supernews.com>, "BobC" <123@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
>news:3cdfed52.454010@news.cet.com...
>> In <9dovdu41mch6ihfq7kj62goa9fb50scjq1@4ax.com>, Bill
>Turner
>> <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:
>>
>> >On Mon, 13 May 2002 15:14:33 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
>wrote:
>> >
>> >>How and why is the field pattern changed by changing the
>electrical
>> >>length? To be more specific, take a dipole and add
>loading coils to
>> >>each leg, but keep the same physical length and freq.
>Disregarding
>> >>matching, efficiency, etc, how does the radiation
>pattern change?
>>____
>.......snipped all the Eznec stuff.....
>> >To summarize: An antenna which has a certain electrical
>or physical
>> >length will always have the same far-field pattern for a
>specific
>> >frequency. Adding coils and/or capacitors will not
>change that pattern,
>> >but changing the length will.
>> >
>> >I think that should be clear, but if not we can carry on.
>:-)
>> >
>> >Bill, W7TI
>>____
>> Clear enough. So let's start with an unloaded antenna, a
>1/4 wave
>> vertical for instance. Let's say that it's 102" at 27 MHz.
>Then we
>> shorten it to, say, 66" and add a loading coil somewhere,
>anywhere, go
>> get it back to resonance at 27MHz. Now since we have not

>changed the
>> frequency, and since it has the same electrical length
>then the
>> far-field pattern will not change. But we also changed
>it's physical
>> length, so the far-field pattern DOES change. So which is
>correct?
>> Does it change or doesn't it?
>
>I think it changes. Perhaps not in a major way but enough to
>be noticed.
>
>I would start by suggesting that shortening the physical
>length, despite adding a coil to bring the current back into
>the proper phase, changes the characteristics of the
>wavefront. I'm not sure how I should illustrate this.
>
>It seems to me that the larger antenna presents a larger
>wavefront for a given antenna current. In reverse, the
>larger antenna "cuts" more of the incoming wavefront
>allowing more voltage to be developed at the rcvr terminals.
>
>In this light I would say the far fields are different
>between the two antennas.
>
>I believe there is a scientific theory and formula for this
>but I can't remember it.
>
>I'm not satisfied with the way I presented this and await a
>reply which might get me to thinking about a different way
>to illustrate my thought here.

This might sound too simplistic for some antenna guru's which I am not, so please bear with:

Review of the basics: A 1/2 wave dipole has high current and low potential in the center, and low current and high potential on the ends. The center provides the "magnetic" component of the EM wave and the ends provide the "static" component. The interaction between these two components is what makes an EM wave.

Now, if you physically shorten a 1/2 wave dipole with loading coils, while still maintaining an electrical 1/2 wavelength, then it's still a 1/2 wave dipole: It still has low-impedance at the center and high-impedance on the ends. Therefore it's still going to make EM waves in the same manner as a "full-length" dipole. And it follows that if everything else is the same then the radiation pattern will be the same also. And it is -- a single lobe. The only difference is that the lobe is smaller because the shortened antenna is less efficient.

When electrical length is unchanged, physical length affects the radiation pattern only in magnitude, and then only because physical length affects radiation efficiency.

And a bit further:

The radiation pattern off the side of a 1/2 wave dipole is, as we all know, a single lobe. The pattern is symmetrical because the antenna is symmetrical. A lobe from a vertical isn't symmetrical because of the ground, so for the sake of discussion we'll assume free space.

Now, if we take that 1/2 wave dipole and make it electrically longer than a 1/2 wave for the same frequency, the excess antenna length introduces radiation in addition to that from the 1/2 wave section, and this additional radiation is partly in the same space as the original lobe. This causes wave interference, and that wave interference is what defines the new pattern of the lobe.

If the radiation from the excess antenna is greater than, equal to, or nearly equal to, that of the 1/2 wave section, then the interference becomes significant enough for the lobe to differentiate into multiple lobes. And that's exactly what happens. But don't forget that this is caused by "wave interference": i.e, the original single lobe is still there, it's just being propogated in the same space as another lobe. They are in-phase at some points and out-of-phase at other points, creating sharper lobes and nulls.

Ok, I went a bit too far, but I hope everyone gets the idea.

3152. Re: Super Antennas MP-2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 21:10:31 UTC
From: karl <wb0vzz@email.msn.com>
Message-ID: <3ce02ba8@news.sihope.com>
Source record: 142757

Congrats, Carl! Your lucky to have a landlord that isn't totally "anti-antenna". Check out QST; they had a review of the Super Antenna. The issue was in the last 6 or 7 months. You can also read the article from the ARRL website.

73,
Karl K0TBT

"Carl Walthall" <n3qom@insightbb.com> wrote in message news:%vyD8.35446$RR3.40130@sccrnsc02...
> Hi All
>
> I live in a apartment and looking for a antennas I can setup on my balcony.
> Has anyone tried the MP-2 for this type of setup? Or can someone recommend a
> antennas for me? The landlord says I can have a antennas as long as it is
> not permanently mounted and on my balcony.
>
> Thanks Carl
>
>

3153. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 21:11:46 UTC
From: BobC <123@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ue03nno2gklne1@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142752
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cdfed52.454010@news.cet.com...
> In <9dovdu41mch6ihfq7kj62goa9fb50scjq1@4ax.com>, Bill
Turner
> <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:
>
> >On Mon, 13 May 2002 15:14:33 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
wrote:
> >
> >>How and why is the field pattern changed by changing the
electrical
> >>length? To be more specific, take a dipole and add
loading coils to
> >>each leg, but keep the same physical length and freq.
Disregarding
> >>matching, efficiency, etc, how does the radiation
pattern change?

.......snipped all the Eznec stuff.....
> >To summarize: An antenna which has a certain electrical
or physical
> >length will always have the same far-field pattern for a
specific
> >frequency. Adding coils and/or capacitors will not
change that pattern,
> >but changing the length will.
> >
> >I think that should be clear, but if not we can carry on.
:-)
> >
> >Bill, W7TI

> Clear enough. So let's start with an unloaded antenna, a
1/4 wave
> vertical for instance. Let's say that it's 102" at 27 MHz.
Then we
> shorten it to, say, 66" and add a loading coil somewhere,
anywhere, go
> get it back to resonance at 27MHz. Now since we have not
changed the
> frequency, and since it has the same electrical length
then the
> far-field pattern will not change. But we also changed

it's physical
> length, so the far-field pattern DOES change. So which is
correct?
> Does it change or doesn't it?

I think it changes. Perhaps not in a major way but enough to
be noticed.

I would start by suggesting that shortening the physical
length, despite adding a coil to bring the current back into
the proper phase, changes the characteristics of the
wavefront. I'm not sure how I should illustrate this.

It seems to me that the larger antenna presents a larger
wavefront for a given antenna current. In reverse, the
larger antenna "cuts" more of the incoming wavefront
allowing more voltage to be developed at the rcvr terminals.

In this light I would say the far fields are different
between the two antennas.

I believe there is a scientific theory and formula for this
but I can't remember it.

I'm not satisfied with the way I presented this and await a
reply which might get me to thinking about a different way
to illustrate my thought here.

3154. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 21:21:34 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abpaou$mu4$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142758

> I do not understand how changing diameter of the plate can NOT change
> surface area. And what length are you talking about - the length of
> what? Clear that up and I think we'll be fine.
==========

Bill, in this particular example the length I am referring to is the length of the diameter of the plate. And it is true if you know the diameter of a circular plate then its area can be calculated. But you don't want to know that !

If you want to know the resistance then you are primarily concerned with the diameter which has the dimensions of a length. But if you insist on starting the calculation with an area then the first thing you have to do is convert it into a length by taking the squareroot of it.

As I said, the resistance is directly related to a length and not to an area as appears in most other resistance-calculating formulae.

Just to add to the confusion, it will be found that the resistance of a circular rod in the ground involves only the length of the rod and the length of its diameter. It does not involve the surface area of the rod or the area of its cross section. But if for some particular reason you are interested in areas then there's sufficient information to go right ahead and calculate them. ;o)

Yours Reg, G4FGQ

3155. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 21:46:48 UTC
From: ik7565@erols.com
Message-ID: <3CE03448.D723532C@erols.com>
Source record: 142759

Or even a single hamstick. I use one on the 5th floor balcony with my
HTX-10 or Icom706mk2G and it works fb - 91 countries so far! You might
need a tuner and a counterpoise if there is a lot of metal around -
helps my signal get out.

73 de Ian
N8IK

CAM wrote:
>
> Chris Noles wrote:
> > I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of
> > my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town
> > so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver.
> > I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good
> > place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very
> > little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I
> > just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.
>
> Two 10m hamsticks mounted in a dipole configuration extended on a pole from
> your porch should work just fine.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3156. Diamond NR72BNMO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 22:11:52 UTC
From: Van DeWald <dewald@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <3CE03A28.BF5515A1@bellsouth.net>
Source record: 142760

Was wondering if anyone uses this antenna, and if so, could provide a brief review? I plan to use this antenna for around town use, and to be able to get in and out of the parking garage and garage at home with ease each day. That's the beauty of an NMO mount, I can keep a 1/2 or 5/8 wave in the closet, and can attach when I'll be on the road, for better performance. Anyhow, thanks to anyone who might be able to provide some input on this relatively new antenna.

Regards,

Van

3157. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 22:42:28 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns920D9FFCC6312Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142761

>
> Ed, several Mfg's make NMO bases that mount via a 3/8" hole. The size
> of the mounting hole has nothing to do with the NMO end that mates with
> the antenna. The 3/4" is harder to install (IMHO) and not as sturdy as
> the 3/8". I have a Motorola, Comet, and Larson (or is that Larsen) on
> the 3/8" NMO's.

Are you sure there isn't another letter after the "NMO" on your antenna
base? I've never seen a standard NMO base that fits in a 3/8" hole. I'd
be interested in an part number for it.
Aside, I've had a LOT more 3/8" antenna bases ripped off by tree limbs
than NMO bases. There just isn't as much metal UNDER the roof with
the 3/8" mounts. That's why I tend to stick with NMO 3/4" base mounts.
JMHO

Ed WB6SAT

3158. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 22:46:18 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abpfnq$m39$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142762

Gary, read my reply to Bill then make your mind a blank about surface area.

Just toss a small plate or rod into the salt sea and connect the bottom end of a vertical antenna to it. Loss resistance = zero !

The feedpoint resistance of a 1/4-wave resonant vertical rod above sea water is approx 35 ohms. It's a good way of checking calibration of your MFJ 259B.

Way back in the 1950's I needed some Atlantic sea water in the lab in N. London. So I went down to the holiday beach near Portcurno in Cornwall with a very large polythene bottle. To fill the bottle I had to swim out 50 yards and hold it under water. The holiday makers were quite curious. I had my photograph taken struggling ashore.(Portcurno is where the old transatlantic telegraph cables came ashore. The terminal building is now a museum.) On return to the lab in N. London it was found I had caught a dozen small mackerel.

Resistance tests on electrodes immersed in the water were made with the fish still swimming in it. Their lives had to be sacrificed in the interests of scientific investigation. I had no intention of travelling 260 miles to Cornwall again just to dump them back in the sea. But the investigation was judged to be great success.

Yours, Reg, G4FGQ

3159. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 22:48:01 UTC
From: BobC <123@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ue09c2r48bh268@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142754
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"BobC" <123@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:udup3ec86tfqcc@corp.supernews.com...

> I would like to agree that including a coil or cap will
> change the electrical length of an antenna.

I should have qualified this statement as a broad statement.

What I should have said was adding the coil will change the
electrical length if you don't change the physical length to
offset the added electrical length.

By adding a coil to a unloaded dipole you make the
electrical length too long for a given frequency.

3160. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 22:58:32 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CE04518.8D539E63@eznec.com>
Source record: 142763

It's easy to confuse cause and effect. The surface area of a rod is inextricably linked to its length and diameter. Given any two, there's only one possible value for the third. So if an equation can be written giving the resistance of a rod in terms of only its length and diameter, you can also write one involving only its surface area and length (Wow! It's independent of the diameter!) or its surface area and diameter (Wow! It's independent of the length!). Similarly, for a circular plate, the diameter and surface area are directly linked. Your equation is R = Resistivity/2/Diameter can be written R = Resistivity/(4*R*sqrt(A/pi)), where A is the plate area. Just like magic, we find now that the resistance has nothing to do with the diameter, only the area.

Be careful what conclusions you draw from equations. Unless you understand the underlying principles, you can leap to some incorrect conclusions. Just because a particular quantity doesn't appear in an equation doesn't mean that the calculated value is independent of that quantity. You can't change the area of the circular plate without changing its resistance, no matter how you manipulate the equations.

This faulty logic was used recently also in a discussion about feedline impedance and loss.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > I do not understand how changing diameter of the plate can NOT change
> > surface area. And what length are you talking about - the length of
> > what? Clear that up and I think we'll be fine.
> ==========
>
> Bill, in this particular example the length I am referring to is the length
> of the diameter of the plate. And it is true if you know the diameter of a
> circular plate then its area can be calculated. But you don't want to know
> that !
>
> If you want to know the resistance then you are primarily concerned with the
> diameter which has the dimensions of a length. But if you insist on
> starting the calculation with an area then the first thing you have to do is
> convert it into a length by taking the squareroot of it.
>
> As I said, the resistance is directly related to a length and not to an area
> as appears in most other resistance-calculating formulae.
>

> Just to add to the confusion, it will be found that the resistance of a
> circular rod in the ground involves only the length of the rod and the
> length of its diameter. It does not involve the surface area of the rod or
> the area of its cross section. But if for some particular reason you are
> interested in areas then there's sufficient information to go right ahead
> and calculate them. ;o)
> ---
> Yours Reg, G4FGQ

3161. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 23:04:42 UTC
From: John Siegel <JohnASiegel@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <3CE04689.D792E0@worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 142764

I was afraid that was the answer. Might be some used - who knows.
John

K9SQG wrote:
>
> The Ten-Tec autotuner has been out of production for about 8-10 years.

3162. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 23:25:57 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0205131525.4e026941@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142765

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1350589477

"Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:<gmaD8.3010$Nt3.251280@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of
> my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town
> so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver.
> I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good
> place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very
> little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I
> just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.
>
> Thanks!
>
> Chris Noles
> KC4VTT

3163. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-13 23:27:01 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns920DA78971BC6Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142766

Nevermind. I stand corrected. Just got off the Antenex Web site and see plenty of examples of 3/8" hole mount NMO compatible base mounts. And, I also see these new styles are superior to the old GE types I was thinking of. The 3/8" mounts have as much metal under the roof, actually more, as the 3/4 inch mount. The big disadvantage for most installations, though, is that they can't be installed from the top of the hole as the bottom flange wouldn't fit through the 3/8" hole like the 3/4" type does.

Ed WB6SAT

3164. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 00:21:35 UTC
From: kh2d@my-deja.com
Message-ID: <3ce057f6.414502042@basic.bs.webusenet.com>
Source record: 142767
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Mon, 13 May 2002 20:51:52 GMT, sparky@cet.com (Sparky) wrote:

>Review of the basics: A 1/2 wave dipole has high current and low
>potential in the center, and low current and high potential on the
>ends.

A half wave dipole and a quarter wave vertical have also worn out
their welcome in rec.radio.amateur.dx..... Give us a break guys,
please.

Nobody in the DX newsgroup knows anything about antennas, we
just collect post cards.....

73, Jim KH2D

3165. Current balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:08:36 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <Dk_D8.45668$WR1.42639@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142768

Should you use a current balun always for all antennas that are fed with coax to help minimize or eliminate current build up on the coax?

3166. Re: Good prices on computers, electronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:09:29 UTC
From: Tom Currie <N4AOF@iglou.com>
Message-ID: <3CE071D9.975A8CC7@iglou.com>
Source record: 142669

Congratulations! This idiot is so stupid he spams a newsgroup and
forgets to include the address of the web site he is supposed to be
advertising!

Reply-To: "Anonymous" <satisfyu2@hotmail.com>
From: "Anonymous" <satisfyu2@hotmail.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Subject: Good prices on computers, electronics
Lines: 5
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000
Message-ID: <o_UD8.51481$eV5.4164649@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 15:03:32 CDT
Organization: Giganews.Com - Premium News Outsourcing
X-Trace:
sv3-L1GUGOVsB1C4VWCvBMY1adVsybT+8TA8v/VKHsG4om4Pdi29FwAUqPONnXoGsTp+R4ZAgKEby368UAy!+xSg3k
mEiSgaGY2p8737Ijn1HUlCew4r22Z37coAYzo2dJjo/VDtUmiU/8U0cQzylE3LEWVe2HzS!5Wzq
X-Complaints-To: abuse@comcast.com
X-DMCA-Complaints-To: abuse@comcast.com
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint
properly
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 20:03:32 GMT
Path:
news.iglou.com!uunet!chi.uu.net!bos.uu.net!ams.uu.net!newsfeed.online.be!diablo.netcom.net
.uk!netcom.net.uk!newsfeed.icl.net!newsfeed1.cidera.com!Cidera!border1.nntp.aus1.giganews.
com!nntp.giganews.com!nntp3.aus1.giganews.com!bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com.POSTED!not-for-m
ail
Xref: news-incoming.iglou.com rec.radio.amateur.antenna:151554

I found this great web ste for buying computers and electronics.
Enjoy!

Michael

3167. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:09:30 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abprkp$964$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142670

```
. Unless you
> understand the underlying principles, you can leap to some incorrect
> conclusions.
============================
Very true - you've just done it!
```

3168. TVI from antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:10:23 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <jm_D8.45681$WR1.42331@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142671

Is it possible that an antenna and not the transmitter or feed-line can
cause TVI?

3169. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:17:18 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <abps3ffqq1@slb3.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 142672

Jeff: What's *wrong* with Cape Breton fiddle music, eh? --Peter

"J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:P1AD8.3009$TJ6.234632@news20.bellglobal.com...
> Last evening, my wife was listening to a US FM station (WVLF) as is her
> habit, thereby bypassing the 'cultural' protectionism of our much-hated,
> overly-stupid, Cape Breton fiddle music promoting, CRTC.
>
> The US FM signal was somewhat below normal quality and something was up
> (propagation-wise). So, trying to be helpful, I turned on my V/UHF
scanner
> and dialed in the proper frequency (96.1 MHz) and (to my mild amazement),
I
> was listening to a different station.
>
> She was listening to 96.1 MHz and hearing WVLF (not perfectly, but not bad
> either) on her Sony portable stereo.
>
> I was listening 96.1 MHz and was hearing some other station (very clear)
on
> my V/UHF scanner.
>
> The radios (and their respective whip antennas) are only about 4 feet
apart.
>
> I realize that it is all perfectly explanable though FM capture effect and
> nulls, but it is startling to witness nevertheless.
>
>
>

3170. Re: TVI from antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:27:56 UTC
From: artie <silli_artie@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1305200219275605 91%silli_artie@hotmail.com>
Source record: 142673

[[This message was both posted and mailed: see
the "To," "Cc," and "Newsgroups" headers for details.]]

In article <jm_D8.45681$WR1.42331@sccrnsc01>, JEEPMON
<JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote:

>Is it possible that an antenna and not the transmitter or feed-line can
>cause TVI?

You betcha -- all it takes is some old corroded sections, couplings,
etc -- the crud that forms around dissimilar metals can act like a
diode, rectifying and mixing signals and re-radiating them. It doesn't
even have to be your antenna -- it could be your neighbor's antenna, or
their rain gutters.

3171. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:28:43 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <8538-3CE0765B-60@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142675

J. Harvey wrote:
"Radio waves "are" light."

I see a difference. Light makes things visible. Radio waves often can`t or don`t make things visible. Eves are insensitive to most radio waves. Light is electromagnetic radiation in the visible spectrum.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3172. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:49:50 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-AECEB0.19494713052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142676
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <3ce01a1d.1347639@news.cet.com>, sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
wrote:

> In <ue03nno2gklne1@corp.supernews.com>, "BobC" <123@hotmail.com>
> wrote:

Why are you cross posting this?

--
Telamon

3173. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:50:13 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-18A872.19501013052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142677
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <ue09c2r48bh268@corp.supernews.com>,
"BobC" <123@hotmail.com> wrote:

Why are you cross posting this?

--
Telamon

3174. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:50:57 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-B51A78.19505413052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142678
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <3ce4d100.240227408@news2k.hatter.org>,
topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:

Why are you cross posting this?

--
Telamon(TM)

3175. Re: Current balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:51:34 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abpu3movf2@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142679

> Should you use a current balun always for all antennas that are fed with
> coax to help minimize or eliminate current build up on the coax?
==========

No! Only when it matters.

Reg, G4FGQ

3176. Re: TVI from antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:51:34 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <abpu3lovf1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142680

> Is it possible that an antenna and not the transmitter or feed-line can
> cause TVI?
==========

Radiation from the antenna is the most likely source of TVI. After all, the antenna has been designed to radiate as much as possible whereas the transmitter and feedline have been designed to radiate as little as possible.

Don't rotate your 21 MHz 3-element beam to point to your neighbors house. But there's not much to be done about your 7 MHz full-size vertical. It is sure to induce amps and many volts on both his and your TV antenna down-leads.

Reg, G4FGQ

3177. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:51:40 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-3E1E44.19513713052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142681
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <fepvducfjtb3j2vk1jbq9oeujk9tet2qla@4ax.com>,
Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

> On Mon, 13 May 2002 14:39:04 GMT, topcat <dallastopcat@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> >No one actually stated that, you assumed that someone had made that
> >statement. You just have your terms backwards. Electrical length can
> >and is changed by coils or capacitors. The patterns are determined by
> >its physical length. Why is this so hard for you to understand?
>
> ----------
>
> It's hard for me to understand because it's not logical. If something
> looks like a duck, walks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it's
> probably a duck. If something looks like a 1/4 wl vertical, radiates
> like a 1/4 wl vertical and has the physical length of a 1/4 wl vertical,
> it's probably a 1/4 wl vertical. Something which is shorter or longer,
> has a different radiation pattern and doesn't look like a 1/4 wave
> vertical probably isn't a 1/4 wave vertical, despite what may have been
> done to it with loading coils or capacitors.
>
> Beyond that, I have run out of arguments, at least for now.
>
> Bill, W7TI

Why are you cross posting this?

--
Telamon(TM)

3178. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:52:16 UTC
From: lousherry <lousherry@lanset.com>
Message-ID: <3CE07BE0.30107@lanset.com>
Source record: 142682

Don't laugh it works! I have a mag mount sitting on top of my roof air
conditioner unit. Its been up there for three years also connected to
my HTX 10.

KC8PMX wrote:

> Have heard of people taking a sheet of sheet metal about 3 or 4 foot square
> and placing the magmount on the center of the sheet. Granted it is not the
> best solution but does work. Be sure to check with a SWR meter to verify
> it is at least within your tolerances.
>
>
> --
> Ryan, KC8PMX
> FF/MFR
>
> www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site
> please)
>
>
> REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.
>
>
>
>
> "Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:gmaD8.3010$Nt3.251280@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
>
>>Hi everyone,
>>
>>I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of
>>my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town
>>so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver.
>>I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good
>>place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very
>>little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I
>>just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.
>>
>>Thanks!
>>
>>Chris Noles
>>KC4VTT
>>
>>
>>

>
>

3179. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:52:48 UTC
From: lousherry <lousherry@lanset.com>
Message-ID: <3CE07C00.2080001@lanset.com>
Source record: 142683

Don't laugh it works! I have a mag mount sitting on top of my roof air
conditioner unit. Its been up there for three years also connected to
my HTX 10.
Lou KB6FFT

KC8PMX wrote:

> Have heard of people taking a sheet of sheet metal about 3 or 4 foot square
> and placing the magmount on the center of the sheet. Granted it is not the
> best solution but does work. Be sure to check with a SWR meter to verify
> it is at least within your tolerances.
>
>
> --
> Ryan, KC8PMX
> FF/MFR
>
> www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site
> please)
>
>
> REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.
>
>
>
>
> "Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:gmaD8.3010$Nt3.251280@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
>
>>Hi everyone,
>>
>>I am trying to decide on a 10 meter antenna that I can use on the porch of
>>my apartment. I am 3 floors up, and I am on a hill that overlooks my town
>>so it is a good location. All I have is a radio shack HTX-10 transceiver.
>>I currently own a magnetic mount antenna, but I don't really have a good
>>place to mount it on. I have heard that the Isotron antennas take very
>>little room and perform quite well. Does anyone have any suggestions? I
>>just want to work 10 meter SSB DX on the weekends.
>>
>>Thanks!
>>
>>Chris Noles
>>KC4VTT
>>
>>

>>
>
>

3180. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 02:53:24 UTC
From: glennz@merr.com.invalid
Message-ID: <3ce078eb.439267653@news.ptwi.net>
Source record: 142684

On Mon, 13 May 2002 09:27:25 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>"Bill Turner"
>> One other question I should have asked before: Was there
>> fading between the two radios? In other words, did they
>> sometimes pick up the same station and then one or both
>> of them switch to the other? Or was it constant?
>
>The stations were steady on their respective radios for at least the
several
>minutes that I had available.
>
>After several minutes, I had to abandon the event since my scanner
was not
>helping my wife's music and the 4-year old was starting to toss
expensive
>home theatre equipment out of the living room window (slight
exageration,
>but you get the picture...).
>
>I assume that everything went 'back to normal' (propagation wise)
within a
>few minutes. It was too weird to last...
>
>[For those that missed the start of the thread, the event under
discussion
>was two FM radios on the same frequency (96.1 MHz) picking up two
different
>FM stations - their respective whip antennas were only about 4 or 5
feet
>apart.]
>
>
>
Reminds me of experiencing some enhanced propagation with a Bearcat
BC-210 on the NOAA WX frequencies. WIth the screw-in whip antenna, I
was able to determine there was a distant station underneath the local
one. I happened to move the radio a few inches and the DX station
popped in. After experimenting further, I discovered rotating the
radio in various planes would result in other DX stations popping in.
On more than one occasion, I heard four different stations on the same
frequency just by holding and rotating the radio in different
directions.

Must have looked pretty funny, holding the radio upside down to hear a
DX NOAA station.
Glenn
remove .invalid from e-mail address when replying

3181. Need a new 5 Band vertical??? Any suggestions??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 03:05:33 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CE07EFD.C4FF5C60@capnet.com>
Source record: 142687

I have a R5 and blew out a trap. Not worth replacing at this point.

I'd like to get a new vertical that covers at least 10, 12, 15, 17, 20.

NO TRAPS and easy to constuct and can handle legal limit.

Any suggestions??

3182. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 03:11:24 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <19647-3CE0805C-211@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142693

Roy wrote:
"You can`t change the area of the circular plate without changing its resistance, no matter how you manipulate the equation."

Careful. The basic equation for resistance is:
Resistance = Resistivity X Length / Area

I can double the area of a plate if I also double the resistivity of the material, and my resistance remains unchanged.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3183. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 03:11:38 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020513231138.11730.00014486@mb-mq.aol.com>
Source record: 142685

There is no need to play with plates or submersible grounds that are detuned by the ocean. Two elevated radials will provide stable counterpoise (with quarter wave radiator) and proximity of the salt water will do the rest (make the vertical work). "Connection" to salt water is not necessary. So fuggetabout the plates and surfaces.

Yuri, K3BU/m

3184. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 03:14:15 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <bi%D8.7859$TJ6.976652@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142686

J. Harvey wrote:
> Radio waves "are" light.

"Richard Harrison"
> I see a difference. Light makes things visible.
> Radio waves often can`t or don`t make things
> visible. Eyes are insensitive to most radio waves.
> Light is electromagnetic radiation in the visible spectrum.

You just need bigger eyes. :-)

It's all EM or (insert your favorite 'Theory of Light' here). If you try to draw a boundary line between radio and light your going to spend a hundred lifetimes trying to defend and explain it (a hopeless cause).

3185. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 03:22:51 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <abpvub$48g$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 142688

"M1nn0w" (1c3d0g@att.net) writes:
>
> This occurs occasionally in the area Between North Bay and Sturgeon Falls
> and is due,
> as anyone knows, to the large creatures (Nippies) living in Lake Nippising.
...
> It is said that if one stops at the
> Scenic lookout along Rte 17 in the late evening and the lake is very still
> you can see the blue aura on the water in the middle distance.

I know that lookout well - but I rarely stop there. After 14 red lights on the North Bay "bypass", I set the cruise at the speed limit + 11% and whiz by. After reading the post about the monsters, now I'm too scared to stop, (barring an urgent call of nature).

During my youth near Sudbury, I would spend hours at night listening to AM and various shortwave bands at night. The Sudbury Basin was formed by a huge meteor impact which deposited massive nickel, copper, iron ores, some platinum group, a soupcon of gold and _sulfur_. My dad told me that it was the ore body that cased such good reception. Since he's passed on, I can't ask him if he was kidding. The only reception here in Ottawa lately is the goddam hockey playoffs.

3186. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 03:26:16 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <abq04o$4is$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 142689

"Peter O. Brackett" (ab4bc@ix.netcom.com) writes:
> Jeff: What's *wrong* with Cape Breton fiddle music, eh? --Peter

Absolutely _nothing_ - provided it stays there!

3187. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 03:39:48 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-7026EC.20394613052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142690

In article <aojudu8jdv0ub6679pa6o3avvaqer2r88h@4ax.com>,
Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

> On Sun, 12 May 2002 19:19:34 GMT, Telamon
> <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote:
>
> >I guess smart guys like Richard Clark, Sparky, Bill Nelson, Bill Turner,
> >Reg Edwards are to dumb to figure out how to use their newsreaders.
> > ^^
> >When replying to posts trim the header called Newsgroups like I did. I
> >know it's a tough concept to understand but if you think about it awhile
> >I'm sure you will get it.
> >
> >Here is another tip for you guys. Don't respond to purposely misspell
> >subjects or subjects that contain punctuation like six question ^
> >marks.
>
> _____
>
> That should be "too dumb" and "purposely misspelled".

From now on I'm going the Email you first so you can correct my terrible
spelling and grammar.

> Glad I could help.

Thanks in advance.

--
Telamon

3188. Re: Current balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 03:43:03 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-1021A5.20430113052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142692

In article <abpu3movf2@knossos.btinternet.com>,
"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

> > Should you use a current balun always for all antennas that are fed with
> > coax to help minimize or eliminate current build up on the coax?
> ================================
>
> No! Only when it matters.
>
Why not? They are supposed to be efficient. It seems to me that using a
balun would be good practice.

--
Telamon

3189. Re: Need a new 5 Band vertical??? Any suggestions??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 03:43:17 UTC
From: Bubba <bubba@nbr1.com>
Message-ID: <pJ%D8.46222$WR1.47538@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142691

Butternut HF9V
"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CE07EFD.C4FF5C60@capnet.com...
> I have a R5 and blew out a trap. Not worth replacing at this point.
>
> I'd like to get a new vertical that covers at least 10, 12, 15, 17, 20.
>
> NO TRAPS and easy to constuct and can handle legal limit.
>
> Any suggestions??
>

3190. Dayton Ham Law Forum Friday 5/17 @noon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 04:23:56 UTC
From: Jim OConnell <w9wu@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3CE0915C.85E27078@arrl.net>
Source record: 142694

You're all invited. Friday, May 17, 2002
Room 3 12-1:30 pm

AMATEUR RADIO & THE LAW
"Getting It Up and Keeping It Up"

A forum discussion by amateur radio attorneys on
legal issues of interest to hams: How to
avoid restrictive covenants, present your case for
a tower permit, and info on the latest court
rulings on RFI, PRB-1 and towers.

Moderator: Jim O'Connell, W9WU ARRL VC

Speakers: Chris Imlay, W3KD ARRL General Counsel
Fred Hopengarten, K1VR ARRL VC & Author
"Antenna Zoning for the Radio Amateur"
Jay Bellows, K0QB ARRL Director, Dakota Division
Plaintiff's counsel in Pentel v. Mendota Heights
Tim Ellam, VE6SH IARU Expert

3191. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 04:28:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <19647-3CE0927D-213@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142696

Yuri, K3BU wrote:
"Connection to salt water is not necessary."

True, but it can be easy and helpful. I like a variation on Reg`s idea. Put your vertical on a boat with a ground plate. The tides don`t then much affect the ground system or the length of the cable connecting with the ground.

Best regards, Richard Harrison,KB5WZI

3192. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 04:30:53 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <abrhl221q64@enews1.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142620

Not sure if the landlord would approve of that on the porch, but the nice thing about the sheet of sheetmetal is that you can pick it up and take it back inside after you are done. I am sure that a layer or two of clearcoat paint might assist in anti-formation of rust too with little detriment to the function of it operating like a ground plane.

I currently know a ham that lives in an apartment on a third floor, with a balcony, that does this same thing, and he just slides the piece of sheetmetal behind the couch when he is not using it. Seems to work for him, as he has gotten most states on 10m.

--
Ryan, KC8PMX
FF/MFR

www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site please)

REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CDFD966.B29ECC9F@IEEE.org...
> KC8PMX wrote:
> > Have heard of people taking a sheet of sheet metal about 3 or 4 foot
square
> > and placing the magmount on the center of the sheet. Granted it is not
the
> > best solution but does work. Be sure to check with a SWR meter to
verify
> > it is at least within your tolerances.
>
> Large steel filing cabinets have been known to work for such.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3193. Needed: Tri-ex tower drawings and calculations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 04:41:17 UTC
From: Alison <alison@gohighspeed.com>
Message-ID: <3CE0956D.4080701@gohighspeed.com>
Source record: 142695

Hello,

Does anyone have a set of drawings and calculations that come with the 70 ft. Tri-Ex (now Kashjian) tower? I am looking at a three year old used tower and need these for the building permit. I have tried contacting Kashjian several times with no luck.

Thanks,

Alison

3194. FA: ANTENEX 800 Low Profile Phantom Antenna - Motorola Mount - NIB - No Reserve

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 04:54:46 UTC
From: werdnuts@sbcglobal.net
Message-ID: <d49cf50c.0205132054.7c9b207a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142697

ANTENEX 800 Low Profile Phantom Antenna - NIB

You are bidding on ONE, NEW, ANTENEX brand, Phantom model, 3db gain, 806-866 MHz, "Transit" style, low visibility, 800 MHz Antenna. Antenex part number TRA8063. It is NEW in the bag. This antenna mounts to a standard MOTOROLA style mount (NOT INCLUDED IN THIS AUCTION). I have been using this style antenna for my personal equipment and I am very happy with the results. Great for low-profile or unmarked vehicles! Buyer to pay fixed shipping amount of $6. I prefer PayPal, but will accept Billpoint, Money Orders, and Cashiers Checks. NO Personal Checks. Please feel free to e-mail me with any questions. Winner must contact me within 24 hours of auction close. Good luck and thanks for looking!

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1730098835

3195. Re: Butternut HF9V vs Cushcraft R8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 06:12:09 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3ce0a7a1.1055190@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 142698

On 13 May 2002 00:54:34 GMT, raiar@slacc.com.nospam (Gary V. Deutschmann, Sr.) wrote:

>Hi Martin
>
>Mine is ground mounted, as are those owned by everyone I know. I have
>never talked with a ham that had theirs elevated above ground level.
>Perhaps theres a reason?
>
>TTUL
>Gary
>

Mine's been both ground mounted with buried radials and mounted on a barn with a 20x36 ft metal roof. It performed about equally in both installations. High winds (100+ MPH) and ice have taken their toll, but with various repairs it still works after 18 years of use. Use any heavy duty tripod and cut your own radials if you're on a budget, or order the ready made stuff if time is more limited than money.

One nice thing about it is that with basic hand tools you can fix 'most any part of it yourself. The hardest parts to find are the doorknob caps, the rest is reasonably easy to find (or get a good substitute for).

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

3196. antenna isolation? Tower/masting coupling.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 10:40:21 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <pQ5E8.34725$Po6.16212@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142700

I have a quarter wave antenna with four 'ground radials' as a counter poise. Is it important that the antenna be isolated from the metal masting loading it up? Also for any of my 'ground plane verticals' (they all have radials attached to them for proper ground plane/counterpoise) is it important to isolate the antenna from the masting? Why or why not. I have been told that you can never have enough ground and having the ground radials of a ground plane antenna connected to the masting of the antenna is a good idea but wouldn't that change the radiation pattern and make the masting itself radiate? Also when mounting a ground plane vertical on a 10 foot mast at the top of an 50 foot tower will there be some coupling of the antenna with the tower itself? How do you prevent this coupling if indeed it is present?

3197. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 11:01:32 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <abqqqcocs1@slb7.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 142701

Yuri: What can you do if you are say 1/2 block, i.e. 5-6 houses, from the beach and the salt water? --Peter K1PO, Indialantic by-the-Sea.

"Yuri Blanarovich" <k3bu@aol.com> wrote in message news:20020513231138.11730.00014486@mb-mq.aol.com...
> There is no need to play with plates or submersible grounds that are detuned by
> the ocean. Two elevated radials will provide stable counterpoise (with quarter
> wave radiator) and proximity of the salt water will do the rest (make the
> vertical work). "Connection" to salt water is not necessary. So fuggetabout
> the plates and surfaces.
>
> Yuri, K3BU/m

3198. Re: Only slightly OT (but mildly interesting): Strange propagation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 11:06:44 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <abqr46$v19$1@nntp9.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 142702

Heinz:

[snip]
"Heinz W. Wiggeshoff" <ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA> wrote in message
news:abq04o$4is$1@freenet9.carleton.ca...
> "Peter O. Brackett" (ab4bc@ix.netcom.com) writes:
> > Jeff: What's *wrong* with Cape Breton fiddle music, eh? --Peter
>
> Absolutely _nothing_ - provided it stays there!
[snip]

Hmmm... well many others would then travel there to hear it. For
instance...

Alexander Graham Bell just loved it! He loved it so much that he built his
summer home there.

Best,

--Peter K1PO, Indialantic by-the-Sea, FL.

3199. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 11:21:19 UTC
From: Real Man <realman@dontknow.jack>
Message-ID: <3CE0F32F.FBD93E37@dontknow.jack>
Source record: 142703
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

WAAAAAA! SHUT UP!!!

Telamon wrote:

> Why are you cross posting this?

3200. Re: Dayton Ham Law Forum Friday 5/17 @noon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 12:00:42 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020514080042.06846.00008695@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 142704

>Subject: Dayton Ham Law Forum Friday 5/17 @noon
>From: Jim OConnell w9wu@arrl.net
>Date: 5/14/02 12:23 AM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <3CE0915C.85E27078@arrl.net>
>
>You're all invited. Friday, May 17, 2002
>Room 3 12-1:30 pm
>
>AMATEUR RADIO & THE LAW
> "Getting It Up and Keeping It Up"
>
>A forum discussion by amateur radio attorneys on
>legal issues of interest to hams: How to
>avoid restrictive covenants, present your case for
>a tower permit, and info on the latest court
>rulings on RFI, PRB-1 and towers.
>
>Moderator: Jim O'Connell, W9WU ARRL VC
>
>Speakers: Chris Imlay, W3KD ARRL General Counsel
> Fred Hopengarten, K1VR ARRL VC & Author
> "Antenna Zoning for the Radio Amateur"
> Jay Bellows, K0QB ARRL Director, Dakota Division
> Plaintiff's counsel in Pentel v. Mendota Heights
> Tim Ellam, VE6SH IARU Expert
>

Good group!

73,
Chip N1IR

3201. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 12:08:06 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020514080806.06846.00008696@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 142705

>On the subject, just how effective are those cellular booster antennas
>be? Any idea on how they work exactly? Is it simply more surface area to
>pick up signals with which transmits the signal to the phone via some
>kind of inductance (similar to those theft detection devices in stores)
>or is there some more complex EM activity involved?
>
>--
>//\/\ario //\/\elendez- TI2DLL
>mmelendez@engineer.com
>

I have made measurements of two of the most popular commercial ones on a range, and can find no increase in S12 at the RF port.

One of them was just a decal, and had no conductivity to the trace.

Such measurements do not, however, simulate a multipath environment.

The premise is that the battery pack can be made to act as a more effective counterpoise if it is better (capacitively) coupled to the chassis. Most cell phones now have very little 'chassis' to speak of, and, of course there is already a ground connection to the battery pack.

If that coupling is enhanced (if possible) then the larger electrical length of the battery/chassis will make it somewhat less susceptible to multipath.

I would be very interested in any chamber or range measurements that show improved signal strength--across the board.

Any takers?

Best,
Chip N1IR

3202. Re: Current balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 12:52:47 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CE10737.A133AFBD@gte.net>
Source record: 142706

Telamon wrote:

> In article <abpu3movf2@knossos.btinternet.com>,
> "Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>
> > > Should you use a current balun always for all antennas that are fed with
> > > coax to help minimize or eliminate current build up on the coax?
> > ==========
> >
> > No! Only when it matters.
> >
> Why not? They are supposed to be efficient. It seems to me that using a
> balun would be good practice.
>
> --
> Telamonï¿½

I cannot see, for example, how a balun would help a ground mounted vertical antenna-

Dale W4OP

3203. Re: Need a new 5 Band vertical??? Any suggestions??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 13:25:36 UTC
From: Janice and Ed <eseniors@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <kf8E8.122$I82.21294@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142707

Hi StarGazer -

I have a suggestion that you might find useful...
tried to email you, but your address NG.
Please email me if interested.

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CE07EFD.C4FF5C60@capnet.com...
> I have a R5 and blew out a trap. Not worth replacing at this point.
>
> I'd like to get a new vertical that covers at least 10, 12, 15, 17, 20.
>
> NO TRAPS and easy to constuct and can handle legal limit.
>
> Any suggestions??
>

3204. multiband vertical with SGC tuner ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 13:39:27 UTC
From: OE1MWW <please.nomail@all.com>
Message-ID: <2l42euc9hgmj68q8bam7jeb0usslu980r8@4ax.com>
Source record: 142708

Hi all,

I am planning to set up a stacked alloy tube as an antenna on my roof.
I can either use a 7.1m (23.29ft) or 8.1m (26,57ft) built of 4
segments. At the end I will use a SGC tuner, either the SG-329 in a
waterproof box or the SG-230.

Anyone has a suggestion which lenght I should use, 7.1 or 8.1m ?
Any comments on the SGC tuners ?

Thanks for replies

Wolfgang, OE1MWW

3205. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 13:41:06 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE113F2.3AB4BECF@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142709

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> If you try to
> draw a boundary line between radio and light your going to spend a hundred
> lifetimes trying to defend and explain it (a hopeless cause).

"Reference Data For Radio Engineers" doesn't seem to have a problem drawing
a boundary line between RF and light or even between HF and VHF for that matter.
Reference the frequency spectrum chart in the front of the book.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3206. Re: multiband vertical with SGC tuner ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 13:43:14 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE11465.FE8E3D5B@icok.net>
Source record: 142710

Wolfgang,
'More' is almost always 'better'. I think I
would use the 8.1m.
'Doc

OE1MWW wrote:
>
> Hi all,
>
> I am planning to set up a stacked alloy tube as an antenna on my roof.
> I can either use a 7.1m (23.29ft) or 8.1m (26,57ft) built of 4
> segments. At the end I will use a SGC tuner, either the SG-329 in a
> waterproof box or the SG-230.
>
> Anyone has a suggestion which lenght I should use, 7.1 or 8.1m ?
> Any comments on the SGC tuners ?
>
> Thanks for replies
>
> Wolfgang, OE1MWW

3207. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 13:47:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <8537-3CE11564-233@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142712

Bill Turner wrote:
"The formula would indicate that R is inversely proportional to D"

D is the plate diameter and the bigger the plate, the lower the resistance. For example, the resistance of a ground rod`s contact with the soil is inversely proportional to the ground contact area. The larger the rod`s diameter, the lower the resistance. That is an inverse relationship between resistance and rod diameter.

The rod`s contact area is te product of the circumference of the rod and the depth in contact with the soil. We have the skin-depth thing at higher frequencies, so great depth may be of diminishing value.

Otherwise, at d-c and low-frequency a-c, the deeper the rod is sunk into the soil (and still emerges) the lower the resistance.

The formula is:
Resistance = Resistivity / surface area

The copper rod`s resistance is negligible as compared with soil contact resistance which depends on the soil, sea, or whatever the electrode is in contact with.

In the formula above, resistivity is in ohms per unit area and the surface area is the number of unit areas. So the dimensions work out to just ohms in volts per amp.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3208. Re: multiband vertical with SGC tuner ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 14:14:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE11BC8.6A3887FA@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142711

OE1MWW wrote:
>
> Hi all,
>
> I am planning to set up a stacked alloy tube as an antenna on my roof.
> I can either use a 7.1m (23.29ft) or 8.1m (26,57ft) built of 4
> segments. At the end I will use a SGC tuner, either the SG-329 in a
> waterproof box or the SG-230.
>
> Anyone has a suggestion which lenght I should use, 7.1 or 8.1m ?
> Any comments on the SGC tuners ?

The 8.1m will work better on 75m and 40m but less well on 12m and 10m.
The 7.1m will work better on 12m and 10m but less well on 75m and 40m.
Which bands do you prefer?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3209. Re: multiband vertical with SGC tuner ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 14:16:36 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE11C44.BC58FAE9@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142713

'Doc wrote:
>
> Wolfgang,
> 'More' is almost always 'better'. I think I
> would use the 8.1m.

In this case, more is not better for 10m. The 8.1m vertical will
have a higher angle of radiation than the 7.1m vertical on 10m.
7.1m is about 5/8wl on 12m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3210. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 15:09:11 UTC
From: Bubba <bubba@nbr1.com>
Message-ID: <rM9E8.49600$WR1.51693@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142714

If you want to waste your money go ahead and buy one.

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020514080806.06846.00008696@mb-mf.aol.com...
> >On the subject, just how effective are those cellular booster antennas
> >be? Any idea on how they work exactly? Is it simply more surface area to
> >pick up signals with which transmits the signal to the phone via some
> >kind of inductance (similar to those theft detection devices in stores)
> >or is there some more complex EM activity involved?
> >
> >--
> >//\/\ario //\/\elendez- TI2DLL
> >mmelendez@engineer.com
> >
>
> I have made measurements of two of the most popular commercial ones on a
range,
> and can find no increase in S12 at the RF port.
>
> One of them was just a decal, and had no conductivity to the trace.
>
> Such measurements do not, however, simulate a multipath environment.
>
> The premise is that the battery pack can be made to act as a more
effective
> counterpoise if it is better (capacitively) coupled to the chassis. Most
cell
> phones now have very little 'chassis' to speak of, and, of course there
is
> already a ground connection to the battery pack.
>
> If that coupling is enhanced (if possible) then the larger electrical
length of
> the battery/chassis will make it somewhat less susceptible to multipath.
>
> I would be very interested in any chamber or range measurements that show
> improved signal strength--across the board.
>
> Any takers?
>
> Best,
> Chip N1IR

3211. Re: multiband vertical with SGC tuner ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 15:58:46 UTC
From: OE1MWW <please.nomail@all.com>
Message-ID: <7qc2eu41e7nkmqoe3131j3dol3jqgtogel@4ax.com>
Source record: 142715

On Tue, 14 May 2002 09:14:32 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>The 8.1m will work better on 75m and 40m but less well on 12m and 10m.
>The 7.1m will work better on 12m and 10m but less well on 75m and 40m.
>Which bands do you prefer?

Thanks for the reply, I prefer the higher bands mostly 17m and 20m ;-)
but also 10m, 12m and 15m. So what would you say ?

BTW, I can adjust the 8.1 to be shorter, I heard that 7.5 is the
optimum, does that make sense ?

Say, can I test this with MMANA or NEC4WIN95 ?

73s, Wolfgang

3212. Re: multiband vertical with SGC tuner ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 16:32:03 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE13BFC.EB70CA93@icok.net>
Source record: 142716

Wolfgang,
Sure, either of those programs should give
you an idea of how both lengths should work. I
think I'd still use the 8.1m length.
'Doc

3213. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 17:27:07 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ce14967.11347286@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142718

On Tue, 14 May 2002 08:47:16 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Bill Turner wrote:
>"The formula would indicate that R is inversely proportional to D"
>
>D is the plate diameter and the bigger the plate, the lower the
>resistance. For example, the resistance of a ground rod`s contact with
>the soil is inversely proportional to the ground contact area. The
>larger the rod`s diameter, the lower the resistance. That is an inverse
>relationship between resistance and rod diameter.
>
>The rod`s contact area is te product of the circumference of the rod and
>the depth in contact with the soil. We have the skin-depth thing at
>higher frequencies, so great depth may be of diminishing value.
>
>Otherwise, at d-c and low-frequency a-c, the deeper the rod is sunk into
>the soil (and still emerges) the lower the resistance.
>
>The formula is:
>Resistance = Resistivity / surface area
>
>The copper rod`s resistance is negligible as compared with soil contact
>resistance which depends on the soil, sea, or whatever the electrode is
>in contact with.
>
>In the formula above, resistivity is in ohms per unit area and the
>surface area is the number of unit areas. So the dimensions work out to
>just ohms in volts per amp.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Unfortunately things are not quite that simple. Neither Reg's or
Richard's theories seem to hold
up.
Driving one rod deeper into the ground does not return an equal drop
in resistance. So that kind
of rules out the theory that it is only length that is important.

Larger surface area doesn't seem to be the answer either from what I
have found.

As Richard says "the larger the rods diameter the lower the resistance". This doesn't hold true either.
Although it is true that "the deeper the rod is sunk into the ground the lower the resistance is", it is not a linear function.

From information from Polyphaser:
It seems that there is only about a 15% to 20% difference between a rod 1/2 inch in diameter and a rod 1 inch in diameter. From 1 inch to 2 inch diameter there is only zero to 5% difference.

Here is an example of rods of different lengths driven into soil that has 1000 ohm/meter resistance. One 1" diameter rod driven 1 meter will yield about 765 ohms. Driving it 2 meters will yield 437 ohms. Driving it 3 meters will yield 309 ohms. Again not linear with surface contact area or depth.

If 3 separate rods are each driven 1 meter into the ground that would yield 230 ohms. Provided that they are spaced greater than the sum of their lengths apart.

I did a couple of quick tests this morning with a couple of 1' diameter stainless steel tubes. Just touching the tips into the water gave a reading of about 20 ohms dc resistance. Inserting them in to a depth of 2 1/2 feet the resistance drooped to around 15 ohms. The surface area of the tubes works out to be about 94 sq. inches. I did not use the inside surface area.

I then used a couple of aluminum plates of about 7" x 7". This works out to 49 sq. inches per side so with both sides in contact with the water that gives about 98 sq. inches. With these plates in the water I measured about 10 ohms resistance. The resistance drop is very non linear.
The deeper (more surface area exposed) the slower the resistance drops.

Now these were DC measurements of resistance. I expect that AC resistance would be a different story.

But still not sure how much needs to be in the water for a low impedance ground.

73
Gary K4FMX

3214. Re: multiband vertical with SGC tuner ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 17:35:57 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE14AFD.BA57B29F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142717

OE1MWW wrote:
> Thanks for the reply, I prefer the higher bands mostly 17m and 20m ;-)
> but also 10m, 12m and 15m. So what would you say ?

The rule of thumb is make your vertical no longer than 5/8WL on your highest frequency of interest. In meters, that would be 180/F so 180/28.5 = 6.3m. At lengths longer than 6.3m, you will be losing 28.5 MHz radiation to relatively high radiation angles, not good for DX. A 6.3m vertical with base autotuner will work pretty well on 30m-10m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3215. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 17:48:52 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ue2jfvnaq71g17@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142619

I can't help with a range test, however the following test was conducted by me about 1 month ago.

Test methods: 3 identical phones mounted to the dash of a dodge pickup truck mounted about 12" apart.

A route was driven that passed through areas of known fading The route was driven with no "antenna booster"
and readings noted.

Next 2 different "antenna boosters" were attached per instructions. A third party was then asked to observe the readings to decerne which phones had the best signal while the same route was driven. The third party had no knowledge of which phones had the "antenna boosters".

The test was replicated 7 times with different observers and the phone positions rotated. In no case could the observer determine which phone did not have the "antenna booster".

Comparison to the original reading, any differences from the original readings affected all phones identically.

Conclusion, any observed difference seen by users in the commercials can be attributed to external conditions.

My personal opinion is the greatest influence was a payment to the amazed user by the sponser.

I tried my best to remove my personal bias that the clams of the "antenna boosters" was sciolic.

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020514080806.06846.00008696@mb-mf.aol.com...

> I would be very interested in any chamber or range measurements that show
> improved signal strength--across the board.
>
> Any takers?
>
> Best,
> Chip N1IR

3216. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 18:08:27 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <19650-3CE1529B-272@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142621

Gary, K4FMK wrote:
"Go to the last page (page 6) and there is a description of what I am talking about."

No thanks. I don`t want the job of critiquing Polyphaser`s ad.

I assume you don`t climb your tower to install, check, and replace your Polyphasers. They are then close to the ground-end of your coax. As your tower and coax are, before a strike, grounded, the potential at the tower top is near ground potential for static charge. So, which end of your coax will first experience the flash of lightning? The top end of course.

With close-spaced coax, where will arc-over first occur? At the top end of course. That`s why the coax itself is an arrester. Once the arc is struck, the voltage across the arc is very low.

At broadcast stations where I worked, we used the d-c path completion through the lightning arc in the coax to energize a relay coil which removed the transmitter from the air so that r-f wouldn`t sustain the arc and possibly damage something while it interrupted normal transmission. None of these stations used Polyphasers, and none was damaged in many lightning strikes.

The same immunity is demonstrated with 2-way radio stations which are properly installed without Polyphasers. I`ve been associated with hundreds of these and seen the results. Zero lightning damage. Nada!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3217. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 18:50:13 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <19651-3CE15C65-93@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142622

Gary, K4FMK wrote:
"Although it is true that "the deeper the rod is sunk into the ground
the lower the resistance is", it is not a linear function."

Imagine the earth to be many parallel horizontal slices. Sinking a
highly conductive rod through these slices contacts more slices.

If !/Rt = 1/R1 + 1/R2 + 1/R3. etc, the function looks pretty linear to
me.

RF is different. There is the skin-effect. Less current flows at deeper
levels. Multiple short rods provide low-ohm paralleled connections for
r-f.

Then there is the rate of change. Doubling the slices when there is one,
is adding one slice. Doubling the number of slices when there are two,
means adding two slices, etc.

Water loads use a guillotine electrode to provide a more satisfactory
rate of change for electrical testing.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3218. Gap antennas any good? Easy to assemble?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 19:18:04 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CE162EC.DC08A012@capnet.com>
Source record: 142624

;

3219. Anyon ehave a Gap Titan? Better than a R%?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 19:20:35 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CE16383.45AE9644@capnet.com>
Source record: 142625

/

3220. Re: Salt water RF grounds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 19:34:09 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020514153409.07884.00015392@mb-mv.aol.com>
Source record: 142623

Peter, K1PO, old Canuck askes:

>
>Yuri: What can you do if you are say 1/2 block, i.e. 5-6 houses, from the
>beach and the salt water? --Peter K1PO, Indialantic by-the-Sea.
>

1. Buldoze the houses to get clear shot at the ocean.

2. Buy a house at the ocean front.

3. Flood the other houses and bring the salt water to your porch.

If none of the above are practical then:

I would use 3/8 radiator with 4x 1/8 radials and elevate it. Gives 50 ohm impedance, raises the high current portion of the antenna higher so it clears the RF eating obstacles and can "see" the sea better for that low Fresnel angle performance.

Even better and more elegant solution is to use 1/2 wave vertical dipole, elevated if the band/size allows it.

The higher the high current radiating portion of vertical antenna, the further it looks for reflections, grazing off the salty copper. But as you increase the height of the antenna, you start getting multiple lobes instead of nice fat single vertical lobe of the quarter wave vertical.

Seems that the best performance can be obtained from the half wave vertical dipole (or array), with bottom end just off the ground and positioned quarter wave from the edge of the water.

I like 3/8 vertical, elegant to feed and to combine into arrays.

Yuri, K3BU

3221. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 21:23:38 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ce17fff.25324767@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142626

On Tue, 14 May 2002 13:08:27 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Gary, K4FMK wrote:
>"Go to the last page (page 6) and there is a description of what I am
>talking about."
>
>No thanks. I don`t want the job of critiquing Polyphaser`s ad.
>

>With close-spaced coax, where will arc-over first occur? At the top end
>of course. That`s why the coax itself is an arrester. Once the arc is
>struck, the voltage across the arc is very low.
>

>

I just asked how you would account for energy being on the center conductor of the cable if you didn't agree with the explanation. I am not asking you to critique any ones ads. I am just offering it as a reference to what I am saying. There is a lot of good technical information there for everyone's viewing. The guy has done a lot of lightning research that is helpful as general knowledge. I have heard no one ever dispute any of the technical information from them.
Maybe you would be the first.

The article that I referred you to is an explanation of how energy gets on the center conductor of a coax cable with a grounded antenna. The same demonstration may be done by anyone not selling protection devices as well.

We are still talking about a transmission line with a shorted antenna attached on the top aren't we? Where is the arcing across the coax at the top of the coax going to come from.

There is going to be a large difference in voltage at the top of the tower verses the bottom of the tower when a strike occurs due to the inductance of the tower and coax lines. Part of the current is going to be shared by the coax lines as well as the tower.

Assuming common practice
of grounding the coax at the top and bottom of the tower.
.
As the article that I referred to demonstrates that when a current
pulse is applied between one
end of a coax cable and the other , with center conductor grounded to
shield at the top, (as it
would on the tower with a grounded antenna) 1/2 the energy on the
shield ends up on the center
conductor of the cable by the time it gets to the bottom. The pulse on
the center conductor is
lagging in time from that on the shield so therefore you have a
difference of potential between
shield and center conductor. It is mostly low frequency energy that
gets coupled to the center
conductor in this manor.

You agree that lightning has most of it's energy from dc to about 1mhz
as you stated before.
Using your figures for skin depth even at 100 hz one skin depth is
.662 cm. At 10 kc it is .0662
cm, probably close to the outer shield thickness on some cables. The
outer shield is not thick
enough to prevent part of the current from penetrating. The skin
effect protection starts to
deteriorate at low frequencies.

At dc there is no skin effect protecting the current on the cable from
traveling on the inside of
the cable.

Skin depth as I am sure you know is not a given thickness and
everything stops after that. It is a
gradient. At 1 skin depth the current is down to 37% of total. Still a
considerable amount left. It
takes another skin depth to reduce that amount to 37% again. It takes
4 skin depths to drop
the current to around 2% of that on the surface.

73
Gary K4FMX

3222. Re: Dayton Ham Law Forum Friday 5/17 @noon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 21:44:27 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205141344.4c318930@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142627

Jim OConnell <w9wu@arrl.net> wrote in message news:<3CE0915C.85E27078@arrl.net>...
> You're all invited. Friday, May 17, 2002
> Room 3 12-1:30 pm
>
> AMATEUR RADIO & THE LAW
> "Getting It Up and Keeping It Up"

This may be worthwhile to many amateurs. Being as many seem to be on the downhill side of old fartism, could be very worthwhile indeed. I guess if the solutions offered don't work, I guess they could rename the assembled group "The Dead Pecker Club" or TDPC for short..Is Bob Dole going to be a guest speaker? That would be an attraction to many I'm sure. If he doesn't already have a ham ticket, I'm sure they could talk him into getting one. :/ MK

3223. Re: Current balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 21:55:39 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020514175539.22895.00008489@mb-mc.aol.com>
Source record: 142628

>I cannot see, for example, how a balun would help a ground mounted vertical antenna.<

It might help if there's common-mode on the cable at the perimeter of the radial field--but only if the choke is installed at the perimeter of the radial field. I agree--nstalling it at the feedpoint probably isn't helpful.

Rick K1BQT

3224. A3s VS. TH3mk4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 22:03:24 UTC
From: Greg Taylor <gtaylor@hsonline.net>
Message-ID: <3ce18991$0$1416$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com>
Source record: 142629

I am planning on putting up my first triband antenna soon and I would like to get some opinions.

I have a Rohn BX-64 self supporting tower and I am probably going to put up a mid-size beam. I have done quite a bit of research and have pretty much narrowed the choices down to the Hy-gain TH3MK4 or the Cushcraft A2S. These two antennas will fit both my tower as well as my budget. I have a Yaesu GS-450A rotor and I do believe it will handle either beam sufficently. I am open to all comments and advice on this subject. Hopefully I'll get some responses before Dayton. Thanks one and all.

--
73

N9OUK Greg

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."
Edmund Burke (1729-1797)

3225. Re: A3s VS. TH3mk4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 22:25:55 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <abs2jq$cnq@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 142630

Greg,

I had the opprotunity to compare the HyGain Thunderbird to the Mosley TA-33, both KW beams. Performance seems about the same but I did not have them both in the air at the same time. The real difference is in mechanical soundness. The Mosley is far better. The Mosley tubes telescope precisely and are fastened with a single screw the hygain uses slotted tubing and a hose clamp. The whole Mosely can be assembled without instructions merely by fitting the color coded tubes together with a mark for pone and cw. The hygain required measurement. The Mosely clamps were 150% better being made of cast aluminum and not stamped aluminum sheet like the hygain. I've had it up for five years and it still performs well. Don't forget to use some antioxidant on the electrical joints.The split driven element is a much better design and stronger than the hygain which again uses stasmped aluminum brackets. Don't know about the Cushcraft sorry.

Tony WA6LZH

3226. Re: A3s VS. TH3mk4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 22:55:26 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ce1968b.31097837@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142632

I had a Hy-gain stored in the garage for several years. All the
plastic insulators in the traps and
the trap end covers deteriorated. Not even out in the sun. They wanted
a small fortune for
replacement parts. Not worth the cost to repair.

73
Gary K4FMX

On Tue, 14 May 2002 15:25:55 -0700, "Tony Angerame"
<tangeram@lucent.com> wrote:

>Greg,
>
> I had the opprotunity to compare the HyGain Thunderbird to the Mosley
>TA-33, both KW beams. Performance seems about the same but I did not have
>them both in the air at the same time. The real difference is in mechanical
>soundness. The Mosley is far better. The Mosley tubes telescope precisely
>and are fastened with a single screw the hygain uses slotted tubing and a
>hose clamp. The whole Mosely can be assembled without instructions merely by
>fitting the color coded tubes together with a mark for pone and cw. The
>hygain required measurement. The Mosely clamps were 150% better being made
>of cast aluminum and not stamped aluminum sheet like the hygain. I've had it
>up for five years and it still performs well. Don't forget to use some
>antioxidant on the electrical joints.The split driven element is a much
>better design and stronger than the hygain which again uses stasmped
>aluminum brackets. Don't know about the Cushcraft sorry.
>
>Tony WA6LZH
>
>
>
>

3227. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 23:08:02 UTC
From: William Ewald <k4wge@msn.com>
Message-ID: <f20c0978174ba2710db93fcbd5f86cbe.8246@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 142631

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:udss74cbtji4fc@corp.supernews.com

> This from the same idiot that expended gigabytes in "I'm suing." threads.
> Get a grip Cohan.. By the way, I am still awaiting the promised last
> lawsuit, you stated would arrive in 3 days about 2 years ago..

Fred, will this help? :-)

http://opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

3228. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal Captenna works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 23:14:58 UTC
From: William Ewald <k4wge@msn.com>
Message-ID: <c3bd2aeecabda505d063e4813d7299a9.8246@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 142633

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:udvcdogbobrj27@corp.supernews.com

> I am not going to do the research for you!

http://biz.yahoo.com/bw/020321/212367_1.html

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

3229. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-14 23:41:03 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <jghE8.8543$w04.1394496@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142635

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> If you try to draw a boundary line between radio
> and light your going to spend a hundred
> lifetimes trying to defend and explain it (a hopeless
> cause).

"CAM"
> "Reference Data For Radio Engineers" doesn't seem
> to have a problem drawing a boundary line between
> RF and light or even between HF and VHF for that matter.
> Reference the frequency spectrum chart in the front of the book.

My dad's old copy of "Reference Data For Radio Engineers" is not at hand, but I (like anyone present) have seen a hundred such spectrum charts. No disrespect for the authors or what they represent, but such arbitrary, man-made divisions don't impress me. That boundary probably represents the hard work of a dedicated committee - at least between a mid-morning coffee break and a very early lunch. These frequency boundaries you mentioned above are only a small step in intrinsic quality above the definition of 'VHF TV channels', a definition that varies from region to region. Forgive the analogy, such arbitrary boundaries remind me of the Kashmir disagreement.

I suspect that we're arguing both sides of the same concept. For purposes of 'naming' (as distinct from 'knowing' [Feynman]) such nomenclature is important - otherwise how could we communicate ? I'm sure we agree on that. But, what is the physical difference between the frequencies of -1Hz and +1Hz from that arbitrary radio/light boundary ? Virtually nothing. Why ? Because it's a 'spectrum' (golly, what a nice word !). Another nice word might be 'continuum'. My original point was based on the physical reality, not the man-made names.

3230. Re: A3s VS. TH3mk4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 00:00:07 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <byhE8.3741$8M5.2196@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142636

You might want to take a look at the Lightning Bolt 5 band Quad - http://www.lightningboltantennas.com/hfquad.html .

I recently replaced an A3S with a Lightning Bolt 5 band quad, and the improvement was amazing. Not only did I hear and transmit better (with a lower overall noise level), I picked up two extra bands and a much better SWR bandwidth to boot.

The LB Quad is $100 less than the A3S, and is a much better performer (Your tower and rotor should work fine for either antenna). And a nice "plus" if you have birds in your neighborhood, there is nowhere near the mess on the tower and base because the birds can't perch on the quad very well, unlike the tri-bander... :>)

73 de W6DKN

"Greg Taylor" <gtaylor@hsonline.net> wrote in message news:3ce18991$0$1416$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com...
> I am planning on putting up my first triband antenna soon and I would like
> to get some opinions.
>
> I have a Rohn BX-64 self supporting tower and I am probably going to put up
> a mid-size beam. I have done quite a bit of research and have pretty much
> narrowed the choices down to the Hy-gain TH3MK4 or the Cushcraft A2S. These
> two antennas will fit both my tower as well as my budget. I have a Yaesu
> GS-450A rotor and I do believe it will handle either beam sufficently. I am
> open to all comments and advice on this subject. Hopefully I'll get some
> responses before Dayton. Thanks one and all.
>
> --
> 73
>
> N9OUK Greg
>
> "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do
> nothing."
> Edmund Burke (1729-1797)
>
>
>
>

3231. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 00:00:45 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abs8fc$7vn$4@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142634
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

>>No one actually stated that, you assumed that someone had made that
>>statement. You just have your terms backwards. Electrical length can
>>and is changed by coils or capacitors. The patterns are determined by
>>its physical length. Why is this so hard for you to understand?

> ____

> It's hard for me to understand because it's not logical. If something
> looks like a duck, walks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it's
> probably a duck. If something looks like a 1/4 wl vertical, radiates
> like a 1/4 wl vertical and has the physical length of a 1/4 wl vertical,
> it's probably a 1/4 wl vertical. Something which is shorter or longer,
> has a different radiation pattern and doesn't look like a 1/4 wave
> vertical probably isn't a 1/4 wave vertical, despite what may have been
> done to it with loading coils or capacitors.

> Beyond that, I have run out of arguments, at least for now.

As has been explained to you before - you have your terms confused.
What you have described above are the physical wavelengths of the
antennas - not the electrical wavelengths.

I can wind a coil and place a 1" stinger on top that is an electrical
1/4 wavelength at a given frequency (e.g. it is resonant). By tapping
the coil properly, I can also match the impedance to my transmission
line.

I am sure that you would agree that this antenna will NOT have the far
field radiation pattern as a full sized 1/4 wavelength antenna. And
it's electrical length is 1/4 wavelength, where it's physical length
may be 1/64th wavelength or even less.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3232. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal Captenna works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 00:17:29 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <uOhE8.8839$w04.1417631@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142638

"William Ewald"
> http://biz.yahoo.com/bw/020321/212367_1.html

I had to double check the date of that article to see if it was 'April 1st'.
A kilobuck for Quantity 10 bottlecap antennas ? $100 each. Might be
cheaper in larger quantities (really?). Are these guys serious ?

"Act now, and we'll throw in an extra bottlecap antenna for no extra charge.
That makes eleven. Call now."

Coke on sale - 2L bottle for $0.99 plus $42 deposit for the cap.

3233. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 00:19:24 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abs9ic$7vn$5@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142637
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:

> Every post I've made in this thread has stated or implied that
> electrical length is related to but not the same as physical length, and
> that you can not change the electrical length by adding loading coils or
> capacitors. That's a simple, straightforward statement and I stand by
> it. If you think it is incorrect, please explain if you can.

We have tried to explain it. What you have stated above is contrary to EVERY text on antenna theory - from the basics provided in the Radio Amateur's Handbook through the advanced theory provided in Electrical Engineering.

Adding loading coils/capacitors will always change the electrical length. They also may, or may not, change the physical length.

How can it be otherwise. Add a coil or capacitor to an antenna, and the resonant frequency changes. That means that the electrical length has changed, regardless of whether the physical length (which can be measured with a ruler) has changed.

If only the electrical length has changed - then the far field pattern does not change.

When we design antennas, we choose a physical length that will provide the radiation pattern characteristics that we desire. This is an approximate length - the radiation pattern only changes slightly with small changes in physical length. We then do whatever is necessary to obtain an electrical length that will make the antenna resonant at the chosen frequency. This will generally change the physical length as well - but that does not matter as long as the physical change is small. If the physical length change is too great - then the starting length was wrong - so we scrap it and start over with a different physical length.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3234. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 00:52:50 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ue3cave0iu2175@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142639

Yours is one of many and as such has no collecter value ;>) If I had one
like it, I would auction it on EBay just for grins.

"William Ewald" <k4wge@msn.com> wrote in message
news:f20c0978174ba2710db93fcbd5f86cbe.8246@mygate.mailgate.org...
> "Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> news:udss74cbtji4fc@corp.supernews.com
>
> > This from the same idiot that expended gigabytes in "I'm suing."
threads.
> > Get a grip Cohan.. By the way, I am still awaiting the promised last
> > lawsuit, you stated would arrive in 3 days about 2 years ago..
>
> Fred, will this help? :-)
>
> http://opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm
>
>
> --
> Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

3235. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal Captenna works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 00:56:13 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ue3ch91qe1k4c7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142640

I am confused, this sounds like that antenna they advertise on late night TV
for your.... Nah! couldn't be...

"William Ewald" <k4wge@msn.com> wrote in message
news:c3bd2aeecabda505d063e4813d7299a9.8246@mygate.mailgate.org...
> "Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> news:udvcdogbobrj27@corp.supernews.com
>
> > I am not going to do the research for you!
>
>
> http://biz.yahoo.com/bw/020321/212367_1.html
>
>
> --
> Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

3236. Re: ANTENEX 800 Low Profile Phantom Antenna - Motorola Mount - NIB - No Reserve

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 01:09:11 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <XyiE8.2192$PJ.76005@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142641

How long are you going to spam a discussion group with this crap?
Are there any ham bands in that frequency range? I don't believe so.

"werdnuts" <werdnuts@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
news:d49cf50c.0205132054.7c9b207a@posting.google.com...
> ANTENEX 800 Low Profile Phantom Antenna - NIB
>
> You are bidding on ONE, NEW, ANTENEX brand, Phantom model, 3db gain,
> 806-866 MHz, "Transit" style, low visibility, 800 MHz Antenna. Antenex
> part number TRA8063. It is NEW in the bag. This antenna mounts to a
> standard MOTOROLA style mount (NOT INCLUDED IN THIS AUCTION). I have
> been using this style antenna for my personal equipment and I am very
> happy with the results. Great for low-profile or unmarked vehicles!
> Buyer to pay fixed shipping amount of $6. I prefer PayPal, but will
> accept Billpoint, Money Orders, and Cashiers Checks. NO Personal
> Checks. Please feel free to e-mail me with any questions. Winner must
> contact me within 24 hours of auction close. Good luck and thanks for
> looking!
>
> http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1730098835

3237. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 01:39:54 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <19651-3CE1BC6A-118@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142645

Gary, K4FMX wrote:
"Maybe you will be the first."

I won`t dispute something I can`t read.

I agree that lightning on a tower and appurtenances avails itself of parallel paths. Voltage differences develop between insulated paths due to impedance and propagation differences. As spacing is close, flash overs occur due to the power in the stroke. These arcs limit voltage differences in the parallel paths.

At frequencies capable of inducing current in both conductors of coax, the field tends to induce current in the same direction in both conductors. It is common mode. Balance is not good, but impedance at the coax ends for these frequencies is likely very low. On the VHF radios I`ve worked with, lightning was never a problem on the input and output circuits. On the broadcast transmitters I`ve worked with, lightning was never a problem to the output circuits. Arcs always occurred at the Faraday shield, or across the coax, limiting the stress on the radio. On the shortwave broadcast radios I`ve worked with, we never had a lightning strike cause damage. It never got past the arc-gaps on the open-wire transmission lines.
None of these radios ever saw a Polyphaser. and there were hundreds of these radios, many places in the world.

Bottom line is what works. A shorted, grounded antenna at the top of your tower can be hit with lightning without danaging your radio when the two are connected with coax, and without any gas tubes across the coax. I see no harm in putting all the Polyphasers you like across your coax lines so long as they don`t fire on your transmitter power and waste it, or your radio.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3238. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal Captenna works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 01:41:03 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020514214103.02906.00011304@mb-ba.aol.com>
Source record: 142642

Yipeee!
Now a Frectal Craptenna (TM)?
Sorry, not shure about spelling, may inglish not so gut.

BadaBum

3239. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 01:45:11 UTC
From: K7JEB <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net>
Message-ID: <H4jE8.23601$Vm2.811541@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 142643

>> Zargon the Confused wrote:
>> And I have deleted the word "hobby" from my
>> amateur radio vocabulary (because a hobby
>> is engaged in primarily for pleasure and
>> does not typically connote service or
>> useful purpose).

> Cecil, W5DXP, wrote:
> Since amateur radio is an avocation, the only
> hams who will provide public service are the
> ones who experience public service as pleasurable.
> There is not necessarily a contradiction between
> pleasure and public service and a ham doesn't
> have to altruistically sacrifice himself in
> order to provide such. I, for one, gain a lot
> of personal pleasure from public service and
> therefore perform it for purely selfish reasons.

I think we are defining "public service" entirely
too narrowly. Way back when (around Newton Minow's
time), the FCC kept hammering on the point that all
telecommunications (and particularly broadcast
television) served the "Public Interest, Convenience
and Necessity (PICAN)". I think this is the "service"
Congress had in mind when it formed the FCC.

But just who is the "public" whose interest, convenience
and necessity is being served? Why it's *us*, of course.

Every time the OM or YL fires up the rig and gets on
the air, a certain segment of the public (the OM or YL)
is having its interest, convenience and necessity served.

Looked at that way, *all* amateur radio communication
is "public service".

(Shouldn't we take this discussion over to rrap)?

Obligatory Antenna Content: If AB7SL is going to
maintain a web site for W9INN, shouldn't it have tech
specs and drawings for the entire product line? I'm
interested in the 160/80/40 dipole and find no data
for it online. Expiring minds want to know!

...-.-
Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb @ arrl.net
Glendale, Arizona

3240. Re: ANTENEX 800 Low Profile Phantom Antenna - Motorola Mount - NIB - No Reserve

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 02:10:32 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.net>
Message-ID: <ssjE8.14554$v81.2082366@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142644

I've always wondered about these dweebs. Don't you suppose anyone interested in buying from ebay already uses the ebay search functions????

Makes me think of the guys that call up to sell me new windows - hey, if I needed new windows it wouldn't take a phone call from a complete stranger to make me realize that.

3241. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 02:24:23 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CE1C6D7.A13D4FEE@eznec.com>
Source record: 142646
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

I'm uncomfortable with "electrical" and "physical" length, because each represents only a single number. A simple linear antenna has not one, but two important properties: length and current distribution. For a given physical length, or a given resonant frequency (which seems to be being related to "electrical length"), you can have an infinite number of possible current distributions by placing impedances along the wire. For example, a bottom loaded shortened vertical has a different current distribution and hence a different pattern than a center loaded shortened vertical of the same length and same resonant frequency.

In practice, for short antennas, you don't modify the pattern much by changing the current distribution. A classic example is a half wave dipole, which has a sinusoidal current distribution, and a very short dipole, which has a nearly linear current distribution. (It's actually just a small piece of a sinusoid shape.) The radiation pattern of the infinitesimally short dipole looks almost the same as the pattern of a half wave dipole. (Try this with EZNEC to see for yourself.) If you could make the short dipole lossless, you'd find that the gain isn't quite a half dB less than the half wave dipole -- and that's because the lobes are slightly fatter due to the different current distribution. Of course you can't make a lossless very short dipole -- but you can make one that's pretty short with a loss that's acceptably low for most purposes.

So there's more to a linear antenna than "physical length" and "electrical length". You have to consider the current distribution if you want to predict the pattern.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> In rec.radio.cb Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:
>
> > Every post I've made in this thread has stated or implied that
> > electrical length is related to but not the same as physical length, and
> > that you can not change the electrical length by adding loading coils or
> > capacitors. That's a simple, straightforward statement and I stand by
> > it. If you think it is incorrect, please explain if you can.
>
> We have tried to explain it. What you have stated above is contrary to
> EVERY text on antenna theory - from the basics provided in the Radio
> Amateur's Handbook through the advanced theory provided in Electrical
> Engineering.

>
> Adding loading coils/capacitors will always change the electrical length.
> They also may, or may not, change the physical length.
>
> How can it be otherwise. Add a coil or capacitor to an antenna, and the
> resonant frequency changes. That means that the electrical length has
> changed, regardless of whether the physical length (which can be measured
> with a ruler) has changed.
>
> If only the electrical length has changed - then the far field pattern
> does not change.
>
> When we design antennas, we choose a physical length that will provide the
> radiation pattern characteristics that we desire. This is an approximate
> length - the radiation pattern only changes slightly with small changes in
> physical length. We then do whatever is necessary to obtain an electrical
> length that will make the antenna resonant at the chosen frequency. This
> will generally change the physical length as well - but that does not
> matter as long as the physical change is small. If the physical length
> change is too great - then the starting length was wrong - so we scrap it
> and start over with a different physical length.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3242. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 02:27:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <28618-3CE1C7AB-115@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142653

J. Harvey wrote:
"No disrespect for the authors and what they represent, but such arbitrary, man-made divisions don`t impress me."

The divisions Cecil identified are not arbitrary. They divide the visible and the invisible.

A book, "Display Electronics" by Ken Tracton puts it this way:
"Many individuals will call any radiant energy "light". This is technically incorrect as light is only that part of the electromagnetic spectrum that is perceivable by the human eye.----two different systems of measurement have evolved. These two systems are "photometric " and "radiometric"."

The author explains how human perception is used in a weighting system for photometric scales.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3243. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 02:34:58 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <mPjE8.855$3m6.684@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142647

Chicken little scurries around frantically screeching "the sky is falling - Tweety Bird keeps
thinking he sees a "puddy tat" - and OUR squirrel keeps chattering "I'll sue, I'll sue"...

Loony Tunes indeed...

What a maroon!

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:ue3cave0iu2175@corp.supernews.com...
> Yours is one of many and as such has no collecter value ;>) If I had one
> like it, I would auction it on EBay just for grins.
>
>
> "William Ewald" <k4wge@msn.com> wrote in message
> news:f20c0978174ba2710db93fcbd5f86cbe.8246@mygate.mailgate.org...
> > "Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> > news:udss74cbtji4fc@corp.supernews.com
> >
> > > This from the same idiot that expended gigabytes in "I'm suing."
> threads.
> > > Get a grip Cohan.. By the way, I am still awaiting the promised last
> > > lawsuit, you stated would arrive in 3 days about 2 years ago..
> >
> > Fred, will this help? :-)
> >
> > http://opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm
> >
> >
> > --
> > Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG
>
>

3244. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 02:47:17 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <V_jE8.39022$TJ6.1491083@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142648

Thought experiment...

One could imagine a short antenna (perhaps a 1/8 lambda vertical monopole for purposes of this example) where it might have both a bottom loading coil and a top load of some sort (perhaps a fractal capacitive hat).

Let's imagine that the two loading gadgets at the opposite ends of the radiating element could be adjusted - one against the other. In other words, the antenna could be all bottom loaded and zero top loaded, or vice versa. All controlled with one knob.

If the top load is zeroed out, then the current distribution is pretty much set by the open circuit at the top end of the antenna. (One of my fundamental antenna concepts is that, aside from the ~5% end effect, the open circuit at the top end pretty much gets a veto on the current distribution over the remainder of the element. Obviously.) Therefore, for our 1/8 lambda example, the maximum current will be buried down inside the bottom loading coil, where it is highly ineffective (at radiating), not to mention inefficient.

Turn the knob to the other extreme (all top loaded, zero bottom loaded), then the current distribution is going to be more like a full 1/4 lambda element, except that the top bit (not very important since the current is so very low) is wrapped up in the top load. The current will be higher at every point along the element and the antenna will therefore be a better radiator.

This is yet another example of how loading coils and top hats (without changing physical nor electrical length) will affect the far field - in this case make the far field stronger.

3245. WTB: Small 10/15/20M Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 02:53:32 UTC
From: Paul Lonnquist <paul@dock.net>
Message-ID: <M4kE8.190$cw5.222894@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 142649

Something like a TH3JR. Need it asap and it has to be complete, no time to repair as I need it for field day.

Let me know what you have and how much $$.
Tnx es 73, NS6V

3246. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 02:57:34 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <x8kE8.39060$TJ6.1497893@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142651

"Richard Harrison"
> On the shortwave broadcast radios I`ve worked with,
> we never had a lightning strike cause damage.

Did the radios that you refer to above have vacuum tube finals ?

3247. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 03:02:52 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-E5CF33.20024914052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142650
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <abs9ic$7vn$5@quark.scn.rain.com>,
Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

> In rec.radio.cb Bill Turner <w7ti@dslextreme.com> wrote:
>
> > Every post I've made in this thread has stated or implied that
> > electrical length is related to but not the same as physical length, and
> > that you can not change the electrical length by adding loading coils or
> > capacitors. That's a simple, straightforward statement and I stand by
> > it. If you think it is incorrect, please explain if you can.
>
> We have tried to explain it. What you have stated above is contrary to
> EVERY text on antenna theory - from the basics provided in the Radio
> Amateur's Handbook through the advanced theory provided in Electrical
> Engineering.
>
> Adding loading coils/capacitors will always change the electrical length.
> They also may, or may not, change the physical length.
>
> How can it be otherwise. Add a coil or capacitor to an antenna, and the
> resonant frequency changes. That means that the electrical length has
> changed, regardless of whether the physical length (which can be measured
> with a ruler) has changed.
>
> If only the electrical length has changed - then the far field pattern
> does not change.
>
> When we design antennas, we choose a physical length that will provide the
> radiation pattern characteristics that we desire. This is an approximate
> length - the radiation pattern only changes slightly with small changes in
> physical length. We then do whatever is necessary to obtain an electrical
> length that will make the antenna resonant at the chosen frequency. This
> will generally change the physical length as well - but that does not
> matter as long as the physical change is small. If the physical length
> change is too great - then the starting length was wrong - so we scrap it
> and start over with a different physical length.

Guess Turner has never seen an antenna tuner.

--
Telamon

3248. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 03:13:46 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-EB0A6C.20134414052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142652
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <3CE1C6D7.A13D4FEE@eznec.com>, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

> I'm uncomfortable with "electrical" and "physical" length, because each
> represents only a single number. A simple linear antenna has not one,
> but two important properties: length and current distribution. For a
> given physical length, or a given resonant frequency (which seems to be
> being related to "electrical length"), you can have an infinite number
> of possible current distributions by placing impedances along the wire.
> For example, a bottom loaded shortened vertical has a different current
> distribution and hence a different pattern than a center loaded
> shortened vertical of the same length and same resonant frequency.
>
Yes it is that simple. You can add a coil to an antenna element whose
electrical length is much longer than its physical length. Then that
element will resonate at a much lower frequency than the total physical
length of the element and coil.

--
Telamon(TM)

3249. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 03:39:45 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE1D881.A74591FC@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142654

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> My dad's old copy of "Reference Data For Radio Engineers" is not at hand,
> but I (like anyone present) have seen a hundred such spectrum charts. No
> disrespect for the authors or what they represent, but such arbitrary,
> man-made divisions don't impress me.

Doesn't it seem a little hypocritical to use an arbitrary man-made language
to denounce an arbitrary man-made division?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3250. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 04:02:34 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <u5lE8.39328$TJ6.1539904@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142655

"Richard Harrison"
> The divisions Cecil identified are not arbitrary.
> They divide the visible and the invisible.

You'll have to discuss this further with Stevie Wonder (famous sight impaired singer).

Far InfraRed is usually considered to be "light", but is not directly visible. Same for UV.

Is 'Light' defined as the -3dB points, or -200dB points ? Who decided ?

Other animals have different perceptions than humans. Who's in charge here ?

I'll bet (but have no proof) that humans probably vary slightly in their 'optical bandwidth'. It seems like a reasonable proposition given the wide variety of humans.

My opinion regarding the unity of the 'EM spectrum' is from the 'Physics' point of view. Physics tries to be universal and not based on mere human perceptions. This is NOT a controversial point of view. I'm not standing out here all alone stating that the EM spectrum is a continuum. You've all heard the expression 'DC to Daylight'. This is common knowledge in Phyisics 101.

The various theories of light are (in general) directly applicable to radio. I've spent part of my time over the past couple of years involved with the application of Geometrical Theory of Diffraction (GTD, a classic 'Theory of Light') to predicting the 'installed performance' of V/UHF antennas on airplanes [some references at bottom]. Maybe this is the reason that I'm so sensitive on the topic... :-)

I did an internal study that found a direct one-for-one correspondence between the various Physics 'Theories of Light' and the general approaches used for prediction of the 'installed performance' of communications antennas (such as predicting the far field patterns). In other words, every example of 'antenna software' (used to predict the 'installed performance') could be very easily plunked into a catagory based on its 'Theory of Light' mathematical basis. Most are simple EM along the lines of Maxwell et al, but some are not.

Light and radio is all the same stuff - just different sizes. No references to humans required. You can call different parts of it different names if you wish (a good idea for purposes of human communications), but that

doesn't make it different. Don't read too much into the human designations. Human eyeballs might respond to only a certain set of wavelengths, but that does not impress the Physicist. That definition of light has no more intrinsic value than the definition of the 40m amateur band (that varies from Region to Region).

With the coming of nano technology, you WILL see application of antenna technology to the visible spectrum. If I recall correctly, they're already in the Far IR band.

J. Harvey, VE1BLL@rac.ca /VE3
Ottawa

References for those interested:

1) J B Keller, `Geometrical Theory of Diffraction', J Opt Soc. Am, Vol. 52, 1962, p116-130 (cut and paste from below).

2) http://www.demon.co.uk/asl/WhyGTD/TutorialSection2.html

3251. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 04:11:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <tlm3eu8ad2ocj75pk3h0g8mqclbb488h3q@4ax.com>
Source record: 142656

On Tue, 14 May 2002 13:08:27 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Gary, K4FMK wrote:
>"Go to the last page (page 6) and there is a description of what I am
>talking about."
>
>No thanks. I don`t want the job of critiquing Polyphaser`s ad.

Hi Richard, Gary,

I decided to take a bite....

Gary asks howcum? In regard to an artificial test, I would respond wazitmatta?

Consider those same two literal 0.01 Ohm resistors. They represent the connector at the line's measured end or a connection resistance to a block of conductor that is directly earthed (or at least the facsimile of it in the lab). Each resistance sustains 2.5KW for roughly 200ï¿½S (these numbers subject to the coarse resolution of the pdf file); or 1/2 watt-second considering the heat inertia presented by the mass of the metal involved. This, in fact, displays one of the lightning protection schemes offered by more than one correspondent here: remove the line connection to your rig and connect it to a shorted, grounded block.

However, that is not the point. This massive pulse (in nature, not the lab) is from an infinite current source, and at least one of those two 0.01 Ohm loads is wholly inappropriate to any system in the field. Let us consider the same experiment with one substitution, a 50 Ohm resistor. Where the scope presents a 5Vp signal on the original resistor, the bolt is going to attempt to raise that to 25KV across the 50 Ohms - this is a fundamental property of a current source.

And as Richard points out, arcs will fly long before the bolt sees the load end of the line.

73's
(the other)Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3252. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 04:17:54 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <RjIE8.39340$TJ6.1547664@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142657

"CAM"
> Doesn't it seem a little hypocritical to use an arbitrary
> man-made language to denounce an arbitrary man-made
> division?

You just made my point. How many arbitrary man-made languages are there on this fine blue planet ? How many opinions might there be on the artifical boundaries of "light" within the greater EM spectrum ?

Let me restate my only claim in the hope that you will 'see the light'...

In the absence of an earthly eyeball, light is not much more special than any other part of the EM spectrum. The human eyeball evolved to match the radiation of one particular M-class star (the Sun) as modified by the optical bandpass characteristics of the Earth's present atmosphere. The present atmosphere was created by vegetables farting (excuse the expression). It's a house of cards. Light ain't special. It's a cute 'kid', but we love the other 'kids' just as much.

Do you notice that the more Off Topic the thread drifts, the more interesting it becomes ?

3253. When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 04:30:20 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <vvlE8.3060$gD6.5706@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142658

I have a 1/4 wave vertical monopole with 4 drooping ground radials. When I mount my antenna to the mast should I try to isolate the antenna from to mast perhaps by using PVC pipe or should I attach the center feedpoint/hub (made of aluminum) directly to the metal masting? Since the antenna already has the ground radials is the masting necessary? Will the electrical connection between mast and antenna alter the antenna radiation pattern? When is it appropriate to electrically connect the masting to the antenna and when is it appropriate to isolate the antenna from the masting?

3254. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 04:31:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <8bo3eu4l98oc1h9q3836urgq37difbqf0o@4ax.com>
Source record: 142659

On Wed, 15 May 2002 00:02:34 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>I'll bet (but have no proof) that humans probably vary slightly in their
>'optical bandwidth'. It seems like a reasonable proposition given the wide
>variety of humans.

Hi Jeff,

To paraphrase Einstein, "Light is an illusion."

The ability to see changes diurnally between photopic and scotopic
vision from day to night. What this involves is the night's
blue-shifted sensitivity away from the dominant green sensitive vision
of day.

The ability to see low light varies with the dynamic range of light
illuminating a scene. Thus some "visible light" is invisible due to
sensory overload. In transition from high light to low light
environments, most individuals are blind to that same visible low
light until their eyes adjust (slow AGC).

If calling 80M HF is arbitrary, so is calling 650nM red (I prefer 660
to 670 others allow an orangish 630). Just try explaining what red
means to Stevie Wonder and why it isn't orange. InfraRed (invisible
by many accounts that set boundaries) is also visible in sufficient
quantity (cooks your eyeball too).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3255. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 04:46:11 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21282-3CE1E813-318@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142660

J. Harvey wrote:
"Did the radios you refer to above have vacuum tube finals?"

Yes they did. They also were high-level AM stages. Peak voltage on the 600-ohm feedlines is normally 9.5 KV with a 1:1 SWR. Are Polyphasers available to clamp at voltages higher than this? There are radios in operation which have triple the transmission line voltage of the radios I operated.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3256. Re: Dayton Ham Law Forum Friday 5/17 @noon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 05:06:02 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <abu34p2d4v@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142588

PRB-1 is useless to a lot of people in the ham community. Does nothing to assist them.

--
Ryan, KC8PMX
FF/MFR

www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site please)

REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.

"Jim OConnell" <w9wu@arrl.net> wrote in message news:3CE0915C.85E27078@arrl.net...
> You're all invited. Friday, May 17, 2002
> Room 3 12-1:30 pm
>
> AMATEUR RADIO & THE LAW
> "Getting It Up and Keeping It Up"
>
> A forum discussion by amateur radio attorneys on
> legal issues of interest to hams: How to
> avoid restrictive covenants, present your case for
> a tower permit, and info on the latest court
> rulings on RFI, PRB-1 and towers.
>
> Moderator: Jim O'Connell, W9WU ARRL VC
>
> Speakers: Chris Imlay, W3KD ARRL General Counsel
> Fred Hopengarten, K1VR ARRL VC & Author
> "Antenna Zoning for the Radio Amateur"
> Jay Bellows, K0QB ARRL Director, Dakota Division
> Plaintiff's counsel in Pentel v. Mendota Heights
> Tim Ellam, VE6SH IARU Expert

3257. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 05:25:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21282-3CE1F15D-325@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142661

J. Harvey wrote:
"I`m not standing out here all alone stating that the EM spectrum is a continuum."

Few deny a continuum. The flaw is in the logic that light is EM, ergo EM is light.

A pig is an animal, but cows and chickens aren`t pigs just because all are animals.

Physics books no doubt still have chapters titled "Heat" or "Light", or "Heat and Light".
If the topics don`t merit distinction, why not just "Electromagnetics"?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3258. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 06:18:14 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27369-3CE1FDA6-1@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142663

I wrote:
"Peak voltage on the 600-ohm feedlines is normally 9.5 KV with a 1:1 SWR."

That is an understatement, actually that`s the maximum rms voltage at 100% modulation. Peak voltage is 13.4 KV for 9.5 KV rms, and there are transmitters of 10 times the power (one megawatt) operating at the moment and these impose a peak voltage of about 3 times 13.4 KV or 40 KV. Got any Polyphasers for that transmission line?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3259. Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 06:18:41 UTC
From: Glenn Rollins <seemywebsite@n3iyr.com>
Message-ID: <3ev3euop77dbpdu7albiodvv2gdv8fn03r@4ax.com>
Source record: 142662

I got tired of straining to hear signals from AO-40 with my barbecue grill dish and developed a circular polarized antenna that WORKS! I talked a manufacturer into producing a small amount of specialized waterproof helical feeds and I am now making this antenna available to the amateur radio community. Available in two sizes, 2 foot and 3 foot with TRUE circular gain. Easily connected to a crossboom, it is an offset parabolic and there is NO aperture blockage of the incoming signal. Plus, you can connect your downconverter or preamp directly to the feed with no signal loss. I have current stock and have mastered my shipping methods. Please visit my web site and look my antenna over. These antennas may be available only for a limited time due to the difficulty in ordering small quantities, international shipping, and the limited time I have to spend on this project. Any comments are welcomed.

TNX es 73

Glenn Rollins N3IYR

http://www.n3iyr.com

3260. Re: Breakthrough In Electronics and Telecommunications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 09:07:25 UTC
From: William Ewald <k4wge@msn.com>
Message-ID: <6da0c4c1a34ef6ae20b7b0b9b9171d13.8246@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 142664
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Telamon" <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote in message

news:telamon_spamshield-A79CAD.21432514052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com

> In article <3CE1A4D4.7E7336F6@cox.net>,
> Mark Fergerson <mfergerson1@cox.net> wrote:
>
> > William Ewald wrote:
> > >
> > > http://biz.yahoo.com/bw/020318/182665_1.html
> >
> > Yeah, I know about them. In fact I unsubscribed from from
> > an amateur-radio-oriented ng because of the flamewars over
> > them. Hell, Fractenna even dropped their Amateur antenna
> > page because of the heat. I think it's a serious
> > breakthrough, and it's even something amateurs can play
> > with, but some Amateurs don't seem to like the idea that a
> > new toy is a good thing.
> >
> > Mark L. Fergerson
>
> That link has to be a joke or I'm heading down to the patent office with
> my perpetual motion machine plans. Don't they know that for many years
> this concept has been used in transmission systems, antennas, modules
> and integrated circuits? This is a new idea?

Opinions seem to be divided. Is it a serious breakthrough or a joke?

From the article:

"The innovation, called Fractal Structure
Circuit(TM) (FSC), uses fractalized conductor paths to replace the
capacitors, inductors, and resistors in ``RLC'' circuits. In
doing so the company has a proprietary position on a fundamental and
essential disruptive technology with ubiquitous reach in
electronics, RF, and telecommunications. ..

"Virtually every electronic device uses coils and capacitors to form
RLC circuits. These discrete components are arranged by tried and true
rules to get the circuit to perform as needed. What
we've done is ask: can a fractal pattern, with its self-capacitance and
self-inductance, be used to eliminate components and still
get the equivalent RLC circuit? We've found that the answer is yes; and
in most uses, especially at microwave frequencies, all
components can be replaced by conductive fractal patterns or 3D

structures. In 100% of cases, the FSCs can reduce the
component population dramatically...

"Looking at the Fractal Structured Circuit(TM) one sees, for example, a
beautiful etched copper pattern replacing the usual
traces connecting button or canned shaped capacitors and coils (or their
SMT counterparts). It is truly a circuit without parts,
reducing the cost and increasing the reliability of use...

"A key part of using FSCs in a practical way was to find a method to
identify a fractal arrangement that meets the design
specifications for performance and form factor. Other recent and
independent research reports take a given fractal and then see
how it works as an RLC circuit, such as a filter or resonator..."

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

3261. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 09:44:49 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abtamhckg4@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142665
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.cb Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:

> So there's more to a linear antenna than "physical length" and
> "electrical length". You have to consider the current distribution if
> you want to predict the pattern.

Exactly. But when we have a person confused over the meanings of
"electrical length" and "physical length", I was not going to introduce
further complications.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3262. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 10:26:22 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abtd4eckg6@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142666

Fractenna <fractenna@aol.com> wrote:

> That is libel. Stop. Now.

Libel? Get a life - or consult a lawyer first.

A person is free to state their opinion - as long as it is labeled as such. In this case, it was made quite clear that he was expressing his own opinion.

Now, if he had stated that you WERE delusional, then you MIGHT have a case.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3263. Re: Two wrongs make a right! or Fractal CFA works great

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 10:28:27 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abtd8bckg7@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142667

Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net> wrote:
> You better get with your legal staff and find the legal definition of libel.
> as far as I am concerned your actions are aptly described in Act 5 Scene 5
> of Macbeth See plays - Shakespeare, William.

> For those readers with out access to Mr. Shakespeare's works:

> "'Tis a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury signifying nothing"

Hm. Didn't Willy use approximately the same phrase in "Winter's Tale"?

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3264. Re: Breakthrough In Electronics and Telecommunications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 11:37:03 UTC
From: Kevin Aylward <kevin@anasoft.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3NrE8.6550$6o2.901963@news11-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 142668
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"William Ewald" <k4wge@msn.com> wrote in message
news:6da0c4c1a34ef6ae20b7b0b9b9171d13.8246@mygate.mailgate.org...
> "Telamon" <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote in message
>
>
>
>
news:telamon_spamshield-A79CAD.21432514052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy
.com
>
> > In article <3CE1A4D4.7E7336F6@cox.net>,
> > Mark Fergerson <mfergerson1@cox.net> wrote:
> >
> > > William Ewald wrote:
> > > >
> > > > http://biz.yahoo.com/bw/020318/182665_1.html
> > >
> > > Yeah, I know about them. In fact I unsubscribed from from
> > > an amateur-radio-oriented ng because of the flamewars over
> > > them. Hell, Fractenna even dropped their Amateur antenna
> > > page because of the heat. I think it's a serious
> > > breakthrough, and it's even something amateurs can play
> > > with, but some Amateurs don't seem to like the idea that a
> > > new toy is a good thing.
> > >
> > > Mark L. Fergerson
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> > That link has to be a joke or I'm heading down to the patent office
with
> > my perpetual motion machine plans. Don't they know that for many
years
> > this concept has been used in transmission systems, antennas,
modules
> > and integrated circuits? This is a new idea?
>
> Opinions seem to be divided. Is it a serious breakthrough or a joke?
>

Deluded individules.

> From the article:
>
> "The innovation, called Fractal Structure
> Circuit(TM) (FSC), uses fractalized conductor paths to replace the

> capacitors, inductors, and resistors in ``RLC'' circuits. In
> doing so the company has a proprietary position on a fundamental and
> essential disruptive technology with ubiquitous reach in
> electronics, RF, and telecommunications. ..
>
> "Virtually every electronic device uses coils and capacitors to form
> RLC circuits.
>These discrete components are arranged by tried

Nope. There are transmission line components for starters.

and true
> rules to get the circuit to perform as needed. What
> we've done is ask: can a fractal pattern, with its self-capacitance
and
> self-inductance, be used to eliminate components and still
> get the equivalent RLC circuit? We've found that the answer is yes;
and
> in most uses, especially at microwave frequencies, all
> components can be replaced by conductive fractal patterns or 3D
> structures. In 100% of cases, the FSCs can reduce the
> component population dramatically...

This is crap. RF circuits often don't use lumped components, which is
what your implying here. All sorts of patterns of i.e pressed shapes on
substrates are used to make "components".

>
> "Looking at the Fractal Structured Circuit(TM) one sees, for example,
a
> beautiful etched copper pattern replacing the usual
> traces connecting button or canned shaped capacitors and coils (or
their
> SMT counterparts). It is truly a circuit without parts,
> reducing the cost and increasing the reliability of use...
>

Just like many other designs that used stamped type inductors,
capacitors and resistors, e.g. just about any i.c. design. squares and
circles are used because they are convenient. However, when needed,
things like surface wave filters are shaped into, e.g. sin(x)/x rows of
fingers.

All your doing here is making the patterns that are aleady used, a
pattern developed from a fractal. This is hardly novel.

> "A key part of using FSCs in a practical way was to find a method to
> identify a fractal arrangement that meets the design
> specifications for performance and form factor. Other recent and
> independent research reports take a given fractal and then see
> how it works as an RLC circuit, such as a filter or resonator..."
>

Ahmmm.....

One thing that does always seem to be the case. When true breakthroughs are claimed, they never are, merely being marketing hype. Breakthroughs usually sneak up on you, and you only realise that is was a breakthrough sometime after the event.

Kevin Aylward
kevin@anasoft.co.uk
http://www.anasoft.co.uk
SuperSpice, a very affordable Mixed-Mode
Windows Simulator with Schematic Capture,
Waveform Display, FFT's and Filter Design.

3265. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 12:05:57 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <FasE8.45421$TJ6.1630790@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142569

"Richard Harrison"
> The flaw is in the logic that light is EM,
> ergo EM is light.

I believe that we are down to the trivial disagreement that the word 'light' has two meanings:
1) the common usage, grade school meaning (that's yours - sorry to describe it in these terms...).
2) the Physics 101 meaning (that's mine...) as in the modern 'Theories of Light' that are applicable from DC and *all* the way up. These theories try to cover the whole damn spectrum.

Perhaps your meaning can be 'light', and mine could be 'Light'. I'm not saying that you're wrong; I'm just pointing out the superset.

Also, I'm not sure if I would *wholeheartedly* agree that light is EM (of course it is, but...); it might eventually be proven to be something much more complicated, or perhaps more simple. Maxwell's EM theory might be shown to be a mere stepping stone along the road to a more complete understanding, much like "light rays". I'm not denying the usefulness of EM as a theory, but Feynmen has *derived* Maxwell's equations from his own larger Theory of Light called 'Quantum Electrodynamics'.

3266. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 12:20:18 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <6osE8.45469$TJ6.1636113@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142570

J. Harvey wrote:
> "Did the radios you refer to above have vacuum tube finals?"

"Richard Harrison"
> Yes they did. They also were high-level AM stages.
> <snip> <combined>
> Peak voltage is 13.4 KV...
> Got any Polyphasers for that transmission line?

The protection scheme that you previously described is obviously applicable to such broadcast transmitter with great success. Obviously, such high power (huge vacuum tube output) transmitters can handle many tens of KV on their output and not have any damage.

Extending this same lightning protection technique to Joe Ham's small, low power (100w) transmitter with low voltage transistors in the final may not be the best advice. Those might have breakdown voltages much much lower.

Conclusions:

1) You couldn't have used Polyphasors even if you wanted to. And you didn't want to. And they wouldn't have worked. And they weren't needed. Polyphasor salesman thrown from third floor window, "...and don't come back !"

2) None of this is necessarily applicable to the typical 100w ham station. I suspect that your scheme wouldn't provide a sufficiently low peak voltage on the average ham radio transmitter to avoid damage. The Faraday cage is probably a bit much for the average ham as well...

3267. Re: Breakthrough In Electronics and Telecommunications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 12:32:07 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE25538.956D229E@icok.net>
Source record: 142571
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Kevin,
As you can see, we have our share of them on this
side of the ocean, too. This may be the third, or
fourth 'wave' of nonsense from the 'Chipster', and
really shouldn't be given even as much attention as
the original 'wave'. I see he has found a new place
to post his scam, though. Oh well, "sci.elect.design"
will have their fill of him soon. BUT, that doesn't
mean that we want him back!
'Doc

3268. IMAX-2000 & 2 el. Yagi on the same mast?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 12:47:21 UTC
From: wa2si@arrl.net
Message-ID: <b7d1465c.0205150447.299f3da6@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142573

Hello all,

I'm helping a friend out with the installation of his IMAX-2000 for 10-meters. It's going to be mounted on a 30' Rohn telescoping mast anchored to a small bucket-shaped block of cement buried at the base and fastened to a chimney mount toward the top. (Also guyed for added precaution.) It will also have the ground plane kit (GPK) added to it, but I think I've a better idea.

How about leaving off the GPK and mounting a horizontal 10-meter 2 el. (Or 3 e.) Yagi directly below the vertical? If I'm not mistaken, when you switch from the Yagi to the vertical, the antenna switch puts the Yagi (As well as all other unselected antennas.) to ground. With a 3 el. grounded and mounted just below the IMAX, doesn't this constitute an approx. 9' by 9' (5' by 9' in the case of the 2 el.) ground plane? Then he could conceivably enjoy the best of both worlds on 10 at a reasonable cost.

73 de Bert
WA2SI

3269. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 12:49:34 UTC
From: aka <adamkar@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <abtkt5sai1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 142572

Is it not proper connection ? Maybe this site will be useful.
http://www.adamkar.republika.pl/gpd/indexgpen.htm
Adam
U&#65533;ytkownik "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:vvlE8.3060$gD6.5706@sccrnsc01...
> I have a 1/4 wave vertical monopole with 4 drooping ground radials. When I
> mount my antenna to the mast should I try to isolate the antenna from to
> mast perhaps by using PVC pipe or should I attach the center feedpoint/hub
> (made of aluminum) directly to the metal masting? Since the antenna
already
> has the ground radials is the masting necessary? Will the electrical
> connection between mast and antenna alter the antenna radiation pattern?
> When is it appropriate to electrically connect the masting to the antenna
> and when is it appropriate to isolate the antenna from the masting?
>
>

3270. Re: Breakthrough In Electronics and Telecommunications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 12:49:35 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <abtlgu$j36$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 142574
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

William:

Duhhh.... Breakthrough? Heh, heh... let me think for a moment... Naw!

Ho hum... There is no *breakthrough* here.

Distributed transmission lines of various types have been in use for electronic assemblies in passive, semi-active and active electronic cirduits now for many decades. Early uses were in thick and thin film technologies, today they are often used in IC fabrication techniques.

The use of so-called fractal mathematics to generate the patterns for such distributed transmission lines offers significant advantages to no one other than the *hopeful* patent holder. The claimed intellectual property [patents] simply panders to the popular "hype" and misconceptions surrounding fractals and their *pretty* patterns popularized in the popular media.

Although fractal designs do *work*, they offer no advantages over many other geometries. In fact antennas which are claimed to utilize fractal patterns to produce optimal designs have been thorougly debunked as optimal configurations. This was done by simply by "guessing" at some random patterns and finding that they exceed the performance of the fractally generated patterns.

In fact it can be proved that there exist many [an infinity in fact] of simply arbitrary patterns that will exceed the performance of such fractal designs.

All of this however will not assuage the greed, attempts to obfuscate, and to extort unwarranted royalties by holders of economically useless and marginal patent protection.

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic by-the-Sea, FL

"William Ewald" <k4wge@msn.com> wrote in message
news:6da0c4c1a34ef6ae20b7b0b9b9171d13.8246@mygate.mailgate.org...
> "Telamon" <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote in message
>
>
>
>
news:telamon_spamshield-A79CAD.21432514052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com
>
> > In article <3CE1A4D4.7E7336F6@cox.net>,

> > Mark Fergerson <mfergerson1@cox.net> wrote:
> >
> > > William Ewald wrote:
> > > >
> > > > http://biz.yahoo.com/bw/020318/182665_1.html
> > >
> > > Yeah, I know about them. In fact I unsubscribed from from
> > > an amateur-radio-oriented ng because of the flamewars over
> > > them. Hell, Fractenna even dropped their Amateur antenna
> > > page because of the heat. I think it's a serious
> > > breakthrough, and it's even something amateurs can play
> > > with, but some Amateurs don't seem to like the idea that a
> > > new toy is a good thing.
> > >
> > > Mark L. Fergerson
> >
> > That link has to be a joke or I'm heading down to the patent office with
> > my perpetual motion machine plans. Don't they know that for many years
> > this concept has been used in transmission systems, antennas, modules
> > and integrated circuits? This is a new idea?
>
> Opinions seem to be divided. Is it a serious breakthrough or a joke?
>
> From the article:
>
> "The innovation, called Fractal Structure
> Circuit(TM) (FSC), uses fractalized conductor paths to replace the
> capacitors, inductors, and resistors in ``RLC'' circuits. In
> doing so the company has a proprietary position on a fundamental and
> essential disruptive technology with ubiquitous reach in
> electronics, RF, and telecommunications. ..
>
> "Virtually every electronic device uses coils and capacitors to form
> RLC circuits. These discrete components are arranged by tried and true
> rules to get the circuit to perform as needed. What
> we've done is ask: can a fractal pattern, with its self-capacitance and
> self-inductance, be used to eliminate components and still
> get the equivalent RLC circuit? We've found that the answer is yes; and
> in most uses, especially at microwave frequencies, all
> components can be replaced by conductive fractal patterns or 3D
> structures. In 100% of cases, the FSCs can reduce the
> component population dramatically...
>
> "Looking at the Fractal Structured Circuit(TM) one sees, for example, a
> beautiful etched copper pattern replacing the usual
> traces connecting button or canned shaped capacitors and coils (or their
> SMT counterparts). It is truly a circuit without parts,
> reducing the cost and increasing the reliability of use...
>
> "A key part of using FSCs in a practical way was to find a method to

> identify a fractal arrangement that meets the design
> specifications for performance and form factor. Other recent and
> independent research reports take a given fractal and then see
> how it works as an RLC circuit, such as a filter or resonator..."
>
>
>
> --
> Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

3271. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 12:56:05 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3ce259f1.1171013@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 142575

If they DID work, installing one would be an unauthorized modification
to increase the radiated field strength of type-accepted transmitting
equipment. So take your pick: they either don't work, or they're
illegal (own opinion, IANAL, etc.). Perhaps both?

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

3272. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 13:06:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <10817-3CE25D55-12@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142576

About a week ago, I wrote:
"I have a high-voltage generator..."

I`ve dug it out and it still works. It`s identified as a Model T-101 "Gas Tube Tester". from TII Industries, 1375 Akron St., Copiague, L.I., N.Y., 11726.

Output is to a pair of clip-leads. Top panel is equipped with a 0-1000 d-c voltmeter and a push-button. The meter indicates the output voltage. Clip the output across the gas tube, press the button, and read the breakdown voltage across the gas tube. The high voltage is generated by the tester.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3273. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 13:33:46 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE263BA.C1B3A743@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142577

"J. Harvey" wrote:
>
> "CAM"
> > Doesn't it seem a little hypocritical to use an arbitrary
> > man-made language to denounce an arbitrary man-made
> > division?
>
> You just made my point.

You apparently missed mine. The basic question you have to ask
yourself is: Does a word mean what a word means? If so, light,
by definition, is different from RF, by definition. "Light" is
a *word*. "RF" is an abbreviation for two *words*. Their
definitions are *different*, by definition. You use the word
"light" as if the word were the entity. The word is NOT the
entity. The word is whatever it is defined to be, by definition.

What you need to do to prove your point is to communicate about
entities without using words which have definitions. Good luck.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3274. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 13:35:29 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE26421.84558468@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142578

JEEPMON wrote:
>
> I have a 1/4 wave vertical monopole with 4 drooping ground radials. When I
> mount my antenna to the mast should I try to isolate the antenna from to
> mast perhaps by using PVC pipe or should I attach the center feedpoint/hub
> (made of aluminum) directly to the metal masting? Since the antenna already
> has the ground radials is the masting necessary? Will the electrical
> connection between mast and antenna alter the antenna radiation pattern?
> When is it appropriate to electrically connect the masting to the antenna
> and when is it appropriate to isolate the antenna from the masting?

If you connect your 1/4 wave vertical to a metal mast, it will no longer
be a 1/4 wave vertical on the same wavelength. Think about it.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3275. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 13:46:15 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE266A7.2855D92B@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142579

"J. Harvey" wrote:
>
> "Richard Harrison"
> > The flaw is in the logic that light is EM,
> > ergo EM is light.
>
> I believe that we are down to the trivial disagreement that the word 'light'
> has two meanings:
> 1) the common usage, grade school meaning (that's yours - sorry to describe
> it in these terms...).
> 2) the Physics 101 meaning (that's mine...) as in the modern 'Theories of
> Light' that are applicable from DC and *all* the way up. These theories try
> to cover the whole damn spectrum.

Maybe you should transfer to a physics newsgroup. From the IEEE dictionary:
"light (1)(A) ... the region of the electromagnetic spectrum that can be
perceived by human vision, ... (2) Radiant energy that is capable of exciting
the retina and producing a visual sensation."
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3276. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 14:09:57 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <22499-3CE26C35-42@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142580

J. Harvey wrote:
'Extending this same lightning protection technique to Joe Ham`s small, low power (100w) transmitter with low voltage transistors in their final may not be the best advice."

It may not be the best advice, but it works on Motorola transistor receivers with antennas atop tall towers on the highest peaks, always connected, even in the worst storms, and obviously hit many times as evidenced by the many pits in the antennas.

Broadcast stations use Faraday screens to suppress harmonic radiation. Capacitance would otherwise favor the harmonics over the fundamental in coupling to the antenna.

The Faraday screen is a grounded metal picket fence between magneticly coupled coils in the antenna feed system. The fence disallows capacitive coupling between the coils. It is simply grounded out by the screen.

Broadcast towers are equipped with arc-gaps across the base insulators. These are usually useless and seldom, if ever, fire. This is normally a low-voltage, high-current point in most antenna systems. The picket fence in the dog house takes all the fire and has the scars to prove it.

We know the coax takes occasional hits too. The evidence is automatic shut-down and restarting of the transmitter by the coax arc-suppression system. That is the relay that has its coil d-c circuit completed by the coax arc.

The most important lightning protection lesson from broadcasting is the lightning isolation provided by the tower lighting choke. It is awesome. You don`t get lightning surges on the a-c power system from lightning hits on the tower.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3277. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 14:34:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <22499-3CE27205-47@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142582

J Harvey wrote:
"Perhaps your meaning can be "light", and mine could be "Light"."

Yours may be "Miller LIte".

People give different names to different things to ease the exchange of ideas. Heat and light have different names because you feel the heat and see the light. Well, some people do.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3278. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 14:43:01 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3ce27339.89897909@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 142581

Hi Cecil

How did you come up with that?

A ground planes vertical is isolated from the radials and the mount is usually connected to the radials mounting plate, not to the vertical antenna itself.

Anything below the feedpoint is invisible to RF (with exceptions, as in top fed antennas).

TTUL
Gary

3279. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 14:59:19 UTC
From: Mike Luther <mike.luther@ziplog.com>
Message-ID: <3CE277C7.8EE735D8@ziplog.com>
Source record: 142583

CAM wrote:

> JEEPMON wrote:
> >
> > I have a 1/4 wave vertical monopole with 4 drooping ground radials. When I
> > mount my antenna to the mast should I try to isolate the antenna from to
> > mast perhaps by using PVC pipe or should I attach the center feedpoint/hub
> > (made of aluminum) directly to the metal masting? Since the antenna already
> > has the ground radials is the masting necessary? Will the electrical
> > connection between mast and antenna alter the antenna radiation pattern?
> > When is it appropriate to electrically connect the masting to the antenna
> > and when is it appropriate to isolate the antenna from the masting?
>
> If you connect your 1/4 wave vertical to a metal mast, it will no longer
> be a 1/4 wave vertical on the same wavelength. Think about it.
> --

Not necessarily the news at all. Think about the statement a bit. My whole place is filled with verticals which are totally bonded to the mast and operated at dead short ground to the ground point! They are all GAMMA MATCH fed. Now, granted, this is all HF stuff. But what I do is tie the coax feed shield to that same bond point, then take the free end and run it through a variable capacitor. From there I tie the other free end of the capacitor to a gamma match section made out of six inch TV twin lead stand-off hardware devices. That gives me a six inch gamma section spacing. I simply thread copper antenna line through the brown insulator sections of these stand-off pieces and romp up toward the top of the vertical element until I get the right match point.

Presto - totally working solid grounded shunt fed vertical.

Advantage, at least on HF? Simple. It makes it MUCH easier to provide for hosting Dr. Zeus when he comes to call! Since you're going to have to provide for a sink hole for his shovel, and that requires a true earth path to ground for the strike or induced kick, take your pick, you might as well suffer the misery of the ground game and get on with it.

Now I grant you, there will be arguments or discourse we could get into about the mechanical configuration of the so-called gamma section here! There will be those who point out that the "normal" broadcast station feed setup for a shunt fed tower contains a "slant wire" that is used for this. And I readily admit that we are probably dealing with a combination of shunt fed and linear loading effects here. The length of the gamma match section, in my case, is longer than one might, I think, normally find in true "slant wire" approaches.

But as a certain Butler in a certain movie long ago and far away once quipped, "Frankly my dear, I don't give a damn!", grin. And, as a kid, the first wallet

I ever lost was at the local premier of "Gone With The Wind." Slouched down for three and a half hours or whatever, it worked its way out of my pocket and I lost seven bucks additional to see it!

Years ago, I quipped,

Roses are red,
cookies are chewie.
When Zeus comes to call,
your box is kaplooie!

But, ever since I first tried this match deal on HF verticals, I've not lost one inside shack piece of ham gear to lightning on any direct hit or induced kick coming in from OUTSIDE on the antenna range side of things. Phase boxes; yes, but that's another story too. Facility induced kick strikes from the wire loom INSIDE them or down the power lines feeding them without ringing the place with a protective ground ring and added charge sink radials; yes.

But since adopting the technique above .. never .. even direct hits to towers, to strikes on them since that trick went into existence - yet .. smile.

3280. Re: $25,000 antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 15:31:55 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3ce3d0c1$0$1410$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 142563

Hay!! Scientists have done studies on people and they have found that
right handed people use the left side of their brains. While left handed
people use the right side of their brains. Their conclusion is that US
left handed people are the only ones in their right minds....

Dave WD9BDZ

Vito wrote:
>
> Crazy George wrote:
> >
> > The thing I find fascinating about these twits ... is their inability to read. ....
>
> That shouldn't surprise you. According to a learned article in eHam,
> good readers oft find code difficult because they mentally convert morse
> sounds into written info before interpreting it vs interpreting the
> sounds directly. It follows that the converse is also true: that hams
> who're good at Morse likely have poor reading comprehension. Sort of
> like being right or left handed.
> K3DWW

3281. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 16:18:16 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ce289d1.4212350@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142585

On Wed, 15 May 2002 04:11:38 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>On Tue, 14 May 2002 13:08:27 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
>(Richard Harrison) wrote:
>
>>Gary, K4FMK wrote:
>>"Go to the last page (page 6) and there is a description of what I am
>>talking about."
>>
>>No thanks. I don`t want the job of critiquing Polyphaser`s ad.
>
>Hi Richard, Gary,
>
>I decided to take a bite....
>
>Gary asks howcum? In regard to an artificial test, I would respond
>wazitmatta?
>
>
> This massive pulse (in nature, not
>the lab) is from an infinite current source, and at least one of those
>two 0.01 Ohm loads is wholly inappropriate to any system in the field.
>Let us consider the same experiment with one substitution, a 50 Ohm
>resistor. Where the scope presents a 5Vp signal on the original
>resistor, the bolt is going to attempt to raise that to 25KV across
>the 50 Ohms - this is a fundamental property of a current source.
>
>And as Richard points out, arcs will fly long before the bolt sees the
>load end of the line.
>
>73's
>(the other)Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Thank you Richard.
That is exactly the point of the exercise, with anything other than a
near short on the center
conductor it's voltage will rise high. In a real system that end of
the line will be connected to,
usually a receiver. If that energy is not clamped to ground then it
will end up in the front end of
the receiver. And note that the pulse on the center conductor is
delayed from that on the shield
which means that even if all equipment gets elevated above ground at

whatever level the shield is
at, no energy enters the equipment via the shield, but because of the
time difference there will
still be an energy difference between the shield and center conductor.

If the end of the line is a higher impedance load then yes the coax
would arc but do we really
want that to happen? We want to clamp that to ground so that it does
not poke holes in the
coax or burn up the front end of the receiver or whatever may be
connected to the line.

The whole point of the lab experiment is to show that energy can exist
on the center conductor
even with a shorted antenna.

73
Gary K4FMX

3282. $25,000 antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 16:18:34 UTC
From: derswede@aol.comspam.com
Message-ID: <20020515121834.21889.00013077@mb-ch.aol.com>
Source record: 142584

Where is NASA when you need them? <<grin>>

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1351249567

No connection, just did a double-take at the buy-it-now price....got a chuckle
out of that! As much as I know about it, that may be a reasonable price....!

Andrew

"Hope spring eternal....that a sucker is ACTUALLY born every minute"
(eBay motto??)

3283. Re: A3s VS. TH3mk4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 17:01:57 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <abu3vk$hrn@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 142586

I agree on the quad and there's no non-soldered connections to oxidze and go bad. Oxidized connections are what degrade the performance of a typical tribander over the years. Hey these Ligntning Bolt's are pretty cheap. How's the quality of the components etc. ?

Tony

3284. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 17:03:32 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2864-3CE294E4-31@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142589

Jeepmon wrote:
"When I mount my antenna to the mast should I try to isolate the antenna from the mast---?"

The ground-plane antenna section of the ARRL Antenna Book (19th edition) on pages 6-8 and 6-9 is very interesting.

I recommend the folded monopole in Fig 17 for lightning protection. Forget PVC insulation. Firmly ground radials and coax sheath to your well grounded metal mast. At VHF, no bad results were ever seen from coupling to the mast or coax in countless installations, regardless of what the antenna book says. This antenna can be adjusted for a near perfect 50-ohm match at its resonant frequency by adjusting the length of the folded section. The radials remain horizontal and 1/4-wave long. The size of conductors in both sides of the folded element can conveniently be the same.

Andrew Corporation builds the folded monopoles as described above.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3285. Breakthrough Penrose TileTenna eclipses fraudtenna technology

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 17:04:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <ap05eukp8j5msf699rimgjlqklfbli6om0@4ax.com>
Source record: 142587
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Wed, 15 May 2002 09:07:25 +0000 (UTC), "William Ewald"
<k4wge@msn.com> in unrelated matters wrote:

snip
>
>Opinions seem to be divided. Is it a serious breakthrough or a joke?
>
>From the article:
>
"The innovation, called a Penrose TileTenna Circuit(TM) (PTC),
uses Penrose Tile conductor paths to replace low efficiency
fractal circuits. In doing so, the company has a proprietary
position on a harmonic and ubiquitous reach into electronics, RF,
and pulley technology.

"Virtually every electronic device using fractals or pulleys to
form RLC circuits has been eclipsed by the new Penrose TileTenna
Circuit(TM). Those low efficiency fractal components were arranged
by superstition and ruse to get the pulley to perform as needed.
What we've done is ask: can a Penrose Tile pattern, with its
smug-awareness and self-indulgance, be used to eliminate
fractals and still get the equivalent RLC circuit? We've found
that the answer is yes; and in most uses, especially at milliHertz
frequencies, all fractals can be replaced by conductive Penrose
TileTenna structures. In 110% of cases, the PTCs can substantially
reduce the fractal population from their high tide mark of 0.001%
market penetration...

"Looking at the Penrose TileTenna Circuit(TM) one sees, for
example, a beautiful etched copper pattern replacing the ugly
fractal traces for a circuit without kinks, plunging the cost and
dramatically increasing the reliability of use...

"A key part of using PTCs in a practical way was to find a method
to identify a fractal arrangement that fails to meet the design
specifications for performance and form factor. This, in effect
opens the market to all fractal applications being susceptible to
replacement by the superior technology offered by PTCs. Other
recent and independent research reports take a given Penrose
TileTenna and then see how it works as an RLC circuit, such as a
filter or resonator...

"The CTO of PILES, Inc. (Penrose tILES' new business name,
formerly designers of EH/CFA's, marine pulleys and other fractals)
scoffs at competitors' slow-to-patent IP security by noting PTC

technology has protections of pending patent pending status. 'We thought of it first and that is sufficient to take anyone to court!' goes the logic of this source. PILES' CTO warns that they have an 'announced' pending patent pending status (offering greater protection than simple pending patent pending status) against all antennas designed using an inclined plane. 'We are committed,' offers the CTO, 'to future possibilities.' 'If you think about it, a wrapped incline describes a screw, and we do not want to be the outdone by fraudtenna in the ability to give customers a screw when they seek a novel antenna design.'"

For those interested in the prospects of PILES and their ability to irritate fraudtenna in the end, stay tuned for future breakthroughs in pulley research. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3286. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 17:41:29 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <5d55eu8e9a2udu49novjt9g1so1oqo9i11@4ax.com>
Source record: 142590

On Wed, 15 May 2002 16:18:16 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer) wrote:

> If that energy is not clamped to ground then it
>will end up in the front end of
>the receiver.

You seemed to have missed the point of the shortfall of the lab demo. The line, as illustrated, is not terminated in its characteristic impedance, but rather in a short (even at 0.02 Ohms). This makes it a tuned line (and you may note that it being tuned does not result in resonant products in the HF as I discussed earlier). By your statement above, you seem to be under the impression that this 25KV peak is not developed until it meets the 50 Ohm load at the distal end. Being the proper resistance for the line, the line is satisfied by this termination and becomes non-tuned and presents 50 Ohms to the pulse generator at the fed end of the transmission line - not later down the line.

As Richard said, arcs will fly long before the bolt approaches the load.

> And note that the pulse on the center conductor is
>delayed from that on the shield

Simply replace one 0.01 Ohm resistor with a 50 Ohm resistor if you want a real comparison. This is obviously beyond the capability of Polyphaser's lab equipment (way beyond) and investigation along this line would be hazardous to the technician and an embarrassment to the veiled conclusions.

>
snip
>
>The whole point of the lab experiment is to show that energy can exist
>on the center conductor
>even with a shorted antenna.
>
>73
>Gary K4FMX

Hi Gary,

The point of the lab experiment is one of scientific/technical curiosity, and certainly not bearing on any application that is useful and says nothing that would result in offering protection over Franklin's original lighting rod. Further it absolutely ignores the

mechanics and physics of a standard receiver or transmitter application, the proposed market for such protection.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3287. Re: Breakthrough Penrose TileTenna eclipses fraudtenna technology

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 17:52:18 UTC
From: John Larkin <jjlarkin@highlandSNIP_THIStechnology.com>
Message-ID: <us75eu4l97h3c1f70aumvsfiov2rt01k7q@4ax.com>
Source record: 142591
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Both fractal and Penrose antennas have been obsoleted by my exclusive
Pollock antenna, which is easily fabricated by splashing random globs
of conductive paint on an inexpensive fabric-like substrate.

John

3288. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 17:59:43 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ue58g9m70ha11a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142592

It begs the question: If you post in a newsgroup and no one reads it does your message still exist?

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:3CE263BA.C1B3A743@IEEE.org...
> "J. Harvey" wrote:
> >
> > "CAM"
> > > Doesn't it seem a little hypocritical to use an arbitrary
> > > man-made language to denounce an arbitrary man-made
> > > division?
> >
> > You just made my point.
>
> You apparently missed mine. The basic question you have to ask
> yourself is: Does a word mean what a word means? If so, light,
> by definition, is different from RF, by definition. "Light" is
> a *word*. "RF" is an abbreviation for two *words*. Their
> definitions are *different*, by definition. You use the word
> "light" as if the word were the entity. The word is NOT the
> entity. The word is whatever it is defined to be, by definition.
>
> What you need to do to prove your point is to communicate about
> entities without using words which have definitions. Good luck.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3289. Re: CFA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 18:14:53 UTC
From: Jim <jim@myob.com>
Message-ID: <abu8pqfdo1@news.intuit.com>
Source record: 142593

What a bunch of bullshit.

Mumbo-jumbo maximus!

Dodge, weave, excuse ad infinitum.

Spooky

"stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote in message
news:IYKC8.43156$zW3.497063@news1.tin.it...
> HI Roy and all,
> I don't want put some gas on this neverending story, but I had a long
> private corrispondence with Valentin.
> At the end he told me he finished the research and he was busy on another
> job.....BUT he found very interesting any my objections.
>
> Please consider I love this matter and I don't want to be polemic. I want
> Just add my long experience on the CFA antenna and share with you some
> data. Ok?
>
> The scaled model he used was wrong in the right size and proportions
between
> elements.
> The CFA, as any antenna, must have the right size on the elements, then
must
> be feed with the right network.
>
> When the proper network (or the proper phasing) is not applied to the
> antenna , it becomes exactely as a short hertz dipole.
> Hence it follows all the same rules. No doubts he found the classical
> results completely consistent with theory,modeling results.
> He should be !
>
> BUT , when the right proportions between the elements, the right size, the
> right network components values, are applied...
> suddenly the antenna start to radiate on a very efficient way.
> Again , I hope you consider my words as the results of months of
> experiments.
> I don't want convince anybody, I am just reporting my data.
> I am sure if you would see this....you would believe...right now! Is
> fantastic.
>
> I thought many times how describe it, wich words to use...but at the end
is
> very simple.

> If the antenna has not the right size/proportions between elements AND is
> not feed with a sharp phase between current and voltage applied , it
reacts
> exactely as a normal short hertz antenna consistent with the known theory.
>
> Valentin used , please look at his document, a funny cfa ....with funny
> size....out of any classical size proportion suggested by the inventors.
> Don't forget that In Egypt people are listening the AM radios with such
> antennas.
> I think to know ALL objections the engineers are saying on those sites,
but
> nobody ,at the end, can explain what is happening there.
>
> I think to know any data, any hints and kinks to have a CFA working almost
> on any frequency . Simply because I tried and I was successfull.
> I was and I am still available to help anybody to have one of those built
> with success.
> ....BUT almost two years ago, as you know, I met the EH antenna.....all my
> ham radio life was different..and I forgot the CFA for some better
antenna.
> 73 de IK5IIR
>
>
>
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> ha scritto nel messaggio
> news:3CDAB55C.AA13BC61@eznec.com...
> > A scale model CFA was measured in a laboratory and the results reported
> > in the September 2001 issue of the IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting in
> > "Short Medium Frequency AM Antennas" by Valentin Trainotti. He found it
> > to have the same performance as a vertical of the same height, if he
> > kept the "D plate" open. When he excited the "D plate" as the inventors
> > recommend, the efficiency dropped appreciably due to losses in the
> > phasing network. These results are completely consistent with theory,
> > modeling results, and experiments reported to me by private
> > correspondence.
> >
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >
> > GSXRider wrote:
> > >
> > > See the latest edition of RadCom for a test of some CFA loop antenna's
> > >
> > > Gary M3FGS
> > >
> > > "Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
> > > news:abd3s6$6pi$3@quark.scn.rain.com...
> > > > Rik van Riel <riel@surriel.com> wrote:
> > > >
> > > > >> Glorified Dummy Load until Proven otherwise
> > > >

> > > > > So what kind of proof would you accept ?
> > > >
> > > > > I have no desire to end up in the typical usenet situation where
> proof
> > > is
> > > > > shown and then ignored under the guise of yet another excuse.
> > > >
> > > > > I would like to see the results of independent testing by other
hams.
> > > > > The testing that was promised several months back, but has never
> occurred.
> > > >
> > > > > --
> > > > > Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
> > > >
>
>

3290. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 18:38:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <22500-3CE2AB1A-22@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142595

Gary, K4FMK wrote:
"The whole point of the lab experiment is to show that energy can exist on the (coax) center conductor even with a shorted antenna."

A gas tube across the transistor is going to protect it at r-f?

For conduction to become established in a gas tube after potential is applied requires an ionization time of up to 10 microseconds, or even more in some cases. Is that fast enough to protect a semiconductor device it may be shunting?

The firing voltage of the gas tube is much higher than its clamping voltage which may be 60 volts or more. Is that low enough?

Tranzorb and MOV suppression can be almost instantaneous. These can clamp at lower voltages than a gas tube without so much overshoot. Semiconductor protection can clamp at a fraction of a volt if need be. Multistage protection can be used which can take care of huge current and protect tiny current devices at very low voltages simultaneously.

In audio and power circuits, millisecond delays may be practical, but this is usually impractical at r-f.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3291. Re: Breakthrough Penrose TileTenna eclipses fraudtenna technology

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 18:38:54 UTC
From: "George R. Gonzalez" <grg1@flash.net>
Message-ID: <abua34lpt1@laurel.tc.umn.edu>
Source record: 142594
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Sorry guys, I did it first.

I was printing out Hilbert and Sierpinsky curves on a PDP-8
hooked up to a Houston Instruments plotter
in 1974.

After a while I noticed that the voices in my head were getting
louder-- and louder, every time I printed out a page of these wiggles.

Finally I figured it out-- the India ink was slightly conductive,
makeing a Sierpinsky antenna for thought waves! The more pages
I plotted, the louder the thoughts I was intercepting.

So I guess is this prior art?

Fractallized regards,,

George

3292. Re: antenna isolation? Tower/masting coupling.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 18:50:30 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205151050.6b41f596@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142596

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:<pQ5E8.34725$Po6.16212@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>...
> I have a quarter wave antenna with four 'ground radials' as a counter poise.
> Is it important that the antenna be isolated from the metal masting loading
> it up?

Normally it would be for a 1/4 waveground plane. But there are cases
where the radiator would be at dc ground. Say when using a hairpin
match. "Usually overkill for a 1/4 wl GP". But even with a hairpin
match, the radiator itself is isolated from ground as far as the base
mounting is concerned. It's only at dc ground from the hairpin
connection. Most all the 1/4 wl GP's I make have the radiator isolated
from ground, and I almost never bother with matching schemes. As far
as the radials, they are not required to be grounded to the mast at
the base of the antenna, but it's usually a good idea. All the GP's I
use have the radials grounded to the mount bracket, which is in turn
grounded to the mast. There are normally no problems with the mast at
all. MK

3293. Re: IMAX-2000 & 2 el. Yagi on the same mast?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 19:31:24 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE2B761.6A260563@icok.net>
Source record: 142597

Bert,
The Imax wasn't designed to have a groundplane
and doesn't benefit from adding one.
'Doc

3294. Re: A3s VS. TH3mk4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 19:55:28 UTC
From: Alan White <alannc44@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <Q2zE8.102894$gd5.33735958@typhoon.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 142599

A3s is a Cushcraft, no?

Alan
WN4HOG
--
Windsurfing Club: http://www.ibscc.org
Homepage: http://pw1.netcom.com/~alannc44/qsl.htm

"Gary Schafer" <gaschafer@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:3ce1968b.31097837@netnews.attbi.com...
> I had a Hy-gain stored in the garage for several years. All the
> plastic insulators in the traps and
> the trap end covers deteriorated. Not even out in the sun. They wanted
> a small fortune for
> replacement parts. Not worth the cost to repair.
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX
>
>
> On Tue, 14 May 2002 15:25:55 -0700, "Tony Angerame"
> <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote:
>
> >Greg,
> >
> > I had the opprotunity to compare the HyGain Thunderbird to the Mosley
> >TA-33, both KW beams. Performance seems about the same but I did not have
> >them both in the air at the same time. The real difference is in
mechanical
> >soundness. The Mosley is far better. The Mosley tubes telescope precisely
> >and are fastened with a single screw the hygain uses slotted tubing and a
> >hose clamp. The whole Mosely can be assembled without instructions merely
by
> >fitting the color coded tubes together with a mark for pone and cw. The
> >hygain required measurement. The Mosely clamps were 150% better being
made
> >of cast aluminum and not stamped aluminum sheet like the hygain. I've had
it
> >up for five years and it still performs well. Don't forget to use some
> >antioxidant on the electrical joints.The split driven element is a much
> >better design and stronger than the hygain which again uses stasmped
> >aluminum brackets. Don't know about the Cushcraft sorry.
> >
> >Tony WA6LZH
> >

> >
> >
> >
>

3295. Re: Breakthrough Penrose TileTenna eclipses fraudtenna technology

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 19:56:51 UTC
From: RP Henry <richard.p.henry@saic.com>
Message-ID: <3CE2BD83.C40343D1@saic.com>
Source record: 142598
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"George R. Gonzalez" wrote:
>
> Sorry guys, I did it first.
>
> I was printing out Hilbert and Sierpinsky curves on a PDP-8
> hooked up to a Houston Instruments plotter
> in 1974.
>
> After a while I noticed that the voices in my head were getting
> louder-- and louder, every time I printed out a page of these wiggles.
>
> Finally I figured it out-- the India ink was slightly conductive,
> makeing a Sierpinsky antenna for thought waves! The more pages
> I plotted, the louder the thoughts I was intercepting.
>
> So I guess is this prior art?
>

I'm not saying what I am about to write is true, you understand, but
there MIGHT have been certain highly-classified communication and search
radar antennas that used fractal radiator patterns as long ago as the
60's. Nothing that would show up in a search for prior art, of course.

Or maybe not.

3296. 70cm Portable Crossed Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 20:29:57 UTC
From: Christopher Key <chris@pkey.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ue5hmo4l8qkn2b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142600

Hi all,

I am trying to find a UK source for a crossed yagi antenna (RHC or LHC polarisation) for 433MHz. The antenna needs to be small enough to be portable, and hand held, probably about a 5 elements one. The only item that I've found is from Waters & Stanton, but is a 19 element one, and 3.5m long.

Many thanks,

Chris Key

3297. Re: Breakthrough Penrose TileTenna eclipses fraudtenna technology

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 20:36:01 UTC
From: "George R. Gonzalez" <grg1@flash.net>
Message-ID: <abuguu$o9d$1@laurel.tc.umn.edu>
Source record: 142601
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.design,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"RP Henry" <richard.p.henry@saic.com> wrote in message
news:3CE2BD83.C40343D1@saic.com...

> I'm not saying what I am about to write is true, you understand, but
> there MIGHT have been certain highly-classified communication and search
> radar antennas that used fractal radiator patterns as long ago as the
> 60's. Nothing that would show up in a search for prior art, of course.
>
> Or maybe not.

Aha! Highly secret-- that explains EVERYTHING-- the black helicopters
that follow me around, the trees with those fractal branches...
EVERYTHING...

3298. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 20:57:12 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ce2cb5f.20997064@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142602

On Wed, 15 May 2002 17:41:29 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

> Being the proper resistance for the line, the line is satisfied
>by this termination and becomes non-tuned and presents 50 Ohms to the
>pulse generator at the fed end of the transmission line - not later
>down the line.

What do you think the impedance is at the top end with a shorted VHF
or UHF antenna? The
shorted antenna certainly is not 50 ohms at HF. How would you propose
that the source see 50
ohms from a 50 ohm load at the other end.

73
Gary K4FMX

3299. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 20:59:29 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ce2ccc9.21359738@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142603

On Wed, 15 May 2002 13:38:18 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Gary, K4FMK wrote:
>"The whole point of the lab experiment is to show that energy can exist
>on the (coax) center conductor even with a shorted antenna."
>
>A gas tube across the transistor is going to protect it at r-f?
>
>For conduction to become established in a gas tube after potential is
>applied requires an ionization time of up to 10 microseconds, or even
>more in some cases. Is that fast enough to protect a semiconductor
>device it may be shunting?
>
>The firing voltage of the gas tube is much higher than its clamping
>voltage which may be 60 volts or more. Is that low enough?
>
>Tranzorb and MOV suppression can be almost instantaneous. These can
>clamp at lower voltages than a gas tube without so much overshoot.
>Semiconductor protection can clamp at a fraction of a volt if need be.
>Multistage protection can be used which can take care of huge current
>and protect tiny current devices at very low voltages simultaneously.
>
>In audio and power circuits, millisecond delays may be practical, but
>this is usually impractical at r-f.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Didn't we already cover this.

73
Gary K4FMX

3300. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 21:38:14 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9233-3CE2D546-93@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142604

Gary, K4FMX wrote:
"How would you propose that the source see 50 ohms from a 50 ohm load at the other end?"

A surge starting down a transmission line is unaffected by the far end of the line.

Only when a reflection from the far end comes back is impedance affected. The surge simply encounters the surge impedance of the line, 50 ohms in this case, and must conform its voltage to current ratio to 50 ohms.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3301. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 21:47:55 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <flAE8.36552$UV4.7499@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 142605

No not the vertical element the ground radials, they are connected together
on a metal plate that bolts to the mast meaning that the radials and the
mast are electrically connected. I would like to know if I should
isolate/insulate the ground radials from the masting?
"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CE26421.84558468@IEEE.org...
> JEEPMON wrote:
> >
> > I have a 1/4 wave vertical monopole with 4 drooping ground radials. When
I
> > mount my antenna to the mast should I try to isolate the antenna from to
> > mast perhaps by using PVC pipe or should I attach the center
feedpoint/hub
> > (made of aluminum) directly to the metal masting? Since the antenna
already
> > has the ground radials is the masting necessary? Will the electrical
> > connection between mast and antenna alter the antenna radiation pattern?
> > When is it appropriate to electrically connect the masting to the
antenna
> > and when is it appropriate to isolate the antenna from the masting?
>
> If you connect your 1/4 wave vertical to a metal mast, it will no longer
> be a 1/4 wave vertical on the same wavelength. Think about it.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3302. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 21:49:16 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <vJAE8.12412$t2.1863289@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142606

"Richard Harrison"
> Yours may be "Miller LIte".

Amercian beer is like sex in a canoe. Nah nah nah :-{>}

> People give different names to different things to ease
> the exchange of ideas. Heat and light have different names
> because you feel the heat and see the light. Well, some
> people do.

Gee, that looks like what I wrote a few back... I acknowledge that if you guys want to keep this debate in the 'English usage', 'let's quote from dictionaries' type of argument, and not open your mind to a larger idea, then *you're all exactly right*. I was coming from the Physics side of things - and that is a lot closer to a '.antenna' newsgroup than battling with dictionaries.

Just for laughs, let's review a few of your previous postings...

"Richard Harrison" previously wrote...
> As Richard Clark says, radio waves behave like light.

Ever wonder WHY ? Hmmmmmmm ?

> Like light, radio waves are bent when passing from
> one medium to another, due to a velocity change.
> Radio waves difract around obstacles as does light.
> Path obstacles tend to scatter radio waves as fog, rain,
> and snow scatter light.

What a strange series of coincidences...

Please note that I agree with you - if we're talking about common English usage. Fill your boots. You win. But, you might want to bone up on 'Theories of Light'. If you're not interested, I give up.

3303. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 21:54:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <63k5eugp527uiebti2pf6b0p6hheicq1lp@4ax.com>
Source record: 142607

On Wed, 15 May 2002 20:57:12 GMT, gaschafer@attbi.com (Gary Schafer)
wrote:

>On Wed, 15 May 2002 17:41:29 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
>wrote:
>
>> Being the proper resistance for the line, the line is satisfied
>>by this termination and becomes non-tuned and presents 50 Ohms to the
>>pulse generator at the fed end of the transmission line - not later
>>down the line.
>
>-------------------------------------
>What do you think the impedance is at the top end with a shorted VHF
>or UHF antenna? The
>shorted antenna certainly is not 50 ohms at HF. How would you propose
>that the source see 50
>ohms from a 50 ohm load at the other end.
>
>73
>Gary K4FMX

Hi Gary,

It sounds like you have the wrong end of the line. 50 Ohms
terminating a transmission line at the input of the receiver, or
output of a transmitter, presents the line with its characteristic
impedance making it untuned (regardless of the antenna attached at the
other end where the pulse source shares that circuit).

Any transverse input into the line must see the same 50 Ohm impedance
at the input to the line and a current source will drive its voltage
level to meet the current supplied. If there is a short (long ago
anticipated in this correspondence) then there is no need to go any
further.

The Polyphaser lab experiment does not attend the 50 Ohm load, so
their artificial constraint's contribution to the dialog is minimal.
I can foresee an argument that somehow the current enters the line and
only sees the 50 Ohm load at the end of the path as if this were a one
wire circuit (a contradiction on the face of it); and then and only
then does it transform from current to 25KV of voltage. If they could
have shown this, they would have. You don't need a KiloAmpere (much
less KiloVolt) source to prove/disprove any of this. Instead, the
attention has been focused on the dramatic at the expense of clarity.
As illustrated by the experiment, the less than 1 watt-second of
energy from a thunderous lightning strike takes all of the steam out

of the drama (also side-stepped in their discussion).

The Polyphaser experiment is simply a laboratory artifice for a situation where the line is connected to a shorted, grounded block. As there is no risk in this configuration, it hardly constitutes a hazard to electronics. You asked about the phase shift, or delay, involved in the shield and inner conductor. That is all fine and well, but again their artifice of reporting neglects to discuss the differences in electrical length of the exterior of the line and the interior of the line. Further, these are current phases for benign voltages immaterial of skin effect penetration. If we are to consider the reality of a 50 Ohm load, then those potentials rise drastically and will remove the arc to a point well distant from the distal (equipment) end of the line. If the voltage is snubbed by the antenna, short, or other feedpoint arc supplying a path around this 50 Ohm characteristic, we need go no further.

The assessment remains: wazitmatta?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3304. Re: Coax surge protector -- How to tell if blown?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 22:01:48 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9233-3CE2DACC-101@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142610

Gary, K4FMX wrote:
"What do you think the impedance is at the top end with a shorted VHF or UHF antenna?"

The designer should have picked 50 ohms as an antenna impedance to maximize his antenna system at its resonance frequency. At other frequencies, the antenna as a source won`t be able to deliver full power to the coax.

It makes no difference to the voltage to current ratio on the coax. For the initial surge, that`s fixed at 50 ohms by the coax itself and is unaffected by the source impedance.

In fact, for all waves traveling in either direction on the coax, the voltage to current ratio is 50 ohms. Measurement only produces a different ratio when the sum of waves traveling in both directions is made. Split them apart, and the waves have a voltage to current ratio of 50 ohms.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3305. Re: A3s VS. TH3mk4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 22:06:37 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <NZAE8.1042$Ou5.593@nwrddc03.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142608

In my opinion, the LB Quads are built very well, especially when compared to the Cushcraft stuff. The spiders are made from a very heavy gauge aluminum plate and tubing, and hand welded in a heavy, continuous bead (no machine spot welds). The boom is thick wall aluminum, and the spiders have a through-bolt to locate and secure the elements to the boom (unlike many antennas that use a hose clamp or U bolts - one good wind and you have to reposition the elements).

The wires attach to the spreaders with a unique gizmo, it's a small piece of curved nylon tubing attached to a small hose clamp, which clamps to the spreader. This makes it very easy to position/reposition the wires, and there are no holes drilled in the spreaders to weaken them.

And a big "plus" is that they are super easy to repair (if needed) from stuff readily available at the local hardware store, mainly a roll of aluminum welding wire and/or a fiberglass repair kit (about $10.00 total - ever try getting replacement parts from Cushcraft? :>).

I live in the Mohave Desert and the wind frequently blows at around 30-40 mph, and can gust to 80-90 mph occasionally, but so far my LB quad has not needed any repairs.
Overall, I think it is a superior value, and definitely a better performer than my old tri-bander (A3S).

73 de W6DKN

"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message
news:abu3vk$hrn@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> I agree on the quad and there's no non-soldered connections to oxidze and
go
> bad. Oxidized connections are what degrade the performance of a typical
> tribander over the years. Hey these Ligntning Bolt's are pretty cheap.
How's
> the quality of the components etc. ?
>
> Tony
>
>

3306. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 22:07:56 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <0%AE8.41973$Po6.17903@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142609

Again I am sorry for replying to my own post but I just read in the ARRL Antenna Handbook 19th Edition on page 6-9 4th paragraph "...it is important to isolate the antenna from the feed line and any conductive supporting structure. This is done to minimize the return current conducted through the ground. A return current on the feed line or the support structure can drastically alter the radiation pattern, usually for the worse." I will use ferrite beads for my current balun or just spiral wrap the coax as a choke balun but what about the mast? In all of my limited experience with amateur and commercial elevated vertical ground plane antennas I have NEVER seen nor read instructions telling the installer to electrically/conductively isolate the antenna from the masting? Have any of you? I mean that ALL elevated ground plane antennas that I have read about or seen, the ground radials and the mount are connected electrically usually on some sort of bracket or plate which also serves as the connection point for the masting! Also in the same book on 18-18 the book show the construction of a simple elevated 1/4 wave vertical ground plane for various VHF frequencies and the "mounting tab" is part of the metal plate that the radials are connected to. NOWHERE does the book tell you to connect the mounting tab to a non-conductive mast. Is this implied? Please help me understand this because I am trying to find out all that I can about elevated vertical ground plane antennas and this is one of the last severe 'sticking points' I have.

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:vvlE8.3060$gD6.5706@sccrnsc01...
> I have a 1/4 wave vertical monopole with 4 drooping ground radials. When I
> mount my antenna to the mast should I try to isolate the antenna from to
> mast perhaps by using PVC pipe or should I attach the center feedpoint/hub
> (made of aluminum) directly to the metal masting? Since the antenna
already
> has the ground radials is the masting necessary? Will the electrical
> connection between mast and antenna alter the antenna radiation pattern?
> When is it appropriate to electrically connect the masting to the antenna
> and when is it appropriate to isolate the antenna from the masting?
>
>

3307. multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 23:13:59 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <XYBE8.150522$M7.14805241@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142611

Hi all;

Need some opinions here.. I am thinking about building a multi-wire dipole with wires cut for 40, 20 and 10 meters. Here are my questions. First off, I don't have enough space to install the dipole with ends 180 degrees away from each other. I know this is probably the best configuration for an antenna such as this. I was wondering what is the absolute least amount of space you can have between the two ends of the dipole. In other words, would 45 degrees apart be to close? Also, how high above the ground would you recommend the center insulator be and can the end insulators be at a lower height. Say 30' for the center insulator and only 6' or 7' for the ends???

3308. Re: A3s VS. TH3mk4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 23:29:25 UTC
From: Rich Griffiths <richgrif@one.net>
Message-ID: <3CE2EF55.F381C558@one.net>
Source record: 142612

I considered the same choice (and a Moseley) about 6 years ago. Based on apparent quality of construction (and partly on being turned off by Moseley's absurd gain claims), I chose the TH3Mk4. I've been well satisfied. Mine is mounted at about 41 feet. It shows good front-to-back ratio and has gain about as expected for a 3-element beam. I inspected it thoroughly last summer (at age 5 years), and it was still in very good shape. I live in Cincinnati; you can judge for yourself what the weather is like here vs. where you are.

About 2 years ago, I helped a fellow ham install a 90-ft tower with an A3S. I was "impressed" by the construction of the A3S; it was clearly inferior to the TH3Mk4. The poor fellow has had lots of trouble with it. When he joins our Sunday evening 10-meter net, he signs on as "this is K4xxx, and I hate my antenna."

These are only two brief anecdotes, and I'm sure some hams have had problems with the Hygain, and others have done well with the Cushcraft. But I can recommend the Hygain, and I can recommend against the Cushcraft.

... Rich

Greg Taylor wrote:
>
> I am planning on putting up my first triband antenna soon and I would like
> to get some opinions.
>
> I have a Rohn BX-64 self supporting tower and I am probably going to put up
> a mid-size beam. I have done quite a bit of research and have pretty much
> narrowed the choices down to the Hy-gain TH3MK4 or the Cushcraft A2S. These
> two antennas will fit both my tower as well as my budget. I have a Yaesu
> GS-450A rotor and I do believe it will handle either beam sufficently. I am
> open to all comments and advice on this subject. Hopefully I'll get some
> responses before Dayton. Thanks one and all.
>
> --
> 73
>
> N9OUK Greg
>
> "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do
> nothing."
> Edmund Burke (1729-1797)

3309. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 23:48:35 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE2F3D3.4792EE7C@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142613

"Gary V. Deutschmann, Sr." wrote:
>
> Hi Cecil
>
> How did you come up with that?
>
> A ground planes vertical is isolated from the radials and the mount is
> usually connected to the radials mounting plate, not to the vertical
> antenna itself.

It sounded like he was attaching the 1/4WL vertical section to the
conductive mast. Did I read it wrong?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3310. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 23:54:09 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE2F521.E1400230@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142614

Mike Luther wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> > If you connect your 1/4 wave vertical to a metal mast, it will no longer
> > be a 1/4 wave vertical on the same wavelength. Think about it.
>
> Not necessarily the news at all.

If one connects his 1/4WL vertical to the metal mast, it is no longer 1/4WL
on the same frequency. That's certainly not rocket science. A 1/4WL vertical
has certain radiation characteristics. If you short the 1/4WL vertical to
the mast, you increase the length of the antenna and change the radiation
characteristics. How you feed it doesn't matter.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3311. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-15 23:56:14 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE2F59E.C642B971@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142615

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> It begs the question: If you post in a newsgroup and no one reads it does
> your message still exist?

Please define "exist".
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3312. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 00:02:44 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE2F724.46BC66B4@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142616

JEEPMON wrote:
> No not the vertical element - the ground radials, they are connected together
> on a metal plate that bolts to the mast meaning that the radials and the
> mast are electrically connected. I would like to know if I should
> isolate/insulate the ground radials from the masting?

You asked if you should isolate the "antenna" from the mast. Most of us
consider the "antenna" to be the vertical radiating section. Assuming the
radials are 1/4WL, they will usually provide the minimum impedance for
the RF and the mast can be ignored.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3313. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 00:06:59 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE2F823.18E07549@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142617

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> I acknowledge that if you
> guys want to keep this debate in the 'English usage', 'let's quote from
> dictionaries' type of argument, and not open your mind to a larger idea,
> then *you're all exactly right*.

You still don't seem to grasp the concept that if you are using English for this debate, there doesn't exist any "larger idea". Your "larger idea", by definition, cannot be implemented in English. Maybe telepathy would work better for your purpose?

> Please note that I agree with you - if we're talking about common English
> usage.

Since you are using common English for your postings, what do you expect?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3314. Re: $25,000 antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 01:01:18 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3ce30c3b_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 142519

The thing I find fascinating about these twits who find this kind of surplus
is their inability to read. The model number clearly specifies the band,
and type of antenna, and they always go and attach a far ranging general
spec sheet to try to make potential buyers think it is more than it is.
Just delete the parts not applicable to this model. But that would require
he actually understand what he has, wouldn't it? Even CA. Microwave stuff
isn't that expensive.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
AA <derswede@aol.comspam.com> wrote in message
news:20020515121834.21889.00013077@mb-ch.aol.com...
> Where is NASA when you need them? <<grin>>
>
> http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1351249567
>
> No connection, just did a double-take at the buy-it-now price....got a
chuckle
> out of that! As much as I know about it, that may be a reasonable
price....!
>
> Andrew
>
> "Hope spring eternal....that a sucker is ACTUALLY born every minute"
> (eBay motto??)

3315. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 01:17:11 UTC
From: Chris Noles <bandit376@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <rMDE8.1228$HE2.110118@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142618

That's great advice. Perhaps I don't need to spend anymore money on an antenna. I just need to go to Home Depot and get a large piece of sheet metal. I tried the magnetic mount about a year ago, and sometimes the signal meter wouldn't move when I transmitted. I probably didn't have a good enough ground because if I moved it somewhere else, the signal would come back.

Do you have any recommendations for a good antenna that will cover 80M-10M? I am probably going to be getting my general license real soon.

Thanks!

"KC8PMX" <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net> wrote in message news:abrhl221q64@enews1.newsguy.com...
> Not sure if the landlord would approve of that on the porch, but the nice
> thing about the sheet of sheetmetal is that you can pick it up and take it
> back inside after you are done. I am sure that a layer or two of clearcoat
> paint might assist in anti-formation of rust too with little detriment to
> the function of it operating like a ground plane.
>
> I currently know a ham that lives in an apartment on a third floor, with a
> balcony, that does this same thing, and he just slides the piece of
> sheetmetal behind the couch when he is not using it. Seems to work for him,
> as he has gotten most states on 10m.
>
>
> --
> Ryan, KC8PMX
> FF/MFR
>
> www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site
> please)
>
>
> REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.
>
>
>
>
> "CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
> news:3CDFD966.B29ECC9F@IEEE.org...
> > KC8PMX wrote:

> > > Have heard of people taking a sheet of sheet metal about 3 or 4 foot
> square
> > > and placing the magmount on the center of the sheet. Granted it is
not
> the
> > > best solution but does work. Be sure to check with a SWR meter to
> verify
> > > it is at least within your tolerances.
> >
> > Large steel filing cabinets have been known to work for such.
> > --
> > cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
> >
> >
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>
>
>

3316. Re: Breakthrough Penrose TileTenna eclipses fraudtenna technology

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 01:35:04 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020515213504.10647.00011679@mb-fo.aol.com>
Source record: 142520

>'We are committed,' offers the CTO, 'to future possibilities.' 'If you
think > about it, a wrapped incline describes a screw, and we do not want to be
> the outdone by fraudtenna in the ability to give customers a screw when
> they seek a novel antenna design.'"
>For those interested in the prospects of PILES and their ability to
>irritate fraudtenna in the end, stay tuned for future breakthroughs in
>pulley research. ;-)
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

Fascinating!

Pssst!
Can I buy stocks in PILES?
You better be ready for avalanche of orders and customers switching from them others fruittennas.

We at Fractal Snowflakes Inc. have patent pending on all the fractal shapes of snowflakes. So anyone trying to produce any fractal shapes that are remotely similar to all those Godzilalions of patterns (including any freaky antennas) is hereby notified in this public world wide notice to seas and resist, or we will sue your panties.

Chief CTO, CEO, PTO, BFO, VFO
Bada BUm, B.Um.

3317. Re: Dayton Ham Law Forum Friday 5/17 @noon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 01:36:43 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020515213643.10647.00011680@mb-fo.aol.com>
Source record: 142521

>
>> AMATEUR RADIO & THE LAW
>> "Getting It Up and Keeping It Up"
>>

If you can't, get VIAGRA :-)

Yuri

3318. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 02:22:23 UTC
From: KAZeringue <kazeringue@aol.com>
Message-ID: <3CE31A1A.2000302@aol.com>
Source record: 142522

I operated with a similar dipole for 80, 40 and 20 for about 2 years. The wires were separated by only about 1 foot, center support at about 35 feet, ends sloped down to 20 foot on one end about 25 on the other.

My location in the trees did effect the tuning. I found that out the hard way.

It was difficult to tune to get the SWR down, but not impossible. Took about an hour of hoisting, dropping, trimming.... The low SWR bandwidth on mine was about half what a single band dipole covers when tied into the same tree.

It will be easier to tune if you are able to pull the wires out of the same plane. The more the better. That will help improve the SWR bandwidth too. You should be okay with 45 degrees of separation.

If you can get the ends higher, I think you may do better. Maybe for 20 and 10 meters? Do you need to run the ends back to the ground?

If you are going to use a tuner none of that matters quite as much.

It was really easy to match on all three bands, and I was able to load up 30 and 15 well enough too.

good luck
W4KAZ

3319. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 02:35:19 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <IVEE8.47651$TJ6.1931807@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142523

"CAM" meandered through the Halls of Confusion...
> You still don't seem to grasp the concept...
<...oh boy, get this one folks...>
> ...that if you are using English for this debate,
> there doesn't exist any "larger idea".

You skipped Philosophy 101 as well as Physics 101 ?

> Your "larger idea", by definition, cannot be
> implemented in English.

Do you understand the concept of 'boot strapping' ? It's a huge idea. By way of a simple example, it means that you can start with a '0' and a '1' (binary numbers), and there is no limit to how far you can take it. English and many other languages are also 'infinitely extensible' without being 'circular' (obviously adhereing to the limits of Godel's famous 'Incompleteness Theorum'). There really is *no limit* to what can be discussed using the medium of English (or any other modern language). This is very basic stuff...

> Since you are using common English for your postings,
> what do you expect?

Better than this Cecil... ...your proposal (above) is completely illogical.

The goal of every Physics 'Theory of Light' is to cover the whole damn spectrum. Humans can gesture to an approximate section of the spectrum and call it 'light' if that's what they want to do. And then they can amend the definition a bit to include IR and UV, and perhaps Far IR and so on... Fill yer boots Mr. Nomenclature. But it's all the same stuff from DC to Daylight and well beyond. Blame God/Nature, not me.

Here's a mind opener for you... Imagine a distant star cluster at the edge of the observable universe. The stars emit 'light' in the usual sense. Because of the expansion of the Universe (and Hubble's Law), the 'light' is Red Shifted all the way down to a few GHz or so by the time it reaches Earth. Uh oh, unless you're on a very high speed space ship going the other way - then it's Blue Shifted back up to 'visible light' again. Same signal, same time. Light, radio, light, radio, yes, no, blah blah blah.

Badda boom badda bing.

This isn't an English debate. If that's what you think, then you've missed the point. And yes, I do understand your point - it is trivial. My point is only very slightly more complicated.

3320. What kind of antenna grease/lubricant for antenna assembly

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 02:37:02 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CE31B4E.2B1150AF@capnet.com>
Source record: 142526

I'm assembling a verticval antenna.
What kind of conductive grease (if any) should I use
on where the aluminum tubing mates.

And on the screws.

I NEED BRAND NAMES

thanks

3321. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 02:56:15 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE31FCF.D176EA87@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142524

JEEPMON wrote:
> I mean that ALL elevated
> ground plane antennas that I have read about or seen, the ground radials and
> the mount are connected electrically usually on some sort of bracket or
> plate which also serves as the connection point for the masting!

The problem is semantics. Most of us consider the "antenna" to be the part
that radiates. When you said you were attaching the antenna to the mast, I
assumed you meant you were attaching the radiating element to the mast.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3322. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 02:59:04 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE32078.A1412754@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142525

Matt Patterson wrote:
> Need some opinions here..

One more thought. Put up a 20m dipole, feed it with ladder-line, and use it on 20m-10m. I have a rotatable 20m dipole fed with ladder-line that works very well on 20m-10m. It has more gain on 10m than it does on 20m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3323. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 03:11:30 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE32362.6F8E83F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142527

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> There really is *no limit* to what can be
> discussed using the medium of English (or any other modern language).

The definitions of the words you use define the limit. You are certainly free to define a new word to satisfy the meaning that you have proposed but you have not yet done that.

> The goal of every Physics 'Theory of Light' is to cover the whole damn
> spectrum.

But that violates the IEEE dictionary definition of "light". Maybe you should change it to the 'Theory of Electromagnetics'. But wait, I think I already have that textbook.

> This isn't an English debate.

Of course it is unless you choose to use something besides English for your posting. As long as you post in English, you are limited by the definitions of the English words you choose to use. If you violate the English dictionary definitions of the words you choose to use, communications and understanding are impossible.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3324. Re: What kind of antenna grease/lubricant for antenna assembly

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 03:16:51 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3ce329eb_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 142528

I prefer Burndy Corp. Penetrox - A. The -A is for aluminum to aluminum.
Other suffix letters are for other metals. Actually, if you can find a
power line crew installing aluminum conductors, you can scrounge some of
this or an equivalent product they use inside their compression connectors.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CE31B4E.2B1150AF@capnet.com...
> I'm assembling a verticval antenna.
> What kind of conductive grease (if any) should I use
> on where the aluminum tubing mates.
>
> And on the screws.
>
> I NEED BRAND NAMES
>
> thanks
>

3325. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 03:20:50 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3ce329ec_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 142529

Richard:

You are more out of date than I am. Andrew dropped their two-way line back
maybe 20 years ago. Unless they got back into it, cell and PCS panels are
the closest thing they make, or at least that is what my catalog 38 shows.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:2864-3CE294E4-31@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Jeepmon wrote:
> "When I mount my antenna to the mast should I try to isolate the antenna
> from the mast---?"
>
> The ground-plane antenna section of the ARRL Antenna Book (19th edition)
> on pages 6-8 and 6-9 is very interesting.
>
> I recommend the folded monopole in Fig 17 for lightning protection.
> Forget PVC insulation. Firmly ground radials and coax sheath to your
> well grounded metal mast. At VHF, no bad results were ever seen from
> coupling to the mast or coax in countless installations, regardless of
> what the antenna book says. This antenna can be adjusted for a near
> perfect 50-ohm match at its resonant frequency by adjusting the length
> of the folded section. The radials remain horizontal and 1/4-wave long.
> The size of conductors in both sides of the folded element can
> conveniently be the same.
>
> Andrew Corporation builds the folded monopoles as described above.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

3326. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 03:25:37 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <REFE8.47703$TJ6.1967991@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142530

>> The goal of every Physics 'Theory of Light' is
>> to cover the whole damn spectrum.

"CAM"
> But that violates the IEEE dictionary definition
> of "light". Maybe you should change it to the
> 'Theory of Electromagnetics'. But wait, I think
> I already have that textbook.

Maxwell's Electromagnetics is just one of many 'Theories of Light' - it is a pretty good one (one of the best). But to rename the well-worn Physics phrase 'Theory(ies) of Light' to 'Theory of Electromagnetics' would be an insult to (for example) the Nobel prize-winning Physicist Richard Feynman.

Do you understand that Electromagnetics is only 'true' to a certain point (similar to Newton's Laws of Motion) ? Nothing against Maxwell, but Physics hasn't stood still since 1856 you know...

You need to expand your reading list beyond the IEEE Dictionary.

3327. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 03:37:13 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE32969.76365681@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142531

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> You need to expand your reading list beyond the IEEE Dictionary.

Why? This is an RF engineering related newsgroup, not a physics newsgroup.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3328. How far apart? antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 03:47:31 UTC
From: kc5cqa@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3ce4298a.21853932@news.devtex.net>
Source record: 142532

Please send response to kc55cqa@devtex.net .
I bought one of those duel band antenna 146/440 it is about
15 feet tall, but I also have a "clover leaf" horz antenna that I
would like to put up on the same antenna pole. My question is how far
apart do I seperate the two antennas? I came across a website a
while back and it explained all. But, have lost that website long
ago. Would appreciate any and all help. The horz clover leaf is two
meter. I also have a couple of 440 horz clover leaf ants, but that is
for ""another time"" . leave off one '5' for the email address.
thanks, cl.

3329. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 03:52:07 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <H1GE8.47820$TJ6.1983870@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142533

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> You need to expand your reading list beyond
> the IEEE Dictionary.

"CAM"
> Why? This is an RF engineering related newsgroup,
> not a physics newsgroup.

In the hierarchy of science, 'RF Engineering' is a very small subset of
'Applied Physics'. It is actually several layers down. I was trying to
broaden your horizons. Sorry.

3330. Re: What kind of antenna grease/lubricant for antenna assembly

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 04:04:42 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <abvb4qimd0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 142534

Others to look for are OxGard (at Home Depot, some Ace Hardware stores)
and NoAlox.

On Wed, 15 May 2002 22:16:51 -0500, Crazy George wrote:
> I prefer Burndy Corp. Penetrox - A. The -A is for aluminum to aluminum.
> Other suffix letters are for other metals. Actually, if you can find a
> power line crew installing aluminum conductors, you can scrounge some of
> this or an equivalent product they use inside their compression connectors.
>
> --
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
> news:3CE31B4E.2B1150AF@capnet.com...
>> I'm assembling a verticval antenna.
>> What kind of conductive grease (if any) should I use
>> on where the aluminum tubing mates.
>>
>> And on the screws.
>>
>> I NEED BRAND NAMES
>>
>> thanks

3331. Compare longwire / Vertikal / Mag. Loop ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 04:41:06 UTC
From: Andre Vaupel <avaupel@web.de>
Message-ID: <CLGE8.512610$k%2.91383@news.easynews.com>
Source record: 142535

Hi @all!

I would like to know if someone has checked already a compare between i.e. a matched
40m longwire or Vertikal against a magnetic Loop antenna for 80/40/20 m ?

I would like to know, if there are really siginificant differences.
I think about to buy one mag. Loop for 80-20 and one mag. Loop for 20-10 with
electronic matching (jus type in the frequenz and the antenna is matched, www.wimo.com).

I heard from many other guys, that the different in received signals are the same, but better in cause
of the bandwith (if in resonance).

Has someone expirence and a compare if you��re on air?

I thank you so much to come a little bit closer to my decision!

Greetings from Germany!

Andre

3332. Re: Wire Antenna Advice - Will This Work? (small .gif)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 04:47:10 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CE339E2.4D40D5AB@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 142537

KA9CAR wrote:
>
> By treat the wire as a high voltage point,
> I mean treat it with respect! I don't know
> what a good way to insulate it would be,
> but you could get arcing from the wire to
> the tree or the ground on some frequencies
> if you just leave the end of the wire exposed.

Well, I'll take a look at the web sites you suggested. Since this is a
older tree, with layers of dried bark, perhaps another location might be
a better suited.

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

3333. Re: Wire Antenna Advice - Will This Work? (small .gif)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 04:55:48 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CE33BE7.90C9BB97@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 142536

Bob Miller wrote:
>
> C'mon, Dwight, use your imagination. Go to
> your nearest nursery, and look at their
> plants, bushes, flowers, foot fences, etc -
> - find something that will hide a random
> wire tuner at the base of your tree -- run
> a wire up the tree, (maybe with black
> insulation, to hide it, and minimize tree
> burn), and then lay out as many 20 foot
> radials as you can. Get at least a dozen
> or so in the ground -- one or two won't do,
> and you'll put out a nice signal. See the
> www.bencher.com web site antenna tech papers
> for good info on radials.

At some point, imagination has to take a back seat to reality, Bob. I've probed around the back yard and it is a rats nest of underground wires, plumbing, and so forth. If I use radials, they will either have to be located close to the tree or suspended in the air in the tree itself. Of course, puting even more wires in the tree is obviously not a good way to keep a low profile. At this point, I'm considering other options (a simple dipole in, or attached to, the house, for example).

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

3334. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 05:42:33 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205152142.471962d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142538

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message news:<0%AE8.41973$Please help me understand this because I am trying to find
> out all that I can about elevated vertical ground plane antennas and this is
> one of the last severe 'sticking points' I have.

The decoupling device you use will also decouple the mast for all practical purposes. With the 1/4 wave ground plane, the radials themselves decouple the feedline and mast. You can further reduce currents by using a 2nd set of radials or a choke,beads,etc a 1/4 wave below the main radials. But in the real world I usually don't bother. I have noticed that the more radials you use, the better the decoupling from the feedline, and the better the low angle performance. On 2m, the difference between 4 radials and 8 was quite noticable here when I compared them. The 8 radial antenna wasn't much more efficient, but it had less common mode current on the feedline and that reduced the skewing of the pattern up off the horizon. I doubt this would really be that noticable on the HF bands.
MK

3335. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 08:42:04 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <abvrcs$gi7$3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142539

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@ieee.org> wrote:
>> 2) the Physics 101 meaning (that's mine...) as in the modern 'Theories of
>> Light' that are applicable from DC and *all* the way up. These theories try
>> to cover the whole damn spectrum.

> Maybe you should transfer to a physics newsgroup. From the IEEE dictionary:
> "light (1)(A) ... the region of the electromagnetic spectrum that can be
> perceived by human vision, ... (2) Radiant energy that is capable of exciting
> the retina and producing a visual sensation."

It wouldn't be the first time that a dictionary is wrong, or disagrees with
scientific usage.

If the IEEE definition were true, then we would not talk about infrared
light or ultraviolet light.

That entry should be "visible light" - a subset of "light".

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3336. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 10:56:16 UTC
From: aka <adamkar@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <ac02kh$t6q$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 142540

My answer is on web with attchs:
http://www.adamkar.republika.pl/gp2/indexen.htm
There can be mistakes of translating.

Adam

---

center feedpoint/hub
> (made of aluminum) directly to the metal masting? Since the antenna
already
> has the ground radials is the masting necessary? Will the electrical
> connection between mast and antenna alter the antenna radiation pattern?
> When is it appropriate to electrically connect the masting to the antenna
> and when is it appropriate to isolate the antenna from the masting?

3337. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 11:12:39 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ue7511aeudo163@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142541

I would, if I did...

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CE2F59E.C642B971@IEEE.org...
> Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> > It begs the question: If you post in a newsgroup and no one reads it
does
> > your message still exist?
>
> Please define "exist".
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> ------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3338. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 11:59:40 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CE39EFA.AF09AE42@townsqr.com>
Source record: 142542

CAM wrote:

>Most of us consider the "antenna" to be the part

> that radiates.

Most of WHO, Kemo Sabe? Most of *us* consider an antenna to be the entire structure including mounts and insulators. Do you plug the radiating element directly into the RF output of the transmitter?? I had problem understanding what he said. 1/4 wave ground plane antennas just naturally come with an insulated radiating element and a grounded mounting system that usually included the ground plane elements.

> When you said you were attaching the antenna to the mast, I
> assumed you meant you were attaching the radiating element to the mast.

Well, there you go, ass-uming again.

3339. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 12:19:54 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CE3A3B8.9A134440@townsqr.com>
Source record: 142543

"J. Harvey" wrote:

> "CAM" meandered through the Halls of Confusion...
> > You still don't seem to grasp the concept...
> <...oh boy, get this one folks...>
> > ...that if you are using English for this debate,
> > there doesn't exist any "larger idea".
>
> You skipped Philosophy 101 as well as Physics 101 ?
>
> > Your "larger idea", by definition, cannot be
> > implemented in English.
>
> Do you understand the concept of 'boot strapping' ? It's a huge idea. By
> way of a simple example, it means that you can start with a '0' and a '1'
> (binary numbers), and there is no limit to how far you can take it. English
> and many other languages are also 'infinitely extensible' without being
> 'circular' (obviously adhereing to the limits of Godel's famous
> 'Incompleteness Theorum'). There really is *no limit* to what can be
> discussed using the medium of English (or any other modern language). This
> is very basic stuff...
>
> > Since you are using common English for your postings,
> > what do you expect?
>
> Better than this Cecil... ...your proposal (above) is completely illogical.
>
> ---
>
> The goal of every Physics 'Theory of Light' is to cover the whole damn
> spectrum. Humans can gesture to an approximate section of the spectrum and
> call it 'light' if that's what they want to do. And then they can amend the
> definition a bit to include IR and UV, and perhaps Far IR and so on... Fill
> yer boots Mr. Nomenclature. But it's all the same stuff from DC to Daylight
> and well beyond. Blame God/Nature, not me.
>
> Here's a mind opener for you... Imagine a distant star cluster at the edge
> of the observable universe. The stars emit 'light' in the usual sense.
> Because of the expansion of the Universe (and Hubble's Law), the 'light' is
> Red Shifted all the way down to a few GHz or so by the time it reaches
> Earth. Uh oh, unless you're on a very high speed space ship going the other
> way - then it's Blue Shifted back up to 'visible light' again. Same signal,
> same time. Light, radio, light, radio, yes, no, blah blah blah.
>

> Badda boom badda bing.
>
> This isn't an English debate. If that's what you think, then you've missed
> the point. And yes, I do understand your point - it is trivial. My point
> is only very slightly more complicated.

Don't waste too much time or trouble on Cecil, He's out trolling again. Does it nonstop on some other NG's.

3340. Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 12:25:42 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <ac08mkgpd1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 142544

FOR SALE: DISCONE - Anyone interested before an e-bay listing?

Have a Discone antenna - RS Stock # 20-103. It was acquired in a trade of equipment. It "appears" to be complete and I have no reason to doubt it. The original owner bought it, used it one day and decided to buy a Vertical. He traded to me instead of returning it to the shack. If interested, $25 "shipped".
See below for payment and shipping terms. This item is being sold AS IS.
I implore you to check out my E-Bay profile or ask in many of the "radio" newsgroups of my past dealings.....before dealing.

Should you choose to be interested in buying, the first reply gets the first crack at it e-mailing your ship to address along with your notice of intent to purchase. I'll package it up for shipment awaiting payment. IF payment is not received in 10 days and more than one person has replied, then the succeeding interested parties will be offered the opportunity to purchase.

If not response in a couple days of this listing, to E-Bay it goes.

Thanks for reading.
--
Lou

C.L. FURLONG ENTERPRISES
"Gifts & More" - "Electronics Plus"

Gifts & Fundraisers - Info upon request
Electronics sales and svc; FCC licenses.
Grab bags, surplus, etc. E-mail pictures available.

We sell via several methods including - our shop, newsgroups, E-Bay.
Accept ONLY Postal MOs or Cash Shipping is "extra" unless otherwise indicated.

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Phone 724-938-7808
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Hours: M-F 9-5 - S/S by appt.
Closed on Holidays

3341. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 12:31:27 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <10819-3CE3A69F-14@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142549

Bill Nelson wrote:
"If the IEEE definition were true, then we would not talk about infrared light or ultraviolet light. That entry should be "visible light" - a subset of light."

Light is electromagnetic radiation to which the organs of sight react. Wavelength is about 4000 to 7700 angstrom units, and it propagates at about 186,300 miles per second. It is variously considered as a wave, corpuscular, or quantum phenomenon. Light is called luminous.

Visible light by definition is the only kind of light there is.

"Infra" means "under". "Ultra" means "beyond".
Both mean "outside".

Ultrasound is outside the sound range (what we can hear), just as ultraviolet is outside the light range (what we can see).

Infrastructure is beneath the structure, and outside the structure over it. Infrared is outside the light range. It is beneath the visible band of light which we can see.

Light is a subset of radiation, not the other way around. IEEE got it right.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3342. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 12:36:04 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ue79tgao3se1ff@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142545

As children we threatened to tell our mothers, as adults we threaten to put it on E-Bay.

If you have intentions of selling it here, post and shut the heck up! I for one don't care what you plan to do if it doesn't sell here. The vailed E-Bay threat just plain sucks!

You are the recipient of this rant simply because you were the last straw. You have probably received a more vitriolic response than you feel was necessary, however you happened to be in the barrel.

"Lou" <tech@dp.net> wrote in message news:ac08mkgpd1@news.dp.net...
> FOR SALE: DISCONE - Anyone interested before an e-bay listing?
>
> Have a Discone antenna - RS Stock # 20-103. It was acquired in a trade of
> equipment. It "appears" to be complete and I have no reason to doubt it.
The
> original owner bought it, used it one day and decided to buy a Vertical.
He
> traded to me instead of returning it to the shack. If interested, $25
> "shipped".
> See below for payment and shipping terms. This item is being sold AS IS.
> I implore you to check out my E-Bay profile or ask in many of the "radio"
> newsgroups of my past dealings.....before dealing.
>
> Should you choose to be interested in buying, the first reply gets the
first
> crack at it e-mailing your ship to address along with your notice of
intent
> to purchase. I'll package it up for shipment awaiting payment. IF payment
is
> not received in 10 days and more than one person has replied, then the
> succeeding interested parties will be offered the opportunity to purchase.
>
> If not response in a couple days of this listing, to E-Bay it goes.
>
> Thanks for reading.
> --
> Lou
>
> C.L. FURLONG ENTERPRISES
> "Gifts & More" - "Electronics Plus"
>
> Gifts & Fundraisers - Info upon request
> Electronics sales and svc; FCC licenses.

> Grab bags, surplus, etc. E-mail pictures available.
>
> We sell via several methods including - our shop, newsgroups, E-Bay.
> Accept ONLY Postal MOs or Cash Shipping is "extra" unless otherwise
> indicated.
>
> 514 Railroad Street
> P.O. Box 289
> Stockdale, PA 15483
> Phone 724-938-7808
> E-Mail: Tech@DP.NET
> Hours: M-F 9-5 - S/S by appt.
> Closed on Holidays
>
>
>

3343. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 12:37:48 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CE3A7EA.6D28C3B3@townsqr.com>
Source record: 142546

Matt Patterson wrote:

> Hi all;
>
> I don't have enough space to install the dipole with ends 180 degrees away
> from each other.

no matter

> what is the absolute least amount of
> space you can have between the two ends of the dipole. In other words,
> would 45 degrees apart be to close?

It will work fine, much closer than that if necessary. One variation of multiband dipole used paralleled molded wires (like 4 wire zip cord, tho it was actually 4 wire TV antenna rotator line) with each cut to dipole length on different bands. Many of those were used, but I like to separate them as much as feasible under the circumstances. But don't consider it critical, it's not.

> Also, how high above the ground would
> you recommend the center insulator be and can the end insulators be at a
> lower height.

1. as high as you can practically get it without problems, from 12-15 feet on up.

2. yes

> Say 30' for the center insulator and only 6' or 7' for the
> ends???

It will work. Keep the elements far apart as practical and those of each dipole as opposed as practical, using whatever mounting points you can manage under your circumstances, the whole thing as high as you can practically make it, altho low will work, and just use it. It will work OK. Done it many times, in numerous variations.

Dick

3344. Re: $25,000 antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 12:39:43 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CE3A88F.7870D4CE@crosslink.net>
Source record: 142547

Crazy George wrote:
>
> The thing I find fascinating about these twits ... is their inability to read. ....

That shouldn't surprise you. According to a learned article in eHam,
good readers oft find code difficult because they mentally convert morse
sounds into written info before interpreting it vs interpreting the
sounds directly. It follows that the converse is also true: that hams
who're good at Morse likely have poor reading comprehension. Sort of
like being right or left handed.
K3DWW

3345. Re: What kind of antenna grease/lubricant for antenna assembly

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 12:46:33 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ue7ah76aht2ef1@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142548

I prefer the NoSWR Creme from MFFJ. Rub it on the coax and it makes your SWR go away. GiP Antennas has a similar product they market as RADIALFREE Gel. It is highly conductive and you put it on the base of a vertical so you don't need radials. And for those stealth antenna installations, don't forget to use HeBeGone camo paint from Afghan Supply. Spray it on your antenna or your Osama and they just disappear.

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CE31B4E.2B1150AF@capnet.com...
> I'm assembling a verticval antenna.
> What kind of conductive grease (if any) should I use
> on where the aluminum tubing mates.
>
> And on the screws.
>
> I NEED BRAND NAMES
>
> thanks
>

3346. Re: $25,000 antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 12:51:40 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CE3AB2B.7B38E00B@townsqr.com>
Source record: 142550

Vito wrote:

> Crazy George wrote:
> >
> > The thing I find fascinating about these twits ... is their inability to read. ....
>
> That shouldn't surprise you. According to a learned article in eHam,
> good readers oft find code difficult because they mentally convert morse
> sounds into written info before interpreting it vs interpreting the
> sounds directly. It follows that the converse is also true: that hams
> who're good at Morse likely have poor reading comprehension. Sort of
> like being right or left handed.
> K3DWW

If you believe everything you read on eHam shame on ya.

3347. Re: What kind of antenna grease/lubricant for antenna assembly

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 12:53:58 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <3CE3ABB4.5F2F261F@townsqr.com>
Source record: 142551

Yeah, but the conductive compound used in aluminum-to-aluminum contact is no joke.

K4IA wrote:

> I prefer the NoSWR Creme from MFFJ. Rub it on the coax and it makes your
> SWR go away. GiP Antennas has a similar product they market as RADIALFREE
> Gel. It is highly conductive and you put it on the base of a vertical so
> you don't need radials. And for those stealth antenna installations, don't
> forget to use HeBeGone camo paint from Afghan Supply. Spray it on your
> antenna or your Osama and they just disappear.
>
> "StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
> news:3CE31B4E.2B1150AF@capnet.com...
> > I'm assembling a verticval antenna.
> > What kind of conductive grease (if any) should I use
> > on where the aluminum tubing mates.
> >
> > And on the screws.
> >
> > I NEED BRAND NAMES
> >
> > thanks
> >

3348. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 13:00:02 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE3AD52.3A91E1F3@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142552

"J. Harvey" wrote:
>
> "J. Harvey" wrote:
> > You need to expand your reading list beyond
> > the IEEE Dictionary.
>
> "CAM"
> > Why? This is an RF engineering related newsgroup,
> > not a physics newsgroup.
>
> In the hierarchy of science, 'RF Engineering' is a very small subset of
> 'Applied Physics'. It is actually several layers down. I was trying to
> broaden your horizons. Sorry.

We have had physicists on this newsgroup before trying to convince us
that some esoteric principle of physics was important enough for millions
of engineers to discard their engineering knowledge - didn't work.

If you would adhere to the definitions that we have in common via the
standard dictionaries of the English language, you might find me to
be a bright guy. I understand that light energy (as defined by the IEEE
dictionary) is similar to (but not identical to) RF energy.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3349. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 13:04:56 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9233-3CE3AE78-189@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142554

Crazy George wrote:
"Andrew dropped their two-way line maybe 20 years ago."

Too bad. They were the best. Financial planners advise weeding out less profitable efforts to concentrate on higher return efforts. There were other makers of similar ground-planes but few were as reliable as Andrew. Few made them from stainless steel, if you chose, and the Andrew item was nearly indestructable.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3350. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 13:13:09 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020516091309.21250.00000035@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 142553

>Subject: Re: Discone
>From: "Fred Hambrecht" w4jle@charter.net
>Date: 5/16/02 8:36 AM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <ue79tgao3se1ff@corp.supernews.com>
>
>As children we threatened to tell our mothers, as adults we threaten to put
>it on E-Bay.
>
>If you have intentions of selling it here, post and shut the heck up! I for
>one don't care what you plan to do if it doesn't sell here. The vailed E-Bay
>threat just plain sucks!
>
>You are the recipient of this rant simply because you were the last straw.
>You have probably received a more vitriolic response than you feel was
>necessary, however you happened to be in the barrel.
>
>
>"Lou" <tech@dp.net> wrote in message news:ac08mkgpd1@news.dp.net...
>> FOR SALE: DISCONE - Anyone interested before an e-bay listing?
>>
>> Have a Discone antenna - RS Stock # 20-103. It was acquired in a trade of
>> equipment. It "appears" to be complete and I have no reason to doubt it.
>The
>> original owner bought it, used it one day and decided to buy a Vertical.
>He
>> traded to me instead of returning it to the shack. If interested, $25
>> "shipped".
>> See below for payment and shipping terms. This item is being sold AS IS.
>> I implore you to check out my E-Bay profile or ask in many of the "radio"
>> newsgroups of my past dealings.....before dealing.
>>
>> Should you choose to be interested in buying, the first reply gets the
>first
>> crack at it e-mailing your ship to address along with your notice of
>intent
>> to purchase. I'll package it up for shipment awaiting payment. IF payment
>is
>> not received in 10 days and more than one person has replied, then the
>> succeeding interested parties will be offered the opportunity to purchase.
>>
>> If not response in a couple days of this listing, to E-Bay it goes.
>>
>> Thanks for reading.
>> --

>> Lou
>>
>> C.L. FURLONG ENTERPRISES
>> "Gifts & More" - "Electronics Plus"
>>
>> Gifts & Fundraisers - Info upon request
>> Electronics sales and svc; FCC licenses.
>> Grab bags, surplus, etc. E-mail pictures available.
>>
>> We sell via several methods including - our shop, newsgroups, E-Bay.
>> Accept ONLY Postal MOs or Cash Shipping is "extra" unless otherwise
>> indicated.
>>
>> 514 Railroad Street
>> P.O. Box 289
>> Stockdale, PA 15483
>> Phone 724-938-7808
>> E-Mail: Tech@DP.NET
>> Hours: M-F 9-5 - S/S by appt.
>> Closed on Holidays
>>

Lou--

Thanks for mentioning the discone pointer.

I am very busy and don't have much time to look around for stuff, even though I am often tasked to find antenna-related material to help augment the labs.

I have found the NG an excellent source of pointers for finding good gear, and deal with many of the folks who mention it here.

Good honest group. Nice too!

73
Chip N1IR

3351. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 13:18:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE3B1A8.CE1CC7AD@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142555

Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@ieee.org> wrote:
> >> 2) the Physics 101 meaning (that's mine...) as in the modern 'Theories of
> >> Light' that are applicable from DC and *all* the way up. These theories try
> >> to cover the whole damn spectrum.
>
> > Maybe you should transfer to a physics newsgroup. From the IEEE dictionary:
> > "light (1)(A) ... the region of the electromagnetic spectrum that can be
> > perceived by human vision, ... (2) Radiant energy that is capable of exciting
> > the retina and producing a visual sensation."
>
> It wouldn't be the first time that a dictionary is wrong, or disagrees with
> scientific usage.
>
> If the IEEE definition were true, then we would not talk about infrared
> light or ultraviolet light.

That's covered by definition 1B.

"light (1)(B) ... This region has not been clearly defined but, as employed by
most workers in the field, may be considered to extend from the near-ultraviolet
region of approximately 0.3 um, through the visible region, and into the mid-
infrared region to 30 um."

> That entry should be "visible light" - a subset of "light".

Then get the dictionaries changed so that we may communicate in a valid
manner. If we cannot agree on the definitions of the words we use,
communications is impossible. I wonder if "light" is mentioned in FCC
Part 97?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3352. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 13:29:15 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE3B42B.A2A81F8D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142556

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
>
> >Most of us consider the "antenna" to be the part that radiates.
>
> Most of WHO, Kemo Sabe? Most of *us* consider an antenna to be the entire
> structure including mounts and insulators.

Most RF systems engineers consider the entire structure to be part of
the antenna *system*. For instance, the transmission line is part of
the antenna *system*, not part of the "antenna". That's why I was
confused by his statement about connecting the "antenna" to the
conductive mast.

A single vertical element is called a monopole antenna. Do you know what
"mono" means?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3353. Re: definitions, was 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 13:33:29 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE3B529.9F74FFE2@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142557

Dick Carroll wrote:
> Don't waste too much time or trouble on Cecil, He's out trolling again. Does it
> nonstop on some other NG's.

So do you advocate that people try to communicate using non-dictionary
definitions for words? If I tell you that Horse's Patootie is a term of
endearment to me, would you allow me to call you that from now on?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3354. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 13:37:50 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE3B62E.2956E08@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142558

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> Matt Patterson wrote:
> > what is the absolute least amount of
> > space you can have between the two ends of the dipole. In other words,
> > would 45 degrees apart be to close?
>
> It will work fine, much closer than that if necessary. One variation of
> multiband dipole used paralleled molded wires (like 4 wire zip cord, tho it was
> actually 4 wire TV antenna rotator line) with each cut to dipole length on
> different bands. Many of those were used, but I like to separate them as much as
> feasible under the circumstances. But don't consider it critical, it's not.

A ham buddy of mine had good performance from a two-band paralleled dipole
arrangement using #14 stranded copperweld ladder-line with a separation of
about one inch.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3355. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 13:39:06 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1393-3CE3B67A-62@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142560

Bill Nelson wrote:
"If the IEEE definition were true, then we would not talk about infrared light or ultraviolet light."

The words would be better split as infra redlight and ultra violetlight.

The customary wording is merely a comfortable convenience, relating what we can`t see to that which is visible.

We could talk about radiant energy below red light, or radiant energy above and beyond violet light, but infrared and ultraviolet are easier.

Who is Roy G. Biv?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3356. Re: IMAX-2000 & 2 el. Yagi on the same mast?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 13:43:37 UTC
From: wa2si@arrl.net
Message-ID: <b7d1465c.0205160543.5d03056e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142559

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3CE2B761.6A260563@icok.net>...
> Bert,
> The Imax wasn't designed to have a groundplane
> and doesn't benefit from adding one.
> 'Doc

What's up Doc, (Pun very much intended. :-))

I know the IMAX was designed and marketed (These two words don't necessarily go hand-in-hand.) as a no-groundplane antenna. I was basing this on the article below.

http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/

I thought it was pretty well done, hence credible. I wonder if the two antennas would interact with one another and degrade (or enhance?) either's performance. Take it easy, Doc.

73 de Bert
WA2SI

3357. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 14:02:56 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CE3BC10.361CBCDC@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 142561

I recently built a 40-30-20 meter dipole with less than satisfactory results.

I used:
1. #10 AWG stranded wire for the 40 M dipole (#10 for strength)
2. a piece of 300 ohm twin-lead cut with 30 M and 20 M dipoles
3. a 1:1 balun
4. 50 ohm feed line
5. a MFJ259 to adjust the dipoles to resonance.

The twinlead was cable tie wrapped to the 40 M dipole.

The 40 M dipole performed as expected with a 1.2:1 SWR.

The 30 and 20 M bands showed a 3:1 SWR at resonance.

I tried the tie wrapped twinlead because I did not want the hassle of spacers holding the dipoles apart. The intended application was a vertical dipole hoisted to the mast head on a sail boat. I was concerned that dipole spacers would snag the boat rigging. At least the tie wrapped dipole was compact and did not have any snag points.

I suspect the high SWR was caused by the close proximity of the three dipoles.

If I was doing it again, I would likely build an open sleeve 3 band dipole complete with the added complexity of spacers but presumably with low SWR result.

So I guess the moral to this story is don't tie wrap twin lead to a dipole and expect 3 band low SWR operation.

3358. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 14:27:18 UTC
From: M1nn0w <1c3d0g@att.net>
Message-ID: <alPE8.25827$Vm2.1022972@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 142562

I just built one for the 15, 17, & 20 CW portions of the band. I use 4 Two foot wooden dowels with holes at 1", 12", and 23 inches. Two on each side of the center insulator and one at each end. So each wire is seperated by approx 11" almost immediately. Took a lot of trimming but I get better than 1.5:1 on all 3 bands. Bandwidth isn't a biggee for me because I rarely venture into the SSB sections and as an Advanced class operator I don't get that extra 25 Mhz of operating space. It works ok and takes the hassle out of using the tuner all the time. I have a 40m dipole up and am now considering adding 30m to it also. I use 14 Ga. Solid wire. Can't tell you about the pattern though because I don't use EZNEC or anything like it. I just kinda hope it ain't skewed to far. :) It's up 35 feet and almost looks artistic with the Coax Choke and wire hanging down :)

JOhn (WB2TQC)

3359. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 17:20:12 UTC
From: JWheeler <kd5bcu@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <ue7qil21vicdcb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142564

Lat year I built a dipole for 10-20-40-75 by simply cutting resonant lengths of #14 insulated, stranded copper wire and attaching them to a single feed point. I was then able to trim them all to less that 1.5:1 SWR for the portion of the each band that I use. A tuner takes care of the portions I don't use often (if needed). I am about to attempt to duplicate this feat with #24 solid insulated for a field day antenna covering 10-20-40, and one covering all bands between 10 and 75/80. The only problems I have had are some RF problems on 20 meters (my wife can hear me from every speaker in the house. I haven't heard anything from the neighbors, yet). I haven't found lack of seperation to be a problem.

JWheeler

"G Blair" <gblair@sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:3CE3BC10.361CBCDC@sympatico.ca...
>
> I recently built a 40-30-20 meter dipole with less than satisfactory
> results.
>
> I used:
> 1. #10 AWG stranded wire for the 40 M dipole (#10 for strength)
> 2. a piece of 300 ohm twin-lead cut with 30 M and 20 M dipoles
> 3. a 1:1 balun
> 4. 50 ohm feed line
> 5. a MFJ259 to adjust the dipoles to resonance.
>
> The twinlead was cable tie wrapped to the 40 M dipole.
>
> The 40 M dipole performed as expected with a 1.2:1 SWR.
>
> The 30 and 20 M bands showed a 3:1 SWR at resonance.
>
> I tried the tie wrapped twinlead because I did not want the hassle of
> spacers holding the dipoles apart. The intended application was a
> vertical dipole hoisted to the mast head on a sail boat. I was
> concerned that dipole spacers would snag the boat rigging. At least the
> tie wrapped dipole was compact and did not have any snag points.
>
> I suspect the high SWR was caused by the close proximity of the three
> dipoles.
>
> If I was doing it again, I would likely build an open sleeve 3 band
> dipole complete with the added complexity of spacers but presumably with
> low SWR result.
>

> So I guess the moral to this story is don't tie wrap twin lead to a
> dipole and expect 3 band low SWR operation.

3360. antenna height??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 17:28:38 UTC
From: antennas@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <e8be44e3.0205160928.5d7a461c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142565

Hello , I would like to know if raising my antenna would give me more ground wave prop. It is an inv vee config with two perpendicular dipoles attached, like a cross if veiwed from the air.One N/S one E/W. If I raise the antenna mast height would I get more ground wave propagation?
My guess is no, as height will give me better low angle. But is that what will give better ground wave prop? If my angle gets lower is there more ground wave? Thank you for your help.
Oh a second question please..AGC settings for data?? I would say slow to avoid pumping and losing data bits. Correct??
Thanks. I would like as many replies as possible please.
Andrew VE8AE

3361. Re: antenna height??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 19:47:14 UTC
From: Alan White <alannc44@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <61UE8.106527$gd5.35474794@typhoon.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 142566

Moreover, is there really a clear distinction between a ground wave and a sky wave? Surely, the both are one in the same. Only, part of the radiation just passes tangent to the horizon and continues out to the ionosphere.

Alan
WN4HOG

--
Windsurfing Club: http://www.ibscc.org
Homepage: http://pw1.netcom.com/~alannc44/qsl.htm

"VE8AE Andrew" <antennas@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:e8be44e3.0205160928.5d7a461c@posting.google.com...
> Hello , I would like to know if raising my antenna would give me more
> ground wave prop. It is an inv vee config with two perpendicular
> dipoles attached, like a cross if veiwed from the air.One N/S one E/W.
> If I raise the antenna mast height would I get more ground wave
> propagation?
> My guess is no, as height will give me better low angle. But is that
> what will give better ground wave prop? If my angle gets lower is
> there more ground wave? Thank you for your help.
> Oh a second question please..AGC settings for data?? I would say slow
> to avoid pumping and losing data bits. Correct??
> Thanks. I would like as many replies as possible please.
> Andrew VE8AE

3362. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 21:03:18 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CE41E96.77268229@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 142567

JWheeler wrote:
>
> Lat year I built a dipole for 10-20-40-75 by simply cutting resonant lengths
> of #14 insulated, stranded copper wire and attaching them to a single feed
> point. I was then able to trim them all to less that 1.5:1 SWR for the
> portion of the each band that I use. A tuner takes care of the portions I
> don't use often (if needed). I am about to attempt to duplicate this feat
> with #24 solid insulated for a field day antenna covering 10-20-40, and one
> covering all bands between 10 and 75/80. The only problems I have had are
> some RF problems on 20 meters (my wife can hear me from every speaker in the
> house. I haven't heard anything from the neighbors, yet). I haven't found
> lack of seperation to be a problem.

What separation did you have?

The old husbands tale is multiconductor rotator cable makes great
mutli-band dipoles. That cable has less separation than twin lead...

3363. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 21:40:27 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <fHVE8.49879$TJ6.2259205@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142568

"CAM"
> I understand that light energy (as defined by the IEEE
> dictionary) is similar to (but not identical to) RF energy.

Heck, that's a useless statement. Even 'RF energy' is similar to (but not identical to) 'RF energy' of some significantly different frequency/wavelength. Badda bing etc.

I already written about a half-dozen times that you're right with respect to 'Battling Dictionaries'. That approach is termed an "appeal to authority" argument. Philosophers find such arguments repulsive.

3364. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 21:49:03 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <jPVE8.49894$TJ6.2262840@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142469

On Sale "Clearance" - Radio Shack Discone - *Brand New* - $40 Candian (about US$25, but you'll have to pick it up at your local Canadian Radio Shack store).

Part Number 20-043 (slightly different model ?).

http://www.radioshack.ca/estore/clearance.aspx
20-Series
SKU = 2000043

Advice to Lou, put it on e-bay, you'll probably get hundred$... Then drop by RS and stock up. Repeat as desired.

3365. Re: antenna height??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 22:10:56 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <P7WE8.49906$TJ6.2269843@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142470

"VE8AE Andrew"
> I would like as many replies as possible please.

Height good.

3366. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 22:20:12 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE4309C.D6657BB2@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142471

"J. Harvey" wrote:
> I already written about a half-dozen times that you're right with respect to
> 'Battling Dictionaries'. That approach is termed an "appeal to authority"
> argument. Philosophers find such arguments repulsive.

If they don't use standard words from standard languages for
communicating, then how do they ever communicate? You are even
relying upon standard definitions of words for my understanding
of your above posting. If you use a word I don't understand, I
reference a dictionary. Does "repulsive" above mean what I think
it means or does it maybe mean "enjoyable"?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3367. TA equivalent program??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 22:23:42 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3ce435ec_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 142472

A recent post asks about the effect of height on ground wave propagation. There have been many more questions asked here in a similar vein. Before he self-destructed, Brian Beezley wrote a program called TA, which directly answered these questions very nicely. I had a beta test copy at one time, and found it very informative. Since he has withdrawn from the ham software market, is there an equivalent program we can recommend to people seeking this sort of answer?

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

3368. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 22:41:52 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <SAWE8.49912$TJ6.2283990@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142473

"CAM"
<snip>

Something you obviously want is the last word.
Here it is: "ZZZ"
And very appropriate (snore)... :-)

http://members.aol.com/gulfhigh2/words18.html

3369. Loading a tower as vertical question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 22:52:31 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9210A1A77F052Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142474

I have the opportunity to use a 61 foot tall tower as a 75M antenna.
I'd like to solicit opinions on doing this. The tower is about 61 feet
tall, three legged, 5 feet accross at top and about 10 feet accross at
bottom.

Anyone been there and done this? Can I gamma match to a single leg
and get results? I can't drill or weld to this galvanized structure but
clamps should work.

tower is very well grounded and would be for receive only.

Ed WB6SAT

3370. Re: antenna height??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 23:18:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE43E1D.F4795825@icok.net>
Source record: 142475

Andrew,
Ground wave, sky wave, who cares. You didn't say
what frequency you were talking about, but I assume
it's HF, and probably between 80 and 20 meters. That
being the case, until you get to an appreciable percentage
of a wave length above ground you won't have much of a
difference between ground/sky wave anyway. Don't worry
about it.
Is more height better than less height? Of course
it is. Is something on the order of 3-6 feet going to make
much difference? Nope, but something like 15-20 feet might.
But, even then you won't see/hear a lot of difference. If
you can't raise your antennas by 1/4 wave length, it's more
a matter of 'mental satisfaction', rather than an increase
in signal strength.
'Doc

3371. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 23:19:21 UTC
From: Tom Currie <N4AOF@iglou.com>
Message-ID: <3CE43E79.154D7D30@iglou.com>
Source record: 142476

Glenn Rollins wrote:
>
> I got tired of...

And I got tired of...

....reading your ad posted and reposted in every newsgroup even vaguely related to ham radio and posted and reposted every couple of days, but that doesn't do much good does it.

3372. Re: antenna height??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-16 23:25:24 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205161525.1707035@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142477

antennas@yahoo.com (VE8AE Andrew) wrote in message
news:<e8be44e3.0205160928.5d7a461c@posting.google.com>...
> Hello , I would like to know if raising my antenna would give me more
> ground wave prop.

yes.

It is an inv vee config with two perpendicular
> dipoles attached, like a cross if veiwed from the air.One N/S one E/W.
> If I raise the antenna mast height would I get more ground wave
> propagation?
> My guess is no, as height will give me better low angle. But is that
> what will give better ground wave prop? If my angle gets lower is
> there more ground wave? Thank you for your help.

Raising it will increase both the low angle and also ground wave. Most
local ground wave would be from very low angles off the antenna. But ,
ground wave is almost all vertical polarization. "Space wave" can be
either horizontal or vertical, but thats not quite the same as the
ground wave although they can sort of be lumped together for practical
purposes. If you have cross polarization between two stations using a
space wave expect a solid 20 db attenuation. A true ground wave is
usable on the lower frequencies. On the higher frequencies, you will
see mostly space wave. If you have any true ground wave on the lower
bands with the dipoles, it will be mainly from the vertical patterns
off the ends I would think. You would really want a vertical for good
low band ground wave use.
> Oh a second question please..AGC settings for data?? I would say slow
> to avoid pumping and losing data bits. Correct??

Dunno... I use slow for everything. I hate pumping on anything. Drives
me nuts. About the same way I hate the "pumping" from using full break
in on CW. I can go very fast on cw, but I never use full breakin. Some
people scratch their heads at that...I hate all that relay clacking
and pulsing between letters. I always use semi breakin and use just
enough delay to hold between letters. MK

3373. eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 01:38:22 UTC
From: kenb <kenb@ATbr00kner.com>
Message-ID: <1021599504.888359@yasure>
Source record: 142478

i want to use eznec to model a carolina windom--mainly to look at the interaction it causes with some of my others and planned antennas. are there any eznec files i can dl to start with? how does one go about modeling this antenna? it's the vertical radiator that has me confused.

tnx
73
kenb

3374. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 01:53:51 UTC
From: Steve <n4lq@iglou.com>
Message-ID: <3ce46282$1_1@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 142479

40 and 30m don't seem to work well together. There must be an impedance problem. Anyone have the specs on this?

--
Steve
N4LQ

"M1nn0w" <1c3d0g@att.net> wrote in message news:alPE8.25827$Vm2.1022972@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> I just built one for the 15, 17, & 20 CW portions of the band. I use 4 Two
> foot wooden dowels with holes at 1", 12", and 23 inches. Two on each side of
> the center insulator and one at each end. So each wire is seperated by
> approx 11" almost immediately. Took a lot of trimming but I get better than
> 1.5:1 on all 3 bands. Bandwidth isn't a biggee for me because I rarely
> venture into the SSB sections and as an Advanced class operator I don't get
> that extra 25 Mhz of operating space. It works ok and takes the hassle out
> of using the tuner all the time. I have a 40m dipole up and am now
> considering adding 30m to it also. I use 14 Ga. Solid wire. Can't tell you
> about the pattern though because I don't use EZNEC or anything like it. I
> just kinda hope it ain't skewed to far. :) It's up 35 feet and almost looks
> artistic with the Coax Choke and wire hanging down :)
>
> JOhn (WB2TQC)
>
>
>
>

3375. Re: eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 02:32:10 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ac1q39$mu4$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142480

Does your Windom have the twin-line feeder or is it the genuine original
Windom which has the single-wire vertical feedline wire ?

Reg, G4FGQ

3376. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 02:39:31 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CE46D65.7CA3447D@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 142481

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
>
> (snip) If you have intentions of selling it
> here, post and shut the heck up! I for one
> don't care what you plan to do if it doesn't
> sell here. The vailed E-Bay threat just
> plain sucks! (snip)

Good grief, Fred. For there to be a threat, there has to be a proposed action against the person threatened. No action was mentioned other than selling the antenna elsewhere if nobody here is interested. If nobody is interested, nobody could possibly be threatened. Hince, there is no threat.

In reality, his comment was more like a simple statement of fact. I've said such things to my friends many times (if you want it, let me know - if not, I'll put it in the newspaper). Such statements were never meant as a threat and so far none have taken those statements as such.

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

3377. Re: eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 03:07:33 UTC
From: kenb <kenb@ATbr00kner.com>
Message-ID: <1021604855.389545@yasure>
Source record: 142482

it's the radio works carolina windom with the coax vertical--a balun (i guess) at the top and an isolator at the bottom.

kenb

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message news:ac1q39$mu4$1@helle.btinternet.com...
> Does your Windom have the twin-line feeder or is it the genuine original
> Windom which has the single-wire vertical feedline wire ?
> ---
> Reg, G4FGQ
>
>
>

3378. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 03:10:23 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ac1sau$q9f$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142483
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

It is a fact that conductor diameter affects the resonant length of an
antenna. It becomes significant only when the conductor is short and fat
such as may occur when the conductor is a short fat rod at VHF and at UHF

The "end effect" depends on such things as height above ground and is NOT
the constant value as is frequently specified in the ARRL bibles.

The two effects are one and the same thing.

On thin wires at HF the effect is small enough to be ignored in comparison
with the pruning which may be imagined necessary after an antenna has been
erected.

Most pruning activities are unnecessary when based on the accuracy of SWR
meters and antenna analysers at the higher frequencies. But it does keep
users happily occupied which is not a bad thing.

Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com

3379. Re: eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 03:14:01 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <v8t8eu0ouusa0s4j4mbh84fbtsdb1tlo7t@4ax.com>
Source record: 142485

You can find its description at:
http://www.radioworks.com/ccwcover.html

On Fri, 17 May 2002 02:32:10 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>Does your Windom have the twin-line feeder or is it the genuine original
>Windom which has the single-wire vertical feedline wire ?
>---
>Reg, G4FGQ
>
>

3380. Re: RF damaged Yaesu G-450XL Rotor Fix?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 03:22:56 UTC
From: Joe Leikhim <jleikhim@nettally.com>
Message-ID: <3CE4778F.31CF70E7@nettally.com>
Source record: 142484
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I am kind of guessing here, but I have heard the position potentiometer
in the rotators sometimes burn out from RF and lightning damage.

John Seney wrote:

> My Yaesu G-450XL Rotor got exposed to way too much RF
> and now, the red OVERLAP light is on all the time
> and the rotor doesn't turn.
>
> Anyone know which component(s) to replace?
>
> Please email the details to wd1v@amsat.org
>
> Thanks es 73!
>
> JS
> http://www.qsl.net/wd1v

--
Joe Leikhim K4SAT
Jleikhim@nettally.com

"Jazz is not dead. It just smells funny." -F.Z.

3381. Hygain TH3 modified for 17 mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 03:42:53 UTC
From: John Morris <moe@email.msn.com>
Message-ID: <elzWU4W$BHA.1780@cpimsnntpa03>
Source record: 142459

Anyone done any modification of the TH3 to run on 17 mtrs, sacrificing the 15 mtr band?

Would it be just an element length change on the 15 mtr section by increasing it and reducing the length of the 20 mtr section?

Thanks for the bandwidth.

John - WB0RLD
moe@msn.com

3382. End Effect (was 1/4 wave antenna gian???????)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 04:12:16 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <Dq%E8.18259$oF2.2260721@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142486

"Reg Edwards" explained:
> On thin wires at HF the [end] effect is small enough
> to be ignored in comparison with the pruning which
> may be imagined necessary after an antenna has been
> erected.

The thin wires used in typcal HF dipoles are usually wrapped around insulators at each end. These knots will make the self capacitance at the ends of the dipole higher than might otherwise be predicted.

I suspect that it would be impossible in practice to make a dipole sufficiently idealized (thin) that it would have 'zero' end effect. I suspect that it would take extreme and highly impractical construction techniques to get the end effect even down below 1% (a guess). How do you support the end of an infintely thin wire ?

Also, doesn't the peak voltage at the tip go up as the end effect is reduced (the opposite to 'capacitive hat' top loading) ? This relationship would exacerbate the practical construction issues.

The well known 'magic numerator' for the length of a dipole in feet is *in theory* (based on 'c') 492 and *in practice* 468. The difference is about 5% and is due to end effect. I've always had good results with 468.

I recall that the only times that I have had to (or, perhaps more accurately, felt the urge to...) trim an HF wire dipole is when I *made it long* in case I had to trim it (a self fulfilling result).

3383. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 04:20:52 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <ac20qr$1sgg$1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 142487

The antenna was sold - thank you..... Man you can't say anything on the newsgroups anymore without someone getting upset. DAMNED!!!!!!!!!
What the hell is it with people today? It's like a newspaper, you don't like the sports, DON"T READ IT. SKIP IT. Why bitch about it???????

Lou/Tech@DP.NET

"Dwight Stewart" <stewart@sc.rr.com> wrote in message news:3CE46D65.7CA3447D@sc.rr.com...
> Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> >
> > (snip) If you have intentions of selling it
> > here, post and shut the heck up! I for one
> > don't care what you plan to do if it doesn't
> > sell here. The vailed E-Bay threat just
> > plain sucks! (snip)
>
>
> Good grief, Fred. For there to be a threat, there has to be a proposed
> action against the person threatened. No action was mentioned other than
> selling the antenna elsewhere if nobody here is interested. If nobody is
> interested, nobody could possibly be threatened. Hince, there is no threat.
>
> In reality, his comment was more like a simple statement of fact. I've
> said such things to my friends many times (if you want it, let me know -
> if not, I'll put it in the newspaper). Such statements were never meant
> as a threat and so far none have taken those statements as such.
>
>
> Dwight Stewart (W5NET)
>
> http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

3384. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 04:41:55 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-4FD062.21415316052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142488
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <ac1sau$q9f$1@helle.btinternet.com>,
"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

> It is a fact that conductor diameter affects the resonant length of an
> antenna. It becomes significant only when the conductor is short and fat
> such as may occur when the conductor is a short fat rod at VHF and at UHF

You might be able to say that for practical reasons only. This is
basically untrue.

> The "end effect" depends on such things as height above ground and is NOT
> the constant value as is frequently specified in the ARRL bibles.
>
> The two effects are one and the same thing.
>
> On thin wires at HF the effect is small enough to be ignored in comparison
> with the pruning which may be imagined necessary after an antenna has been
> erected.
>
> Most pruning activities are unnecessary when based on the accuracy of SWR
> meters and antenna analysers at the higher frequencies. But it does keep
> users happily occupied which is not a bad thing.

Sounds like you are envious of people that have equipment.

--
Telamon

3385. Re: Surge/lightening protectors & dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 04:42:30 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29027-3CE48A36-221@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142491

Uncle Peter wrote:
"We certainly used AC protection and gas arresters on the line card inputs."

Our new transistor base stations had a 100% failure rate from lightning when replacing vacuum tube stations which had no failures.

Motorola seemed as concerned as we but all their fixes failed. They had lavished arresters in the radio including the new thyreector selenium arrester from GE in the original radios before putting them on sale.

Failures came from surges in the power to the transistors. There weren`t failures in the receiver r-f input circuit. The evidence appeared to me to point towards the enormous difference in potential between the lightning voltage at the tower ground and the standing potentials on the a-c power wires which were referenced to a ground hundreds of yards away in most cases.

This reminded me of the situation at a broadcast station. You have a lighted tower which has its excellent ground system. The tower gets hit by lightning and the tower lights are fed from a grounded panel hundreds of yards away. No lightning surge appears in the a-c distribution panel. Why? There is a tower lighting choke between every tower lighting wire on the tower and its supply wire. This not only keeps r-f off the a-c power supply, it keeps lightning out of the a-c supply too. The choke won`t allow the current to change instantaneously. The a-c distribution panel is also equipped with arresters shunted by capacitors which don`t allow the voltage to change instantaneously. The capacitors give the arresters time to act.

At the time of Motorola`s transistor base radio introduction, the J.W. Miller coil company made inexpensive tower lighting chokes with ample current capacity to supply the demand of Motorola`s 500-watt base station. I made a pi-filter using Miller`s choke along with input and output capacitors of the type normally supplied for lightning protection. I shunted these with appropriate MOV`s. This filter was duplicated and applied to every wire supplying power to a radio.

This filter stopped the damage to the new transistor radios. It worked every time when normal protections were used and a tube-type radio wouldn`t have been damaged. If the filters were omitted, a transistor radio promplly would be wiped out by a lightning strike. Put in the filters, and the radio was safe.

After this experience, this filter was used in almost every sensitive company application, whatever the device that needed protection. The

filter was in demand in some cases where it probably wasn`t really needed, but word gets around among some people that don`t want to know anything about lightning, they just want to play it safe.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3386. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 04:51:57 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ac229c$639$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142490
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Consider a high 1/2-wave dipole of 14 gauge wire.

At 1.9 MHz the "end effect" results in a resonant frequency 40 KHz lower (2.1%) than a true 1/2-wavelength. But the working bandwidth of the antenna is 236 KHz between the 3dB points.

At 29 MHz the "end effect" reduces (2.9%) resonant frequency by 0.84 MHz but the working bandwidth is 5.3 MHz.

The ARRL Antenna Book gives an end-effect length reduction over the whole HF band of 5% but this probably includes the practical effects of proximity of the antenna ends to supporting and insulating structures, and height above ground.

The effect of enamel wire insulation and other thin insulation is entirely negligible.

Reg, G4FGQ
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com

3387. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 04:53:58 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CE48CE6.B97B6D59@netscape.net>
Source record: 142489
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

Telamon wrote:
>
> In article <ac1sau$q9f$1@helle.btinternet.com>,
> "Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>
> > It is a fact that conductor diameter affects the resonant length of an
> > antenna. It becomes significant only when the conductor is short and fat
> > such as may occur when the conductor is a short fat rod at VHF and at UHF
>
> You might be able to say that for practical reasons only. This is
> basically untrue.
> Sounds like you are envious of people that have equipment.
>
> --
> Telamoni¿½

Hey Tel, long time no see.
I'm not sure who you are jabbing at here but I think its pretty obvious
that element diameter makes a whole heap o' difference in length. At HF
its not much of an issue but at VHF/UHF you can't just whack out an
antenna of 'handy' tubing without some compensation for diameter.
-Bill M WX4A

3388. Re: Loading a tower as vertical question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 05:26:39 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205162126.5bc42b8d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142492

"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
news:<Xns9210A1A77F052Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>...
> I have the opportunity to use a 61 foot tall tower as a 75M antenna.
> I'd like to solicit opinions on doing this. The tower is about 61 feet
> tall, three legged, 5 feet accross at top and about 10 feet accross at
> bottom.
>
> Anyone been there and done this? Can I gamma match to a single leg
> and get results? I can't drill or weld to this galvanized structure but
> clamps should work.
>
> tower is very well grounded and would be for receive only.
>
> Ed WB6SAT

I'd shunt feed it. Clamping to one leg should work fine I would think.
Just make sure all the tower connections are good. I'd transmit with
it too. Would be good for dx if you have a good ground/many radials or
whatever. MK

3389. Re: Loading a tower as vertical question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 05:39:12 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CE49780.8DF724CD@netscape.net>
Source record: 142493

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
news:<Xns9210A1A77F052Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>...
> > I have the opportunity to use a 61 foot tall tower as a 75M antenna.
> > I'd like to solicit opinions on doing this. The tower is about 61 feet
> > tall, three legged, 5 feet accross at top and about 10 feet accross at
> > bottom.
> >
> > Anyone been there and done this? Can I gamma match to a single leg
> > and get results? I can't drill or weld to this galvanized structure but
> > clamps should work.
> >
> > tower is very well grounded and would be for receive only.
> >
> > Ed WB6SAT
>
> I'd shunt feed it. Clamping to one leg should work fine I would think.
> Just make sure all the tower connections are good. I'd transmit with
> it too. Would be good for dx if you have a good ground/many radials or
> whatever. MK

I've done some similar tricks...you may find an adjustable tuning
network inline to the 'ground' side of the shunt/gamma feed to give the
best results.
-Bill

3390. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 05:59:40 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-56B993.22593816052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142494
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <ac229c$639$1@helle.btinternet.com>,
"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>
> The ARRL Antenna Book gives an end-effect length reduction over the whole HF
> band of 5% but this probably includes the practical effects of proximity of
> the antenna ends to supporting and insulating structures, and height above
> ground.
>
What does height above ground have to do with the "end effect"?

--
Telamon

3391. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 06:22:35 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-41792C.23223216052002@newssvr14-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142495

In article <3CE48CE6.B97B6D59@netscape.net>,
".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:

> Telamon wrote:
> >
> > In article <ac1sau$q9f$1@helle.btinternet.com>,
> > "Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
> >
> > > It is a fact that conductor diameter affects the resonant length of an
> > > antenna. It becomes significant only when the conductor is short and fat
> > > such as may occur when the conductor is a short fat rod at VHF and at UHF
> >
> > You might be able to say that for practical reasons only. This is
> > basically untrue.
> > Sounds like you are envious of people that have equipment.
> >
> > --
> > Telamon
>
> Hey Tel, long time no see.
> I'm not sure who you are jabbing at here but I think its pretty obvious
> that element diameter makes a whole heap o' difference in length. At HF
> its not much of an issue but at VHF/UHF you can't just whack out an
> antenna of 'handy' tubing without some compensation for diameter.
> -Bill M WX4A
>

Hi Bill! Just jabbing at Reg because he won't edit the newsgroup header
after I asked nicely and then asked not so nice. Been editing out RRS
covertly so another couple hundred posts to "Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian
??????" don't show up. Other people in the group seem to have a clue
though or just following along on my edit.

How can you stand the hot air in this group? People are arguing about
dictionaries again in this thread. I'll bet I could come back a year
from now and this thread will still be going.

--
Telamon

3392. G5RV with hign SWR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 07:25:15 UTC
From: Mark <grandmhg@gocougs.wsu.edu>
Message-ID: <ue9c32gomioo34@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142496

I'm running a commercial 40m-10m G5RV and cannot get my Yaesu automatic tuner to get below 8:1 SWR. It is mounted 10 feet off the peak of my roof and runs the length of the roof. The twin lead comes to within 5 feet of the ground. There it connects to 10 feet of 50 ohm Belden coax (9913). There are no shorts in the coax. Does this sound like an installation problem or a hardware problem?

I have my FT757 connected to a Yaesu SWR meter, then to the FC757 tuner, then to the coax (G5RV)

Any suggestions?

Mark, KF7JA

3393. Re: G5RV with hign SWR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 09:32:53 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE4CE35.10CB9C0A@icok.net>
Source record: 142497

Mark,
It's an installation problem. Read the
instructions.
'Doc

3394. Re: eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 09:36:59 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE4CF2A.6D3302C2@icok.net>
Source record: 142498

kenb,
Try modeling it as an 'off center fed' wire.
'Doc

3395. Re: G5RV with hign SWR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 10:05:51 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3ce4d2de_2@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 142499

Mark the problem lies in the 10 feet of coax you need a minimum of 60 feet.

73 Dave

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.362 / Virus Database: 199 - Release Date: 5/7/02

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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3396. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 10:19:23 UTC
From: "I.R Baboon" <i.r.baboon@volcanomail.com>
Message-ID: <3CE4D92B.E0236712@volcanomail.com>
Source record: 142500

"J. Harvey" wrote:
>
> J. Harvey wrote:
> > Radio waves "are" light.
>
> "Richard Harrison"
> > I see a difference. Light makes things visible.
> > Radio waves often can`t or don`t make things
> > visible. Eyes are insensitive to most radio waves.
> > Light is electromagnetic radiation in the visible spectrum.
>
> You just need bigger eyes. :-)

It is called Radio detecting and Ranging (Radar).
You put the torch (radio waves) at the target. It bounces (reflects)
You see the target (in the Radar Receiver MMI). QED.

>
> It's all EM or (insert your favorite 'Theory of Light' here). If you try to
> draw a boundary line between radio and light your going to spend a hundred
> lifetimes trying to defend and explain it (a hopeless cause).

3397. Re: eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 10:46:11 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE4DF73.7B0CF441@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142501

kenb wrote:
> i want to use eznec to model a carolina windom--mainly to look at the
> interaction it causes with some of my others and planned antennas. are
> there any eznec files i can dl to start with? how does one go about
> modeling this antenna? it's the vertical radiator that has me confused.

You can certainly model the original Windom with EZNEC but trying to model
a radiating coaxial line would also have me confused.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3398. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 10:49:05 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE4E021.A734C271@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142502

Lou wrote:
> The antenna was sold - thank you..... Man you can't say anything on the
> newsgroups anymore without someone getting upset. DAMNED!!!!!!!!!
> What the hell is it with people today? It's like a newspaper, you don't like
> the sports, DON"T READ IT. SKIP IT. Why bitch about it???????

The basic problem is that selling stuff on this newsgroup violates the newsgroup guidelines. You have read those guidelines, haven't you? rec.radio.swap is the appropriate newsgroup for selling things.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3399. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 10:58:28 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517065828.17634.00000186@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 142503

>Lou wrote:
>> The antenna was sold - thank you..... Man you can't say anything on the
>> newsgroups anymore without someone getting upset. DAMNED!!!!!!!!!
>> What the hell is it with people today? It's like a newspaper, you don't
>like
>> the sports, DON"T READ IT. SKIP IT. Why bitch about it???????
>
>The basic problem is that selling stuff on this newsgroup violates the
>newsgroup
>guidelines. You have read those guidelines, haven't you? rec.radio.swap is
>the
>appropriate newsgroup for selling things.
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>

Wasn't it sold on e-bay?

3400. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 11:10:24 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE4E520.4B5537BC@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142504

Fractenna wrote:
> >The basic problem is that selling stuff on this newsgroup violates the
> >newsgroup
> >guidelines. You have read those guidelines, haven't you? rec.radio.swap is
> >the appropriate newsgroup for selling things.

> Wasn't it sold on e-bay?

Advertising e-bay on r.r.a.a is against the newsgroup guidelines.
e-bay should instead be advertised on rec.radio.swap.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3401. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 11:34:19 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <1V5F8.19794$oF2.2332520@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142505

J. Harvey wrote:
> Radio waves "are" light.
> ....
> You just need bigger eyes. :-)

"I.R Baboon" was monkeying around...
> It is called Radio detecting and Ranging (Radar).
> You put the torch (radio waves) at the target.
> It bounces (reflects) You see the target (in the
> Radar Receiver MMI). QED.

No, that's not the point.

If you could somehow scale a human up by the appropriate factor (which is fundamentally impossible due to 'scaling laws' - the huge human would collapse into a heap of dead meat due to strength-to-mass issues....anyway...), their larger eyes would respond to the lower end (the 'radio" part) of the spectrum. Things would look a lot different.

Radar is a whole 'nother ball of wax.

3402. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 12:12:32 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ac2s3f$n33$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142508
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

> What does height above ground have to do with the "end effect"?
>
==========

If you don't believe me, just lower your 80 meter dipole down to 1 foot above ground level and check the resonant frequency. You'll be surprised at the experience.

Exactly the same reduction in resonant frequency occurs with radials when near the ground or other structures. When you think you have nice, resonant, 1/4-wave radials or counterpoises - you havn't !

Now you'll be reduced to making accusations that I'm misusing the misnomer "end effect". ;o)

3403. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 12:24:54 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <sE6F8.19965$oF2.2343096@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142506
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

> > What does height above ground have to do
> > with the "end effect"?

"Reg Edwards"
> Now you'll be reduced to making accusations that
> I'm misusing the misnomer "end effect". ;o)

Maybe it should be called 'ground effect' ? Uh oh, I think that the airplane boys have claimed that one already...

The distinction might be between 'self capacitance' (that can happen in complete isolation) and 'capacitance with other stuff in the area' (like small blue planets).

Geesus, I'm starting to sound like CAM...

3404. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 12:36:12 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3ce4f8b4.10085603@news.cet.com>
Source record: 142507
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In <ac2s3f$n33$1@helle.btinternet.com>, "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>> What does height above ground have to do with the "end effect"?
>>
>==================================
>
>If you don't believe me, just lower your 80 meter dipole down to 1 foot
>above ground level and check the resonant frequency. You'll be surprised at
>the experience.
>
>Exactly the same reduction in resonant frequency occurs with radials when
>near the ground or other structures. When you think you have nice,
>resonant, 1/4-wave radials or counterpoises - you havn't !
>
>Now you'll be reduced to making accusations that I'm misusing the misnomer
>"end effect". ;o)

The way I understand it, the end-effect is a type of electromagnetic
loading. If the loaded medium changes, it would make sense that the
end-effect would also be changed.

3405. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 12:38:35 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2035-3CE4F9CB-5@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142509

J. Harvey wrote:
"---their larger eyes would respond to the lower end (the "radio" part)
of the spectrum."

If you were to scale the inch up in size by:
12 X 5280 it would equal a mile.

That does not prove that an inch is a mile.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3406. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 12:47:53 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <ZZ6F8.10898$ek5.2070@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142510

"Tom Currie" <N4AOF@iglou.com> wrote in message
news:3CE43E79.154D7D30@iglou.com...
> Glenn Rollins wrote:
> >
> > I got tired of...
>
> And I got tired of...
>
> ....reading your ad posted and reposted in every newsgroup even
> vaguely related to ham radio and posted and reposted every couple of
> days, but that doesn't do much good does it.

....and I get tired of people who feel the need to police the newsgroups and make comments like the one above. In this day of modern technology there exists the "kill file" where you can easily exclude posts made by individuals you wish to ignore. Glenn hasn't done anything wrong with his posts...they ARE on topic to the ham radio newsgroups as opposed to "make $$$ with this incredible scheme" or "XXX lolitas for free" type of posts. And you still have the "kill file" option as a last resort. Your post (and mine in response) took up every bit as much bandwidth as Glenn's post did. Next time, take the easy way out and just ignore the posts you don't want to read. It's where I've put your original and any reply you might have.

Glenn....thanks for making me aware of your satellite dishes. As a satellite operator, I look forward to purchasing one from you someday. In the meantime, I'll have to check into http://www.n3iyr.com/ every so often to look at them with envy!!

73,
Bill
KC9CS

3407. Inverted V dipole: How taut?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 12:50:25 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ce4fb98.82960109@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 142511

How taut should the legs of an inverted V dipole be pulled?

Is it important that the wire be fairly straight? Or does
considerable sag make little difference? Slack reduces strain on the
connection points -- a consideration for my installation.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

3408. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 12:54:23 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE4FD7F.F59DB000@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142512

Bill Otten wrote:
> Glenn hasn't done anything wrong with his posts...

Bill, have you read the guidelines for this newsgroup?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3409. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 12:55:37 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517085537.01836.00000275@mb-fc.aol.com>
Source record: 142513

>Fractenna wrote:
>> >The basic problem is that selling stuff on this newsgroup violates the
>> >newsgroup
>> >guidelines. You have read those guidelines, haven't you? rec.radio.swap is
>> >the appropriate newsgroup for selling things.
>
>> Wasn't it sold on e-bay?
>
>Advertising e-bay on r.r.a.a is against the newsgroup guidelines.
>e-bay should instead be advertised on rec.radio.swap.
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>

Show us the exact wording that --forbids-- e-bay allusions on this NG.

Please post it here, so that facts will not be confused with interpretations.

3410. Re: Inverted V dipole: How taut?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 12:58:33 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517085833.01836.00000276@mb-fc.aol.com>
Source record: 142514

>How taut should the legs of an inverted V dipole be pulled?
>
>Is it important that the wire be fairly straight? Or does
>considerable sag make little difference? Slack reduces strain on the
>connection points -- a consideration for my installation.
>
>Ken KC2JDY
>
>Ken

An inverted V has considerable hemi coverage, unlike a dipole. Major slack will produce some pattern distortion,and big SWR changes.

You certainly should and can allow for mechanical relief, but don't let them drop to the extreme.

73
Chip N1IR

3411. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 13:03:06 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE4FF8A.FD72178E@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142515

Fractenna wrote:
>
> >Fractenna wrote:
> >> >The basic problem is that selling stuff on this newsgroup violates the
> >> >newsgroup
> >> >guidelines. You have read those guidelines, haven't you? rec.radio.swap is
> >> >the appropriate newsgroup for selling things.
> >
> >> Wasn't it sold on e-bay?
> >
> >Advertising e-bay on r.r.a.a is against the newsgroup guidelines.
> >e-bay should instead be advertised on rec.radio.swap.
>
> Show us the exact wording that --forbids-- e-bay allusions on this NG.
> Please post it here, so that facts will not be confused with interpretations.

It doesn't forbid "e-bay allusions". It says this newsgroup should not be used
for buying and selling purposes. rec.radio.swap was set up for that purpose
so that newsgroups like this one would not be overwhelmed by for sale
postings.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3412. Re: antenna height??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 13:06:39 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23788-3CE5005F-20@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142517

Alan, WN4HOG wrote:
"Moreover, is there really a clear distinction between a ground wave and a sky wave?"

Yes. A ground wave follows the earth`s contour to distances beyond the horizon. A radio signal from a tower with a horizon of 25 miles, is heard 50 miles away in the AM broadcast band during daylight hours when there is no sky wave.

A sky wave is a radio wave which has been reflected by the ionosphere.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3413. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 13:15:21 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517091521.01836.00000277@mb-fc.aol.com>
Source record: 142516

>Subject: Re: Discone
>From: CAM Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org
>Date: 5/17/02 9:03 AM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <3CE4FF8A.FD72178E@IEEE.org>
>
>Fractenna wrote:
>>
>> >Fractenna wrote:
>> >> >The basic problem is that selling stuff on this newsgroup violates the
>> >> >newsgroup
>> >> >guidelines. You have read those guidelines, haven't you? rec.radio.swap
>is
>> >> >the appropriate newsgroup for selling things.
>> >
>> >> Wasn't it sold on e-bay?
>> >
>> >Advertising e-bay on r.r.a.a is against the newsgroup guidelines.
>> >e-bay should instead be advertised on rec.radio.swap.
>>
>> Show us the exact wording that --forbids-- e-bay allusions on this NG.
>> Please post it here, so that facts will not be confused with
>interpretations.
>
>It doesn't forbid "e-bay allusions". It says this newsgroup should not be
>used
>for buying and selling purposes. rec.radio.swap was set up for that purpose
>so that newsgroups like this one would not be overwhelmed by for sale
>postings.
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

I have seen no one here --selling--e-bay, and therefore I fail to see that this is advertising, or that someone has --paid--to have e-bay brought up here.

So tell us again where it is forbidden to refer to an e-bay posted auction and why?

3414. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 14:01:23 UTC
From: Bill W2BLC <radio@despammed.com>
Message-ID: <ac334h0218b@enews1.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142419

http://www.qsl.net/w2blc/ddx.htm will give you a look at what I have been using for over 12 years on 40 and 75/80.

Bill www.w2blc.com

3415. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 14:01:24 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE50D34.22A42E76@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142518

Fractenna wrote:
> So tell us again where it is forbidden to refer to an e-bay posted auction and
> why?

Does that mean you haven't read the guidelines for this newsgroup?
You can find them by doing a search for "rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines".
It says buying and selling should be confined to rec.radio.swap which
is why that newsgroup was initiated. e-bay is a buying/selling function.
Of course, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only gentlemen are
expected to follow them.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3416. NVIS Dipole - Good enough?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 14:21:59 UTC
From: Rick <washingtonham@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CE51207.5C39AC82@yahoo.com>
Source record: 142420

Well with my current situation (My dipole support got root rot and had to come down) I can only get the apex of my dipole up about 25 feet. Its cut for 80m that Ill tune the rest with my tuner. I know that will be a NVIS situation most definitly. I mostly want to use it to contact Idaho/Mont/Oregon and maybe into Calif for county hunting and the ARRL Sweeps.

Would it be good nuf, I have never had a NVIS situation before as Ive always had supports (IE Trees) of 70+ feet.

Thanks

Rick KF7QZ

3417. Re: Inverted V dipole: How taut?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 15:38:51 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3ce52326.54574891@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 142421

cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) verbositized:

>How taut should the legs of an inverted V dipole be pulled?

To the key of low G sounds good! <G>

Then adjust your dipole to the key of E and your guy wires to the key
of C and everything should be in tune and you can strike up a chord.;)

TTUL
Gary

3418. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 15:57:29 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <ac39hq$26pe$1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 142422

Oh boy, here we go again!!!!!!!!!!!!!

OK LORD GODs of NEWSGROUPS... forgive me for I have sinned! NOT!!!!!
STUFF EM.....

NO, I sold it over the "news group" thank you.....So SOMEONE "was"
interested. It isn't good to ASSUME. Besides, I can't sell something over
here and E-BAY TOO! I only had - ONE! I'm not running a scam operation here.

No wonder my ISP doesn't want to carry newsgroups. He has had his fill of
crap with them too. He has already told me that a few times. No wonder
people "ARE" running to e-bay! They don't have to deal with the SELF
APPOINTED GODS.

I'm outta here.....my thanks to those of you who "indulged" me with
patience. To the rest, may you find the peace you seek in your own little
corner. Take your balls and go home.

Now in fairness to the rest, DROP IT and talk about antennas. You got
something else to say to me as a complaint, do it in private, so I can
delete it promptly. After all, that is how trash is dealt with isn't it?

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020517085537.01836.00000275@mb-fc.aol.com...
> >Fractenna wrote:
> >> >The basic problem is that selling stuff on this newsgroup violates the
> >> >newsgroup
> >> >guidelines. You have read those guidelines, haven't you?
rec.radio.swap is
> >> >the appropriate newsgroup for selling things.
> >
> >> Wasn't it sold on e-bay?
> >
> >Advertising e-bay on r.r.a.a is against the newsgroup guidelines.
> >e-bay should instead be advertised on rec.radio.swap.
> >--
> >cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
> >
> >
>
> Show us the exact wording that --forbids-- e-bay allusions on this NG.
>
> Please post it here, so that facts will not be confused with
interpretations.
>
>

3419. Re: Inverted V dipole: How taut?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:01:13 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <bN9F8.241578$tt4.17982501@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 142423

Ken <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3ce4fb98.82960109@news-server.optonline.net...
> How taut should the legs of an inverted V dipole be pulled?
>
> Is it important that the wire be fairly straight? Or does
> considerable sag make little difference? Slack reduces strain on the
> connection points -- a consideration for my installation.
>
> Ken KC2JDY

I have always left a bit of slack in my Vees to allow the supports to sway
(trees) without
breaking the antenna. Doesn't seem to hurt anything as long as you don't
get ridiculous.
Another way is to put a couple of springs in the rope, and pull the whole
thing tight. Then the springs will allow the supports to move/relieve
strain as needed.

Jerry
K4KWH
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

3420. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:04:28 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517120428.01812.00000400@mb-fc.aol.com>
Source record: 142424

>
>Fractenna wrote:
>> So tell us again where it is forbidden to refer to an e-bay posted auction
>and
>> why?
>
>Does that mean you haven't read the guidelines for this newsgroup?
>You can find them by doing a search for "rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines".
>It says buying and selling should be confined to rec.radio.swap which
>is why that newsgroup was initiated. e-bay is a buying/selling function.
>Of course, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only gentlemen are
>expected to follow them.
>--
>cheers, CAM, W5DXP
>

It means that you have not shown that you are clear about this. Is there some reason why you CAN'T post the info which supports your interpretation?

3421. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:12:29 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rqaaeu41k1hvce151q0gtap6j6v5pb80cg@4ax.com>
Source record: 142425

On Fri, 17 May 2002 09:01:24 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Fractenna wrote:
>> So tell us again where it is forbidden to refer to an e-bay posted auction and
>> why?
>
>Does that mean you haven't read the guidelines for this newsgroup?
>You can find them by doing a search for "rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines".
>It says buying and selling should be confined to rec.radio.swap which
>is why that newsgroup was initiated. e-bay is a buying/selling function.
>Of course, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only gentlemen are
>expected to follow them.

Hi Cecil,

You lost him on the last turn. Where's his buddy that does his
research for him?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3422. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:25:38 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE52F02.58B35B72@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142427

Fractenna wrote:
> It means that you have not shown that you are clear about this. Is there some
> reason why you CAN'T post the info which supports your interpretation?

Is there some reason why you want me to do all the work for you
in looking up the r.r.a.* guidelines? Do you need lessons in how
to use a search engine to find "rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines"?
Does this mean that you have never bothered to read the r.r.a.*
newsgroup guidelines?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3423. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:27:09 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517122709.15881.00000312@mb-ba.aol.com>
Source record: 142426

>Subject: Re: Discone
>From: Richard Clark kb7qhc@attbi.com
>Date: 5/17/02 12:12 PM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <rqaaeu41k1hvce151q0gtap6j6v5pb80cg@4ax.com>
>
>On Fri, 17 May 2002 09:01:24 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
>wrote:
>
>>Fractenna wrote:
>>> So tell us again where it is forbidden to refer to an e-bay posted auction
>and
>>> why?
>>
>>Does that mean you haven't read the guidelines for this newsgroup?
>>You can find them by doing a search for "rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines".
>>It says buying and selling should be confined to rec.radio.swap which
>>is why that newsgroup was initiated. e-bay is a buying/selling function.
>>Of course, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only gentlemen are
>>expected to follow them.
>
>Hi Cecil,
>
>You lost him on the last turn. Where's his buddy that does his
>research for him?
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

Clarity is worth repetition.

Cite --here-- the text in the r.r.a.a. guidelines that warns against mentioning something for sale such as on e-bay

This, it would seem, is devoid of 'interpretation' and should make the point crystal clear to all.

If there is some reason you cannot cite it, then it is fair to assume that your interpretation may lack validity.

Cordially,

Nathan Cohen

3424. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:36:23 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517123623.15912.00000240@mb-ba.aol.com>
Source record: 142428

>Fractenna wrote:
>> It means that you have not shown that you are clear about this. Is there
>some
>> reason why you CAN'T post the info which supports your interpretation?
>
>Is there some reason why you want me to do all the work for you
>in looking up the r.r.a.* guidelines? Do you need lessons in how
>to use a search engine to find "rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines"?
>Does this mean that you have never bothered to read the r.r.a.*
>newsgroup guidelines?
>--
>cheers, CAM, W5DXP
>
>No;

It means that your apparent interpretation is being publicly used to discourage others from an apparently valid use of this NG.

I remind you that it is others who have made many,many such 'look at e-bay' posts; not me. I see no reason why you feel it useful to spend time posting your interpretation--which actively discourages them-- when it would take less time to actually quote from the real thing.

Cordially,

NC

3425. Looking for Books: Kraus(Ed1) and Williams (V2)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:45:05 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517124505.15884.00000277@mb-ba.aol.com>
Source record: 142429

Greetings;

If anyone knows how to obtain copies, in good edition, of Kraus ANTENNAs ED.1,
and Williams' ANTENNA THEORY AND DESIGN vOL 2., kindly drop me an e-mail.

Thanks!

Chip N1IR

3426. Vestigial Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:45:52 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517124552.15884.00000279@mb-ba.aol.com>
Source record: 142430

Looking for references on Vestigial monopoles.

Thanks!

Chip N1IR

3427. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:49:41 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE534A5.7676E53A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142432

Fractenna wrote:
> It means that your apparent interpretation is being publicly used to discourage
> others from an apparently valid use of this NG.

So what is your interpretation of the rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines
which all posters should have read before posting?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3428. Re: Looking for Books: Kraus(Ed1) and Williams (V2)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:49:50 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517124950.15894.00000335@mb-ba.aol.com>
Source record: 142431

>Greetings;
>
>If anyone knows how to obtain copies, in good edition, of Kraus ANTENNAs
>ED.1,
>and Williams' ANTENNA THEORY AND DESIGN vOL 2., kindly drop me an e-mail.
>
>Thanks!
>
>Chip N1IR
>
>
Make that good 'condition'...hi!

Nice pun tho

73
Chip N1IR
>
>
>
>

3429. Re: End Effect (was 1/4 wave antenna gian???????)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:53:05 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <rbdaeu046nf411jtcva6v9a95hop97dscm@4ax.com>
Source record: 142433

On Fri, 17 May 2002 00:12:16 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>
>The well known 'magic numerator' for the length of a dipole in feet is *in
>theory* (based on 'c') 492 and *in practice* 468. The difference is about
>5% and is due to end effect. I've always had good results with 468.

Hi OM,

At what height, in wavelengths, did you encounter these good results?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3430. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 16:56:32 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517125632.06772.00000344@mb-cg.aol.com>
Source record: 142434

>Fractenna wrote:
>> It means that your apparent interpretation is being publicly used to
>discourage
>> others from an apparently valid use of this NG.
>
>So what is your interpretation of the rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines
>which all posters should have read before posting?
>--
>cheers, CAM, W5DXP
>

I have been quite clear, several times in fact, on this.

Why do you want me to repeat this for more and more times? Do you not feel that other's time is valuable?

Cordially,
NC

3431. Re: Inverted V dipole: How taut?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:02:29 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ce536c0.98104328@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 142435

On 17 May 2002 15:38:51 GMT, raiar@slacc.com.nospam (Gary V.
Deutschmann, Sr.) wrote:
>To the key of low G sounds good! <G>
>Then adjust your dipole to the key of E and your guy wires to the key
>of C and everything should be in tune and you can strike up a chord.;)

It is a muti-band dipole, so I have six legs, actually and can have 5
different tones, not to mention the two support wires. I can have a
major *and* a minor chord, not to mention the range of a six-string
guitar. Unfortunately, I have to stand on a 35 ft ladder to play it.

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

3432. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:04:43 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205170904.533a1537@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142436

"Steve" <n4lq@iglou.com> wrote in message news:<3ce46282$1_1@news.iglou.com>...
> 40 and 30m don't seem to work well together. There must be an impedance
> problem. Anyone have the specs on this?
>
> --
> Steve
> N4LQ

Not much to spec. You will need to offset the center a tad on the 30m
legs to get a better match. IE: add or take away to only one side of
the dipole. You will have to experiment to find which side works he
best. I'd tune 40 first, get it done, and then do 30. I'd also space
them apart as far as possible. The main problem is coupling between
the elements. But it should tune with enough diddling. MK

3433. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:16:24 UTC
From: me <me@nowwhere.com>
Message-ID: <3CE53AE8.8F3C3589@nowwhere.com>
Source record: 142437

Tom Currie wrote:

> Glenn Rollins wrote:
> >
> > I got tired of...
>
> And I got tired of...
>
> ....reading your ad posted and reposted in every newsgroup even
> vaguely related to ham radio and posted and reposted every couple of
> days, but that doesn't do much good does it.

each and everyone breaks rules, regs, and laws every day. why do some
people feel the need to be the network cop?

kd5foy

3434. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:19:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <0neaeucoj97th2odpk1d982gm8avpie18s@4ax.com>
Source record: 142438

On 17 May 2002 16:27:09 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>Subject: Re: Discone
>>From: Richard Clark kb7qhc@attbi.com
>>Date: 5/17/02 12:12 PM Eastern Daylight Time
>>Message-id: <rqaaeu41k1hvce151q0gtap6j6v5pb80cg@4ax.com>
>>
>>On Fri, 17 May 2002 09:01:24 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>Fractenna wrote:
>>>> So tell us again where it is forbidden to refer to an e-bay posted auction
>>and
>>>> why?
>>>
>>>Does that mean you haven't read the guidelines for this newsgroup?
>>>You can find them by doing a search for "rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines".
>>>It says buying and selling should be confined to rec.radio.swap which
>>>is why that newsgroup was initiated. e-bay is a buying/selling function.
>>>Of course, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only gentlemen are
>>>expected to follow them.
>>
>>Hi Cecil,
>>
>>You lost him on the last turn. Where's his buddy that does his
>>research for him?
>>
>>73's
>>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>
>
>Clarity is worth repetition.
>
>Cite --here-- the text in the r.r.a.a. guidelines that warns against mentioning
>something for sale such as on e-bay
>
>This, it would seem, is devoid of 'interpretation' and should make the point
>crystal clear to all.
>
>If there is some reason you cannot cite it, then it is fair to assume that your
>interpretation may lack validity.
>
>Cordially,
>

>Nathan Cohen
>

Dear neophyte,

As Cecil offered, very simply accompished at AltaVista:
guidelines AND rec.radio.amateur
resulting in a top listing with:

http://www.ibiblio.org/usenet-i/groups-html/rec.radio.amateur.policy.html
which in turn at the top leads to:
http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
which presents us with:
>The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew,
>and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about
>antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
>commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
>operations. The .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or selling
>equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for.
>
which is EXACTLY what Cecil has had to repeat to you for no apparent
comprehension.

3435. Re: NVIS Dipole - Good enough?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:25:38 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205170925.7260ea50@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142439

Rick <washingtonham@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:<3CE51207.5C39AC82@yahoo.com>...
> Well with my current situation (My dipole support got root rot and had
> to come down) I can only get the apex of my dipole up about 25 feet. Its
> cut for 80m that Ill tune the rest with my tuner. I know that will be a
> NVIS situation most definitly. I mostly want to use it to contact
> Idaho/Mont/Oregon and maybe into Calif for county hunting and the ARRL
> Sweeps.
>
> Would it be good nuf, I have never had a NVIS situation before as Ive
> always had supports (IE Trees) of 70+ feet.
>
> Thanks
>
> Rick KF7QZ

It will do ok. Not as good as 70 ft high ones though. If you are stuck
at 25 ft, I would try to keep the ends as high as possible and not tie
them off near ground. Won't make a huge difference, but will slightly
reduce ground losses. MK

3436. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:29:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <01faeus3q4cjq2jlcrmmhjiq234r22tqr2@4ax.com>
Source record: 142440

On 17 May 2002 16:27:09 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>Subject: Re: Discone
>>From: Richard Clark kb7qhc@attbi.com
>>Date: 5/17/02 12:12 PM Eastern Daylight Time
>>Message-id: <rqaaeu41k1hvce151q0gtap6j6v5pb80cg@4ax.com>
>>
>>On Fri, 17 May 2002 09:01:24 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>Fractenna wrote:
>>>> So tell us again where it is forbidden to refer to an e-bay posted auction
>>and
>>>> why?
>>>
>>>Does that mean you haven't read the guidelines for this newsgroup?
>>>You can find them by doing a search for "rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines".
>>>It says buying and selling should be confined to rec.radio.swap which
>>>is why that newsgroup was initiated. e-bay is a buying/selling function.
>>>Of course, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only gentlemen are
>>>expected to follow them.
>>
>>Hi Cecil,
>>
>>You lost him on the last turn. Where's his buddy that does his
>>research for him?
>>
>>73's
>>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>
>
>Clarity is worth repetition.
>
>Cite --here-- the text in the r.r.a.a. guidelines that warns against mentioning
>something for sale such as on e-bay
>
>This, it would seem, is devoid of 'interpretation' and should make the point
>crystal clear to all.
>
>If there is some reason you cannot cite it, then it is fair to assume that your
>interpretation may lack validity.
>
>Cordially,
>

>Nathan Cohen
>

Dear neophyte,

As Cecil offered, this is quickly (less than 1 minute) found in
exactly the manner offered (AltaVista, a search engine familiar to
most researchers here) with the following query:
guidelines AND rec.radio.amateur
resulting in a top reference (top of the first page) pointing to:

http://www.ibiblio.org/usenet-i/groups-html/rec.radio.amateur.policy.html
where at the top of that page we find:
http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
we find at the top:
>The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew,
>and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about
>antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
>commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
>operations. The .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or selling
>equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for.
>
which is exactly what Cecil said, and offered as a basis for having
said it, and how to find it - demonstrated here.

There is more material there for you to consider, but that aside, I
hope you took care to note some basic research skills, they will put
you in good stead.

Good Luck!

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3437. CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:31:54 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517133154.20087.00000269@mb-fo.aol.com>
Source record: 142441

>>The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew,
>>and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about
>>antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
>>commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
>>operations. The .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or selling
>>equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for.
>>
>which is EXACTLY what Cecil has had to repeat to you for no apparent
>comprehension.
>

I see nothing here that in any way discourages pointers to e-bay listings (or related sites)on rec.radio.amateur.antenna.

Can you point out the --specific--words which say that one cannot post pointers to e-bay listings (or related sites) on rec.radio.amateiur.antenna?

Your confusion lies wholly with a reference to a totally different NG: rec.radi.amateur.equipment.

This NG is NOT rec.radio.amateur.equipment.

One senses that the incorrect interpretation of facts is a very serious issue for some on this NG, and one must consider the repercussions of this.

Again: there is nothing in the r.r.a.a. guidelines that IN ANY WAY discourages pointers to e-bay for antenna related items.

I am glad that this is now fully clear to all, and that we should all feel free to continue the (now multi-year) status quo of giving pointers to e-bay and other places when relating to relevant antenna items.

It would also seem that an apology is in order by those who have alienated our friends and colleagues in this regard.

Cordially,
Nathan Cohen

3438. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:35:08 UTC
From: Rick <washingtonham@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CE53F4C.55F844EC@yahoo.com>
Source record: 142444

Does this mean another round of Frecky and company posts, the bogus doctors and the Lawyers and the Im gonna sue posts.

AGAIN

3439. Re: antenna height??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:56:40 UTC
From: Bart Rowlett <BHRowlett@raytheon.com>
Message-ID: <3CE54458.5688978E@raytheon.com>
Source record: 142442

Alan White wrote:
>
> Moreover, is there really a clear distinction between a ground wave and a
> sky wave?

Yes.

> Surely, the both are one in the same.

The term 'Skywave' almost always refers to a wave propagating in free space until it encounters a discontinuity somewhere outside the earth's atmosphere, which then reflects (or refracts) some of the wave's power back down towards the earth's surface. This mechanism is responsible for the majority of HF propagation beyond a few tens of miles.

The term 'Direct wave' refers to a wave propagating in free space directly between the transmitting and receiving antenna. 'Direct wave' is synomonous with 'Line of Sight' propagation and is most useful at VHF through optical wavelengths.

The term 'Surface wave' refers to a propagation mode which exists along the boundary between two media with different electromagnetic characteristics. The electric field component of the wave is vertically polarized (boundary assumed horizontal) and may have significant tilt in the direction of propagation depending on the frequency and characteristics of the ground. This propagation mode is distinctly different from that of a free space wave in that it is confined to region near the surface, as opposed to the spherically expanding space wave. Surface wave propagation is the mode generally responsible for MF daytime broadcast coverage.

In many practical situations at VHF and UHF, the local environment is cluttered with objects which scatter the direct wave resulting in a diffuse wave arriving at the receiver via multiple scatterers.

The term 'Ground wave' has slightly different meanings in different contexts. For example, at VLF through MF, it refers exclusively to the surface wave but at HF and VHF it is usually taken as the combination of everything which isn't skywave.

>
bart
wb6hqk

3440. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 17:57:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <r1gaeugqddgumtqki8litpo16brav1ldbh@4ax.com>
Source record: 142443

On 17 May 2002 17:31:54 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>>The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew,
>>>and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about
>>>antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
>>>commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
>>>operations. The .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or selling
>>>equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for.
>>>
>>which is EXACTLY what Cecil has had to repeat to you for no apparent
>>comprehension.
>>
>
>
>I see nothing here that in any way discourages pointers to e-bay listings (or
>related sites)on rec.radio.amateur.antenna.
>
>Can you point out the --specific--words which say that one cannot post pointers
>to e-bay listings (or related sites) on rec.radio.amateiur.antenna?
>
>Your confusion lies wholly with a reference to a totally different NG:
>rec.radi.amateur.equipment.
>
>This NG is NOT rec.radio.amateur.equipment.
>
>
>One senses that the incorrect interpretation of facts is a very serious issue
>for some on this NG, and one must consider the repercussions of this.
>
>Again: there is nothing in the r.r.a.a. guidelines that IN ANY WAY discourages
>pointers to e-bay for antenna related items.
>
>I am glad that this is now fully clear to all, and that we should all feel free
>to continue the (now multi-year) status quo of giving pointers to e-bay and
>other places when relating to relevant antenna items.
>
>It would also seem that an apology is in order by those who have alienated our
>friends and colleagues in this regard.
>
>Cordially,
>Nathan Cohen

Dear neophyte,

This is NOT rec.radio.swap, you may wish to switch over to that group
to conduct such activity and to conform to long established standards
(far in excess of the existence of e-bay).

If you have any issue, I suggest you take it up with the competent
authority in this matter, jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu or Paul Schleck,
K3FU, pschleck@novia.net

to continue this spoon-fed research:
>The swap group is rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became
>evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap
>ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you
>have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be
>interested in, here's the place.
>
This language, of course, may seem obscure to some, but not to those
so aptly inferred to by Cecil's comment
>Of course, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only gentlemen are
>expected to follow them.
Then again, gentility is not a requirement of these same,
aforementioned groups; so it is not surprising how little this
standard is employed. ;-)

It is really no big deal, but noting your ignorance to these matters
suggests there is a portion of the readership likewise unaware and
could use the links I provided to facilitate their understanding. I
would be loath to their allowing your errant conclusions above being
their only source of discussion to this topic.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3441. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:12:56 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE54828.66D888D9@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142446

Fractenna wrote:
>
> W5DXP wrote:
> >So what is your interpretation of the rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines
> >which all posters should have read before posting?
>
> I have been quite clear, several times in fact, on this.
> Why do you want me to repeat this for more and more times? Do you not feel that
> other's time is valuable?

Huh???? Too valuable to read the rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines?
So valuable that you require someone else, whose time is less
valuable, to dig up the guidelines for you?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3442. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:13:03 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517141303.01536.00000231@mb-mu.aol.com>
Source record: 142445

>If you have any issue, I suggest you take it up with the competent
>authority in this matter, jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu or Paul Schleck,
>K3FU, pschleck@novia.net
>

That is very helpful information. More than you know. But perhaps it will be more clearer to you sometime.

In the meantime, you once again show that it is your interpretation of the facts that is incorrect, not the facts themselves.

Very useful to note publicly.

I consider this matter closed ;-)

Cordially,

Nathan Cohen

3443. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:18:25 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE54971.7E59DBE9@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142447

me wrote:
> each and everyone breaks rules, regs, and laws every day. why do some
> people feel the need to be the network cop?

It's a dirty job but someone has to do it. Your statement
is a good summary of what is wrong with the world today. The
only thing it takes for the bad guys to win is for the good
guys to remain silent.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3444. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:21:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <f4iaeucpjigc1b5s7sishkhnftt2665cg5@4ax.com>
Source record: 142448

On 17 May 2002 17:31:54 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>>The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew,
>>>and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about
>>>antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
>>>commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
>>>operations. The .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or selling
>>>equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for.
>>>
snip
>It would also seem that an apology is in order by those who have alienated our
>friends and colleagues in this regard.
>
>Cordially,
>Nathan Cohen

Dear neophyte,

It is considered good form to provide fuller quotes of original
material that bears to issue, in this regard such as the link I
provided:
>which in turn at the top leads to:
> http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
As this is a reference to the double quoted citation above, it allows
interested parties (our friends and colleagues) to check the accuracy,
context and implications drawn. I hope this insight into the nature
of research and its standards of reporting authority will boost you in
your endeavors.

Good Luck.

73'ss
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3445. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:25:32 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517142532.01489.00000416@mb-mu.aol.com>
Source record: 142449

>Huh???? Too valuable to read the rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines?
>So valuable that you require someone else, whose time is less
>valuable, to dig up the guidelines for you?
>--
>cheers, CAM, W5DXP
>

No sir;

It is because I AM familiar with said guidelines that I state that your interpretation is not the same as the facts.

Said guideline is now publicly posted for all to see.

We now also see that the warning you allude to is made in context to rec.radio.amateur.equiment, and not this r.r.r.ANTENNA newsgroup.

We now all have clarity. Have a pleasant day.

Cordially,

Nathan Cohen

3446. 20Mhz signal 6" brick wall - Dont want to put a hole.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:25:36 UTC
From: William Cowardin <itek@sybercom.net>
Message-ID: <ueaj17haup43b9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142453

I am looking to find a easy solution, if there is any, to send signal through wall made of 6" brick or dry wall material.

What I am thinking is a resonating coil as a transmitter from one side of the wall and matching pick up coil on the other side of the wall on the same spot. The signal I have is 20Mhz pulses.

Low cost/Low power Tx is important.

Thanks.

3447. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:26:46 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE54B66.9B2AD8B7@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142452

Fractenna wrote:
> Can you point out the --specific--words which say that one cannot post pointers
> to e-bay listings (or related sites) on rec.radio.amateiur.antenna?

e-bay didn't even exist when those guidelines were written.

> Your confusion lies wholly with a reference to a totally different NG:
> rec.radi.amateur.equipment.
>
> This NG is NOT rec.radio.amateur.equipment.

The author of the guidelines assumed that readers would be intelligent
enough to realize that all other amateur newsgroups were included in that
statement. r.r.a.equipment is the simply the one most likely to be mistaken
for a buy/sell group, that's all. What do you think is the meaning of:
"(Buying and selling) is what rec.radio.swap is for"?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3448. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:28:37 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <qniaeuou62b5e36bb3nt7lmkptjgtg1uh8@4ax.com>
Source record: 142450

On 17 May 2002 18:13:03 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>If you have any issue, I suggest you take it up with the competent
>>authority in this matter, jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu or Paul Schleck,
>>K3FU, pschleck@novia.net
>>
>
> That is very helpful information. More than you know. But perhaps it will be
>more clearer to you sometime.
>
>In the meantime, you once again show that it is your interpretation of the
>facts that is incorrect, not the facts themselves.
>
>Very useful to note publicly.
>
>I consider this matter closed ;-)
>
>Cordially,
>
>Nathan Cohen

attaboy!

nice to see you picking it up. What topic are you going to take up
with them, a requirement for gentility? Myself, I would skip any such
notion as it would make this a very dull place.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3449. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:29:12 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517142912.01503.00000368@mb-mu.aol.com>
Source record: 142451

>Dear neophyte,
>
>It is considered good form to provide fuller quotes of original
>material that bears to issue, in this regard such as the link I
>provided:
>>which in turn at the top leads to:
>> http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
>As this is a reference to the double quoted citation above, it allows
>interested parties (our friends and colleagues) to check the accuracy,
>context and implications drawn. I hope this insight into the nature
>of research and its standards of reporting authority will boost you in
>your endeavors.
>
>Good Luck.
>
>73'ss
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Wonderful suggestion. Facts should be clear to all, while one should not let a few dominant interpretations be confused for the other.

The fact is that the allusion is to rec.radio.amateur.equipment, not rec.radio.amateur.antenna. In fact, you quote it in your post.

I am glad we are one the same wavelength on this.

Cordially,

Nathan Cohen

3450. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:39:02 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517143902.01503.00000370@mb-mu.aol.com>
Source record: 142454

>Fractenna wrote:
>> Can you point out the --specific--words which say that one cannot post
>pointers
>> to e-bay listings (or related sites) on rec.radio.amateiur.antenna?
>
>e-bay didn't even exist when those guidelines were written.
>

In the past few years, then, the posting of e-bay or related sites posting has been within the status quo on rec.radio.amateur.antenna and no effort--presumably because of lack of need-- has been made to change the guidelines.

>> Your confusion lies wholly with a reference to a totally different NG:
>> rec.radi.amateur.equipment.
>>
>> This NG is NOT rec.radio.amateur.equipment.
>
>The author of the guidelines assumed that readers would be intelligent
>enough to realize that all other amateur newsgroups were included in that
>statement. r.r.a.equipment is the simply the one most likely to be mistaken
>for a buy/sell group, that's all. What do you think is the meaning of:
>"(Buying and selling) is what rec.radio.swap is for"?
>--
>cheers, CAM, W5DXP

If A then B is not if B then A.

Let me answer a question rather than pose one. I believe I have sufficient intelligence to understand the meaning of the facts. So have many, many others who, through the years, have given e-bay (and related site) pointers on this NG, as relating to antennas.

I have no reason, nor attempt to insinuate, a lack of intelligence in anyone. The question is: why do you feel the need to do so to many others as mentioned above?

I will leave that for you to ponder. I see nothing useful in further response to you in this matter.

Cordially,

Nathan Cohen

3451. vhf/uhf antenna tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:42:48 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <IacF8.31493$L76.1355@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142455
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

What manufactures, if any, make antenna tuners for VHF/UHF?

3452. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:43:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <f1jaeukram8ali8mlkj64nhpmb29qleb5t@4ax.com>
Source record: 142456

On Fri, 17 May 2002 13:12:56 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
wrote:

>Fractenna wrote:
>>
>> W5DXP wrote:
>> >So what is your interpretation of the rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines
>> >which all posters should have read before posting?
>>
>> I have been quite clear, several times in fact, on this.
>> Why do you want me to repeat this for more and more times? Do you not feel that
>> other's time is valuable?
>
>Huh???? Too valuable to read the rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines?
>So valuable that you require someone else, whose time is less
>valuable, to dig up the guidelines for you?

Hi Cecil,

Now there's a stretch - more valuable? less? Not something that
springs immediately to mind with our correspondent anyway.

Besides, I figure that for every posting that reveals an issue of
ignorance belies a small community of lurkers who are equally
un-informed to the topic that would appreciate competent references.
Further, I don't imagine this will be the last time.

As you pointed out about gentility elsewhere, I would offer its
observance is hidden from view by its own nature. I would say that in
response to an inquiry, a link or mention of a vendor for the purpose
of completing a transaction is suitable. I think you are reacting to
the general announcement to solicit trade - yes that is crass. It
presumes the buyer is indolent and responds only to blunt appeal.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3453. Re: When to electrically connect the antenna to the masting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:49:28 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <1phaeu8i2rkhd53o7rvfur6avebmfbo8cm@4ax.com>
Source record: 142461

On Wed, 15 May 2002 04:30:20 GMT, "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
wrote:

>I have a 1/4 wave vertical monopole with 4 drooping ground radials. When I
>mount my antenna to the mast should I try to isolate the antenna from to
>mast perhaps by using PVC pipe or should I attach the center feedpoint/hub
>(made of aluminum) directly to the metal masting? Since the antenna already
>has the ground radials is the masting necessary? Will the electrical
>connection between mast and antenna alter the antenna radiation pattern?
>When is it appropriate to electrically connect the masting to the antenna
>and when is it appropriate to isolate the antenna from the masting?
>

If a conductive mast is connected directly to the antenna there will
be increase higher angle radiation. How much of an increase depends
primarily on how long (high) the mast is in wavelengths. This can be
easily analyzed using computer modeling.

I constructed a model of a 2-meter ground plane (four radials) and ran
a NEC analyses for four configurations. I assumed an antenna height of
30 feet in all configurations. The first model was the antenna with a
non-conductive supporting mast to be use as a basis for the
comparisons. The second model I attached the antenna directly to a
conductive mast. The third model the antenna was insulated from the
conducive mast and the last model the antenna was directly connected
to a conductive mast, however an addition set of four radials were
placed ï¿½-wavelength below the antenna to add additional decoupling.
All masts were assumed to be touching the ground and no transmission
line was used in the models.

I got the following results:

Model ---------Elevation Gain (dBi)---------------
EL Angle 3ï¿½ 60ï¿½ 74ï¿½

Non-conductive Mast 5.69 -0.56 -6.75

Direct Connection 5.11 2.79 2.7

Isolated from Mast 5.71 0.38 -3.56

With decoupling radials 5.60 1.04 -5.99

As can be seen, directly connecting the antenna to a conductive mast
produced the highest amount of high angle radiation. This is great if
you want to talk to airplanes.<g>.

Remember if you choose to take steps to reduce the higher angle radiation you must also decouple the transmission line or you would be just be wasting your time.

Hope this helps.

73
Danny, K6MHE

3454. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 18:53:03 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <nujaeu43u4ssg1s57a15nu6g88ocsmn6md@4ax.com>
Source record: 142457

On 17 May 2002 18:29:12 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>
>The fact is that the allusion is to rec.radio.amateur.equipment, not
>rec.radio.amateur.antenna. In fact, you quote it in your post.

please retain the authoritative reference as a courtesy to all of our
friends and colleagues:
http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
you really need to observe these standards....

>
>I am glad we are one the same wavelength on this.
>
>Cordially,
>
>Nathan Cohen

Dear neophyte,

Same wavelength perhaps, but your SWR is through the roof. What color
is the band you are on anyway? ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3455. Re: eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 19:01:14 UTC
From: Bart Rowlett <BHRowlett@raytheon.com>
Message-ID: <3CE5537A.B4331A95@raytheon.com>
Source record: 142460

kenb wrote:
>
> i want to use eznec to model a carolina windom--mainly to look at the
> interaction it causes with some of my others and planned antennas. are
> there any eznec files i can dl to start with? how does one go about
> modeling this antenna? it's the vertical radiator that has me confused.

In principal, modeling the entire antenna system is easily accomplished in EZNEC. The 'vertical radiator' is simply modeled as a wire whose diameter is that of the coax shield. The decoupling choke at the bottom can be crudely modeled as an open circuit, or better by inserting a load equal to the common mode impedance of the choke at the operating frequency.

Properly modeling the connection between the vertical and horizontal wires requires knowing the four terminal impedance parameters of the matching network. This information can be adequately determined by a few measurements with an impedance analyzer, or perhaps by simple inspection.

One possibility is that the network is a trifilar wound, 1:9 impedance matching transformer wired so that the coax shield is connected to the longer of the two horizontal wires. For modeling purposes, the vertical wire would be connected to the longer of the two horizontal wires, and the source inserted between the horizontal wires. The basic model would require three wires though more may be needed to realistically describe the path of the 'vertical' portion.

bart
wb6hqk

3456. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 19:01:29 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <5rkaeu0t402p996qf90p6rhji3p5cdcbak@4ax.com>
Source record: 142458

On Fri, 17 May 2002 18:53:03 GMT, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
wrote:

>On 17 May 2002 18:29:12 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>
>>
>>The fact is that the allusion is to rec.radio.amateur.equipment, not
>>rec.radio.amateur.antenna. In fact, you quote it in your post.
>
>please retain the authoritative reference as a courtesy to all of our
>friends and colleagues:
> http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
>you really need to observe these standards....
>
Whoops!

My wavelength must've slipped (at least to red now) in having
truncated the link to only add it back again. Sorry for that!

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3457. Re: NVIS Dipole - Good enough?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 19:10:49 UTC
From: Rick <washingtonham@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CE555B9.6DD8284D@yahoo.com>
Source record: 142464

thanks, It will be more of a straight dipole, not droop'd down. Ill
give it a whirl and see what happens :).

Rick

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> Rick <washingtonham@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:<3CE51207.5C39AC82@yahoo.com>...
> > Well with my current situation (My dipole support got root rot and had
> > to come down) I can only get the apex of my dipole up about 25 feet. Its
> > cut for 80m that Ill tune the rest with my tuner. I know that will be a
> > NVIS situation most definitly. I mostly want to use it to contact
> > Idaho/Mont/Oregon and maybe into Calif for county hunting and the ARRL
> > Sweeps.
> >
> > Would it be good nuf, I have never had a NVIS situation before as Ive
> > always had supports (IE Trees) of 70+ feet.
> >
> > Thanks
> >
> > Rick KF7QZ
>
> It will do ok. Not as good as 70 ft high ones though. If you are stuck
> at 25 ft, I would try to keep the ends as high as possible and not tie
> them off near ground. Won't make a huge difference, but will slightly
> reduce ground losses. MK

3458. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 19:28:54 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE559F6.7EF5ECAE@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142462

Fractenna wrote:
>
> >Huh???? Too valuable to read the rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines?
> >So valuable that you require someone else, whose time is less
> >valuable, to dig up the guidelines for you?

> It is because I AM familiar with said guidelines that I state that your
> interpretation is not the same as the facts.

My interpretation is the same as Jeffery Hermann's interpretation.
Jeffery is the keeper of the guidelines.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3459. Re: Hygain TH3 modified for 17 mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 19:31:01 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517153101.27670.00000160@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 142463

>
>Anyone done any modification of the TH3 to run on 17 mtrs, sacrificing the
>15 mtr band?
>
>Would it be just an element length change on the 15 mtr section by
>increasing it and reducing the length of the 20 mtr section?
>
>Thanks for the bandwidth.
>
>John - WB0RLD
>moe@msn.com
>
>

Hi John--

It will take you some tweaking, although what you need to do is shorten the 20M length, that is, the outer tubing, approximately 12-18 inches, for each element

A non trivial problem is that the impedance of the driven is coupled with the reflector and director separations, so adjusting it for 17M will mess up the F/b and gain (and likely SWR) for 10 and 15M.

Do you ONLY want to make it work for 17m? If so, then with an SWR bridge its probably worth an hour of your time experimenting. Without the exact spacings though its hard to tell you exactly what to expect for gain and F/B.

Traps always complicate these issues.

73
Chip N1IR

3460. Re: CLARITY of Guidelines on Antenna/E-bay Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 19:35:12 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE55B70.8FE7EB26@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142465

Fractenna wrote:
>
> >Fractenna wrote:
> >> Can you point out the --specific--words which say that one cannot post
> >pointers
> >> to e-bay listings (or related sites) on rec.radio.amateiur.antenna?
> >>
> >e-bay didn't even exist when those guidelines were written.
>
> In the past few years, then, the posting of e-bay or related sites posting has
> been within the status quo on rec.radio.amateur.antenna and no
> effort--presumably because of lack of need-- has been made to change the
> guidelines.

The guidelines say that rec.radio.swap is the newsgroup for buying
and selling.

I'm sure we can get the keeper of the guidelines to update them to
clear up your misunderstanding.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3461. FS C-Band LNB Down Converter by ATCI Unused

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 20:31:34 UTC
From: tonyS2@aol.com
Message-ID: <61e40296.0205171231.333f0106@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142466

Mfg by ATCI/California Amp Unused in box
Priced for quick turnover
View at www.pearlone.com Click Electronics
Tony S
Alex Va

3462. Re: vhf/uhf antenna tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 20:47:44 UTC
From: Tom - radioguy <radioguy@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uear9aeotomne2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142467
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

MFJ makes a 144-148mhz/220mhz model. I have one for sale if you are interested. Model 921

> What manufactures, if any, make antenna tuners for VHF/UHF?
>
>

3463. Re: 20Mhz signal 6" brick wall - Dont want to put a hole.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 21:18:35 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3ce57914_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 142468

If all you want to transmit is information, not any power transfer, your
scheme should work just fine. Something simpler might even work, depending
on how sensitive the receive side is.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
William Cowardin <itek@sybercom.net> wrote in message
news:ueaj17haup43b9@corp.supernews.com...
>
> I am looking to find a easy solution, if there is any, to send signal
> through wall made of 6" brick or dry wall material.
>
> What I am thinking is a resonating coil as a transmitter from one side of
> the wall and matching pick up coil on the other side of the wall on the
same
> spot. The signal I have is 20Mhz pulses.
>
> Low cost/Low power Tx is important.
>
> Thanks.
>
>
>
>
>

3464. vert gd plane,horz gd pl,farapart?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 21:28:52 UTC
From: kc5cqa@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3ce5750e.6510334@news.devtex.net>
Source record: 142369

I have a horz ground plane (two meters) and a vertical ground plane (440&two menters) I would like to place the antennas on the same pole, with the two meter above the 440, but how far apart should they be, so they don't "hamper" one another. the ants or on a 1.5 pipe, soooo I don't really want to have them at extrem ends of the pipe, if you know what I mean? thanks inadvance. cl.

3465. Re: vhf/uhf antenna tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 21:37:40 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE57824.6A4A1E4A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142370
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

JEEPMON wrote:
> What manufactures, if any, make antenna tuners for VHF/UHF?

MFJ makes a few - 903 for 6m, 921 for 2m/220, and 924 for 440.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3466. Mobile whip antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 21:51:42 UTC
From: Deni <deni@gm3skn.fsnet.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ac3u0f$6ig$1@news8.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 142371

Inherently inneficient I know but which are the better lowest loss
commercial ones?
I'm not bothered about auto adjust coils like the Screwdriver, single band
with changeable coil is ok.
What are your experiences?

Deni, Gm3skn Shetland Islands EU012
GQRP 10774 ARCI 10659 ARS 827 FISTS 2817

K2 1188

3467. vert gd plane,horz gd pl,farapart?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 22:08:52 UTC
From: kc5cqa@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3ce57f70.282656@news.devtex.net>
Source record: 142372

I have a horz ground plane (two meters) and a vertical ground plane (440&two menters) I would like to place the antennas on the same pole, with the two meter above the 440, but how far apart should they be, so they don't "hamper" one another. the ants or on a 1.5 pipe, soooo I don't really want to have them at extrem ends of the pipe, if you know what I mean? thanks inadvance. cl.

3468. Re: vert gd plane,horz gd pl,farapart?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 22:11:23 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020517181123.17638.00000189@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 142373

>I have a horz ground plane (two meters) and a vertical ground plane
>(440&two menters) I would like to place the antennas on the same pole,
>with the two meter above the 440, but how far apart should they be, so
>they don't "hamper" one another. the ants or on a 1.5 pipe, soooo I
>don't really want to have them at extrem ends of the pipe, if you know
>what I mean? thanks inadvance. cl.
>

That's a tuffy.

There will be crosstalk between them, as well as pattern distortion. The question is: what are acceptable values for these?

If you can get them at LEAST 2 waves apart (that is 4M) then you will probably see 15-20 dB isolation--which is often not enough. If you get them closer than 1/2 wave apart the mutual coupling will be severe and the cross talk can be very high (less than 5 dB).

So to confirm tyour suspicion, get them as far apart as possible, and if that's 1.5 (m? feet?) use the full length.

Of course the real problem is at 2M.

73
Chip N1IR

3469. Verticle for 6mtrs 2mtrs and 70cms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 23:02:13 UTC
From: the-boatman <the-boatman@lineone.net>
Message-ID: <3ce58bd0_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 142374

Hi all,
Im looking for a verticle antenna to mount on my chimney,
which will cover 6 Mtrs, 2 Mtrs and 70 cms.
Iv'e looked at the ads in PW and see that Moonracker do a bm1000
and also Waters & Stanton have one advertised made by WatSon?

Any preferances ?
Or are there better ones and if so, from where?

Thanks - and Regards, Peter G0LRP

3470. Re: End Effect (was 1/4 wave antenna gian???????)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 23:16:30 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <lbgF8.21449$oF2.2505842@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142375

> > The well known 'magic numerator' for the length
> > of a dipole in feet is *in theory* (based on 'c') 492
> > and *in practice* 468. The difference is about
> > 5% and is due to end effect. I've always had good
> > results with 468.

"Richard Clark"
> Hi OM,
> At what height, in wavelengths, did you encounter these
> good results?

Which end ? Left or right ?

3471. Re: 20Mhz signal 6" brick wall - Dont want to put a hole.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-17 23:51:58 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CE5975B.1D3B2277@shaw.ca>
Source record: 142376

William Cowardin wrote:
>
> I am looking to find a easy solution, if there is any, to send signal
> through wall made of 6" brick or dry wall material.
>
> What I am thinking is a resonating coil as a transmitter from one side of
> the wall and matching pick up coil on the other side of the wall on the same
> spot. The signal I have is 20Mhz pulses.
>
> Low cost/Low power Tx is important.
>
> Thanks.

You shouldn't have any trouble except with the FCC. 20 megs
is assigned to WWV!
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

3472. Can you describe this antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 00:03:36 UTC
From: Malcolm Faed <malc@ihug.co.nz>
Message-ID: <sTgF8.144786$o66.429152@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 142377

Dear Group.

I have been looking at this antenna and been struggling to figure out this antenna design.

http://www.frars.org.uk/cgi-bin/render.pl?pageid=1071

My guess is a 1/4 wave (top loaded???)with 2 5/8 wave sections. Or, measuring and scaling the picture, a 1/4, 5/8 and a 1/2.

FYI, the wavelength the antenna is designed for is 122mm (2.45GHz.)

Thanks for any info.

73
Malc.
VK2TMF
--
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
E-Mail: malc@ihug.co.nz
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

3473. Re: Mobile whip antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 00:11:29 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ueb72j5mlpnk07@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142378

Buy a field strength meter; Peak the field strength.
It's the cheapest and most important piece of test equipment for antenna analysis.
RF travels on the surface of a conductor, so larger surface area is better.
Continuously loaded whips are a couple of s-units poorer than large diameter rods with center loading.
A hustler base with a bug-catcher and a 102 inch whip works on 80 and 40 but don't GO anywhere;
The impedance at resonance can be 10 ohms, 25 ohms for the Hustler, as measured with a side-mounted whip on my truck.
An impedance matching network as near the feed point as possible is imperative.
Detuning the antenna for a low VSWR results in an inefficient match.
A tuner with a non-resonant antenna might give you an S-3 report;
A resonant, center-loaded, matched, reasonable size antenna an S-9.
When matched at the antenna feed point, resonance coincides with a peak in received noise and a
peak in field strength.
The SWR will be 1:1.
73, H.
NQ5H

"Deni" <deni@gm3skn.fsnet.co.uk> wrote in message
news:ac3u0f$6ig$1@news8.svr.pol.co.uk...
> Inherently inneficient I know but which are the better lowest loss
> commercial ones?
> I'm not bothered about auto adjust coils like the Screwdriver, single band
> with changeable coil is ok.
> What are your experiences?
>
> Deni, Gm3skn Shetland Islands EU012
> GQRP 10774 ARCI 10659 ARS 827 FISTS 2817
>
> K2 1188
>
>

3474. HF mobile mounting question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 00:13:26 UTC
From: Bill W2BLC <radio@despammed.com>
Message-ID: <ac46j80226u@enews4.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142380

Has anyone mounted a mobile HF antenna (screwdriver or Hustler) on either
the rear doors of
a van or a suburban? Did you have any grounding problems? How
did you cure the problems?

Thanks,

Bill W2BLC

3475. Re: vhf/uhf antenna tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 00:19:10 UTC
From: csupublications@attbi.com
Message-ID: <811a5847.0205171619.50dfeef5@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142379
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello,
I have seen VHF/UHF antenna tuners manufactured by MFJ.
I would call A.E.S. (Amateur Electronic Supply), you can get their toll
free number at www.aesham.com
The are always helpful. Another one is H.R.O (Ham Radio Outlet) , you can
get there toll free number at www.hamradio.com
Usually but not all the time A.E.S. has the lowest price.
73 de N1OHW (Rick)

3476. Re: Can you describe this antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 00:34:28 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3ce5a7ae_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 142381

Larsen (USA) sold (still sells?) a mobile antenna for 1.2 GHz which was the same collection of radiators and phase modifiers. It really isn't all that unusual. Try to figure out the current distribution on a Diamond NR-2000 on 1.2 GHz, if you want a challenge.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Malcolm Faed <malc@ihug.co.nz> wrote in message
news:sTgF8.144786$o66.429152@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
> Dear Group.
>
> I have been looking at this antenna and been struggling to figure out this
> antenna design.
>
> http://www.frars.org.uk/cgi-bin/render.pl?pageid=1071
>
> My guess is a 1/4 wave (top loaded???)with 2 5/8 wave sections. Or,
> measuring and scaling the picture, a 1/4, 5/8 and a 1/2.
>
> FYI, the wavelength the antenna is designed for is 122mm (2.45GHz.)
>
>
> Thanks for any info.
>
> 73
> Malc.
> VK2TMF
> --
> +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
> E-Mail: malc@ihug.co.nz
> +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
>
>

3477. Re: vhf/uhf antenna tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 01:42:45 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <S7DlPIp+NPWoJwtJOZwaIWSFCsbQ@4ax.com>
Source record: 142383

"JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote:

>What manufactures, if any, make antenna tuners for VHF/UHF?
>

The only one I know is MFJ.

There aren't that many tuners for vhf-uhf, I think, because the antennas are small enough, you can build them "full-size" and not really need an antenna tuner. Just cut it for your resonant frequency.

Bob
k5qwg

3478. Re: End Effect (was 1/4 wave antenna gian???????)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 02:05:39 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <TFiF8.50874$TJ6.2822545@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142385

"J. Harvey"
> The well known 'magic numerator' for the length
> of a dipole in feet is *in theory* (based on 'c') 492
> and *in practice* 468. The difference is about
> 5% and is due to end effect. I've always had good
> results with 468.

"Richard Clark"
> Hi OM,
> At what height, in wavelengths, did you encounter
> these good results?

Me:
> Which end ? Left or right ?

Sorry, had to get groceries...

Typical example would be a 10m dipole. One end was about as high up the tree as I could get it using advanced techniques in Applied Physics (perhaps 50'). The other end was just a bit higher - having learned from Phase 1 (left end) and stood on my tippie toes for Phase 2 (right end) (perhaps 60').

So, around about a Lambda and a half.

I distinctly remember learning the hard way to just simply cut the antenna to 468/f and it would be pretty darn close to the desired resonance (min indicated VSWR). When I left it a bit long, I always had to bring it down to trim it.

Is the 468 'magic numerator' a controversial value ? I didn't get the memo...

3479. Re: eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 02:11:28 UTC
From: kenb <kenb@ATbr00kner.com>
Message-ID: <1021687890.789087@yasure>
Source record: 142384

thanks to everyone that responded. all the input helped!

73
kenb

3480. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 02:22:19 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <vViF8.50882$TJ6.2830305@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142386

> J. Harvey wrote:
> ...their larger eyes would respond to the
> lower end (the "radio" part) of the spectrum.

"Richard Harrison"
> If you were to scale the inch up in size by:
> 12 X 5280 it would equal a mile.
> That does not prove that an inch is a mile.

And if one were to scale a penguin up to a hundred times its normal size, it would no longer be a 'penguin'. It would be a 'damn big penguin'.

3481. Re: Vestigial Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 02:30:11 UTC
From: Just kidding <Just.kidding@forgetaboutit.com>
Message-ID: <W0jF8.50885$TJ6.2832772@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142387

> Looking for references on Vestigial monopoles.

Best to remove that mirror from the bathroom.

3482. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 04:50:24 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <c7lF8.337$id3.191371@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142388

In article <01faeus3q4cjq2jlcrmmhjiq234r22tqr2@4ax.com>,
kb7qhc@attbi.com says...
> On 17 May 2002 16:27:09 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>
> >>Subject: Re: Discone
> >>From: Richard Clark kb7qhc@attbi.com
> >>Date: 5/17/02 12:12 PM Eastern Daylight Time
> >>Message-id: <rqaaeu41k1hvce151q0gtap6j6v5pb80cg@4ax.com>
> >>
> >>On Fri, 17 May 2002 09:01:24 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> >>wrote:
> >>
> >>>Fractenna wrote:
> >>>> So tell us again where it is forbidden to refer to an e-bay posted auction
> >>and
> >>>> why?
> >>>
> >>>Does that mean you haven't read the guidelines for this newsgroup?
> >>>You can find them by doing a search for "rec.radio.amateur.* guidelines".
> >>>It says buying and selling should be confined to rec.radio.swap which
> >>>is why that newsgroup was initiated. e-bay is a buying/selling function.
> >>>Of course, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only gentlemen are
> >>>expected to follow them.
> >>
> >>Hi Cecil,
> >>
> >>You lost him on the last turn. Where's his buddy that does his
> >>research for him?
> >>
> >>73's
> >>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
> >>
> >
> >Clarity is worth repetition.
> >
> >Cite --here-- the text in the r.r.a.a. guidelines that warns against mentioning
> >something for sale such as on e-bay
> >
> >This, it would seem, is devoid of 'interpretation' and should make the point
> >crystal clear to all.
> >
> >If there is some reason you cannot cite it, then it is fair to assume that your
> >interpretation may lack validity.
> >

> >Cordially,
> >
> >Nathan Cohen
> >
>
> Dear neophyte,
>
> As Cecil offered, this is quickly (less than 1 minute) found in
> exactly the manner offered (AltaVista, a search engine familiar to
> most researchers here) with the following query:
> guidelines AND rec.radio.amateur
> resulting in a top reference (top of the first page) pointing to:
>
> http://www.ibiblio.org/usenet-i/groups-html/rec.radio.amateur.policy.html
> where at the top of that page we find:
> http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
> we find at the top:
> >The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew,
> >and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about
> >antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
> >commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
> >operations. The .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or selling
> >equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for.
> >
> which is exactly what Cecil said, and offered as a basis for having
> said it, and how to find it - demonstrated here.
>
> There is more material there for you to consider, but that aside, I
> hope you took care to note some basic research skills, they will put
> you in good stead.
>
> Good Luck!
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

Hi Richard,

We all (all on .equipment) appreciate yours' and CAM's effort
to control what is posted on this group. God forbid what USENET would
be like without your efforts.

Glenn

BTW: Ever considered using a filter seeing your built in one is on the
fritz? It has to be your life's worse challenge to not be able to
control what you read. How many NG's you read? WOW! And to think you
read each and every post. WOW! You are the man! God bless you and CAM!

3483. Quad spreader source ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 04:57:36 UTC
From: Douglas Snowden <snowden@peoplepc.com>
Message-ID: <uebcat44c9u1a9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142382

What are some of the sources for fiberglas spreader material?

Doug N4IJ

3484. Re: Quad spreader source ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 05:10:47 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <rnlF8.4174$3m6.992@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142389

http://www.mgs4u.com/fiberg.htm

73 de W6DKN

"Douglas Snowden" <snowden@peoplepc.com> wrote in message
news:uebcat44c9u1a9@corp.supernews.com...
> What are some of the sources for fiberglas spreader material?
>
> Doug N4IJ
>
>
>

3485. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 05:15:37 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <ac4o1pgbg3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142390

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@ieee.org> wrote:
> Bill Nelson wrote:
>>
>> If the IEEE definition were true, then we would not talk about infrared
>> light or ultraviolet light.

> That's covered by definition 1B.

> "light (1)(B) ... This region has not been clearly defined but, as employed by
> most workers in the field, may be considered to extend from the near-ultraviolet
> region of approximately 0.3 um, through the visible region, and into the mid-
> infrared region to 30 um."
>
>> That entry should be "visible light" - a subset of "light".

> Then get the dictionaries changed so that we may communicate in a valid
> manner. If we cannot agree on the definitions of the words we use,
> communications is impossible. I wonder if "light" is mentioned in FCC
> Part 97?

Hm. Where do we disagree? Definition 1B certainly clarifies the definition.

But it also supports my point that the definition covers more than "visible
light".

It is really a minor nit - not worth a long debate.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3486. Re: Verticle for 6mtrs 2mtrs and 70cms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 06:01:34 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <27mF8.1731$xF1.946@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142391

The Diamond V2000A will fill the bill. It's a nice antenna.

Ed, NM2K

"the-boatman" <the-boatman@lineone.net> wrote in message
news:3ce58bd0_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> Hi all,
> Im looking for a verticle antenna to mount on my chimney,
> which will cover 6 Mtrs, 2 Mtrs and 70 cms.
> Iv'e looked at the ads in PW and see that Moonracker do a
bm1000
> and also Waters & Stanton have one advertised made by
WatSon?
>
> Any preferances ?
> Or are there better ones and if so, from where?
>
> Thanks - and Regards, Peter G0LRP
>
>

3487. Re: G5RV with hign SWR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 07:15:03 UTC
From: Mark <grandmhg@gocougs.wsu.edu>
Message-ID: <uec0093irsdg64@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142392

Thank you . Very helpful response.

A real thanks to all that responded privately. I am making progress. The consensus was a too short run of coax.

Mark, KF7JA

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CE4CE35.10CB9C0A@icok.net...
>
>
> Mark,
> It's an installation problem. Read the
> instructions.
> 'Doc

3488. Re: G5RV with hign SWR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 09:12:16 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE61ADC.A15172FE@icok.net>
Source record: 142393

If you're not willing to make an effort to find
the problem your self, why should I/we help you?
There's probably been more written about the G5RV in
the last 10 years than any other antenna known to
man. Surely you might have tried to find out a little
bit about the antenna before asking for help??
'Doc

3489. Cushcraft, they did the right thing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 11:57:47 UTC
From: Gilbert Baron <gbaron@myrealbox.com>
Message-ID: <66gceuktrqf4vhi8b4j0fhcrd3qd789c4q@4ax.com>
Source record: 142395

I have an R7000 antenna. I had a great deal of difficulty with it after owning it for over 3 years. It did not tune as well as I would have liked at the start but it was over 1 Mhz off and had signal 3 - 5 s unit slow on 40 meters.

Cushcraft has worked with me and the antenna now tunes well on all bands. In this process they have actually replaced the majority of the antenna. They sent me all new traps . The only thing not replaced was the tuning box and some of the aluminum which obviously was ok.

I was not happy at first but I am now. They have got me going and should be commended.

Gil Baron http://webpages.charter.net/gbaron
44:04.925 N 92:30.758 W 1055'
"Hierro candente, batir de repente"

3490. Re: Can you describe this antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 11:57:48 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020518075748.07108.00000247@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 142394

>Dear Group.
>
>I have been looking at this antenna and been struggling to figure out this
>antenna design.
>
>http://www.frars.org.uk/cgi-bin/render.pl?pageid=1071
>
>My guess is a 1/4 wave (top loaded???)with 2 5/8 wave sections. Or,
>measuring and scaling the picture, a 1/4, 5/8 and a 1/2.
>
>FYI, the wavelength the antenna is designed for is 122mm (2.45GHz.)
>
>
>Thanks for any info.
>
>73
>Malc.
>VK2TMF
>--

Its a colinear. The 'coils' are phasing stubs. Another way to do this is to
take relevant lengths of coax and use them as the monopole wire, reversing
braid/center at relevant points.

73
Chip N1IR

73
Chip N1IR.

3491. Re: Cushcraft, they did the right thing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 11:59:35 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020518075935.07097.00000249@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 142396

>I was not happy at first but I am now. They have got me going and
>should be commended.
>
>

Exactly.

73
Chip N1IR

3492. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 12:11:56 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ac5geb$ro7$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142397

Dear Richard, you have just demonstrated to the world the extent of your ignorance on the subject of folded wires and bandwidth. After many days contemplation you are unable even to quote Terman.

Why not download program SWR-FREQ which compares simple with folded dipoles? Takes only a few seconds.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

3493. Re: G5RV with hign SWR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 12:11:57 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ac5gec$ro7$2@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142398

> If you're not willing to make an effort to find
> the problem your self, why should I/we help you?
> There's probably been more written about the G5RV in
> the last 10 years than any other antenna known to
> man. Surely you might have tried to find out a little
> bit about the antenna before asking for help??
> 'Doc
==========

Doc, I havn't been reading this thread very closely but I can imagine the drift.

I venture to guess the best advice he could have been given has never mentioned. Best advice - get rid of the coax entirely !

Reg.

3494. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 12:26:51 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE6488B.A3C3959F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142399

Glenn wrote:
> BTW: Ever considered using a filter seeing your built in one is on the
> fritz?

Should we filter out all threads with the subject of "Discone"?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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3495. Re: G5RV with hign SWR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 12:32:53 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE649F5.612988D9@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142400

Mark wrote:
> A real thanks to all that responded privately. I am making progress. The
> consensus was a too short run of coax.

If that is true, you are relying on the losses in the coax to decrease the SWR and that's not a good condition either. Is your SWR 8:1 on all bands? Is your SWR acceptable on any band? You didn't give us enough details to make a valid estimate of the problem. What are the dimensions of your shorty G5RV? It should be a 51 foot centerfed with about a 14 foot matching section of 300 ohm twinlead. That should make it resonant somewhere within the 10m band with a decent SWR. Do you have a choke installed at the coax/twinlead junction?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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3496. Re: G5RV with hign SWR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 12:41:52 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE64C10.9D26838A@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142401

Mark wrote:
> I'm running a commercial 40m-10m G5RV and cannot get my Yaesu automatic
> tuner to get below 8:1 SWR. It is mounted 10 feet off the peak of my roof
> and runs the length of the roof. The twin lead comes to within 5 feet of
> the ground.

Something doesn't compute here. A 40m-10m shorty G5RV has a 14 foot matching section. How can the antenna be 10 feet off the peak of your roof and still come within five feet of the ground? Is your roof 9 feet high? Is the twinlead laying on anything?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3497. Re: Mobile whip antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 13:00:28 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ac5j9b$73b$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142402

> Inherently inneficient I know but which are the better lowest loss
> commercial ones?
> I'm not bothered about auto adjust coils like the Screwdriver, single band
> with changeable coil is ok.
==========

All other things being equal choose the antenna with -

Greatest overall length. (the most important).

Only one interchangeable coil.

Without any shorted coil turns for tuning.

The largest volume coil with the thickest conductor.

The most simple and obvious form of construction.

(It doesn't matter very much at what height a coil is fitted. Between
half-way and 2/3rds of the way to the top will be fine for the 160m - 30m
bands. At higher frequencies a coil, if there is one, can be anywhere.)

The most reliable mechanical construction. Can be assessed only by a visual
examination.

Hint: Don't mount an antenna on the bumper bar. Put it on the roof.

Reg, G4FGQ

3498. Re: Inverted V dipole: How taut?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 13:10:02 UTC
From: raiar@slacc.com.nospam
Message-ID: <3ce65261.58134268@news.galilei.com>
Source record: 142403

Hi Ken

Cool!

Now,

How have you handled the 'fret'ing situation?

TTUL
Gary

3499. Re: Looking for Books: Kraus(Ed1) and Williams (V2)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 13:36:43 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020518093643.27725.00000262@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 142404

Thanks for all the e- mails!

I will check out the Kraus info, but still need a lead on Williams volume 2.

Thanks again!

73
Chip N1IR

3500. Re: Cushcraft, they did the right thing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 15:10:47 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE66EF5.358CDC1@icok.net>
Source record: 142405

Gil,
Unfortunately, your experience is the exception,
not the rule, with Cushcraft.
'Doc

3501. advice sought re: over-the-roof antenna rigging

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 15:43:26 UTC
From: Richard Craven <RichardCraven@freenetname.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ac5t1n$mkjer$1@ID-19542.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142406

originally posted to UK. radio.amateur

I have an option to have a random-wire stretch from a tall tree at the bottom of my garden, over the roof and then down into my front garden, anchoring outof harm's way. This configuration will give me the longest length possible.

Seeing as this antenna may become a centre-fed dipole, or itmight be an end-fed or more-or-less end-fed wire, I am seeking advice from this group on
what to do when the wire goesover the ridge tiles. I don't have a chimney onmy house so there's no easy way to fix a pole with a stand-off insulator on it.

When the wire goes over the roof it will literally rest on one of the ridge-tiles. seeing as I won't be able to define the RF voltage at htis point, i want to stand the wire off from the ridge tile by seating it on something. Has anyone else done this sort of thing, and successfully insulated the wire from the tiles on the roof (albeit for a short length of,
say, 6-12")? I'm thinking of perhaps fitting a ployethylene rib or something
similar to the ridge tile so that the wire stretches over the edge of the rib, thus holding the wire out of harm's way. When it rains, the problem will be mitigated I hope.

Can anyone speak from practical experience or point out any obvious oversights, bearing in mind that I'm looking at driving powers upto 100W PEP
into the wire and the electrical length is such that the HV node may end up at the ridge tile area?

Cheers for any help you can offer.

RMC

3502. Re: antenna height??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 16:17:26 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uecvkjdr573acd@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142407

How high is the apex? I have had very good results taking my inverted V and turning it into a center fed L. Just drop one of the legs straight down and run the other leg horizntal. You get good omni-directional coverage and low angle of radiation from the vertical section. Mine is 102 feet long (51 on a side) and fed with ladder line to a 1:1 balun at the shack, then a short length of coax to an antena tuner. It tunes 160-10 meters with good results.

Cebik has a good article about the antenna at http://www.cebik.com/gup25.html and http://www.cebik.com/gup26.html

--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1♯ 470 K2♯ 2460
"VE8AE Andrew" <antennas@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:e8be44e3.0205160928.5d7a461c@posting.google.com...
> Hello , I would like to know if raising my antenna would give me more
> ground wave prop. It is an inv vee config with two perpendicular
> dipoles attached, like a cross if veiwed from the air.One N/S one E/W.
> If I raise the antenna mast height would I get more ground wave
> propagation?
> My guess is no, as height will give me better low angle. But is that
> what will give better ground wave prop? If my angle gets lower is
> there more ground wave? Thank you for your help.
> Oh a second question please..AGC settings for data?? I would say slow
> to avoid pumping and losing data bits. Correct??
> Thanks. I would like as many replies as possible please.
> Andrew VE8AE

3503. Quads in Winter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 16:26:11 UTC
From: Rob <Pse@NoEmail.Com>
Message-ID: <QgvF8.603$H67.3179@tor-nn1.netcom.ca>
Source record: 142408

Is there a way to use quad antennas at a QTH with lots of snow? I don't see many quads in northern climates. (But at least one quad company is located in Canada!)

And finally who makes the best quad that can withstand winter conditions?

Rob

3504. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 16:33:09 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <9nvF8.7658$Ou5.4759@nwrddc03.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142409

CAM,
How different is the post by Glenn touting his antennas by pointing to a web page from your own signature, in which YOU point toward your web page? : http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp. Granted, you're not selling anything (short of endorsing the G5RV antenna) but then neither was Glenn. Nowhere in Glenn's post does he mention price....he merely points out the attributes of his antenna (much like you do) and provides a link IF people want to further check it out. Honestly, I think the newsgroup rules are good...but let's be realistic, they're there to prevent the obvious spammers (get rich quick schemes, email floods, XXX pay-for sites, etc.) from spamming up the newsgroup. Glenn's done NO harm with his mention of the antenna he built, and now offers to the ham community. FAR more bandwidth has been taken up by you and I and a few others in merely debating this topic....and frankly I come to these newsgroups to find out the news, discuss antennas, and learn about new items of interest such as Glenn's antennas. I think far too much has been made of this innocuous post already.

Bill
KC9CS

----- Original Message -----
From: "CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Sent: Friday, May 17, 2002 2:18 PM
Subject: Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

> me wrote:
> > each and everyone breaks rules, regs, and laws every day. why do some
> > people feel the need to be the network cop?
>
> It's a dirty job but someone has to do it. Your statement
> is a good summary of what is wrong with the world today. The
> only thing it takes for the bad guys to win is for the good
> guys to remain silent.
> --
> cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3505. Re: Cushcraft, they did the right thing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 16:33:21 UTC
From: Rob <Pse@NoEmail.Com>
Message-ID: <wnvF8.604$H67.3113@tor-nn1.netcom.ca>
Source record: 142410

Replacing all the traps on the early R-7000's was not uncommon. The original R-7000 apparently had many designs flaws. When you replaced the traps you probably noticed that Cushcraft also changed the distance between the traps. (In my view, it was next to impossible to achieve the published specs of the R-7000 without the new traps etc).

My biggest complaint with Cushcraft is that I do no believe they contacted all the R-7000 owners and told them about the new traps, etc. In my view, there should have been an official recall advertised in QST! Clubs like the ARRL should have put pressure on Cushcraft to do so.

Rob

"Gilbert Baron" <gbaron@myrealbox.com> wrote in message news:66gceuktrqf4vhi8b4j0fhcrd3qd789c4q@4ax.com...
> I have an R7000 antenna. I had a great deal of difficulty with it
> after owning it for over 3 years. It did not tune as well as I would
> have liked at the start but it was over 1 Mhz off and had signal 3 - 5
> s unit slow on 40 meters.
>
> Cushcraft has worked with me and the antenna now tunes well on all
> bands. In this process they have actually replaced the majority of the
> antenna. They sent me all new traps . The only thing not replaced was
> the tuning box and some of the aluminum which obviously was ok.
>
> I was not happy at first but I am now. They have got me going and
> should be commended.
>
>
>
> Gil Baron http://webpages.charter.net/gbaron
> 44:04.925 N 92:30.758 W 1055'
> "Hierro candente, batir de repente"

3506. Re: Quads in Winter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 16:33:30 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CE6825A.BF696F96@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 142411

Rob wrote:
>
> Is there a way to use quad antennas at a QTH with lots of snow? I don't see
> many quads in northern climates. (But at least one quad company is located
> in Canada!)

Snow is not the problem.

Freezing rain is the issue.

> And finally who makes the best quad that can withstand winter conditions?

The military who can afford to enclose the entire antenna in a
fiberglass dome.

3507. Re: Quads in Winter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 16:54:16 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CE68736.D10AF4F6@optonline.net>
Source record: 142412

I think I remember reading that the "diamond" arrangement is better: no horizontal wires -- but then you have horizontal spreaders to get loaded up with snow and freezing rain.

-=-
Alan, AB2OS

Rob wrote:
>
> Is there a way to use quad antennas at a QTH with lots of snow? I don't see
> many quads in northern climates. (But at least one quad company is located
> in Canada!)
>
> And finally who makes the best quad that can withstand winter conditions?

3508. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 20:35:53 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020518163553.27758.00000337@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 142413

>Subject: Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!
>From: "Bill Otten" res0958z@verizon.net
>Date: 5/18/02 12:33 PM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <9nvF8.7658$Ou5.4759@nwrddc03.gnilink.net>
>
>CAM,
>How different is the post by Glenn touting his antennas by pointing to a web
>page from your own signature, in which YOU point toward your web page? :
>http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp. Granted, you're not selling anything (short of
>endorsing the G5RV antenna) but then neither was Glenn. Nowhere in Glenn's
>post does he mention price....he merely points out the attributes of his
>antenna (much like you do) and provides a link IF people want to further
>check it out. Honestly, I think the newsgroup rules are good...but let's be
>realistic, they're there to prevent the obvious spammers (get rich quick
>schemes, email floods, XXX pay-for sites, etc.) from spamming up the
>newsgroup. Glenn's done NO harm with his mention of the antenna he built,
>and now offers to the ham community. FAR more bandwidth has been taken up by
>you and I and a few others in merely debating this topic....and frankly I
>come to these newsgroups to find out the news, discuss antennas, and learn
>about new items of interest such as Glenn's antennas. I think far too much
>has been made of this innocuous post already.
>
>Bill
>KC9CS
>
>----- Original Message -----
>From: "CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
>Sent: Friday, May 17, 2002 2:18 PM
>Subject: Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!
>
>
>> me wrote:
>> > each and everyone breaks rules, regs, and laws every day. why do some
>> > people feel the need to be the network cop?
>>
>> It's a dirty job but someone has to do it. Your statement
>> is a good summary of what is wrong with the world today. The
>> only thing it takes for the bad guys to win is for the good
>> guys to remain silent.
>> --
>> cheers, CAM, W5DXP

As was posted FROM the NG guidelines yesterday, there is nothing in the wording that forbids such links.

CAM seems to have a very broad interpration of wording, which, in fact, is very specific about NOT making such posts--for rec.radio.amateur.equipment. Obviously that's not this NG.

I find these links often of interest and it would be a shame to see them go away, given that so many have been posted here over many,many years.

73
Chip N1IR

3509. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 21:00:10 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <wizF8.282$Ao3.123933@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142414

In article <3CE6488B.A3C3959F@IEEE.org>, Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org
says...
> From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
> Subject: Re: Discone
> Glenn wrote:
> > BTW: Ever considered using a filter seeing your built in one is on the
> > fritz?
>
> Should we filter out all threads with the subject of "Discone"?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

Wow! That is a tough nut to crack CAM. Yes, I would filter (ignore)
that specific thread as soon as it started rather than post 11
messages whining over the fact I can't control what I read.

Then I would consider that selling an antenna on this news groups fits
right in. You see this group is for the discussion of antennas. Many
people like myself don't read the rec.radio.swap newsgroup due to a
bunch of people like you that can't control what they read and want E-
Bay listing off of R.R.Swap.

So posting an antenna for sale or an antenna for auction here seems
correct to me and the charter. It is related to antennas and fits the
description of discussing antennas.

People selling antennas on this group should put FS or FA in the start
of the subject line so those that don't want to read for sale or for
auction in this group can just filter out FS and FA posts.

We can all get along thanks to the computer and it's tools.

Glenn

3510. SW indoor-antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 21:09:38 UTC
From: 11th Dimension <ed@jonged.antispam.myweb.nl>
Message-ID: <ac7qt4dib2@cyan.nl.gxn.net>
Source record: 142344

Build-it-yourself indoor SW directional antenna (eliminating QRM) for
reception on 49, 41 and 31 meterbands.
Text in Dutch, sorry...

http://www.homepages.hetnet.nl/~edejong/Bhavkg.htm
or
http://www.home.hetnet.nl/~edejong/Bhavkg.htm

--
Ed de Jong
Balk. The Netherlands
URL: http://beam.to/galact
E-mail: ed@jonged.myweb.nl <mailto:ed@jonged.myweb.nl> (default)

_____
{The night hides a world but unveils a universe}

3511. Re: Cushcraft, they did the right thing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 21:27:39 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uedhqdsjthd0be@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142415

Amen Rob!

That antenna was a total loser and Cushcraft should have recalled them or offered a discount on the new R8 for R7000 owners. But, Cushcraft customer service is non-existent so I guess that would be too much to expect.

Admitting their mistake with a rebate on a new antenna would have made me a Cushcraft fan for life. As it is, I will think long and hard before I buy another of their products.
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1♯ 470 K2♯ 2460

"Rob" <Pse@NoEmail.Com> wrote in message
news:wnvF8.604$H67.3113@tor-nn1.netcom.ca...
> Replacing all the traps on the early R-7000's was not uncommon. The
> original R-7000 apparently had many designs flaws. When you replaced the
> traps you probably noticed that Cushcraft also changed the distance
between
> the traps. (In my view, it was next to impossible to achieve the
published
> specs of the R-7000 without the new traps etc).
>
> My biggest complaint with Cushcraft is that I do no believe they contacted
> all the R-7000 owners and told them about the new traps, etc. In my view,
> there should have been an official recall advertised in QST! Clubs like
the
> ARRL should have put pressure on Cushcraft to do so.
>
> Rob
>
>
> "Gilbert Baron" <gbaron@myrealbox.com> wrote in message
> news:66gceuktrqf4vhi8b4j0fhcrd3qd789c4q@4ax.com...
> > I have an R7000 antenna. I had a great deal of difficulty with it
> > after owning it for over 3 years. It did not tune as well as I would
> > have liked at the start but it was over 1 Mhz off and had signal 3 - 5
> > s unit slow on 40 meters.
> >
> > Cushcraft has worked with me and the antenna now tunes well on all
> > bands. In this process they have actually replaced the majority of the

> > antenna. They sent me all new traps . The only thing not replaced was
> > the tuning box and some of the aluminum which obviously was ok.
> >
> > I was not happy at first but I am now. They have got me going and
> > should be commended.
> >
> >
> >
> > Gil Baron http://webpages.charter.net/gbaron
> > 44:04.925 N 92:30.758 W 1055'
> > "Hierro candente, batir de repente"
>
>

3512. Re: advice sought re: over-the-roof antenna rigging

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 21:59:21 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205181359.5f088d37@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142416

"Richard Craven" <RichardCraven@freenetname.co.uk> wrote in message
news:<ac5t1n$mkjer$1@ID-19542.news.dfncis.de>...
> originally posted to UK. radio.amateur
>
> I have an option to have a random-wire stretch from a tall tree at the
> bottom of my garden, over the roof and then down into my front garden,
> anchoring outof harm's way. This configuration will give me the longest
> length possible.
>
> Seeing as this antenna may become a centre-fed dipole, or itmight be an
> end-fed or more-or-less end-fed wire, I am seeking advice from this group
> on
> what to do when the wire goesover the ridge tiles. I don't have a chimney
> onmy house so there's no easy way to fix a pole with a stand-off insulator
> on it.
>
> When the wire goes over the roof it will literally rest on one of the
> ridge-tiles. seeing as I won't be able to define the RF voltage at htis
> point, i want to stand the wire off from the ridge tile by seating it on
> something. Has anyone else done this sort of thing, and successfully
> insulated the wire from the tiles on the roof (albeit for a short length
> of,
> say, 6-12")? I'm thinking of perhaps fitting a ployethylene rib or
> something
> similar to the ridge tile so that the wire stretches over the edge of the
> rib, thus holding the wire out of harm's way. When it rains, the problem
> will be mitigated I hope.
>
> Can anyone speak from practical experience or point out any obvious
> oversights, bearing in mind that I'm looking at driving powers upto 100W
> PEP
> into the wire and the electrical length is such that the HV node may end up
> at the ridge tile area?
>
> Cheers for any help you can offer.
>
> RMC

Should work ok. I've done things along those lines at times. I bet
your ridge tile is a good enough insulator to work as is. But adding
another piece of something wouldn't hurt I guess. Expect some coupling
with objects/wire in the attic, but you can fine tune to deal with
that if it comes up. I'd use insulated wire just to add a bit more
"arc" protection when raining etc. Will depend on how much power you

run also. If you had the ridge part near the central part of a center fed dipole, the voltage would be fairly low. Note that metal element yagi's can attach a metal boom to elements directly at the center with no problems. Could be quite higher on other types of long wire setups. Depends on the length and where that ridge touches. MK

3513. FS:Sat antennas and fiberglass boom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 22:32:10 UTC
From: NØKO <n0sah@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <KDAF8.4243$A71.152462639@newssvr15.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142417

FS Sat antennas and fiberglass boom
Cross polarized 2MTR beam, 10 vert and 7 horiz elements (3 directors missing on this one), no phasing cables (make your own), 7 foot fiberglass boom for mounting both. KLM 70CM circular polarized beam 8ele vert - 8 ele horiz w/phasing harness, 7 foot boom.
Get on the birds cheap.

$100 firm and Pick Up Only in Rolla, Missouri
Thanks,
de Nï¿½KO
Randy

3514. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 22:37:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <9pldeuoi3uigf2949cflbd2o6c8ecn83ol@4ax.com>
Source record: 142418

On Fri, 17 May 2002 21:50:24 -0700, Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com> wrote:

> WOW! You are the man!

Dear neophyte,

I appreciate your fan mail, even if indirect.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3515. Vertical feed point restance above ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 22:40:52 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ce6d899.5243514@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142320

Can anyone tell me how to figure what the feed point impedance would
be on a quarter wave
vertical at different distances away from the ground connection.

Example: 24 foot vertical and 4 foot ground lead. This makes 28 feet
total length. But rather
than the feed point being at the bottom connection where the
resistance would be about 35
ohms, the feed point is 4 feet above ground. What would be the
resistance at that point?

This is with a salt water ground so assume near perfect ground or zero
resistance ground
connection. The frequency is at resonance so only resistive.
Trying to measure my connection resistance to sea water but can't get
the antenna bridge down
to the water level.

Thanks
Gary K4FMX

3516. Re: End Effect (was 1/4 wave antenna gian???????)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 22:50:46 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <k7mdeu4i9tb6g354el9i41ichf99gp6cvi@4ax.com>
Source record: 142319

On Fri, 17 May 2002 22:05:39 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>"J. Harvey"
>> The well known 'magic numerator' for the length
>> of a dipole in feet is *in theory* (based on 'c') 492
>> and *in practice* 468. The difference is about
>> 5% and is due to end effect. I've always had good
>> results with 468.
>
>"Richard Clark"
>> Hi OM,
>> At what height, in wavelengths, did you encounter
>> these good results?
>
>Me:
>> Which end ? Left or right ?
>
>Sorry, had to get groceries...
>
>Typical example would be a 10m dipole. One end was about as high up the
>tree as I could get it using advanced techniques in Applied Physics (perhaps
>50'). The other end was just a bit higher - having learned from Phase 1
>(left end) and stood on my tippie toes for Phase 2 (right end) (perhaps
>60').
>
>So, around about a Lambda and a half.
>
>I distinctly remember learning the hard way to just simply cut the antenna
>to 468/f and it would be pretty darn close to the desired resonance (min
>indicated VSWR). When I left it a bit long, I always had to bring it down
>to trim it.
>
>Is the 468 'magic numerator' a controversial value ? I didn't get the
>memo...
>
>

Hi OM,

I wanted to get a perspective of how you could cut one once. The
great height appears to answer that - hence 468 seems to correlate
well to the best of conditions; something other less favorable would
suggest going longer(leaving extra for repeated trimmings).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3517. Re: Mobile whip antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 23:01:02 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE6DD2E.C4FBC043@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142321

Reg Edwards wrote:
> Hint: Don't mount an antenna on the bumper bar. Put it on the roof.

That is, unless you remove the tailgate from your pickup. Then it
performs well - good enough to tie for first place in the shootouts.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3518. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 23:22:33 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE6E239.11D0BBD4@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142322

Bill Otten wrote:
>
> CAM,
> How different is the post by Glenn touting his antennas by pointing to a web
> page from your own signature, in which YOU point toward your web page? :
> http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp. Granted, you're not selling anything (short of
> endorsing the G5RV antenna) but then neither was Glenn.

On the contrary, didn't he post that "you are bidding on" something? I don't mind him selling an antenna through proper channels but it is simply against the guidelines for *this* newsgroup. If you want to advocate violating the guidelines, that is your choice but the result will be that these informational amateur radio newsgroups will be ruined by postings that belong on rec.radio.swap. Buying, selling, and trading is the purpose of that newsgroup. The purpose of this r.r.a.a newsgroup is antenna informational exchange. Buying and selling is forbidden by the guidelines. But like I said, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only gentlemen will follow them. Gentlemen will not buy/sell/trade/e-bay on this newsgroup. The question is whether one want one's peers here to consider one a gentleman or a horse's patootie.

My website contains antenna information only. Unlike Glenn, I am not trying to make a buck. Therefore, there is no comparison between a pointer to my informational website and a pointer to selling something on e-bay.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3519. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 23:39:14 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE6E622.D0FBB76F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142323

Fractenna wrote:
> CAM seems to have a very broad interpration of wording, which, in fact, is
> very specific about NOT making such posts--for rec.radio.amateur.equipment.
> Obviously that's not this NG.

You are absolutely wrong on this one. My interpretation corresponds to the interpretation of the keeper of the guidelines. Reasonable minds have no difficulty understanding the spirit of the guidelines. The informational amateur radio groups were originally set up to tolerate no commercial postings. It was thought that the following in parentheses would be self evident to the most casual reader. Here is what the spirit of the guidelines means:

"The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear, commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. (The above groups are NOT the place for buying and selling ham radio gear. In particular,) the .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for."

"The swap group is rec.radio.swap. ... If you
have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place (not the other newsgroups). Equipment wanted postings belong here too."
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3520. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 23:41:41 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE6E6B5.610CF3AF@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142324

Glenn wrote:
> Then I would consider that selling an antenna on this news groups fits
> right in.

That makes you a horse's patootie instead of a gentleman. So be it!

> So posting an antenna for sale or an antenna for auction here seems
> correct to me and the charter.

Only because you are a horse's patootie and stand to make a buck. The
guidelines are clear on the subject, at least for anyone with an IQ
in excess of 80.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3521. Re: Vertical feed point restance above ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-18 23:50:02 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE6E8AA.307973D4@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142325

Gary Schafer wrote:
> Can anyone tell me how to figure what the feed point impedance would
> be on a quarter wave
> vertical at different distances away from the ground connection.

You should be able to do that for yourself with the free demo version
of EZNEC available from http://www.eznec.com
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3522. Re: End Effect (was 1/4 wave antenna gian???????)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 00:14:04 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <g7CF8.53730$TJ6.3239283@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142326

"J. Harvey"
> Is the 468 'magic numerator' a controversial value ?
[Dipole (ft) = 468 / MHz]
> I didn't get the memo...

Richard Clark"
> I wanted to get a perspective of how you could cut one once.
> The great height appears to answer that - hence 468 seems
> to correlate well to the best of conditions; something other
> less favorable would suggest going longer (leaving extra
> for repeated trimmings).

I agree. If you're going to bury your antenna in the back garden (or
install it in relative close proximity to the ground), you would not put too
much faith in any particular number.

3523. Re: Mobile whip antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 00:25:50 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ac6ree$5jo$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142327

> That is, unless you remove the tailgate from your pickup. Then it
> performs well - good enough to tie for first place in the shootouts.
==========
Hi Cec,

How does it compare when mounted on top of a 50-feet mobile crane ?

Joking apart, what is the definition of a vehicle for the purpose of your
OK-corral shoot-outs ? Is there an entry in the IEEE technical dictionary
I hear so much about ?

Yours, Reg, G4FGQ.

3524. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 00:50:02 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020518205002.07054.00000388@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 142328

>Glenn wrote:
>> Then I would consider that selling an antenna on this news groups fits
>> right in.
>
>That makes you a horse's patootie instead of a gentleman. So be it!
>
>> So posting an antenna for sale or an antenna for auction here seems
>> correct to me and the charter.
>
>Only because you are a horse's patootie and stand to make a buck. The
>guidelines are clear on the subject, at least for anyone with an IQ
>in excess of 80.
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
>-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
>http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
>------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----
>

Perhaps we need to ignore CAM..at least until he realizes that it is not appropriate to insult others.

Regrads,

NC

3525. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 00:51:27 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020518205127.07054.00000389@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 142329

>
>Fractenna wrote:
>> CAM seems to have a very broad interpration of wording, which, in fact, is
>> very specific about NOT making such posts--for rec.radio.amateur.equipment.
>> Obviously that's not this NG.
>
>You are absolutely wrong on this one. My interpretation corresponds to the
>interpretation of the keeper of the guidelines. Reasonable minds have no
>difficulty understanding the spirit of the guidelines. The informational
>amateur radio groups were originally set up to tolerate no commercial
>postings. It was thought that the following in parentheses would be self
>evident to the most casual reader. Here is what the spirit of the guidelines
>means:
>
>"The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew,
>and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about
>antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
>commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
>operations. (The above groups are NOT the place for buying and selling
>ham radio gear. In particular,) the .equipment group is NOT the place
>for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for."
>
>"The swap group is rec.radio.swap. ... If you
>have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be
>interested in, here's the place (not the other newsgroups). Equipment wanted
>postings belong here too."
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

Sir:

You insist in using insult when others point out fact.

Please do not make future attempts to engage me in conversation.

Thank you,

Nathan Cohen

3526. Slightly OT: Test success at Dayton!!! KD5SJN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 00:55:36 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <cKCF8.3300$xF1.2736@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142330

Hi All

Passed the General at Dayton Day 1!!!!!

and then it got better.....

Just wanted to extend my thanks to all that encouraged me to take the EXTRA
when offered after completing the element 3. The HAM gods were looking out
for me, as I passed element 4 as well.

I truly appreciate all the help you guys have provided.

Regards
Ed Laughery
KD5SJN/E

3527. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 01:03:26 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <yRCF8.21142$8M5.7273@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142331

CAM,
Let's set this straight okay? Here's the wording of the guidelines relating
to r.r.amateur.antenna. PLEASE note the special mention of the .equipment
group okay? Here it is...take a thorough read:

The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment,
.homebrew,
and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions
about
antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
operations. The .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or
selling
equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for.

Now then, in the above paragraph taken verbatim from the guidelines....I
cannot, do not, see any reference to (and I quote from your post below...)

"selling an antenna through proper channels but it is simply against
the guidelines for *this* newsgroup...
Buying and selling is forbidden by the guidelines. "

WHERE is it that you get that it is against the guidelines? It's NOT in them
above...where? Rec.radio.swap obviously is the place for buying and selling,
yet I don't see it against the guidelines for THIS newsgroup. I do see
rec.radio.equipment singled out as NOT the place though. I'm having a bit of
trouble following your ill-logic on this CAM, even with a substantially
higher than 80 IQ.

Bill KC9CS

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CE6E239.11D0BBD4@IEEE.org...
> Bill Otten wrote:
> >
> > CAM,
> > How different is the post by Glenn touting his antennas by pointing to a
web
> > page from your own signature, in which YOU point toward your web page?
:
> > http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp. Granted, you're not selling anything (short of
> > endorsing the G5RV antenna) but then neither was Glenn.
>
> On the contrary, didn't he post that "you are bidding on" something? I
don't
> mind him selling an antenna through proper channels but it is simply

against the
> guidelines for *this* newsgroup. If you want to advocate violating the
guidelines,
> that is your choice but the result will be that these informational
amateur radio
> newsgroups will be ruined by postings that belong on rec.radio.swap.
Buying,
> selling, and trading is the purpose of that newsgroup. The purpose of this
r.r.a.a
> newsgroup is antenna informational exchange. Buying and selling is
forbidden by the
> guidelines. But like I said, there are no teeth in the guidelines and only
gentlemen
> will follow them. Gentlemen will not buy/sell/trade/e-bay on this
newsgroup. The
> question is whether one want one's peers here to consider one a gentleman
or a
> horse's patootie.
>
> My website contains antenna information only. Unlike Glenn, I am not
trying to make
> a buck. Therefore, there is no comparison between a pointer to my
informational
> website and a pointer to selling something on e-bay.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

3528. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 01:09:12 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <ac7tbg51l16@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142345

"Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:rMDE8.1228$HE2.110118@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> That's great advice. Perhaps I don't need to spend anymore money on an
> antenna. I just need to go to Home Depot and get a large piece of sheet
> metal. I tried the magnetic mount about a year ago, and sometimes the
> signal meter wouldn't move when I transmitted. I probably didn't have a
> good enough ground because if I moved it somewhere else, the signal would
> come back.

Have heard of people using a cookie sheet, but if you can obviously get a
reasonably larger piece of sheet metal, it should, in theory work better.

>
> Do you have any recommendations for a good antenna that will cover
80M-10M?
> I am probably going to be getting my general license real soon.
>
> Thanks!
>
>
Have heard the Outbacker is something that may be usable. Can be tripod
mountable for taking in back in the apartment. I believe there is other
ones also similar to this one. Of course there is the standard variations
of the common dipole, but space and other limitations may be a problem as I
cannot see exactly what circumstances you have to deal with, with your
current residence.

--
Ryan, KC8PMX
FF/MFR

www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site
please)

REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.

3529. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 01:35:58 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12431-3CE7017E-197@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142333

Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
"Why not download program SWR-FREQ which compares simple with folded dipoles?"

Indeed, why not?

You can also find calculations and trials reported by others. One such is found in "Low-Band DXing" by John Devoldere, ON4UN. On page 8-7 John says:
"The SWR bandwidth of a full-size half-wave dipole is determined by the diameter of the conductor. Fig 8-8 shows SWR curves for dipoles of different diameters. Large conductor diameters can be obtained by making a so-called wire-cage, Fig 8-8B. I used the wire-cage approach on my 80-meter vertical, 6 wires forming a 30 cm (12 inch) diameter cage.

A folded dipole shows a much higher SWR bandwidth than a single-wire dipole. A folded dipole for 80 meters, made of AWG no. 12 wire with 15 cm (6 in.) spacing between the wires, will cover the entire 80-meter band (3.5 - 3.8 MHz) with an SWR of approximately 1.75:1, as compared with 3.5:1 for a straight dipole."

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3530. Re: End Effect (was 1/4 wave antenna gian???????)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 01:36:34 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <aqvdeus7qd63m8vt818nokoemu2bm4tovv@4ax.com>
Source record: 142332

On Sat, 18 May 2002 20:14:04 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>"J. Harvey"
>> Is the 468 'magic numerator' a controversial value ?
> [Dipole (ft) = 468 / MHz]
>> I didn't get the memo...
>
>Richard Clark"
>> I wanted to get a perspective of how you could cut one once.
>> The great height appears to answer that - hence 468 seems
>> to correlate well to the best of conditions; something other
>> less favorable would suggest going longer (leaving extra
>> for repeated trimmings).
>
>I agree. If you're going to bury your antenna in the back garden (or
>install it in relative close proximity to the ground), you would not put too
>much faith in any particular number.
>
>

Hi Jeff,

By and large, in close proximity to earth, you cannot expect too much
specific length characteristic being offered - EXCEPT.

If you proceed to:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/n1ir/k2/index.htm
you will find very specific element lengths for a classic fractal
ground warmer. Unfortunately those specific dimensions are also
intolerant to elevation variation much more than half a foot. I
suppose this is the brutal way of proving it, to have to re-cut the k2
to resonance when the wind sways the structure (perhaps I missed a
wire tension spec somewhere that accounted for that). Most amusing is
that this design is optimized with loss (the same design over perfect
ground is blown away entirely). A pretty good antenna if you have to
be deaf. :-(

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3531. Highest gain YAGI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 03:09:20 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <uee5uqj0tv0u4f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142334

How does one know when a Yagi design can be optimized no more?

I'm building a Yagi for 2.44GHz and my primary concern is impedance match
and forward gain. I would like to limit boom length to one meter.

The NEC modeler tells me I have a very good match with 18.5 dBi. Is this
the best I can achieve?

Don W.

--
Interesting historical facts about Islam:
http://www.flex.com/~jai/satyamevajayate/

3532. Re: Mobile whip antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 03:46:04 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE71FFC.94E8943D@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142335

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > That is, unless you remove the tailgate from your pickup. Then it
> > performs well - good enough to tie for first place in the shootouts.
> ========================
> Hi Cec,
>
> How does it compare when mounted on top of a 50-feet mobile crane ?
>
> Joking apart, what is the definition of a vehicle for the purpose of your
> OK-corral shoot-outs ? Is there an entry in the IEEE technical dictionary
> I hear so much about ?

The limiting factor is the maximum 13.5 feet above ground rule. We had a large motor home entry with the top of the motor home at about ten feet. Stanford had a 20 foot vertical antenna on top of that for a total of 30 feet above ground. Since it violated the 13.5 foot height limit, we all knew it was going to be just a data point. It was really for portable operation, not mobile operation, and had a hydraulic piston lift (owned by W6YY).

The above configuration came in at 1.8 dB better than my pickup. Of the three entries that were under the 13.5 foot limit that tied for first place, two were pickups and one was an S10 SUV. One screwdriver, one bugcatcher, and one top-loaded junk box special (mine).
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3533. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 03:50:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE72108.95C6AAB6@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142336

Fractenna wrote:
> Perhaps we need to ignore CAM..at least until he realizes that it is not
> appropriate to insult others.

Buying and selling on r.r.a.a is a perversion of the purpose of the newsgroup.
Must be pretty hard for some people to choose between being a gentleman or a
pervert.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3534. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 03:59:05 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE72309.95AC2DA1@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142337

Bill Otten wrote:
>
> CAM,
> Let's set this straight okay? Here's the wording of the guidelines relating
> to r.r.amateur.antenna. PLEASE note the special mention of the .equipment
> group okay? Here it is...take a thorough read:
>
> The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew,
> and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about
> antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
> commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
> operations. The .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or selling
> equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for.
>
> Now then, in the above paragraph taken verbatim from the guidelines....I
> cannot, do not, see any reference to (and I quote from your post below...)
>
> "selling an antenna through proper channels but it is simply against
> the guidelines for *this* newsgroup...
> Buying and selling is forbidden by the guidelines. "
>
> WHERE is it that you get that it is against the guidelines?

I guess you just needed to be there when the guidelines were set up. The above
meaning is clear to everyone who was there at the time. Here is what it means:

> The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment, .homebrew,
> and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about
> antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
> commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
> operations. (The above groups are NOT the place for buying or selling. Even
> though it may sound like a buy/sell group, in particular) the .equipment group
> is NOT the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap
> is for.

The .equipment had the biggest problem with buy/sell postings. That's why it was
singled out. It was certainly NOT the only group where buying and selling was
prohibited.

What is it about rec.radio.swap being the newsgroup for buying or selling that
you do not understand?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3535. Re: End Effect (was 1/4 wave antenna gian???????)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 04:07:07 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <ac78db$s17$2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142338

On Fri, 17 May 2002 22:05:39 -0400, "J. Harvey"
>
>I distinctly remember learning the hard way to just simply cut the antenna
>to 468/f and it would be pretty darn close to the desired resonance (min
>indicated VSWR). When I left it a bit long, I always had to bring it down
>to trim it.

Here is a quiz question. Does minimum SWR always indicate resonance in an
antenna. Justify your answer.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3536. Re: Slightly OT: Test success at Dayton!!! KD5SJN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 04:38:36 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ueeb25mi1aio73@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142339

First congrats!

Second, based on the way you signed your call at the end of your message,
your attention is invited to FCC 97.121.
Just want to make sure you get started on the right foot.

73 Fred W4JLE

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:cKCF8.3300$xF1.2736@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Hi All
>
> Passed the General at Dayton Day 1!!!!!
>
> and then it got better.........
>
> Just wanted to extend my thanks to all that encouraged me to take the
EXTRA
> when offered after completing the element 3. The HAM gods were looking
out
> for me, as I passed element 4 as well.
>
> I truly appreciate all the help you guys have provided.
>
> Regards
> Ed Laughery
> KD5SJN/E
>
>
>
>

3537. Re: End Effect (was 1/4 wave antenna gian???????)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 04:47:11 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <m7GF8.54352$TJ6.3363816@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142341

"J. Harvey"
> ...resonance (min indicated VSWR)...

"Bill Nelson"
> Here is a quiz question. Does minimum SWR always
> indicate resonance in an antenna. Justify your answer.

1) No.
2) Simple 'Smith Chart'.

The intent of my bracketed phrase was to eluded to that precise distinction. It should have included the words "(or at least..." since that is exactly what I was thinking when I wrote the bracketed phrase. I admit that the wording is ambiguous. Sorry to cause alarm.

3538. Re: Slightly OT: Test success at Dayton!!! KD5SJN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 04:50:25 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ueeboag0cu9pd6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142340

Whoops, fingers got on the wrong keys, should have said FCC part 97.119

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:ueeb25mi1aio73@corp.supernews.com...
> First congrats!
>
> Second, based on the way you signed your call at the end of your message,
> your attention is invited to FCC 97.121.
> Just want to make sure you get started on the right foot.
>
> 73 Fred W4JLE
>
> "Ed Laughery" <laughery@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:cKCF8.3300$xF1.2736@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > Hi All
> >
> > Passed the General at Dayton Day 1!!!!!
> >
> > and then it got better.....
> >
> > Just wanted to extend my thanks to all that encouraged me to take the
> EXTRA
> > when offered after completing the element 3. The HAM gods were looking
> out
> > for me, as I passed element 4 as well.
> >
> > I truly appreciate all the help you guys have provided.
> >
> > Regards
> > Ed Laughery
> > KD5SJN/E
> >
> >
> >
> >
>
>

3539. Discone -Argument

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 06:31:52 UTC
From: Lou <tech@dp.net>
Message-ID: <ac7hvtbds1@news.dp.net>
Source record: 142342

Calling ME the seller and the buyer - who shall remain anonymous unless they themselves come forward - a pervert, is painting with a pretty broad brush. Perhaps YOU should reconsider. At least the antenna IS/WAS within the "interest" of the newsgroup. Do YOU take the same actions towards those who post totally "off topic" posts?

Me - a pervert??? Real man behind a keyboard! I've not bent to that level. Name calling is so petty.... GROW UP. IF you get this bent out of shape over something so trivial, I would hate to see how you handle a "real" crisis.

As I said before, skip what you don't want to read - go to what you do. How hard is that? I buy a paper - I hate sports. So, I don't read that part of it!
A NO BRAINER! No filters or anything else needed. I see 100 messages in a newsgroup, I read only the few that pertain to my interest. NOT ALL 100! I don't use any filters either. You complicate things too much! The ONLY thing I'm guilty of is not putting FS before the word. So SHOOT ME. Condemn me to eternal hell. I'm so glad that there are perfect people out there. Takes the load of the rest of us so we don't have to try so hard.

I don't even know why I'm wasting my time trying to defend an innocent and apparently good - on topic - action. IF trying to earn an honest buck and provide a product that people have an interest in - is perverted, then I'm guilty as charged. Perverted? Man, you've rewritten the dictionary in that area.
Have a good day..... I know I will! Stupid crap like this doesn't ruin my day.

There is an old saying I have a plaque of, which says.... My day would be a total loss, if I didn't catch hell about something. So, you made my day complete. Thanks to the "perfection", I can now relax, knowing my day isn't lost.

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CE72108.95C6AAB6@IEEE.org...
> Fractenna wrote:
> > Perhaps we need to ignore CAM..at least until he realizes that it is not
> > appropriate to insult others.
>
> Buying and selling on r.r.a.a is a perversion of the purpose of the
newsgroup.
> Must be pretty hard for some people to choose between being a gentleman or
a
> pervert.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

>
>
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3540. Re: G5RV with hign SWR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 07:17:35 UTC
From: Mark <grandmhg@gocougs.wsu.edu>
Message-ID: <ueekcv4t6tuqbf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142343

You are right. It is a 80 - 10 meter, 102 feet on top.

There were several problems including too short coax. I raised the attachment point which gave more clearance from the roof and got the twinlead off the gutters. A 100 foot piece of coax gave room for a choke. Now the SWR is below 3:1 and lower on 20 meters.

Thanks again for all the constructive comments. This is a great place to share information even if you haven't read the directions (I had).

Mark, KF7JA

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CE64C10.9D26838A@IEEE.org...
> Mark wrote:
> > I'm running a commercial 40m-10m G5RV and cannot get my Yaesu automatic
> > tuner to get below 8:1 SWR. It is mounted 10 feet off the peak of my
roof
> > and runs the length of the roof. The twin lead comes to within 5 feet
of
> > the ground.
>
> Something doesn't compute here. A 40m-10m shorty G5RV has a 14 foot
matching
> section. How can the antenna be 10 feet off the peak of your roof and
still
> come within five feet of the ground? Is your roof 9 feet high? Is the
twinlead
> laying on anything?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----we

3541. Re: advice sought re: over-the-roof antenna rigging

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 10:51:40 UTC
From: Richard Craven <RichardCraven@freenetname.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ac80am$ng44o$1@ID-19542.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142346

Mark

I'm encouraged to hear that others have done this sort of thing - looks like
I might give it a go in that case.

Thanks for your help and the same goes to others who've contacted me by
email

Richard

"Mark Keith" <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:25eb70d7.0205181359.5f088d37@posting.google.com...
> "Richard Craven" <RichardCraven@freenetname.co.uk> wrote in message
news:<ac5t1n$mkjer$1@ID-19542.news.dfncis.de>...
> > originally posted to UK. radio.amateur
> >
> > I have an option to have a random-wire stretch from a tall tree at the
> > bottom of my garden, over the roof and then down into my front garden,
> > anchoring outof harm's way. This configuration will give me the
longest
> > length possible.
> >
> > Seeing as this antenna may become a centre-fed dipole, or itmight be an
> > end-fed or more-or-less end-fed wire, I am seeking advice from this
group
> > on
> > what to do when the wire goesover the ridge tiles. I don't have a
chimney
> > onmy house so there's no easy way to fix a pole with a stand-off
insulator
> > on it.
> >
> > When the wire goes over the roof it will literally rest on one of the
> > ridge-tiles. seeing as I won't be able to define the RF voltage at htis
> > point, i want to stand the wire off from the ridge tile by seating it
on
> > something. Has anyone else done this sort of thing, and successfully
> > insulated the wire from the tiles on the roof (albeit for a short
length
> > of,
> > say, 6-12")? I'm thinking of perhaps fitting a ployethylene rib or
> > something
> > similar to the ridge tile so that the wire stretches over the edge of
the
> > rib, thus holding the wire out of harm's way. When it rains, the

problem
> > will be mitigated I hope.
> >
> > Can anyone speak from practical experience or point out any obvious
> > oversights, bearing in mind that I'm looking at driving powers upto
100W
> > PEP
> > into the wire and the electrical length is such that the HV node may
end up
> > at the ridge tile area?
> >
> > Cheers for any help you can offer.
> >
> > RMC
>
> Should work ok. I've done things along those lines at times. I bet
> your ridge tile is a good enough insulator to work as is. But adding
> another piece of something wouldn't hurt I guess. Expect some coupling
> with objects/wire in the attic, but you can fine tune to deal with
> that if it comes up. I'd use insulated wire just to add a bit more
> "arc" protection when raining etc. Will depend on how much power you
> run also. If you had the ridge part near the central part of a center
> fed dipole, the voltage would be fairly low. Note that metal element
> yagi's can attach a metal boom to elements directly at the center with
> no problems. Could be quite higher on other types of long wire
> setups. Depends on the length and where that ridge touches. MK

3542. Re: Quads in Winter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 11:20:35 UTC
From: G&R <"stop the spam"@limbo.hell>
Message-ID: <vTLF8.65$C1.21258@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142347

Our Baby Boomer Quad has survived several winter storms with the worst having winds to 85mph plus winds. And several with high winds and freezing rain.

Because of our compact size we do not take the loading that most quad antennas.

www.degendesigns.com

73

Guenther

"Rob" <Pse@NoEmail.Com> wrote in message news:QgvF8.603$H67.3179@tor-nn1.netcom.ca...
> Is there a way to use quad antennas at a QTH with lots of snow? I don't see
> many quads in northern climates. (But at least one quad company is located
> in Canada!)
>
> And finally who makes the best quad that can withstand winter conditions?
>
> Rob
>
>
>

3543. Re: Slightly OT: Test success at Dayton!!! KD5SJN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 11:47:19 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <ac83c5$1qd$1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 142348

Ed:

Welcome!

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic by-the-Sea, FL

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:cKCF8.3300$xF1.2736@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Hi All
>
> Passed the General at Dayton Day 1!!!!!
>
> and then it got better.....
>
> Just wanted to extend my thanks to all that encouraged me to take the
EXTRA
> when offered after completing the element 3. The HAM gods were looking
out
> for me, as I passed element 4 as well.
>
> I truly appreciate all the help you guys have provided.
>
> Regards
> Ed Laughery
> KD5SJN/E
>
>
>
>

3544. Re: Highest gain YAGI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 11:54:15 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020519075415.27769.00000417@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 142349

>
>How does one know when a Yagi design can be optimized no more?
>
>I'm building a Yagi for 2.44GHz and my primary concern is impedance match
>and forward gain. I would like to limit boom length to one meter.
>
>The NEC modeler tells me I have a very good match with 18.5 dBi. Is this
>the best I can achieve?
>
>Don W.
>
>--
>Interesting historical facts about Islam:
>http://www.flex.com/~jai/satyamevajayate/
>

Look at the gain at the port: how much are you giving up from mismatch loss? How much insertion loss in the matching network (if any)? If you went to better coax, such as conformable hardline, how much will the coaxial insertion loss go down? Can you short the coax length? What is the gain variation across the expected passband?

You can get a couple of more dB on that boom length by using a shaped elements; going to 3D (such as a QUADgi), and trading off gain versus passband variation.

Aren't you also worried about F/B? Sidelobes?.

Bottom line:. 19dB is a very good gain for that length if you want to ignore those tradeoffs beyond this point. I would watch out for the coax, which can be a real killer at that freq with any 'reasonable' length.

73
Chip N1IR

3545. Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 12:51:13 UTC
From: MW0CDO <gw7lhiJUNK@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <ac873v$nopfb$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142350
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

I thought I'd run this by the collected wisdom in this group.

I'd like to install a nest of dipoles in inverted V configuration, constructed with ribbon cable. I intend to use the grey coloured cable as used for wiring remotely mounted serial/parallel ports in PC's.

Ideally, I'd like to achieve coverage from 10m down to 80m or even 160m including 12/17m.
The apex of the V will be approximately 30ft/9m AGL, and the ends will be as high as I can get them.

I have failed miserably when searching WWW for practical info regarding this, except for a few references to wires spaced at several inches or more.

Can anyone point me in the direction of any material on the subject of extremely closely spaced dipoles, or any practical design/construction tips.. or have you tried this and either given up or succeeded?

I've spoken to a few people on air about this, and the usual response was that I'd have a bit of a problem with coupling between the wires, as the spacing will only be 0.1 inch.

Failing this, how about using the 300 ohm line counterpoise as described in Butternut's vertical antenna counterpoise literature as a radiator instead?
http://www.bencher.com/pdfs/00361ZZV.pdf
See the top of page 3.

Maybe a TTFD would be a better bet?

Any thoughts on this would be useful.

I do not have a huge back yard/garden..it will just about accommodate a 1/2 size G5RV (51ft) in a straight line.

Thanks for any / all input.

Paul MW0CDO

3546. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 13:13:11 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <1KDnPPv6EyZsG=PAJGCYxaUCZoJW@4ax.com>
Source record: 142351

"KC8PMX" <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net> wrote:

>
>"Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>news:rMDE8.1228$HE2.110118@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
>> That's great advice. Perhaps I don't need to spend anymore money on an
>> antenna. I just need to go to Home Depot and get a large piece of sheet
>> metal. I tried the magnetic mount about a year ago, and sometimes the
>> signal meter wouldn't move when I transmitted. I probably didn't have a
>> good enough ground because if I moved it somewhere else, the signal would
>> come back.
>
>Have heard of people using a cookie sheet, but if you can obviously get a
>reasonably larger piece of sheet metal, it should, in theory work better.

I use a serving platter, about the size of a cookie sheet, and it is fine for a mag mount antenna for 2 meters and 440. The serving platter is about the same size as ground plane radials would be for these frequencies. Obviously, though, for 10 meters, a cookie sheet would be way too small to give a really good ground plane. Rather than bring in some huge piece of sheet metal, you might just put out two 1/4-wave wire radials, tuned for the 10 meter segment you work. Lay 'em on the balcony, whatever, that should work.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>>
>> Do you have any recommendations for a good antenna that will cover
>80M-10M?
>> I am probably going to be getting my general license real soon.
>>
>> Thanks!
>>
>>
>Have heard the Outbacker is something that may be usable. Can be tripod
>mountable for taking in back in the apartment. I believe there is other
>ones also similar to this one. Of course there is the standard variations
>of the common dipole, but space and other limitations may be a problem as I
>cannot see exactly what circumstances you have to deal with, with your
>current residence.

3547. Re: Discone -Argument

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 13:17:28 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE7A5E8.C67036A6@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142352

Lou wrote:
>
> Calling ME the seller and the buyer - who shall remain anonymous unless they
> themselves come forward - a pervert, is painting with a pretty broad brush.
> Me - a pervert???

If buying and selling on r.r.a.a is a perversion of the newsgroup (and it is)
then you are shooting the messenger.

> As I said before, skip what you don't want to read - go to what you do. How
> hard is that? I buy a paper - I hate sports. So, I don't read that part of
> it!

Wouldn't it be a easier to simply choose to become a gentleman and abide
by the newsgroup guidelines?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3548. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 13:22:32 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE7A718.BC982BB6@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142353
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

MW0CDO wrote:
> I've spoken to a few people on air about this, and the usual response was
> that I'd have a bit of a problem with coupling between the wires, as the
> spacing will only be 0.1 inch.

You will find it virtually impossible to trim such an antenna to resonance
on all bands. Another approach is to put up a single all-HF-band dipole and
trim the feedline. That's what I do as described on my web page.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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3549. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 13:59:48 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <odOF8.7090$3m6.4658@nwrddc04.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142354

Yawn.....obviously CAM, you're basing your 'interpretation' of the rules upon something that's not worded. I guess as you say, "you just needed to be there when the guidelines were set up. The above meaning is clear to everyone who was there at the time". In other words, the guidelines DON'T say it, but you're sure that's what they mean. Okay.

So CAM, you continue to play newsgroup cop okay? Get your undies in a tight little wad everytime someone litters up your little corner of the universe with an innocuous post about selling something. The rest of us will keep interpreting the guidelines verbatim and we're at a standstill here right? Now go off and police the newsgroup.

Bill KC9CS

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CE72309.95AC2DA1@IEEE.org...
> Bill Otten wrote:
> >
> > CAM,
> > Let's set this straight okay? Here's the wording of the guidelines
relating
> > to r.r.amateur.antenna. PLEASE note the special mention of the
.equipment
> > group okay? Here it is...take a thorough read:
> >
> > The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment,
.homebrew,
> > and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions
about
> > antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
> > commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
> > operations. The .equipment group is NOT the place for buying or selling
> > equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for.
> >
> > Now then, in the above paragraph taken verbatim from the guidelines....I
> > cannot, do not, see any reference to (and I quote from your post
below...)
> >
> > "selling an antenna through proper channels but it is simply
against
> > the guidelines for *this* newsgroup...
> > Buying and selling is forbidden by the guidelines. "
> >
> > WHERE is it that you get that it is against the guidelines?
>

> I guess you just needed to be there when the guidelines were set up. The
above
> meaning is clear to everyone who was there at the time. Here is what it
means:
>
> > The groups r.r.amateur.antenna, .boatanchors, .dx, .equipment,
.homebrew,
> > and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions
about
> > antennas, the older tube based amateur, military, and commercial gear,
> > commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space
> > operations. (The above groups are NOT the place for buying or selling.
Even
> > though it may sound like a buy/sell group, in particular) the .equipment
group
> > is NOT the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what
rec.radio.swap
> > is for.
>
> The .equipment had the biggest problem with buy/sell postings. That's why
it was
> singled out. It was certainly NOT the only group where buying and selling
was
> prohibited.
>
> What is it about rec.radio.swap being the newsgroup for buying or selling
that
> you do not understand?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

3550. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 14:07:00 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3ce7aee3.1529720@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142355
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

On Sun, 19 May 2002 13:51:13 +0100, "MW0CDO" <gw7lhiJUNK@ntlworld.com>
wrote:

>I'd like to install a nest of dipoles in inverted V configuration,
>constructed with ribbon cable. I intend to use the grey coloured cable as
>used for wiring remotely mounted serial/parallel ports in PC's.

I tried that many years ago. Could never get it to work.

Old Nick.

3551. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 14:34:06 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <CJOF8.925$Hf4.85898@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142356
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

"MW0CDO"
> I'd like to install a nest of dipoles in inverted V configuration,
> constructed with ribbon cable. I intend to use the grey coloured
> cable as used for wiring remotely mounted serial/parallel ports in PC's.
> <snip>
> I've spoken to a few people on air about this, and the usual response was
> that I'd have a bit of a problem with coupling between the wires, as the
> spacing will only be 0.1 inch.

Putting it simply, having the individual wires so close together and so closely coupled means that the RF will hardly 'notice' (excuse the expression) that that the shorter wires have ended. The open circuits at the ends of the shorter wires (which should have more-or-less 'zero' current) will get overridden by coupling to the adjacent longer wires. If this space conservation technique were actually feasible, then designing multiband and wideband antennas would be trivial.

3552. Re: Folded Marconi for 80 metres

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 15:00:35 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ac8emj$3v0$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142357

Thank you Richard Harrison for digging out the additional numerical info from Europe.

So we can now get back to square one.

To construct an antenna with 300-ohm ribbon-line, or even wider spacing, just to increase bandwidth is a complete waste of time and effort.

But having gone to all the trouble of following the old-wives advice, who NEVER give any numerical values of what to expect, it is a little embarrassing to admit to no measurable difference.

Disappointed experimenters conclude the needle on their SWR meter has tuck - which is just such a conclusion the old wives and their sponsors depend on to make a living.

And so the plagiarist old wives, like Buck Rogers, continue, as ever, into the next century.

Yours, Reg, G4FGQ

3553. Re: Yaesu G-450XL Rotor Repair ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 15:01:54 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <C7PF8.38652$L76.27261@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142358

Here is a related article (note how long its been around .. and useful).

w9gb

==========
Oscar News (AMSAT-UK) # 92 December 1991
The Repair of Kenpro Rotator Potentiometers by P. Coull G4WFQ

The most popular rotators for satellite use appear to be the Kenpro or Yaesu as they are now called. In fact, I don't know of any other elevation rotator commonly available other than the KR-500/G-500. The following applies to other Kenpro/Yaesu models.

The G-400, G-400RC and the G-500 all use a potentiometer within the rotator, driven via some gearing, for the directional readout. The 400 and 500 simply use the resistance as a potential divider and measure the voltage to drive a meter. The 400RC is slightly more complex, but the same principle applies. Incidentally, the 400RC also uses a similar potentiometer in the control box with the two potentiometers working as a servo system.

I obtained my KR-400RC second hand, at a very reasonable price, mainly because the "control unit was bust". It transpired that the only problem was a faulty positioning potentiometer within the rotator. Inquiring of the importer for a unit, I was staggered to find the was almost 15 Pounds. Not knowing any better, I replaced same and installed the rotator, happy I had saved myself some money.

I subsequently found that I could have saved even more money, simply by repairing the potentiometer! Most of the following is attributable to Rex, G4JUJ, who I thank for his help.

The most common problem exhibits itself as "jumps" in the direction meter. This is evidenced by a dirty slider, causing the resistance to go high or open circuit. Sometimes the slider part breaks off, giving erratic indication, or non at all. Most problems can be cured simply by removing the potentiometer and disassembling and performing maintenance on same.

Taking the potentiometer apart is relatively simple, if a bit fiddly. The metal cover is held in two places where the cover has been bent into two indentations on the plastic part. Using a small, strong screwdriver just bend the casing out again, and pry off the cover. The cover can be a very close fit, so you may need to use another screwdriver to pry it off. Once the cover is removed, the workings are revealed.

To dismantle the potentiometer, you need to remove the "C-clip". If you look closely at the spindle, where it goes into the threaded bushing, you

will see a small "C-clip". You will need to remove this with a small jeweler's screwdriver or a small pair of long-nosed pliers. It can be very fiddly. I assure you it will come out. With the "C-clip" removed, the whole spindle assembly can be lifted clear.

You can now see if the unit needs repair, or simply cleaning. Use switch cleaner and a cotton bud to clean the parts. Make sure that both the rotor and stator contacts are well tensioned before you reassemble. I recommend you fill the unit with silicone grease. I do mean FILL. Make sure you put in as much grease as possible. This stops the ingress of any moisture and prevents any dirt ingress or corrosion. If the sliders are correctly tensioned, they will simply cut through the grease and make good contact with the stator part.

When the potentiometers were originally assembled, a small "dob" of silicone grease was applied, and it is usually this that ends up attracting dirt and causing the erratic operation!

Oscar News Editorial Note: If you find the winding at either end of the potentiometer broken, just unwind a turn of wire and solder or twist this onto the end contact. The lost of a small amount of resistance will not make any difference to the working of the control unit. It is also very easy to rewind the flat resistance strip with Nichrome wire.

==========

If you are not techncially inclined, contact Yaesu for repair

http://www.yaesu.com/amateur/rotator.html

VERTEX STANDARD US HEADQUARTERS
10900 Walker Street
Cypress, CA 90630
Phone: 714-827-7600
Fax: 714-827-8100

EMAIL ADDRESSES:
Amateur Sales: amateursales@vxstdusa.com
Amateur Tech Support: amateurtech@vxstdusa.com
Amateur Customer Service: customerservice@vxstdusa.com
Parts: yaesuparts@vxstdusa.com
International Sales (Caribbean, Central & South America):
yaesuinternational@vxstdusa.com

==========
Technical and parts questions may now be sent via E-mail.

Amateur Technical Support (8 am - 5 pm PST):
(714) 827-7600
(714) 527-9031 FAX
Email : amateurtech@vxstdusa.com

Customer Service (8 am - 5 pm PST):
(714) 827-7600

(714) 527-9031 FAX
Email : customerservice@vxstdusa.com

Parts Department (Manuals, Parts 8 am - 4 pm PST):
(714) 827-7600
(714) 527-1706 FAX
Email : yaesuparts@vxstdusa.com

Amateur Sales Department (8 am - 5 pm PST):
(714) 827-7600
(714) 827-8100 FAX
Email : amateursales@vxstdusa.com

==========
"Joe Leikhim" <jleikhim@nettally.com> wrote in message
news:3CE4778F.31CF70E7@nettally.com...
> I am kind of guessing here, but I have heard the position potentiometer
> in the rotators sometimes burn out from RF and lightning damage.
>
> John Seney wrote:
>
> > My Yaesu G-450XL Rotor got exposed to way too much RF
> > and now, the red OVERLAP light is on all the time
> > and the rotor doesn't turn.
> >
> > Anyone know which component(s) to replace?
> >
> > Please email the details to wd1v@amsat.org
> >
> > Thanks es 73!
> >
> > JS
> > http://www.qsl.net/wd1v
>
> --
> Joe Leikhim K4SAT
> Jleikhim@nettally.com
>
> "Jazz is not dead. It just smells funny." -F.Z.
>
>

3554. Re: 2- meter antenna options

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 15:23:26 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <OrPF8.38745$L76.28150@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142359

Bill -

What are you going to do on the 2 meter amateur band ? , it makes a
difference in recommendations

SSB / CW (DX and simplex work) ?

FM / Repeaters ?

Satellite (AO-27/UO-14 or other?)

Dishes will not work well for 2 meters (wasn't this covered in one of your
study guides?), they would need to be larger than the old 10 -12 foot
"C-Band" (~ 4 GHz) TVRO dishes

Most landlords will tolerate (due to laws) a DBS-TV dish to 18 to 24 inches
circular dish. These dishes are receiving "X-band" (microwave) 10 - 12 GHz
transmissions.

A 2 - meter (144 - 148 MHz) 4 - 6 elements horizontal beam will be a bit
larger than a channel 7 (174 MHz high-band VHF) off-there-air television
antenna.

73 de w9gb

<kf6wxj@cwnet.com> wrote in message news:3cdc1635@news3.cwnet.com...
> Since my landlord wont allow me to put up my big beam I was wondering if
its
> possible to build a 2-meter dish?? Also where would I find either a
design
> program or the actual specs? Thanks and 73, Bill
>
> Please reply directly. B
>
>

3555. Re: NMO Mount Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 15:29:00 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <0xPF8.38774$L76.28331@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142360

When you choose your "shop" to install the NMO mount, choose one that performs these installs on a regular basis (e.g. Business Radio shops that sell GE/Erickson, Motorola and service your local fire/police and civil authorities) and have learned the tricks for various models of cars and trucks.

I will not go into details about some "CB and fly by night early cellular " operators that actually botched a few car installs. The difference of a few dollars an hour for a professional installation - is usually worth it. Get some references - how long for typical install and previous experience with your vehicle (Ford, Chevy versus an exotic import they have not installed with before.

w9gb

"Van DeWald" <dewald@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:3CDC4D39.700ACC05@bellsouth.net...
> After much thought, I'm thinking about getting an NMO mount afterall
> on my 2000 Ford Ranger. It's just hard to drill a hole in shiny, new
> sheet metal, but after reading numerous posts, I guess real hams
> drill holes and don't worry about it, LOL. How much stress can that
> NMO mount take? I pull the truck into the garage each day, and was
> thinking about a 1/4 wave short antenna on top, that would just skip
> the top of the garage door each time I go in and out. I'm thinking
> this continued stress, twice a day, every day, (often times, more)
> would eventually rip the sheet metal of the truck. As fas as
> installation goes, I'm just paying the local CB shop to install the
> antenna and run the power cords for the radio. I'd rather pay to
> have it done right, rather than have me botch something like this up
> (believe me, it happens more often than not). Other options would be
> to install the mount on the driver side of the fender opposite the
> am/fm antenna, but have read of a few stories of electrical
> interference inside the truck with this setup, and you don't get the
> ideal groundplane that the top of the roof provides. If I use the
> left fender option, I'd go with a 1/2 wave, which will work Ok
> without a proper groundplane.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Van
>
>

3556. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 15:40:31 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <EIPF8.94$cB3.76260@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142361

In article <3CE6E6B5.610CF3AF@IEEE.org>, Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org
says...
> Glenn wrote:
> > Then I would consider that selling an antenna on this news groups fits
> > right in.
>
> That makes you a horse's patootie instead of a gentleman. So be it!

Because I feel it's okay to discuss antennas on this group I am now
related to you?

> > So posting an antenna for sale or an antenna for auction here seems
> > correct to me and the charter.
>
> Only because you are a horse's patootie and stand to make a buck. The
> guidelines are clear on the subject, at least for anyone with an IQ
> in excess of 80.

Ahhh, when you can't discuss the issue resort to name calling. I also
notice you had no rebuttal to my position so you clipped out the stuff
you couldn't answer and just resorted to name calling.

You wouldn't know a gentleman if it hit you in you face CAM.

Glenn

BTW - How many newsgroups do read on a regular basis? Do you read
EVERY message posted? I thought not.

3557. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 17:20:19 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3ce7dec7$0$15143$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 142362

Some links :)

http://www.qsl.net/ok1rr/files/discone.zip
ftp://ftp.qrz.com/files/antennas/discone1.zip

Cheers,
wally.

"The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation
of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you can control
the people who must use the words." Philip K. Dick (1928-82).

"David Findlay" <david@davsoft.com.au> wrote in message
news:HmNB8.103145$o66.296966@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
I'm looking for a good design for a wire discone. I've seen a couple nearby
and want to build one for recieving FM broadcast stations. Anyone know a
link to a good design? Anyone had any experience with discones? Thanks,

David

--
NO CARRIER

3558. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 18:23:56 UTC
From: G4IRN <mycall@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <7wSF8.726$HX6.101426@news8-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 142363
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

Paul

Check this out: http://www.gapantenna.com/justa.htm

John, G4IRN.

3559. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 19:00:38 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE7F656.D874F5C0@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142364

Bill Otten wrote:
>
> Yawn......obviously CAM, you're basing your 'interpretation' of the rules
> upon something that's not worded. I guess as you say, "you just needed to be
> there when the guidelines were set up. The above meaning is clear to
> everyone who was there at the time". In other words, the guidelines DON'T
> say it, but you're sure that's what they mean. Okay.

The spirit of the guidelines does say it - you guys just refuse to admit it.
That's the definition of "perverse - obstinate in opposing what is right,
reasonable, or accepted." After my series of postings, no one can plead
ignorance any longer. Everyone must simply decide to be a gentleman and
abide by the spirit of the guidelines or decide to be a Horse's Patootie
and violate the spirit of the guidelines.

> So CAM, you continue to play newsgroup cop okay? Get your undies in a tight
> little wad everytime someone litters up your little corner of the universe
> with an innocuous post about selling something. The rest of us will keep
> interpreting the guidelines verbatim and we're at a standstill here right?
> Now go off and police the newsgroup.

All I can do is publish the guidelines and I have done that. Troublemakers
will choose to violate the guidelines. There's nothing I can do about that.
Happy troublemaking.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3560. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 19:03:28 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE7F700.ECA9CC87@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142365

Glenn wrote:
> Ahhh, when you can't discuss the issue resort to name calling.

I did NOT call you any names. However, if the foo $hits, wear it.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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3561. feeding a half size windom with 300ohm ribbon cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 19:05:31 UTC
From: mark <pa1mrk@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <%HSF8.340$3u1.10709@castor.casema.net>
Source record: 142366

Iam thinking about feeding a half size windom antenna with 300ohm ribbon cable. But when feeding a windom with coax, I thought the 1:6 balun is special one (separate primairy and secondairy coils), this should have something to do with the sum of voltages at 1/3 of a dipole. In my construction I won't need a balun but is my antenna still symetrical? And will this work?
I have a symetrical tuner (annecke) to match the 300 ohm balanced line to the 50ohm unbalanced tranceiver output.
Who can help me out?

3562. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 19:12:56 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <LPSF8.145$cB3.115335@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142367

In article <3CE7F700.ECA9CC87@IEEE.org>, Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org
says...
> Glenn wrote:
> > Ahhh, when you can't discuss the issue resort to name calling.
>
> I did NOT call you any names.

Not true, but your denial and snipping attempts to make it look so
Cecil.

> However, if the foo $hits, wear it.

Your childish remarks and Makes me wonder if you should be on USENET
unsupervised.

So how many Newsgroups do read on a daily basis Cecil? Do you read
each and every message in those groups Cecil? Why do you seemingly
dodge this question Cecil?

Glenn

3563. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 19:17:00 UTC
From: Keith Jillings <keithj@spamcop.net>
Message-ID: <3CE7FA2C.4090901@spamcop.net>
Source record: 142368
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

MW0CDO wrote:

> I'd like to install a nest of dipoles in inverted V configuration,
> constructed with ribbon cable. I intend to use the grey coloured cable as
> used for wiring remotely mounted serial/parallel ports in PC's.
>
> Ideally, I'd like to achieve coverage from 10m down to 80m or even 160m
> including 12/17m.
> The apex of the V will be approximately 30ft/9m AGL, and the ends will be as
> high as I can get them.

You'll be extremely lucky if you can get it to work at all, in that configuration.

I'm pretty well restricted to "indoor" antennas here, and have dipoles for 14, 18, 21, 24, and 28MHz on the one feeder, and get SWRs in the region of 1.5:1 or better on them all (1:1 at resonance on 14 and 21). BUT, they all run in different directions (I have a big, square loft) and it took me ages to trim them all to resonance (because changing one affected the others). There's about 25 to 35 degrees angle between each "pair", and they are staggered alternating long/short round the attic. Part of the "trimming" process involved moving them around and changing the angle from the horizontal. Not a task for the faint-hearted (probably not worth it at all).

I strap the (coax) feeder part way up, and use the whole cluster as a sort of loaded vertical on 7 and 10 MHz. I had to do some playing with feedpoints and use ferrite and turn down the power to reduce the RF in the shack for that, and it's not really a successful solution, but it does get out across the UK. Longer-term I plan to put up something "hidden" outdoors, fed at ground level.

If you can only run your antennas in one direction, then I'd recommend a trap dipole, or something multiband. That will be a lot easier.

I also put up a separate 50MHz dipole, made of 300 ohm ribbon feeder (the "patent" design off the web). That worked poorly when sharing the feeder with the other dipoles, and very well when I put in its own feeder.

I would be suspicious of a "twin feeder" dipole made from computer cable, not knowing the impedance etc at RF.

Had you considered a "motor driven" dipole? You need a central mast to support the drum that reels in the wire, and an arrangement of weights and pulleys at each end, but you can get wonderful SWR across a wide spectrum. Best done with each leg of the dipole being a "U" shape, and reeling in the "end" electrically furthest from the feeder.

I'd prefer a nice mast or tower with an array of beams, though.

--
Keith Jillings

3564. 800 MHZ Trunking Power Amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 19:36:01 UTC
From: John <someone_11@msn.com>
Message-ID: <F6TF8.670$y17.183196@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142269

I was wondering is it possible to use a 800 MHZ Trunking Power Amplifier with a 3 watt cell phone.It is in the same frequency range as the analog cell band,and was wondering if it would work.I suspect that it would not because you would need the amp to receive and transmit at the sametime,and with this amp you would need to stop transmitting,and with a cell phone you don't have that option.As anyone ever tried this.
Thanks.

3565. EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 19:41:25 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <FdTF8.60971$CN3.1929640@news2.tin.it>
Source record: 142270

Hello,
there is an interesting discussion on the www.qrz.com forum about the EH
antenna.
As KE0VH says..it really works!

My comment:
finally the big Jack Arnold 's W0HPH effort on this topic , is paying.
I hope many experimenters will join.
73 Stefano Ik5IIR

3566. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 19:51:22 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE8023A.4BA67FDE@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142271

Glenn wrote:
> So how many Newsgroups do read on a daily basis Cecil? Do you read
> each and every message in those groups Cecil? Why do you seemingly
> dodge this question Cecil?

I haven't dodged any relevant questions. I do read each and every
message in the newsgroups I monitor. Sometimes I learn something
unexpected. The real question is why do some people insist on
perverting a newsgroup from its intended purpose? However, I realize
that if everyone was a proper gentleman/gentlewoman, there would
be no need for prisons to house the antisocial elements of society.
So if you so choose, then be an antisocial cretin. I cannot stop you.

You were obviously either an ignorant newcomer or a troublemaker.
I have alleviated your ignorance so that leaves only one possibility.
What is it about rec.radio.swap being the only rec.radio.* newsgroup
designed for buying and selling that you do not understand?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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3567. Re: EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 20:01:08 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE80484.D6F01C@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142272

stefano wrote:
> there is an interesting discussion on the www.qrz.com forum about the EH
> antenna. As KE0VH says..it really works!

My Bird Termaline Coaxial Resistor also "really works". Please define
"really works".
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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3568. Re: EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 20:03:56 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <MyTF8.61037$CN3.1931043@news2.tin.it>
Source record: 142273

hello,
please read the KE0VH article on the forum.
stefano

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:3CE80484.D6F01C@IEEE.org...
> stefano wrote:
> > there is an interesting discussion on the www.qrz.com forum about the EH
> > antenna. As KE0VH says..it really works!
>
> My Bird Termaline Coaxial Resistor also "really works". Please define
> "really works".
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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3569. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 20:28:04 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <IwjoPL5fX=ny8YHr1AMSWWx01a93@4ax.com>
Source record: 142274

"G4IRN" <mycall@qsl.net> wrote:

>Paul
>
>Check this out: http://www.gapantenna.com/justa.htm
>
>John, G4IRN.
>
>
>

In a similar vein, page 7-6 of the 19th ARRL Antenna Book shows a 4-band dipole, made with 300-ohm twinlead, two pieces for each dipole "leg", held a little apart with homebrew plastic spacers. Fed with 75 or 52 ohm coax. Designed by ON4UF.

On the other hand, the Gap spacers look pretty slick...

Bob
k5qwg

3570. Horizontal or vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 20:46:24 UTC
From: Robin Gilks <g8ecj@gb7ipd.ampr.org>
Message-ID: <4u29ca.5s.ln@news.freeserve.net>
Source record: 142275

Greetings all

Opinions on the pros & cons for UHF beams operating either horizontally or vertically polarised are sought.

I'm currently running a full duplex 9k6 packet link over 50Km using vertical 9 ele Tonnas at each end but the link is marginal. Changing one end to a 12 ele ZL Special, I was expecting a bit of an improvement but unstead find that the peak is about 20deg off the peak for the Tonna and the overall RX signal about 3dB down.

Do you think it likely I'd do better changing to horizontally polarised beams would be of benefit over this distance? Path plots indicate a few minor bumps in the way but nothing bad - its been working sort of OK for 4 years but it would be nice if it were better!!

An explanation for a preference would be appreciated since similar principles may apply to other links...

--
Robin

Internet: g8ecj@abmdata.demon.co.uk http://www.gb7ipd.freeserve.co.uk/
Anorak mode = Shack: (+44) 1628 533311 Fax: (+44) 8700 516573
Club pages (g4xyw modem etc) at http://www.tvipug.org

3571. Re: Horizontal or vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 21:32:45 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3ce81a9f.20773708@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 142276

Did you try swinging the antenna way past the peak? You may be peaked
on a side lobe now.
Also the mounting configuration may be interfering with the antenna
pattern. For that reason
horizontal polarization may work better. You may be able to get better
isolation of the mast and
antenna elements.

Horizontal polarization may have a benefit of lower noise than
vertical.

73
Gary K4FMX

On Sun, 19 May 2002 20:46:24 +0000, Robin Gilks
<g8ecj@gb7ipd.ampr.org> wrote:

>Greetings all
>
>Opinions on the pros & cons for UHF beams operating either horizontally or
>vertically polarised are sought.
>
>I'm currently running a full duplex 9k6 packet link over 50Km using vertical
>9 ele Tonnas at each end but the link is marginal. Changing one end to a 12
>ele ZL Special, I was expecting a bit of an improvement but unstead find
>that the peak is about 20deg off the peak for the Tonna and the overall RX
>signal about 3dB down.
>
>Do you think it likely I'd do better changing to horizontally polarised
>beams would be of benefit over this distance? Path plots indicate a few
>minor bumps in the way but nothing bad - its been working sort of OK for 4
>years but it would be nice if it were better!!
>
>An explanation for a preference would be appreciated since similar
>principles may apply to other links...
>
>--
>Robin
>
>Internet: g8ecj@abmdata.demon.co.uk http://www.gb7ipd.freeserve.co.uk/
>Anorak mode = Shack: (+44) 1628 533311 Fax: (+44) 8700 516573
>Club pages (g4xyw modem etc) at http://www.tvipug.org

3572. Re: EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 22:08:15 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <oc8geust2mfne30d3herlprs48ulrj9q0b@4ax.com>
Source record: 142277

On Sun, 19 May 2002 19:41:25 GMT, "stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote:

>Hello,
>there is an interesting discussion on the www.qrz.com forum about the EH
>antenna.
>As KE0VH says..it really works!
>
>My comment:
>finally the big Jack Arnold 's W0HPH effort on this topic , is paying.
>I hope many experimenters will join.
>73 Stefano Ik5IIR
>
Lookout Stefano,

Calm down, you are getting absoolutely giddy again -- put your head
between your knees....

Write when you have the numbers promised 6 months ago. Retread
articles and doe-eyed acolytes we can get by the bushel.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3573. Re: EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 22:35:35 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <XMVF8.61429$CN3.1946553@news2.tin.it>
Source record: 142278

ah, ah ,ah
I love you Richard....:-)))
73's Stefano

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:oc8geust2mfne30d3herlprs48ulrj9q0b@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 19 May 2002 19:41:25 GMT, "stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote:
>
> >Hello,
> >there is an interesting discussion on the www.qrz.com forum about the EH
> >antenna.
> >As KE0VH says..it really works!
> >
> >My comment:
> >finally the big Jack Arnold 's W0HPH effort on this topic , is paying.
> >I hope many experimenters will join.
> >73 Stefano Ik5IIR
> >
> Lookout Stefano,
>
> Calm down, you are getting absoolutely giddy again -- put your head
> between your knees....
>
> Write when you have the numbers promised 6 months ago. Retread
> articles and doe-eyed acolytes we can get by the bushel.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3574. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 23:07:21 UTC
From: Robert Haviland <bobh@iag.net>
Message-ID: <JeWF8.1443$Z_2.1430@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142279
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

Multi-band dipoles of ribbon cable can be made to work, but there are things to watch for. The main one is that one of the elements detunes the ones adjacent to it. I have had some success by starting with elements cut to formula length as a starter. Find the resonant frequency of the top band, and adjust as necessare for low SWR at a favored frequency. Go to the next lower band and repeat.
Note that elemnts will respond to harmonic frequency excitation. 20 meters on 10, 40 meters on 15 and so on. If you use low loss ladder line as a feeder, with a "antenna tuner" to get 1:1 SWR to keep the tranxsmitter happy, cut for 80, 40,30 and20 meters for all band use.
bob w4mb

3575. Need plans for 2 meter phased array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 23:18:10 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.com
Message-ID: <5e5fccab.0205191518.18d53a1f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142280

I had a copy of an artical from a QST a few years ago, but I can't seem to find it. I am looking for a copy of the artical that told how to build a 2 meter phased array antenna. If anyone has a copy of this, please email me.

3576. Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Antennas Help-Tech Page w/downloads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-19 23:30:02 UTC
From: Joe Martin <p166micron@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <537ff4190b0b5746541458463359f467.93981@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 142281

Here is a very worthwhile Cushcraft R7 / R7000 tech page I discovered
with illustrations, tech tips, R7 trap drawings, R7 and R7000
instruction and assembly manuals too.

It is all free and also all downloadable. Best page of it's kind I have
ever found...

http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=r7.html

Joe Martin - WA5LHV

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

3577. How much counterweight for a 160 m 1/2 wave centerfed?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 00:29:18 UTC
From: "Edward A. Feustel" <efeustel@erols.com>
Message-ID: <ac9fre$f42$1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 142282

I have suspended my half-wave between two trees that like to go in different directions when the wind blows. So the antenna and feedline go up and down, up and down, etc. So I am about to put in a pully at one end with a counterweight.
The question is: with the above antenna and ladder-line of about 100 feet, what
weight should I start with? How about a cement block?

Thanks.
Ed, N5EI

3578. Re: 2- meter Dish???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 00:31:52 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <YtXF8.24732$Bw6.37686@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142283

Bill -

ALL low earth orbiting (LEO) satellites (ISS is also in this category) are only visible on location for a maximum of 12 - 13 minutes on each pass (dependent on actual altitude and center of the orbital path from your location.

I would highly recommend tracking programs (such as Nova for Windows), so you can look at satellite passes from your location
http://www.nlsa.com/

OR Dave Ransom's STSPLUS

http://www.dransom.com/

The problem with LEO is that you either need a mechanical tracking system OR an antenna pattern that is favorable for sky communications (versus horizon based patterns)

For ISS contacts, the Arrow antenna is very popular with amateurs -
http://www.arrowantennas.com/

http://members.aol.com/Arrow146/146-437.html

Another option is the Lindenblad
http://www.amsat.org/amsat/articles/w6shp/lindy.html

Jerry, K5OE has a number of homebuilt and experimental designs.
http://members.aol.com/k5oe/

The N2MMD web page (Ken use to work for Air Force Space Command - and is extremely knowledgeable and helpful to the amateur radio and amateur satellite community)
http://www.mindspring.com/~n2wwd/

Here is the definitive web site for converting old large TVRO for amateur usage.
http://www.ultimatecharger.com/dish.html

73 de w9gb

<kf6wxj@cwnet.com> wrote in message news:3cdc1635@news3.cwnet.com...
> Since my landlord wont allow me to put up my big beam I was wondering if its
> possible to build a 2-meter dish?? Also where would I find either a design
> program or the actual specs? Thanks and 73, Bill
>

> Please reply directly. B
>
>

3579. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 01:01:44 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3ce84a07.697776@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 142284
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

I would split the wires apart from each other, to get some air
separation. The PVC insulation provides much capacitance between the
conductors, and also can be quite lossy where voltage is high. Even
with well spaced wires, expect to spend a lot of time trimming,
because the elements will interact with each other quite a bit.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

3580. Re: How much counterweight for a 160 m 1/2 wave centerfed?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 02:13:04 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE85BA7.1510402C@icok.net>
Source record: 142285

Ed,
That will probably work just fine. You want
to make sure the support ropes/etc are strong
enough. If you really want to 'fine' tune it,
use a bucket full of water to find the 'right'
weight.
'Doc

3581. Re: Slightly OT: Test success at Dayton!!! KD5SJN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 02:37:22 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <CjZF8.328$aU1.277@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142286

Hi Fred

Opps! My finger did not hit a key. Appreciate the heads up. /AE it is.

73
Ed

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:ueeboag0cu9pd6@corp.supernews.com...
> Whoops, fingers got on the wrong keys, should have said FCC part 97.119
>
> "Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> news:ueeb25mi1aio73@corp.supernews.com...
> > First congrats!
> >
> > Second, based on the way you signed your call at the end of your
message,
> > your attention is invited to FCC 97.121.
> > Just want to make sure you get started on the right foot.
> >
> > 73 Fred W4JLE
> >
> > "Ed Laughery" <laughery@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> > news:cKCF8.3300$xF1.2736@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > > Hi All
> > >
> > > Passed the General at Dayton Day 1!!!!!
> > >
> > > and then it got better.........
> > >
> > > Just wanted to extend my thanks to all that encouraged me to take the
> > EXTRA
> > > when offered after completing the element 3. The HAM gods were
looking
> > out
> > > for me, as I passed element 4 as well.
> > >
> > > I truly appreciate all the help you guys have provided.
> > >
> > > Regards
> > > Ed Laughery
> > > KD5SJN/E
> > >
> > >
> > >

> > >
> >
> >
>
>
>

3582. coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 02:51:00 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <owZF8.74885$Ze4.7952017@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142287

I'm trying to get a mulit-wire dipole up in the air. The location of where I can put the dipole up is approx. 250' from the ham shack. Would a run of 250' RG-8X work fine or would it be to far of a run? If it's to far what type of coax would you suggest?

Thanks,
Matt
KC5YTV

3583. Re: Dayton Ham Law Forum Friday 5/17 @noon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 03:11:19 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CE86957.F5C0BE55@eznec.com>
Source record: 142288

I sat in on the talk by Fred Hopengarten and found it to be well done and quite interesting. I didn't stay for the remainder of the talks (not having a problem with my neighbors), but it sounded like it was quite a knowledgeable group of presenters.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3584. Re: eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 03:15:38 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CE86A5A.13D82379@eznec.com>
Source record: 142289

You'll find information on modeling radiating coax line in the EZNEC
manual. I don't believe it was in the earliest revisions, but you'll
have it if you've updated your program fairly recently. Look in the
index under "Coaxial cable, modeling". It's easy to do.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

CAM wrote:
>
> You can certainly model the original Windom with EZNEC but trying to model
> a radiating coaxial line would also have me confused.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

3585. Re: How much counterweight for a 160 m 1/2 wave centerfed?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 03:22:26 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <drqgeugdqpgavf0gj8qtv13cpupi15hdvs@4ax.com>
Source record: 142292

On Sun, 19 May 2002 20:29:18 -0400, "Edward A. Feustel"
<efeustel@erols.com> wrote:

>I have suspended my half-wave between two trees that like to go in different
>directions when the wind blows. So the antenna and feedline go up and down,
>up and down, etc. So I am about to put in a pully at one end with a
>counterweight.
>The question is: with the above antenna and ladder-line of about 100 feet,
>what
>weight should I start with? How about a cement block?
>
I have a similar set up. I use a weight of about 26 LBS and seems to
work fine.

What you may wish to do is get a plastic bucket and fill it with water
to the point that you are satisfied and then weight it.

Danny

3586. Re: How much counterweight for a 160 m 1/2 wave centerfed?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 03:28:20 UTC
From: restamp@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <o3_F8.48791$G%3.22658837@typhoon.columbus.rr.com>
Source record: 142290

In article <ac9fre$f42$1@bob.news.rcn.net>,
Edward A. Feustel <efeustel@erols.com> wrote:
>I have suspended my half-wave between two trees that like to go in different
>directions when the wind blows. So the antenna and feedline go up and down,
>up and down, etc. So I am about to put in a pully at one end with a
>counterweight.
>The question is: with the above antenna and ladder-line of about 100 feet,
>what
>weight should I start with? How about a cement block?

I have an 80m G5RV (102 ft with 31 ft ladder line plus another
twenty feet or so of RG8X) supported in this configuration and
I use 25-30 lbs of counterweight. This is probably overkill.
I believe I could get by fine with half the weight except for
the potential for icing problems that occur here in the winter
months.

Rob

3587. Re: 10 meter Antenna options for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 03:44:01 UTC
From: Jeff Griffith <jgriffit@installersinc.com>
Message-ID: <3ce87779$1_9@nopics.sjc>
Source record: 142293

I've been working 10m with a wire dipole (about 16' long) and routinely work 4000 miles
(with 100 watts). You might try a Moxon Rectangle (see http://www.cebik.com/mox.html).
It's a two element beam that's about 13' long by 5' deep. I've used this design on
two meters and the rear null is as good as the spec's say it is.
If you have an attic, you could hang it in there. There some variations of the Moxon
that allow it two be "flipped". You can read Mr Cebik's discussion on two element
beams to see why this can be done. He also has some discussions on wire antennas
and some "shortened" designs that may be useful. A number of articles
I've read indicate that you can get good results from a wire, a tuner and a counterpoise.
Check out http://www.radioworks.com/nbgnd.html for a discussion on counterpoise
design. Also, http://www.fix.net/~jparker/norcal/features/bgnsant.html offers
some useful advice, as well as http://www.eham.net/forums/AntennaRestrictions/60.

73's
Jeff Griffith
KB3EIS

"Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:rMDE8.1228$HE2.110118@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> That's great advice. Perhaps I don't need to spend anymore money on an
> antenna. I just need to go to Home Depot and get a large piece of sheet
> metal. I tried the magnetic mount about a year ago, and sometimes the
> signal meter wouldn't move when I transmitted. I probably didn't have a
> good enough ground because if I moved it somewhere else, the signal would
> come back.
>
> Do you have any recommendations for a good antenna that will cover 80M-10M?
> I am probably going to be getting my general license real soon.
>
> Thanks!
>
>
>
> "KC8PMX" <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net> wrote in message
> news:abrhl221q64@enews1.newsguy.com...
> > Not sure if the landlord would approve of that on the porch, but the nice
> > thing about the sheet of sheetmetal is that you can pick it up and take it
> > back inside after you are done. I am sure that a layer or two of
> clearcoat
> > paint might assist in anti-formation of rust too with little detriment to
> > the function of it operating like a ground plane.
> >
> > I currently know a ham that lives in an apartment on a third floor, with a
> > balcony, that does this same thing, and he just slides the piece of
> > sheetmetal behind the couch when he is not using it. Seems to work for

> him,
> > as he has gotten most states on 10m.
> >
> >
> > --
> > Ryan, KC8PMX
> > FF/MFR
> >
> > www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the
> site
> > please)
> >
> >
> > REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.
> >
> >
> >
> >
> > "CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
> > news:3CDFD966.B29ECC9F@IEEE.org...
> > > KC8PMX wrote:
> > > > Have heard of people taking a sheet of sheet metal about 3 or 4 foot
> > square
> > > > and placing the magmount on the center of the sheet. Granted it is
> not
> > the
> > > > best solution but does work. Be sure to check with a SWR meter to
> > verify
> > > > it is at least within your tolerances.
> > >
> > > Large steel filing cabinets have been known to work for such.
> > > --
> > > cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
> > >
> > >
> > > -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> > > http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> > > -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----
> >
> >
> >
> >
>
>

3588. Re: advice sought re: over-the-roof antenna rigging

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 03:46:20 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3ce875f9_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 142291

Richard:

Use a block some type of low density weatherproof foam (I think that is an oxymoron) to get a foot or so of space between the wire and the roof, and that will minimize losses in the roof and change in antenna characteristics from moisture. Polyethylene foam (called Ethafoam here in the US) and polystyrene foam (Styrofoam) are commonly available building materials, but both waste away (depolymerize) in UV from sunlight. Of course, in the UK, that may not be a problem.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

3589. Re: How much counterweight for a 160 m 1/2 wave centerfed?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 04:06:52 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE8765C.76BEDB12@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142294

"Edward A. Feustel" wrote:
> I have suspended my half-wave between two trees that like to go in different
> directions when the wind blows. So the antenna and feedline go up and down,
> up and down, etc. So I am about to put in a pully at one end with a
> counterweight.
> The question is: with the above antenna and ladder-line of about 100 feet,
> what weight should I start with? How about a cement block?

I use 12 pounds of water in plastic bottles.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3590. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 04:08:34 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE876C2.DE7A55EA@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142295

Matt Patterson wrote:
>
> I'm trying to get a mulit-wire dipole up in the air. The location of where
> I can put the dipole up is approx. 250' from the ham shack. Would a run of
> 250' RG-8X work fine or would it be to far of a run? If it's to far what
> type of coax would you suggest?

250 feet of feedline is an ideal application for open-wire line or ladder-
line.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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3591. FCC/State Antenna laws

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 04:18:17 UTC
From: Carl Walthall <n3qom@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <dO_F8.4784$CC3.4942@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142296

Hi All

can anyone tell me where to find the laws stating what we can do for outside antenna's and whats not covered? Like when you are renting can you still put up a outside antenna or not.

Thanks in advance
Carl

3592. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 04:36:00 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <Q2%F8.82991$fU2.7902525@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142297

So you're saying a feedline of 250' RG-8X will work fine for a multi-wire dipole? There is no ladder-line, the coax connects to the center insulator.

Matt

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:3CE876C2.DE7A55EA@IEEE.org...
> Matt Patterson wrote:
> >
> > I'm trying to get a mulit-wire dipole up in the air. The location of where
> > I can put the dipole up is approx. 250' from the ham shack. Would a run of
> > 250' RG-8X work fine or would it be to far of a run? If it's to far what
> > type of coax would you suggest?
>
> 250 feet of feedline is an ideal application for open-wire line or ladder-
> line.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> ------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----
>

3593. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 06:15:49 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <8x0G8.10$AP3.9708@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142298

In article <3CE8023A.4BA67FDE@IEEE.org>, Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org
says...
> Glenn wrote:
> > So how many Newsgroups do read on a daily basis Cecil? Do you read
> > each and every message in those groups Cecil? Why do you seemingly
> > dodge this question Cecil?
>
> I haven't dodged any relevant questions. I do read each and every
> message in the newsgroups I monitor.

Each and every porn spam to the newsgroups Cecil? Really? And you call
others perverted?

> Sometimes I learn something
> unexpected.

What do you learn from each and every porn spam Cecil?

> The real question is why do some people insist on
> perverting a newsgroup from its intended purpose?

Discussing antennas is what this group is about. Selling an antenna
here fits. Selling a transceiver doesn't.

> However, I realize
> that if everyone was a proper gentleman/gentlewoman, there would
> be no need for prisons to house the antisocial elements of society.
> So if you so choose, then be an antisocial cretin. I cannot stop you.

Your self projection is right on the nose.

> You were obviously either an ignorant newcomer or a troublemaker.

More personal attacks in light of substance on your part.

> I have alleviated your ignorance so that leaves only one possibility.
> What is it about rec.radio.swap being the only rec.radio.* newsgroup
> designed for buying and selling that you do not understand?

That is YOUR interpretation. You seem to think that USENET is a set of
rigid rules that only you can interpret. If it doesn't fit in your
little world it must be wrong.

So you read every spam, every porn and every off topic message in
every newsgroup your subscribe to, right Cecil?

Glenn

3594. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 06:23:12 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <2E0G8.13$AP3.10879@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142299

In article <3CE7F656.D874F5C0@IEEE.org>, Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org
says...
> After my series of postings, no one can plead
> ignorance any longer.

1. Sure they can, most have kill filed or just ignore you. Wait, that
isn't ignorance that is brilliance
2. Your series of postings only show your difficulty in understanding
simple USENET concepts.
3. Why do you spend so much time reading porn spam?

Glenn

3595. Re: EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 11:33:49 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <acamvn0jfr@enews4.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142300

actually this is good, it is similar to fracky going off and starting his own forum so he can gather in all the 'true believers' in one place to praise him. let them go there and gather, that way there may be less of it on here.

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message news:oc8geust2mfne30d3herlprs48ulrj9q0b@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 19 May 2002 19:41:25 GMT, "stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote:
>
> >Hello,
> >there is an interesting discussion on the www.qrz.com forum about the EH
> >antenna.
> >As KE0VH says..it really works!
> >
> >My comment:
> >finally the big Jack Arnold 's W0HPH effort on this topic , is paying.
> >I hope many experimenters will join.
> >73 Stefano Ik5IIR
> >
> Lookout Stefano,
>
> Calm down, you are getting absoolutely giddy again -- put your head
> between your knees....
>
> Write when you have the numbers promised 6 months ago. Retread
> articles and doe-eyed acolytes we can get by the bushel.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3596. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 12:58:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <746-3CE8F30B-218@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142302

Matt Patterson wrote:
"Would a run of 250` of RG-8X work fine or would it be too far of a run?"

RG-8X loss is about 1 db per 100 ft at 10 MHz, or a total of about 2.5 db loss for 250 ft of RG-8X at 10 MHz.

TMS LMR400 is a variety of RG-8 that has a loss of only 0.4 db loss per 100 ft. Belden 9913 is almost identical with LMR400.

The amount of loss acceptable is a choice you can make. RG-8X is a little lossy for a 250 ft run at the high frequency end of the h-f range when ordinary RG-8 can cut your db loss by half at 10 MHz.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3597. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 13:01:00 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CE8F59B.C69FDA1@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 142301
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

MW0CDO wrote:
>
> I thought I'd run this by the collected wisdom in this group.
>
> I'd like to install a nest of dipoles in inverted V configuration,
> constructed with ribbon cable. I intend to use the grey coloured cable as
> used for wiring remotely mounted serial/parallel ports in PC's.
>
> Ideally, I'd like to achieve coverage from 10m down to 80m or even 160m
> including 12/17m.
> The apex of the V will be approximately 30ft/9m AGL, and the ends will be as
> high as I can get them.
>
> I have failed miserably when searching WWW for practical info regarding
> this, except for a few references to wires spaced at several inches or more.
>
> Can anyone point me in the direction of any material on the subject of
> extremely closely spaced dipoles, or any practical design/construction
> tips.. or have you tried this and either given up or succeeded?
>
> I've spoken to a few people on air about this, and the usual response was
> that I'd have a bit of a problem with coupling between the wires, as the
> spacing will only be 0.1 inch.
>
> Failing this, how about using the 300 ohm line counterpoise as described in
> Butternut's vertical antenna counterpoise literature as a radiator instead?
> http://www.bencher.com/pdfs/00361ZZV.pdf
> See the top of page 3.
>
> Maybe a TTFD would be a better bet?
>
> Any thoughts on this would be useful.
>
> I do not have a huge back yard/garden..it will just about accommodate a 1/2
> size G5RV (51ft) in a straight line.
>
> Thanks for any / all input.
>
> Paul MW0CDO

Dear Paul,

Unlikely to work as the elements will be very well coupled to each other. A
nightmare to tune as every adjustment will interact with all the others. Much

easier to put up a doublet of 88, 105 or 130 feet and use a decent ATU, IMHO.
A bit slower to use unless the ATU is and auto one. Feed the doublet with
ladder/window line.

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

3598. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 13:18:23 UTC
From: brian.g0ukbREMOVETHIS@virgin.net
Message-ID: <Xns9214920327B4Cbejoneshursleyibmcom@130.133.1.4>
Source record: 142303
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

>Unlikely to work as the elements will be very well coupled to each
>other. A nightmare to tune as every adjustment will interact with all
>the others. Much easier to put up a doublet of 88, 105 or 130 feet and
>use a decent ATU, IMHO. A bit slower to use unless the ATU is and auto
>one. Feed the doublet with ladder/window line.
>

I need to route my antenna to 2 rooms (the XYL has a rig upstairs) so I need to have coax feed in the house. I use a 102' doublet with 450 ohm ladder line to a large balun (a commercial Radio Works one)just outside the shack and then the minimum coax to my rig and a further 20-25' of coax to switch to the XYL's rig when needed. Both the Elecraft K2 and Kenwood TS850 built in tuners cope fine with this.

Have a look at http://www.cebik.com/aledz.html. W4RNL presents a 44' doublet that is directional on all HF bands >7MHz. Sounds like your garden will support at least one of these and if the direction is right this could be all you need. Of course 2 or 3 in a cross or triangle formation will give you great all round coverage.

Brian G0UKB

3599. WTB:HW-16 Project

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 13:54:46 UTC
From: Handi Ham <okiemansc@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <Ge7G8.770$jA6.370@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142304
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.swap

I am looking especially for an HW-16 basket case or project.Will consider other greenies.I have just come home from the hospital after my 3rd major surgery in the last 6 months and have a long recovery time so I am interested in projects that take more time than money.
THANKS,
...KC0EH...OKLAHOMA...

3600. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 14:29:00 UTC
From: Neal Sacon <n7rx@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <MK7G8.27655$Bw6.39783@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142305

No, he's saying that you should use ladderline as the feedline.

73 N7RX

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:Q2%F8.82991$fU2.7902525@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> So you're saying a feedline of 250' RG-8X will work fine for a multi-wire
> dipole? There is no ladder-line, the coax connects to the center
insulator.
>
> Matt
>
> "CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
> news:3CE876C2.DE7A55EA@IEEE.org...
> > Matt Patterson wrote:
> > >
> > > I'm trying to get a mulit-wire dipole up in the air. The location of
> where
> > > I can put the dipole up is approx. 250' from the ham shack. Would a
run
> of
> > > 250' RG-8X work fine or would it be to far of a run? If it's to far
> what
> > > type of coax would you suggest?
> >
> > 250 feet of feedline is an ideal application for open-wire line or
ladder-
> > line.
> > --
> > cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
> >
> >
> > -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> > http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> > -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----
> >
>
>

3601. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 14:31:24 UTC
From: Neal Sacon <n7rx@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <0N7G8.9199$zV.60431@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 142306

I'm not sure I agree. If he's running hi-band QRP into a non-resonant antenna, then the line losses will probably be fatal.

73 N7RX

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message news:746-3CE8F30B-218@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Matt Patterson wrote:
> "Would a run of 250` of RG-8X work fine or would it be too far of a
> run?"
>
> RG-8X loss is about 1 db per 100 ft at 10 MHz, or a total of about 2.5
> db loss for 250 ft of RG-8X at 10 MHz.
>
> TMS LMR400 is a variety of RG-8 that has a loss of only 0.4 db loss per
> 100 ft. Belden 9913 is almost identical with LMR400.
>
> The amount of loss acceptable is a choice you can make. RG-8X is a
> little lossy for a 250 ft run at the high frequency end of the h-f range
> when ordinary RG-8 can cut your db loss by half at 10 MHz.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

3602. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 14:44:38 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE90BD6.7FD6C457@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142307

Matt Patterson wrote:

> "CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> > 250 feet of feedline is an ideal application for open-wire line or ladder-
> > line.

> So you're saying a feedline of 250' RG-8X will work fine for a multi-wire
> dipole? There is no ladder-line, the coax connects to the center insulator.

I'm saying if I had a 250' feedline run to make, I would use ladder-line or
open-wire line *instead* of RG-8x coax in order to reduce feedline losses.
The 10m matched line loss of 250 feet of RG-8x is approximately 2/3 of your
power. On 10m, you put in 100 watts at the transmitter and get out 33 watts
at the antenna. All this information is in The_ARRL_Antenna_Book_.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3603. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 14:54:00 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE90E08.5697860@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142308

Glenn wrote:
> Discussing antennas is what this group is about. Selling an antenna
> here fits. Selling a transceiver doesn't.

Selling an antenna here is a perversion of this newsgroup's guidelines.
But since nobody can stop such postings, it is up to individual posters
to choose the image by which he/she is known. You seem to have made
that choice already. The majority of readers of this newsgroup will
not forget it.

> That is YOUR interpretation.

Not just my interpretation. It is also the intrepretation of the ones
who wrote and keep the guidelines. I have sent an email to the keeper
of the guidelines inviting him to put in his two cents here. I haven't
received a reply and I don't know if his email address is still good.

> So you read every spam, every porn and every off topic message in
> every newsgroup your subscribe to, right Cecil?

Whether I read every message is irrelevant. What is relevant is your
blatant violation of the newsgroup guidelines. I don't expect to
discourage people like you but I hope to have discouraged people
who were on the fence about the subject. That's all I have to say.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3604. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 14:58:46 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE90F26.F0AE0FFD@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142309

Glenn wrote:
>
> Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org wrote:
> > After my series of postings, no one can plead ignorance any longer.
>
> 1. Sure they can, most have kill filed or just ignore you. Wait, that
> isn't ignorance that is brilliance
> 2. Your series of postings only show your difficulty in understanding
> simple USENET concepts.
> 3. Why do you spend so much time reading porn spam?

Readers can judge for themselves what kind of person you are. I'm not
going to waste any more time on you.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3605. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 15:34:33 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <TI8G8.76$AP3.73585@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142310

In article <3CE90E08.5697860@IEEE.org>, Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org says...
> Glenn wrote:
> > Discussing antennas is what this group is about. Selling an antenna
> > here fits. Selling a transceiver doesn't.
>
> Selling an antenna here is a perversion of this newsgroup's guidelines.

But it is not Cecil. All the porn spam you read is.

> But since nobody can stop such postings, it is up to individual posters
> to choose the image by which he/she is known.

Your image is that of a child with a new word (perversion), no adult
supervision and a desire to control USENET.

> You seem to have made
> that choice already. The majority of readers of this newsgroup will
> not forget it.

In your case it is a person who can't control what he reads and needs
somebody to hold his hand when he is on USENET.

>
> > That is YOUR interpretation.
>
> Not just my interpretation. It is also the intrepretation of the ones
> who wrote and keep the guidelines.

Who are they and please, post their interpretation. This will be a
long wait, won't it.

> I have sent an email to the keeper
> of the guidelines inviting him to put in his two cents here. I haven't
> received a reply and I don't know if his email address is still good.

So the "keeper of the guidelines", Jeffery Herman is like the USENET
Supreme Court, right Cecil? Talk about a newbie! BAWAHAHAHAHAHAHA!

First, why not learn what you are talking about and then you can use
the correct terminology. You won't look like such a blathering
helpless child. Try Charter next time, that is what it is called. I
would have thought a expert on USENET would know what terms to use,
instead you sound clueless and as if you are just making it up as you
go.

> > So you read every spam, every porn and every off topic message in
> > every newsgroup your subscribe to, right Cecil?
>

> Whether I read every message is irrelevant.

Not it isn't Cecil. You made that claim and either you are a liar or you are a liar.

> What is relevant is your
> blatant violation of the newsgroup guidelines.

What "blatant violation" Cecil? You are in such a lather you can't even keep the players straight. Must be all that Porn Spam you love to read and learn new stuff from.

> I don't expect to
> discourage people like you but I hope to have discouraged people
> who were on the fence about the subject. That's all I have to say.

Which amounts to nothing but blather, lies and misinformation Cecil. You haven't a clue what you are talking about (charter Cecil, it is called a Charter) yet you love to call names don't you?

Now run along and read you porn Cecil.

Glenn

3606. Re: Antenna MADE for AO-40!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 15:38:21 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <qM8G8.78$AP3.74235@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142311

Cecil the Pron Spam Lover blathers:

> Glenn wrote:
> >
> > Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org wrote:
> > > After my series of postings, no one can plead ignorance any longer.
> >
> > 1. Sure they can, most have kill filed or just ignore you. Wait, that
> > isn't ignorance that is brilliance
> > 2. Your series of postings only show your difficulty in understanding
> > simple USENET concepts.
> > 3. Why do you spend so much time reading porn spam?
>
> Readers can judge for themselves what kind of person you are. I'm not
> going to waste any more time on you.

I know, you feel your time is better spent reading Porn Spam and
trying to tell others what to do rather than controlling yourself.

Go to the light Cecil Porn spam King. Go to the brilliance.

3607. Re: Quad spreader source ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 17:03:16 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <acba48$1ml4$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 142312

try Cubex.com
They have 8 foot sections that go UPS and telescope to give a long enough
length for 20 meters.
KA9CAR

Douglas Snowden <snowden@peoplepc.com> wrote in message
news:uebcat44c9u1a9@corp.supernews.com...
> What are some of the sources for fiberglas spreader material?
>
> Doug N4IJ
>
>
>

3608. Re: EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 17:10:39 UTC
From: "n7ws at arrl net"
Message-ID: <3ce925cf.96271812@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 142313

On 20 May 2002 02:42:47 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

|"stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote in message
news:<FdTF8.60971$CN3.1929640@news2.tin.it>...
|> Hello,
|> there is an interesting discussion on the www.qrz.com forum about the EH
|> antenna.
|> As KE0VH says..it really works!

|"And, unbelievable, but folks have constructed a 160 meter antenna
|only about 6 to 8 feet tall that works incredibly, and the 10 meter
|version is 5 to 6 INCHES long, and 1 inch in diameter, made out of PVC
|pipe."

I was hoping to scale one of these up to 432 MHZ, but the antenna would be
smaller that the diameter of the coax.

Now what Stefano? Maybe I could just leave off the "EH antenna" and open
circuit the coax. Wouldn't the efficiency be similar?

3609. Re: EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 17:40:24 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <fyaG8.30665$y17.658140@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142314

<n7ws at arrl net (Wes Stewart)>
> I was hoping to scale one of these up to 432 MHZ, but the
> antenna would be smaller that the diameter of the coax.
>
> Now what Stefano? Maybe I could just leave off the
> "EH antenna" and open circuit the coax. Wouldn't the
> efficiency be similar?

Works for waveguide - about +10dBi gain along the boresight. Maybe I could start selling "antennas" for WR90 waveguide - the product would be a hacksaw blade. :-)

3610. Re: Slightly OT: Test success at Dayton!!! KD5SJN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 18:39:47 UTC
From: George McCouch <geomac@hopkinsville.net>
Message-ID: <geomac-B3CEF7.13394720052002@news.uswest.net>
Source record: 142315

In article <CjZF8.328$aU1.277@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>,
"Ed Laughery" <laughery@earthlink.net> wrote:

> Hi Fred
>
> Opps! My finger did not hit a key. Appreciate the heads up. /AE it is.
>
> 73
> Ed
>
>
> "Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> news:ueeboag0cu9pd6@corp.supernews.com...
> > Whoops, fingers got on the wrong keys, should have said FCC part 97.119
> >
> > "Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
> > news:ueeb25mi1aio73@corp.supernews.com...
> > > First congrats!
> > >
> > > Second, based on the way you signed your call at the end of your
> message,
> > > your attention is invited to FCC 97.121.
> > > Just want to make sure you get started on the right foot.
> > >
> > > 73 Fred W4JLE
> > >
> > > "Ed Laughery" <laughery@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> > > news:cKCF8.3300$xF1.2736@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > > > Hi All
> > > >
> > > > Passed the General at Dayton Day 1!!!!!
> > > >
> > > > and then it got better.........
> > > >
> > > > Just wanted to extend my thanks to all that encouraged me to take the
> > > EXTRA
> > > > when offered after completing the element 3. The HAM gods were
> looking
> > > out
> > > > for me, as I passed element 4 as well.
> > > >
> > > > I truly appreciate all the help you guys have provided.
> > > >
> > > > Regards

> > > > Ed Laughery
> > > > KD5SJN/E

Congratulations Ed!

You can certainly learn a lot from some of these groups, especially this one. Also, it can be ones advantage to always take the next higher test. You might be better prepared than you think.

Welcome to the wild world of HF

73
George
K3UD

3611. Re: FCC/State Antenna laws

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 18:42:09 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ueigs1p5m6ke7f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142316

>Carl,
> If your are renting, look at hte rental agreement. If
>you are buying, look at the deed for restrictions or
>covenants. Check the local ordinances. As such, there
>are no 'laws' that say you can or can't hav an antenna.

Minor quibble - there are some Federal (FCC) regulations and rulings which can affect, or even over-ride, some state or local ordinances and zoning rules (and even rental and lease agreements).

As far as television and satellite-reception antennas go, the FCC rulings which implement Federal law state that you can put up a satellite dish (or no more than 1 meter in diameter) or an over-the-air television antenna (on a mast of 12 feet or less) in any "exclusive use" area of your property. Most local laws or zoning rules, homeowner-association covenants, rental and lease agreements, etc. to the contrary are overruled by this FCC ruling. Local laws, etc. _can_ restrict your choice of locations for the antennas (e.g. keeping them out of sight of the street, etc.) but only in cases where complying with this restriction won't significantly increase the cost or difficulty of installing the antenna. The FCC rulings do _not_ give you the right to install such antennas in "shared use" areas (e.g. the common area of apartment buildings or condo complexes... and this often include the roof and the outer walls, alas). See the page at http://www.fcc.gov/csb/facts/otard.html for details.

As far as amateur-radio antennas go - there's a less-inclusive, but still-useful FCC ruling known as PRB-1. This ruling, dating back to 1985, limits the degree to which state and local regulations and zoning rules can restrict amateur-radio antennas. This ruling does not give amateurs "carte blanche", but it does state that

"Nevertheless, local regulations which involve placement, screening, or height of anatennas [sic] based on health, safety, or aesthetic considerations must be crafted to accommodate reasonably amateur communications, and to represent the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish the local authority's legitimate purpose."

You can see the full text of the memorandum and order at http://wireless.fcc.gov/services/amateur/prb/index.html

The PRB-1 ruling does *not* override rental or lease agreements, deed restrictions or covenants, neighborhood-association rules, and so forth. The ARRL has petitioned several times to have PRB-1 expanded to cover (and thus override) such private restrictions, but the FCC has denied each such petition. I understand there's currently a bill

in Congress which would have a similar effect... whether it'll pass is anyone's guess.

Seems to me that an inventive amateur might be able to take advantage of the OTARD rulings to put up a dual-purpose antenna of some sort... maybe put up a mast on the roof, install an over-the-air TV antenna on top (12 feet or less above the roofline), and then figure out a way to graft a ham-band antenna onto the setup in some non-obvious way. Maybe shunt-feed the mast itself as a vertical, or use the mast-top guylines as a dipole, or something like that.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

3612. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 18:45:08 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CE94423.73BF2F5B@icok.net>
Source record: 142317
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

UKM,
Proximity is the culprit, it just won't work. It
would sure be nice if it did though. How about this;
cut a metal sheet in a logarythmic curve. Apply a
layer of insulating material. Now, starting at the
longest side, roll the metal sheet and inulating material
into a tube. Feed the bottom of the tube. You have
infinitly varying lengths of conductor spaced an
infinitely short distance apart. Unfortunately,
it doesn't work either, for the same reason. Rats!
Back to the drawing board...
'Doc

3613. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 19:04:48 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE948D0.8AF25313@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142318

Glenn wrote:
> You haven't a clue what you are talking about (charter Cecil, it is
> called a Charter) yet you love to call names don't you?

On the contrary, it is called "Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups" and
is available at: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3614. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Antennas INFO Page w/downloads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 19:54:25 UTC
From: Rick <washingtonham@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3CE95471.CDCC75DF@yahoo.com>
Source record: 142219
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

> >>Here is a very informative Cushcraft R7 / R7000 tech page I found
> >>with illustrations, tech tips, R7 trap drawings, R7 and R7000
> >>instruction and assembly manuals too.
> >>
> >>It is all free and also all downloadable. By far the best page of it's
> >>kind I have
> >>ever found...
> >>
> >>http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=r7.html
> >>
> >>Joe Martin - WA5LHV
> >>
>
> >Wonder if the Real Joe Martin knows this
>
> The last post extolling the great ab7sl webpage was signed by someone
> else (not ab7sl). When I wrote to the e-mail address of said poster,
> I had a vulgar threatening reply from - yes, AB7SL. If the above
> was really a post by ab7sl, this spamming has gone too far. Does
> anyone know WA5LHV? He doesn't have an e-mail address on the
> Buckmaster site. I'm sure that making posts under someone else's
> name is grounds for being dropped by one's ISP.
>
> Derek aa5bt [my real name and callsign]

The messages posted come from the same IP block that AB7SL uses. I highly doubt that WA5LHV in Spring Texas would use Cableone A company in a totally different part of Texas.

If its ab7sl he is crossing a line. WA5LHV appears no where else on the net, has never had an email it looks like. So if this is AB7SL he now has stooped to a new low. I think a Letter to Joe Martin is in order. If it is him, only the real Joe Martin can take legal action, I hope he does.

as for AB7SL its highly unlikely Cableone will do anything. Only peer pressure will get AB7SL to GET IT.

Oh btw, AB7SL has joined FFA, If you can stomach it, go to their pages. SPAM CENTRAL.

3615. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 20:18:29 UTC
From: andy <music@soon.com>
Message-ID: <acbmgfrju1@newsg3.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 142220
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CE94423.73BF2F5B@icok.net...
>
>
> UKM,
> Proximity is the culprit, it just won't work. It
> would sure be nice if it did though. How about this;
> cut a metal sheet in a logarythmic curve. Apply a
> layer of insulating material. Now, starting at the
> longest side, roll the metal sheet and inulating material
> into a tube. Feed the bottom of the tube. You have
> infinitly varying lengths of conductor spaced an
> infinitely short distance apart. Unfortunately,
> it doesn't work either, for the same reason. Rats!
> Back to the drawing board...
> 'Doc

If you want a good broadband response how does one of these sound?

Specification:
VSWR better than 2:1 from 2Mhz to 30MHz
Lowest gain 9.3dBi at 2MHz rising to 13.7dBi at 28MHz
Front to back ratio 18.7dB at 28MHz.
Rated for 140mph winds.
Versions from 2kWPEP upwards.

There's only a couple of problems.

One is that it's 225ft high, 500ft long and 660ft wide.

The other is that they don't sell a matching rotator.

http://www.tcibr.com/PDFs/532webs.pdf

3616. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 20:31:46 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <C3dG8.317$AP3.131936@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142221

CAM, Pausing from reading Porn Spam spews......

> Glenn wrote:
> > You haven't a clue what you are talking about (charter Cecil, it is
> > called a Charter) yet you love to call names don't you?
>
> On the contrary, it is called "Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups" and
> is available at: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

It's a charter CAM. A guide is a name Mr Herman gave it for his presentation. Me Herman is not a spokesperson for USENET or this NEWSGROUP. You haven't a clue, maybe do to all that time spent reading all those porn spam and calling people names 'cause they don't respect your tin badge.

Charter Cecil, not a guide and the Charter to this group clearly states discussions about antennas are on topic. Selling an antenna and discussing it on this group is on topic and fits into the Charter of this group. You lose Porn reader Cecil.

3617. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 21:07:30 UTC
From: k7itm@aol.com
Message-ID: <3200347.0205201307.72a262e9@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142222

CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:<3CE90BD6.7FD6C457@IEEE.org>...
> Matt Patterson wrote:
>
> > "CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> > > 250 feet of feedline is an ideal application for open-wire line or ladder-
> > > line.
>
> > So you're saying a feedline of 250' RG-8X will work fine for a multi-wire
> > dipole? There is no ladder-line, the coax connects to the center insulator.
>
> I'm saying if I had a 250' feedline run to make, I would use ladder-line or
> open-wire line *instead* of RG-8x coax in order to reduce feedline losses.
> The 10m matched line loss of 250 feet of RG-8x is approximately 2/3 of your
> power. On 10m, you put in 100 watts at the transmitter and get out 33 watts
> at the antenna. All this information is in The_ARRL_Antenna_Book_.

Not only that, but if the load isn't very well matched to the line,
the loss is even greater. Note that "load" is the antenna on transmit
and the receiver on receive...

Cheers,
Tom

3618. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 21:17:15 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CE967DB.472CD6ED@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142223

Glenn wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> > On the contrary, it is called "Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups" and
> > is available at: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
>
> It's a charter CAM. A guide is a name Mr Herman gave it for his
> presentation. Me Herman is not a spokesperson for USENET or this
> NEWSGROUP.

You remind me of a guy I used to work with. When asked what he would
do if caught red-handed in bed with his neighbor's wife said, "I'd
just deny it."

> Selling an antenna and discussing it on this group is on topic and
> fits into the Charter of this group.

It is obvious to virtually everyone that allowing buy/sell ads on a
technical newsgroup will destroy it. That's why we see so few of those
kinds of ads.

15 years ago, a person of your antisocial bent would have been hounded
off the newsgroup. What is it about rec.radio.swap being for buying and
selling that you don't understand?

Actually, I don't remember an official charter being published for the
original newsgroups. Everyone just agreed that anyone trying to sell
something on a technical amateur radio newsgroup was lower than the lowest
layer of whale cagada in the deepest part of the ocean. However, it appears
that the risk of achieving that status is not going to change your mind.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3619. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 22:05:03 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <jqeG8.64782$e66.6033905@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142224

It's a multi-wire dipole. Each wire is resonate on its respective
frequency. I'm trying to make a 40-20-10 dipole. If the loss is going to
be to great them I'm just going to have to forget it and save up enough
money to get my tower put up and buy a rotor and a beam.

Matt

"Neal Sacon" <n7rx@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:0N7G8.9199$zV.60431@sccrnsc02...
> I'm not sure I agree. If he's running hi-band QRP into a non-resonant
> antenna, then the line losses will probably be fatal.
>
> 73 N7RX
>
> "Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
> news:746-3CE8F30B-218@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> > Matt Patterson wrote:
> > "Would a run of 250` of RG-8X work fine or would it be too far of a
> > run?"
> >
> > RG-8X loss is about 1 db per 100 ft at 10 MHz, or a total of about 2.5
> > db loss for 250 ft of RG-8X at 10 MHz.
> >
> > TMS LMR400 is a variety of RG-8 that has a loss of only 0.4 db loss per
> > 100 ft. Belden 9913 is almost identical with LMR400.
> >
> > The amount of loss acceptable is a choice you can make. RG-8X is a
> > little lossy for a 250 ft run at the high frequency end of the h-f range
> > when ordinary RG-8 can cut your db loss by half at 10 MHz.
> >
> > Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
> >
>
>
>

3620. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 22:13:50 UTC
From: Graham <blackhole44@notsohotmail.com>
Message-ID: <f2tieu8vb49rmnia7hlne46nrg3lrc0dta@4ax.com>
Source record: 142225

On Mon, 13 May 2002 00:18:39 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>Radio waves *are* light - only a different period and wavelength (but they
>scale REALLY well...).

If you constructed an oscillator that operates at visible light
frequencies and coupled it to a metallic radiator, do you think
you'd see the radiation?

Cheers;

G

3621. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 22:53:24 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <v8fG8.370$AP3.159542@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142226

In article <3CE967DB.472CD6ED@IEEE.org>, Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org
says...
> Glenn wrote:
> >
> > CAM wrote:
> > > On the contrary, it is called "Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups" and
> > > is available at: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/
> >
> > It's a charter CAM. A guide is a name Mr Herman gave it for his
> > presentation. Me Herman is not a spokesperson for USENET or this
> > NEWSGROUP.
>
> You remind me of a guy I used to work with. When asked what he would
> do if caught red-handed in bed with his neighbor's wife said, "I'd
> just deny it."
>
> > Selling an antenna and discussing it on this group is on topic and
> > fits into the Charter of this group.
>
> It is obvious to virtually everyone that allowing buy/sell ads on a
> technical newsgroup will destroy it. That's why we see so few of those
> kinds of ads.
>
> 15 years ago, a person of your antisocial bent would have been hounded
> off the newsgroup. What is it about rec.radio.swap being for buying and
> selling that you don't understand?
>
> Actually, I don't remember an official charter being published for the
> original newsgroups. Everyone just agreed that anyone trying to sell
> something on a technical amateur radio newsgroup was lower than the lowest
> layer of whale cagada in the deepest part of the ocean. However, it appears
> that the risk of achieving that status is not going to change your mind.
>

What part of selling or buying an antenna and discussing it on this
group is on topic and fits into the Charter of this group. You say you
don't remember a charter being published like that amounts to anything
other than more blather. As to your "everyone just agreed", are you
everyone's spokesperson now? You cannot defend an issue on your own so
you resort to the " everyone" defense. Wrong again Cecil. Read the
Charter.

3622. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 23:01:53 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CE98061.D68CA3F6@netscape.net>
Source record: 142227

Matt Patterson wrote:
>
> It's a multi-wire dipole. Each wire is resonate on its respective
> frequency. I'm trying to make a 40-20-10 dipole. If the loss is going to
> be to great them I'm just going to have to forget it and save up enough
> money to get my tower put up and buy a rotor and a beam.
>
> Matt

Unless you've already purchased the RG-8X the balanced line can be had
for about half the price or less. With the money saved, a couple 4:1
balun kits can be had and you'll likely still come out ahead
dollar-wise...and it will do the job.
Check one of the sites like this one for pricing
http://www.thewireman.com/products.html

Not to say there's anything wrong with a tower/rotor/beam :-)

-Bill WX4A/KP4

3623. Re: Anttron 99

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 23:26:12 UTC
From: Gansel <gansel@be.quik.com>
Message-ID: <oCfG8.800$eh4.7612@newsfeed.intelenet.net>
Source record: 142228

I have used an A-99 for many years and have tried some different configurations. I can use it on 10-12-15-17 and on 20 with low power and a tuner. This antenna is the best bang for the buck. I sand and paint mine every year for upkeep. I had problems breaking top sections, but that was because I had it mounted very poorly. I ended up using all the ground planes for top sections and cutting them down. I also know use 4 102" stainless whip for ground planes. A friend uses 14 gauge wire cut to 3/4 wave lengths with a pipe clamp around the base of the antenna and then ties those wires off with 100 lb test fishing line with very good results. I think his works better than mine. No regrets thought it's the best bang for the buck.

Todd
KC5YED
Worden, MT
"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:TMmz8.1567$Lj.254810@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> I know this has probably already been debated hundred times but what is
> everyones experience with the Anttron 99.
>
>
> Thanks
> Matt
>
>

3624. Re: Highest gain YAGI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 23:37:50 UTC
From: buz buzz <buz@buz.net>
Message-ID: <lv1jeucsobeinutrmar44ctcmcei4es85f@4ax.com>
Source record: 142229

On Sat, 18 May 2002 20:09:20 -0700, "Don Widders"
<widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org> wrote:

>How does one know when a Yagi design can be optimized no more?
>
You run out of resources!

>I'm building a Yagi for 2.44GHz and my primary concern is impedance match
>and forward gain. I would like to limit boom length to one meter.
>
Inconsistant with question above, don't you think? Why impose
arbitrary limits if you are really after Total Optimization? Seems
counter inutitive to me.

>The NEC modeler tells me I have a very good match with 18.5 dBi. Is this
>the best I can achieve?
>
Don't know, is it? Well, you can join the U.S. Army and "be all you
can be"... oops, now you are an "Army of One".. yea sure... like...
tell that the the generals!

>Don W.

3625. Re: Inverted V dipole: How taut?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 23:41:23 UTC
From: buz buzz <buz@buz.net>
Message-ID: <eb2jeu02mrmqecip1oepdi7hq222u0a60k@4ax.com>
Source record: 142230

See the article, QST, April, 1967, on "drooping Inverted V's".

:-)

Slim
..

//On Fri, 17 May 2002 12:50:25 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:

>How taut should the legs of an inverted V dipole be pulled?
>
>Is it important that the wire be fairly straight? Or does
>considerable sag make little difference? Slack reduces strain on the
>connection points -- a consideration for my installation.
>
>Ken KC2JDY
>
>Ken
>(to reply via email
>remove "zz" from address)

3626. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-20 23:54:54 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <i1gG8.1561$mN3.1143@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142231

Losses will be quite reasonable on HF if you use a quality low loss feedline like LMR-400 or 9913 on a resonant antenna. It's the 250 feet of RG-8X that is the problem.Even a tower and yagi won't make any difference if you feed it with 250 feet of RG-8X. The feedline loss will offset the gain of the yagi.

(Personally, I wouldn't use RG-8X for anything over about 50 feet, or above 30 mhz.. The cost of quality low loss feedline is not that significant.)

73 de W6DKN

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message news:jqeG8.64782$e66.6033905@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> It's a multi-wire dipole. Each wire is resonate on its respective
> frequency. I'm trying to make a 40-20-10 dipole. If the loss is going to
> be to great them I'm just going to have to forget it and save up enough
> money to get my tower put up and buy a rotor and a beam.
>
> Matt
>
> "Neal Sacon" <n7rx@arrl.net> wrote in message
> news:0N7G8.9199$zV.60431@sccrnsc02...
> > I'm not sure I agree. If he's running hi-band QRP into a non-resonant
> > antenna, then the line losses will probably be fatal.
> >
> > 73 N7RX
> >
> > "Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
> > news:746-3CE8F30B-218@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> > > Matt Patterson wrote:
> > > "Would a run of 250` of RG-8X work fine or would it be too far of a
> > > run?"
> > >
> > > RG-8X loss is about 1 db per 100 ft at 10 MHz, or a total of about 2.5
> > > db loss for 250 ft of RG-8X at 10 MHz.
> > >
> > > TMS LMR400 is a variety of RG-8 that has a loss of only 0.4 db loss per
> > > 100 ft. Belden 9913 is almost identical with LMR400.
> > >
> > > The amount of loss acceptable is a choice you can make. RG-8X is a
> > > little lossy for a 250 ft run at the high frequency end of the h-f range

> > > when ordinary RG-8 can cut your db loss by half at 10 MHz.
> > >
> > > Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
> > >
> >
> >
> >
>
>

3627. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Antennas INFO Page w/downloads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 00:18:00 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <uej4hp61758a54@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142232
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

FFA? = Future Farmers of America or Flame Fried Amateurs?

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

"Rick" <washingtonham@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:3CE95471.CDCC75DF@yahoo.com...
> > >>Here is a very informative Cushcraft R7 / R7000 tech page I found
> > >>with illustrations, tech tips, R7 trap drawings, R7 and R7000
> > >>instruction and assembly manuals too.
> > >>
> > >>It is all free and also all downloadable. By far the best page of it's
> > >>kind I have
> > >>ever found...
> > >>
> > >>http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=r7.html
> > >>
> > >>Joe Martin - WA5LHV
> > >>
> > >
> > >Wonder if the Real Joe Martin knows this
> > >
> > The last post extolling the great ab7sl webpage was signed by someone
> > else (not ab7sl). When I wrote to the e-mail address of said poster,
> > I had a vulgar threatening reply from - yes, AB7SL. If the above
> > was really a post by ab7sl, this spamming has gone too far. Does
> > anyone know WA5LHV? He doesn't have an e-mail address on the
> > Buckmaster site. I'm sure that making posts under someone else's
> > name is grounds for being dropped by one's ISP.
> > >
> > Derek aa5bt [my real name and callsign]
>
> The messages posted come from the same IP block that AB7SL uses. I
> highly doubt that WA5LHV in Spring Texas would use Cableone A company in
> a totally different part of Texas.
>
> If its ab7sl he is crossing a line. WA5LHV appears no where else on the
> net, has never had an email it looks like. So if this is AB7SL he now
> has stooped to a new low. I think a Letter to Joe Martin is in order.
> If it is him, only the real Joe Martin can take legal action, I hope he
> does.
>

> as for AB7SL its highly unlikely Cableone will do anything. Only peer
> pressure will get AB7SL to GET IT.
>
>
> Oh btw, AB7SL has joined FFA, If you can stomach it, go to their
> pages. SPAM CENTRAL.

3628. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 00:24:33 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <uej4u56gbrcq14@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142233

Doc, do you know the actual difference between RG8 and RG8X?
Quite a bit, especially as you go higher in frequency.
The original poster was asking about 250 feet of 8X.

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
KG6KFE@charter.nospam.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CE8AE7E.6AEC910B@icok.net...
>
>
> Matt,
> There will be ~some~ loss, but I don't remember the
> loss figures for RG-8 off hand. If the antenna is for
> HF, you'll probably be fine.
> 'Doc

3629. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 00:57:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23788-3CE99B89-398@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142236

Matt Patterson wrote:
"It`s a multiwire dipole."

My experience may not be applicable. It is only with ordinary dipoles of the type used on a single band. Multiple dipoles connected to a single transmission line without switches has not been my thing. I don`t doubt the testimonials to the effectiveness of simply connecting the dipoles for various bands to a single transmission line as a resonant dipole matches the line and the others do not match at the frequency being used.

I have experience with antennas fed with coax and I have experience with antennas fed with open-wire line. Both systems worked satisfactorily producing low loss and good radiation patterns showing little degradation from a lack of baluns in all cases. The purists will snort that it can`t work. I`ll say it works for me.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3630. Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 00:59:45 UTC
From: Jim Keesler <dontspamjimkeesl@iserv.net>
Message-ID: <5VgG8.72281$To6.24172464@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 142234

There was a demo of some butane-fueled solder iron and some "super" solder used for "easy" PL259 soldering at Dayton--anybody know about this? For real?

I wasn't close enough to really see the demo...

TNX ES 73
Jim, K8EXF

3631. WTB ATAS 100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 01:00:56 UTC
From: Carl Walthall <n3qom@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <c%gG8.11241$zV.62331@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 142235

Hi all

I would like to purchase a ATAS 100 antenna.
Please send price and condition to my home email address.

Thanks Carl

3632. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 01:43:54 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12431-3CE9A65A-504@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142240

Matt Patterson wrote:
"If the loss is going to be too great then I`m just going to have to forget it and save up enough money to get my tower put up and buy a rotor and a beam."

Well, the beam should have plenty of gain to offset the line loss. 2.5 db is not an awful loss. Good coax would give you only about half that loss.

On receive, the loss is on noise as well as signal, so loss is not much of a receive handicap, but it does almost cut in half your transmitted power. Loss of transmitted power hurts signal to noise ratio at the receiving location,

The beam antenna not only boosts transmitted signal, it shuns noise from undesired received directions, boosts signal from the desired direction, and improves the received signal to noise ratio.

While saving for a beam antenna, a lot of nice contacts can be made with a less ideal antenna. The same high-quality coax may be used with an upgraded antenna later on.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3633. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 02:08:23 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020520220823.17580.00000776@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 142237

>
>There was a demo of some butane-fueled solder iron and some "super" solder
>used for "easy" PL259 soldering at Dayton--anybody know about this? For
>real?
>
>I wasn't close enough to really see the demo...
>
>TNX ES 73
>Jim, K8EXF
>
Hi Jim--

I wasn't at Dayton, but I have seen either this or a similar demo.

These butane irons are quite good. They do a very nice job at soldering the braid onto UHF connectors.

I must confess that I do find them dangerous however. The reason: you cannot see the flame in outdoor light. At least I can't. This means its pretty easy to be unaware where the flame is pointing when moving it it around. There's no 'soldering iron holder'. Its incredibly easy to start a fire. I did. Several times. Fortunately I always keep a bottle of water about, with no damage to speak of.

Needless to say they don't do well with wind about.

On the other hand, if you have to solder up on a tower, it sure seems hard to beat.

There's another type of iron which doesn't use an open flame, but uses a catalytic converter to heat up the soldering element. These are very nice, but I find that they just aren't hot enough for soldering PL259's well.

That's been my experience; may be different for others.

73
Chip N1IR

3634. Looking 4 a Hazer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 02:10:09 UTC
From: WorldWide <shaftny1@cox.net>
Message-ID: <50iG8.51277$eD2.1052311@news2.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142238

Looking 4 a Hazer

3635. Re: eznec modeling of carolina windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 02:11:28 UTC
From: kenb <kenb@ATbr00kner.com>
Message-ID: <1021947092.16964@yasure>
Source record: 142239

Thanks Roy! I'll take a look.

kenb

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CE86A5A.13D82379@eznec.com...
> You'll find information on modeling radiating coax line in the EZNEC
> manual. I don't believe it was in the earliest revisions, but you'll
> have it if you've updated your program fairly recently. Look in the
> index under "Coaxial cable, modeling". It's easy to do.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> CAM wrote:
> >
> > You can certainly model the original Windom with EZNEC but trying to
model
> > a radiating coaxial line would also have me confused.
> > --
> > cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

3636. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Antennas INFO Page w/downloads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 02:21:09 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3ce9aedb.631613@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 142241
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Mon, 20 May 2002 17:18:00 -0700, "Wayne"
<wayneleake@wayneleake.net> wrote:

> FFA? = Future Farmers of America or Flame Fried Amateurs?

Free-for-all

http://www.bravenet.com/reviews/revresults.php?x=rq

Get your barf bag ready. If this is what he is getting into UGH.

3637. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 02:29:03 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <PhiG8.200680$M7.20634541@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142242

The tower won't be 250' away :-) It will be about 50' away from the shack when I get it put up. But yes, I will use something like LMR 400 for the tower. But thats way down the road. I'm just trying to decide if I wan't to spend the money for a 250' run of LMR 400 so I can put my dipole up or just wait and make do until I can save the money to put the tower up.

Matt
KC5YTV

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message news:12431-3CE9A65A-504@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Matt Patterson wrote:
> "If the loss is going to be too great then I`m just going to have to
> forget it and save up enough money to get my tower put up and buy a
> rotor and a beam."
>
> Well, the beam should have plenty of gain to offset the line loss. 2.5
> db is not an awful loss. Good coax would give you only about half that
> loss.
>
> On receive, the loss is on noise as well as signal, so loss is not much
> of a receive handicap, but it does almost cut in half your transmitted
> power. Loss of transmitted power hurts signal to noise ratio at the
> receiving location,
>
> The beam antenna not only boosts transmitted signal, it shuns noise from
> undesired received directions, boosts signal from the desired direction,
> and improves the received signal to noise ratio.
>
> While saving for a beam antenna, a lot of nice contacts can be made with
> a less ideal antenna. The same high-quality coax may be used with an
> upgraded antenna later on.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>
>

3638. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 02:30:53 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020520223053.17583.00000716@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 142243

>Subject: Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????
>From: Graham blackhole44@notsohotmail.com
>Date: 5/20/02 6:13 PM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <f2tieu8vb49rmnia7hlne46nrg3lrc0dta@4ax.com>
>
>On Mon, 13 May 2002 00:18:39 -0400, "J. Harvey"
><JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:
>
>
>>>Radio waves *are* light - only a different period and wavelength (but they
>>>scale REALLY well...).
>
>If you constructed an oscillator that operates at visible light
>frequencies and coupled it to a metallic radiator, do you think
>you'd see the radiation?
>
>Cheers;
>
>G

Can you tell us the insertion loss per foot; total ohmic loss; and reactance of your metal at this frequency? Then it would be easier to answer your question.

To be a bit picky, the answer is that the metal will radiate at ALL frequencies anyway--as long as it is not at absolute zero temperature. Of course, it won't radiate the same AMOUNT at each frequency, and this 'blackbody radiation' is a 'thermal', rather than 'nonthermal' mechanism;-)

FYI, the directors on a Yagi-Uda, for example, are really a lens, so (this is an example of) the optical analogy to antennas.

73
Chip N1IR

3639. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 02:57:06 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9214CB0E629F2Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142244

Perhaps it might help if these losses being discussed were put into perspective. I properly calibrated S meter on a receiver has the S units increasing in 6 dB increments, and this is pretty close for almost all Receiver S meters today. If your coax provides a 3 dB loss, then your transmitted signal will be less then 1 S unit weaker at the receiving station than it would have been with out the coax loss. Same thing applies on your receive. There may be other factors, but these figures are your main concern.

So, do you think you can live with your signals being sent and received at less than a single S unit loss over your 250 foot run?

Ed

3640. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 03:03:06 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <LNiG8.30959$y17.953167@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142245

"Graham"
> If you constructed an oscillator that operates at visible light
> frequencies and coupled it to a metallic radiator, do you think
> you'd see the radiation?

As far as generating EM at the appropriate frequency (matching 'visible light'), of course you would see it - so long as it was sufficiently strong/bright.

Chip answered the part about the metallic antenna and its practicality. There may be technological solutions to some of those difficulties - Chip justifiably hinted at superconductivity. This has nanotechnology written all over it. I'm fairly certain that I read something about Them being up to Far Infrared (perhaps it was Far Far Far Infrared...) with such EM techniques (versus traditional "optics") applied to 'light'.

Emission of visible light by such means will probably be accomplished within the next 10-15 years or so. This prediction is the equivalent of shooting fish in a barrel.

3641. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 03:07:10 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <zRiG8.30973$y17.955890@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142246

"Jim Keesler" reported:
> There was a demo of some butane-fueled solder iron
> and some "super" solder used for "easy" PL259 soldering
> at Dayton--anybody know about this? For real?

Soldering PL259 connectors is easy provided they are of Silver/Teflon construction. For the cheap chrome/plastic types I recommend the following technique: 1) Place the cheap PL259s into the garbage. 2) Buy some of the Silver/Teflon type.

3642. The Windom's Return - New program.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 03:34:30 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <accf85$76p$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142247

New Program: WINDOM2.exe

The original Windom (1929) antenna has now fallen into the antique category. It is a simple 1/2-wave horizontal dipole fed over a single-wire transmission line of no particular length except that it has to come down near to ground level to be fed against ground just like all ground-mounted verticals. The trick of using a single wire feedline is made possible by tapping the line into the dipole at a short distance off-centre.

By tapping at the right place the vertical feedline can be approximately Zo-matched. The SWR can be reduced to 1:1 yet the feedline will still radiate. But since this fills in the nulls in the dipole's radiation pattern it will always be welcome.

As just described it was originally used as a one-frequency antenna. The main reason being that in the early days transmitters were capable of transmitting on only one frequency. It might have had something to do with steam-driven LF alternators.

However, in these days of tubes and transistors, it turns out the Windom is a multi-function, multi-frequency, mult-band antenna. Provided its height plus the length of the longest 'half' of the dipole is longer than about 1/6th wavelength at the lowest frequency of operation it has a consistently high radiating efficiency.

Its relative high base feedpoint resistance means that a very extensive gound electrode system is not necessary. But for multi-band operation a matching network is always needed. The program calculates the L and C values of an L-matching network. When a single series tuning component is all that's needed the program calculates that too. The loss in the L-network is taken into account when calculating overall efficiency. A coil Q of 200 is assumed.

A table of loss resistance values of the ground connection for various numbers and lengths of radials is included in the notes.

The antenna can be changed from Inverted-L, to Dipole, then to a T-antenna by lowering the dipole and sliding the tap along the wire. This will change input impedances and radiation patterns. Scope for experiments?

This deceptively simple antenna deserves greater interest and popularity - for both novices and old timers.

Download program WINDOM2 in a few seconds. See what makes it tick. About 51 K-bytes. No unzipping inconvenience.

==========

Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

3643. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 03:47:08 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <0rjG8.53315$th.5117479@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142248

I think I could live with it :-)

This is the kind of analysis I was looking for.. Thanks!

Matt
KC5YTV
"Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net> wrote in message
news:Xns9214CB0E629F2Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76...
>
>
> Perhaps it might help if these losses being discussed were put into
> perspective. I properly calibrated S meter on a receiver has the S units
> increasing in 6 dB increments, and this is pretty close for almost all
> Receiver S meters today. If your coax provides a 3 dB loss, then your
> transmitted signal will be less then 1 S unit weaker at the receiving
> station than it would have been with out the coax loss. Same thing
applies
> on your receive. There may be other factors, but these figures are your
> main concern.
>
> So, do you think you can live with your signals being sent and received
> at less than a single S unit loss over your 250 foot run?
>
>
> Ed
>

3644. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 04:45:07 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205202045.7fbc9466@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142249

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:<jqeG8.64782$e66.6033905@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>...
> It's a multi-wire dipole. Each wire is resonate on its respective
> frequency. I'm trying to make a 40-20-10 dipole. If the loss is going to
> be to great them I'm just going to have to forget it and save up enough
> money to get my tower put up and buy a rotor and a beam.
>
> Matt

I'd just use better coax. 8x is pretty thin stuff for a 250 ft run.
Use at least RG-8, 213, or one of the even better cables like LMR400,
etc. You will still lose a bit on 10m compared to a short run, but the
difference on the air is not going to be too drastic as it doesn't
take much to begin with on that band. As the attenuation drops sharply
with decreasing frequency, on the lower bands it should hardly be a
problem. The ladder line is not a bad idea at that length of run, but
in that case there would be no real point in running multi leg
dipoles, and you would need a tuner or tuned lines. If it were me, I'd
stick with the coax, but I'd use better coax than 8x. Even rg-8 or 213
is quite a bit better with not a lot more cost. I prefer 213 of those
two. Of course rg-8/213 is a lot fatter and heavier than 8x, but thats
the price you will have to pay for lower loss using coax. MK

3645. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 08:10:16 UTC
From: ukmonitor@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ed985fdb.0205210010.12d03084@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142250
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

Hi Doc,

Yep that's the conclusion I reached.

However, does anyone know what sort of spacing you would need between elements for the principle to work ?

I guess there are two factors the inductive / capacitive coupling and then the spacing in terms of wavelength.

So space the adjacent elements at say 1/4 wave apart and ......

Oops ! That's a form of broadside array isn't it? So lets just feed one of the wires and adjust the spacing to couple the other wires into an array, err that's a yagi. Now let's try alternating the phase of the feed to each alternate wire. Ooops that's a Log-Periodic isn't it ?

Hmmmm...

As you say back to the drawing board.

UKM

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3CE94423.73BF2F5B@icok.net>...
> UKM,
> Proximity is the culprit, it just won't work. It
> would sure be nice if it did though. How about this;
> cut a metal sheet in a logarythmic curve. Apply a
> layer of insulating material. Now, starting at the
> longest side, roll the metal sheet and inulating material
> into a tube. Feed the bottom of the tube. You have
> infinitly varying lengths of conductor spaced an
> infinitely short distance apart. Unfortunately,
> it doesn't work either, for the same reason. Rats!
> Back to the drawing board...
> 'Doc

3646. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 08:34:11 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <acd0q3$l1f$6@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142251

Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net> wrote:

> problem. The ladder line is not a bad idea at that length of run, but
> in that case there would be no real point in running multi leg
> dipoles, and you would need a tuner or tuned lines. If it were me, I'd

Sure there would be. With multiple legs - resonant on different bands,
you can avoid the antenna tuner and the ladder line would be less likely
to act as a radiator.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3647. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 10:26:11 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CEA20BF.20189573@icok.net>
Source record: 142252

Wayne,
Actually, I do. But, sometimes I don't pay
enough attention to what is really said. So,
amending my original post to reflect what was
said rather than what I thought was said; RG-8x
wouldn't be the best choice for a feed line run
of that length. For runs of over 100 feet (+/-),
I'd start looking at the 'higher end' coax types,
such as LMR-400, '9913flex, etc. To tell the truth
though, I wouldn't use coax at all. I would use
ladder-line. It has different 'rules' to follow,
but I think it's a much better alternative.
'Doc

3648. Re: The Windom's Return - New program.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 10:34:26 UTC
From: "Copper.net" <davidw@copper.net>
Message-ID: <bppG8.189$E24.32788@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 142253

Hi, all interested:

How differently does the r-f fed to the 'Windom' described in the post above act, from the same r-f fed to a vertical wire of some length fed against ground and connected off-center to a top-load wire?

N3HE

3649. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 10:40:07 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CEA2402.9C75977@icok.net>
Source record: 142254

Jim,
It's a matter of technique rather than the kind
of solder you use, and in preparation. Using a high
heat source isn't really new. It does require learning
a different procedure though.
FWIW, the brand of PL-259 makes a big difference in
ease of use. The old Amphenol connectors with the
'bakelite' insulation is hard to beat, at least for HF.
The silver-teflon and gold plated connectors are serious
'over-kill' until you start getting into the UHF/SHF areas,
and who wants to use a PL-259 there?
'Doc

3650. Re: The Windom's Return - New program.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 10:40:28 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cea20f7$1_3@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 142255

very nice program Reg.
I have Used Windoms for years with good results , Currently using a big loop though..
73 dave kc1di

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.362 / Virus Database: 199 - Release Date: 5/7/02

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3651. Re: The Windom's Return - New program.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 11:15:14 UTC
From: Pastor-KC1DI <elbc@pivot.net>
Message-ID: <3cea2920_4@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 142256

"Copper.net" <davidw@copper.net> wrote in message
news:bppG8.189$E24.32788@newsfeed.slurp.net...
> Hi, all interested:
>
> How differently does the r-f fed to the 'Windom' described in the post
above
> act, from the same r-f fed to a vertical wire of some length fed against
> ground and connected off-center to a top-load wire?
>
> N3HE
>

RF acts like RF no mater what it is fed into.. If your Question is about
radiation patterns the the vertical wire would be omni directional with no
or very little horizontal radiation.. Where the Windom would be a
combination of both horizontal and Vertical radiation.. Depending upon
height above ground . The feed line of the windom tends to fill in the gaps
in the radiation pattern of the dipole. and give some low angle takeoff.
happy haming
Dave

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.363 / Virus Database: 201 - Release Date: 5/21/02

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3652. Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 12:16:34 UTC
From: Brian <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au>
Message-ID: <3cea3a54$0$4691$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 142257
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

I don't know if anyone has seen the website I'm looking for (I hope they have), but I've lost the link so I cant give it to anyone either.
Hoping someone can help me with the web address.

The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember). He is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't fantastic. To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his radio equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.

Hoping someone can help me out with the address for it.

Thanks in advance,

Brian.
Sydney Australia.

3653. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 13:09:43 UTC
From: rcnixon@mindspring.com
Message-ID: <3cea451b.2496549@news.mindspring.com>
Source record: 142258
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

"Brian" <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au> wrote:

>I don't know if anyone has seen the website I'm looking for (I hope they
>have), but I've lost the link so I cant give it to anyone either.
>Hoping someone can help me with the web address.
>
>The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember). He
>is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't fantastic.
>To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter
>and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his radio
>equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar
>system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.
>
>Hoping someone can help me out with the address for it.
>
>Thanks in advance,
>
>Brian.
>Sydney Australia.

Brian, you would be better off using a battery made for supplying a relatively small amount of current for a longer time. A car battery is optimized to supply a huge amount of current (100 to 200 amps) for a short time in order to turn the starter motor. When the car is running, its electrical needs are supplied by the alternator powered by the engine. Gel cells are really what you want. They are sold for computer room uninterruptable power supplies (UPS) and camper vehicle use. Perhaps you can get them from a computer service company or just buy a couple of new ones. The gel cell have a charging power requirement similar to Nimh batteries and the charge control chips for Nimhs work well for gel cells. Do a web search for "gel cells" and you will get all you need! Also, do a web search for "Luke Enriquez". He is an Australian ham and engineer who has a nice design for a gel cell maintenance system.

Russ
"Two-fifteen, no ambulance needed!"
Subtract all nines to reply

3654. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 13:22:19 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <acdhm1$v86@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 142259

The old Amphenol PL-259 is the only one to use. I've had mixed luck soldering PL-259's in the past, as I have used mainly the cheap silver plated Teflon ones that can be found at every hamfest. That is until I took some measuring tools to them. I found on the samples of the cheaper PL-259's that where in my junk box, the diameter of the area of the connector that you solder the braid to, was as much as, 0.050" bigger in diameter than the Amphenol brand. With that much extra room to fill with solder and the much poorer heat transfer to the braid because of the sloppy fit, its no wonder that people have had a hard time with PL-259's. I now only use the Amphenol brand PL-259's as I have no time to waste checking to see if they are of the "right" size. As for the "bakelite insulation", if you heat it enough to damage it, the PVC in the coax must be in flames by then.

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CEA2402.9C75977@icok.net...
>
>
> Jim,
> It's a matter of technique rather than the kind
> of solder you use, and in preparation. Using a high
> heat source isn't really new. It does require learning
> a different procedure though.
> FWIW, the brand of PL-259 makes a big difference in
> ease of use. The old Amphenol connectors with the
> 'bakelite' insulation is hard to beat, at least for HF.
> The silver-teflon and gold plated connectors are serious
> 'over-kill' until you start getting into the UHF/SHF areas,
> and who wants to use a PL-259 there?
> 'Doc

3655. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 13:35:30 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CEA4CF0.BD1AC90A@att.net>
Source record: 142260

G Blair wrote:

> The old husbands tale is multiconductor rotator cable makes great
> mutli-band dipoles. That cable has less separation than twin lead...

I wouldn't call that 'great' at all, in fact I wouldn't personally use that cable for a multiband dipole, without peeling it apart. I like as much separation as is feasible under the conditions one finds oneself with. But there were evidently lots of those rotor cable multi dipoles sold, and evidently used successfully. In your case I'd suspect the 1:1 balun if it was a wound unit and not a choke balun. Those things just don't handle varying impedances encountered with large frequency excursions well at all. I'd always use a good choke balun for 1:1 matching.

3656. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 13:53:19 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CEA514F.4B889C26@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142261

'Doc wrote:
> I would use
> ladder-line. It has different 'rules' to follow,
> but I think it's a much better alternative.

Lower cost and lower loss - sounds like a no-brainer to me. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3657. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 14:02:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23788-3CEA5375-437@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142262

Bill Nelson wrote:
"With multiple legs, resonant on different bands, you can avoid the antenna tuner and the ladder line would be less likely to act as a radiator."

A resonant dipole in free-space has a drive point resistance of 72 ohms. It is a good match for coax. Near earth, this resistance could drop to 45 ohms at an elevation of 10 meters if we were using a dipole cut for 3.65 MHz. The elevation scales in terms of wavelength to other frequencies and elevations.

At 3.65 MHz, the drive point resistance of the resonant dipole rises to 95 ohms at an elevation of 25 meters, and that is as high as it gets at any elevation. The resistance falls to 60 ohms at 45 meters elevation and continues to oscillate around the free-space value of 72 ohms with increasing elevation above the earth.
Coax matches fairly well. Ladder-line would be mismatched to a simple resonant dipole at any height. The maximum resonant simplle dipole resistance is less than 100 ohms.

Cecil`s use of ladder-line is on a fixed-length dipole used at higher frequencies where it has a drive-point resistance of many hundreds of ohms. The ladder-line is an intermediate resistance between the low resistance of a dipole at first resonance and its high impedance at or about subsquent resonances. Cecil takes care of reactance by using differing lengths of transmission line to tune them out. This is an entirely different game from feeding a nest of resonant dipoles.

The multi-dipole scheme is using antennas at first resonance, or on or about their 72 ohm feedpoint resistance. Coax is a good match.

Radiation and transmission line common-mode impedance depend more upon the length of the line and less upon its type. The common-mode current depends on the impedance presented by the antenna versus the common-mode impedance presented by the transmission line. In parallel-wire lines, impedance and radiation depend on imbalance in the parallel wires.

An odd number of 1/4-waves in a coax feed line which is grounded at its source can present a near open circuit to signal on the outside of the coax.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3658. ATAS-100 Moible Mount

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 14:20:17 UTC
From: fertree@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cea56f4.3760122@news.telocity.com>
Source record: 142263

Can someone tell me the exact model number of a trunk lid mount
they are using successfully with an ATAS-100. The one I was using
(Maldol) was not able to stand up under extended highway useage and
causes the antenna not to work properly. I would like one I know with
confidence will hold up.
Thanks

3659. Improving LF radio-controlled watch reception?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 14:32:08 UTC
From: Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>
Message-ID: <3CEA5A68.FA2AF50E@co.jyu.fi>
Source record: 142264

I have a radio-controlled wristwatch that receives the DCF77 time signal from Frankfurt, Germany (77.5 kHz, 50 kW). Since I live as far as in Finland, reception is often poor and the watch fails to calibrate itself.

The watch has no connector for an external antenna. Knowing almost nothing about antennas and radio technology, I hoped there would be an inexpensive and practical way to improve reception, possibly involving loops of copper wiring, a piece of chicken wire, parts from a broken radio, etc.

I guess I'm asking for some sort of a home-made booster, if such a thing is possible. Thanks for any ideas!

--
Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>

3660. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 15:01:26 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <16916-3CEA6146-194@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142265

J. Harvey wrote:
"This prediction is the equivalent of shooting fish in a barrel."

Careful. That fish isn`t always where it appears to be in a barrel.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3661. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 15:21:02 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3cebb72c$0$3342$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 142143

I have used a mag mount stuck to the metal frame holding the ceiling tile. It works very well. Remember though that the magnet does not contribute to the counter poise (other half of the 1/4 wave). You should connect the shield of the coax to the metalwork also. If you don't you most likely will not see any difference anyway. Good Luck.

Dave WD9BDZ

Dick Hughes wrote:
>
> I have used a mag mount stuck to the top of a four-drawer file cabinet
> very successfully.
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>
> On Tue, 21 May 2002 21:48:30 GMT, Fireball <fireball_336@hotmail.com>
> wrote:
>
> >I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
> >6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
> >surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
> >to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
> >or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
> >loaded with metal tools.

3662. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Antennas INFO Page w/downloads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 15:45:09 UTC
From: John Tait <bravo@iol.ie>
Message-ID: <9YtG8.7425$04.21322@news.iol.ie>
Source record: 142266
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Hello Derek..

I just happened on this thread.. I may interest you to
know that the "Cushcraft R7 / R7000 tech page " was stolen from my site at
http://www.iol.ie/~bravo/ . Since the day I challenged him about it, I have
been getting SPAM attacks, and virii attacks.. Coincidence??? I think not..
BTW he has lots of different email addresses..
73
John EI7BA

"Rick" <washingtonham@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:3CE95471.CDCC75DF@yahoo.com...
> > >>Here is a very informative Cushcraft R7 / R7000 tech page I found
> > >>with illustrations, tech tips, R7 trap drawings, R7 and R7000
> > >>instruction and assembly manuals too.
> > >>
> > >>It is all free and also all downloadable. By far the best page of it's
> > >>kind I have
> > >>ever found...
> > >>
> > >>http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=r7.html
> > >>
> > >>Joe Martin - WA5LHV
> > >>
> >
> > >Wonder if the Real Joe Martin knows this
> >
> > The last post extolling the great ab7sl webpage was signed by someone
> > else (not ab7sl). When I wrote to the e-mail address of said poster,
> > I had a vulgar threatening reply from - yes, AB7SL. If the above
> > was really a post by ab7sl, this spamming has gone too far. Does
> > anyone know WA5LHV? He doesn't have an e-mail address on the
> > Buckmaster site. I'm sure that making posts under someone else's
> > name is grounds for being dropped by one's ISP.
> >
> > Derek aa5bt [my real name and callsign]
>
> The messages posted come from the same IP block that AB7SL uses. I
> highly doubt that WA5LHV in Spring Texas would use Cableone A company in
> a totally different part of Texas.
>
> If its ab7sl he is crossing a line. WA5LHV appears no where else on the
> net, has never had an email it looks like. So if this is AB7SL he now
> has stooped to a new low. I think a Letter to Joe Martin is in order.

> If it is him, only the real Joe Martin can take legal action, I hope he
> does.
>
> as for AB7SL its highly unlikely Cableone will do anything. Only peer
> pressure will get AB7SL to GET IT.
>
>
> Oh btw, AB7SL has joined FFA, If you can stomach it, go to their
> pages. SPAM CENTRAL.

3663. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 15:46:42 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205210746.1cfb2b7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142267

Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:<acd0q3$l1f$6@quark.scn.rain.com>...
> Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net> wrote:
>
> > problem. The ladder line is not a bad idea at that length of run, but
> > in that case there would be no real point in running multi leg
> > dipoles, and you would need a tuner or tuned lines. If it were me, I'd
>
> Sure there would be. With multiple legs - resonant on different bands,
> you can avoid the antenna tuner and the ladder line would be less likely
> to act as a radiator.

How are you going to avoid a tuner unless you use tuned ladder lines
ala Cecils method? I wouldn't be overly worried about the feeder
radiating if center fed, but seperate dipoles do give a better
"dipole" like pattern on more of the bands.
But I would still prefer coax myself. If he doesn't use a tuner, how
is he going to easily switch bands using ladder line? Also if he
doesn't use a tuner how will he compensate for rain, water, etc on the
ladder line when it's wet? Myself, I'd rather take the small hit on
10m, and use the coax. But I would use "big" coax, not 8x. I'm a great
fan of multiple dipoles, and have run them here for years, but I never
use ladder line to feed them. To me, that ruins all the good points
I'm trying to achieve using the seperate antennas all with a 50 ohm
feedpoint. IE: no tuner needed, no wx problems with the feeder, etc.
But to each his own I guess.. MK

3664. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 15:49:49 UTC
From: Rick Manns <nospamrjmanns@kuentos.guam.netnospam>
Message-ID: <x0uG8.505$vhi2.28311765@news2.randori.com>
Source record: 142268
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

Brian,

I don't know about the link you are looking for, but the company I work for sells the item(s) you looking for. Go to http://www.solcomguam.com

Good luck with your battery project.

Rick - KB6IDK/KH2

"Brian" <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au> wrote in message news:3cea3a54$0$4691$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au...
> I don't know if anyone has seen the website I'm looking for (I hope they
> have), but I've lost the link so I cant give it to anyone either.
> Hoping someone can help me with the web address.
>
> The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember). He
> is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't fantastic.
> To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter
> and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his radio
> equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar
> system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.
>
> Hoping someone can help me out with the address for it.
>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> Brian.
> Sydney Australia.
>
>
>

3665. Re: Quads in Winter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 16:27:31 UTC
From: John Tait <bravo@iol.ie>
Message-ID: <TzuG8.7430$04.21493@news.iol.ie>
Source record: 142169

Hi Rob..
I find that the 2 el spider type Quad is extremely strong, as
everything is braced against everything else.. I regularly get gales of over
80MPH at my location (on the South coast of EI, less than 1 mile from the
sea). Freezing rain, and icing seem to be the biggest problem, but I don't
get that at my QTH.
Good luck es 73
John EI7BA

If you'd like to see my Quad, it's at http://www.iol.ie/~bravo/

"Rob" <Pse@NoEmail.Com> wrote in message
news:QgvF8.603$H67.3179@tor-nn1.netcom.ca...
> Is there a way to use quad antennas at a QTH with lots of snow? I don't
see
> many quads in northern climates. (But at least one quad company is
located
> in Canada!)
>
> And finally who makes the best quad that can withstand winter conditions?
>
> Rob
>
>
>

3666. MFJ Antenna Analyser

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 17:21:38 UTC
From: Ken Ashcroft <ken@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <vfLmbxAiIo68Ewc0@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 142170

Anybody found service information? Mine seems to have a faulty
connector.
--
Ken Ashcroft

3667. 2 Meter antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 18:23:30 UTC
From: KIRKWOOD@SEACORP.COM
Message-ID: <3cea7c1a.72300475@paperboy.ids.net>
Source record: 142171

I bought a used (but good condition) 2M antenna at Hosstraders Hamfest recently. It is a white fiberglass unit. It is a 2 piece affair, top is the antenna, and a metal sleeve the antenna fits into. I was told the bottom is a matching unit and must be connected. The previous owner said he thought it might have been manufactured by Comet.

I am trying to identify this antenna, and to determine if the bottom unit (the metal matching tube) can be U-bolted directly to a regular mast. Any thoughts?

AJ
KB1DMM

3668. Multee antenna experience?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 18:31:53 UTC
From: CA <sm6pxj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <hnwG8.5567$iB4.15438@nntpserver.swip.net>
Source record: 142172

Has anyone tested the "Multee" antenna described in later editions of the
ARRL antenna book?

/Christer SM6PXJ

3669. Re: 2 Meter antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 18:55:07 UTC
From: "Scott M." <scottzm@netzcommander.com>
Message-ID: <3cea9641$1_6@corp-goliath.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 142173

Sounds like a Comet or a Diamond. The models I am familiar with are two piece about five feet long each. Inside the fiberglass is the actual element. The two element pieces attach with a coupling that has two set screws. The fiberglass connects together with a watertight coupling. The lower end of the bottom section has an aluminum sleeve about 12" to 18" long, above which there is a hub where radials screw into. The sleeve is removed by unscrewing a single 3/8 or 7/16 hex bolt on the side. Inside the sleeve is the coaxial connector. If this is what you have, the aluminum sleeve is normally mounted directly to the mast. A mast bracket should have been included.

Scott M.
KA1MRO

<KIRKWOOD@SEACORP.COM> wrote in message
news:3cea7c1a.72300475@paperboy.ids.net...
> I bought a used (but good condition) 2M antenna at Hosstraders Hamfest
> recently. It is a white fiberglass unit. It is a 2 piece affair, top
> is the antenna, and a metal sleeve the antenna fits into. I was told
> the bottom is a matching unit and must be connected. The previous
> owner said he thought it might have been manufactured by Comet.
>
> I am trying to identify this antenna, and to determine if the bottom
> unit (the metal matching tube) can be U-bolted directly to a regular
> mast. Any thoughts?
>
> AJ
> KB1DMM

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3670. Re: 2 Meter antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 20:03:58 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CEAA82E.C3FE5154@crosslink.net>
Source record: 142175

KIRKWOOD@SEACORP.COM wrote:
>
> I bought a used (but good condition) 2M antenna ... The previous
> owner said he thought it might have been manufactured by Comet.
>
> I am trying to ... determine if the bottom
> unit (the metal matching tube) can be U-bolted directly to a regular
> mast.

I have a similar dual-band but cannot recall who made it. IIRC it's called a collinear dipole that mounts vertically - ie the metal tube should be about 1/4 wave long. One of the antenna books I have at home describes making them out of plumbing.

Yes, the tube should be hose-clamped to your mast with the coax coming thru it.

73, K3DWW

3671. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 20:17:08 UTC
From: Greg <gtaylor4@tamu.edu>
Message-ID: <acea0f$1uo$1@news.tamu.edu>
Source record: 142176

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:owZF8.74885$Ze4.7952017@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> I'm trying to get a mulit-wire dipole up in the air. The location of
where
> I can put the dipole up is approx. 250' from the ham shack. Would a run
of
> 250' RG-8X work fine or would it be to far of a run? If it's to far what
> type of coax would you suggest?
>

Not if you don't mind losing a fair chunk of power in the line,
I'd go with open wire.....Greg W5KJ

3672. Q on max mast length?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 20:43:07 UTC
From: n2cqr@clix.pt
Message-ID: <3ceaaffd.368808241@news.clix.pt>
Source record: 142174

I'm planning on putting a rotatable 17 meter up on my chimney. I'll use a simple TV rotor to spin it around. Dipole will be very light weight, wires suspended by fishing poles. I live in a high wind location.

I want to keep the rotor close to the top of the chimney so that I can easily put the antenna up and bring it down without climbing ladders.

My question regards maximum length for the mast? How long can I make it? What material should I use for the mast? Any ideas on how to connect the mast to the antenna?

Thanks, 73 Bill CU2JL N2CQR
http://planeta.clix.pt/n2cqr
73 de Bill CU2JL N2CQR
Sao Miguel Island, The Azores, Portugal
37.7 N 25.7 W
http://planeta.clix.pt/n2cqr

3673. How far apart? antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:13:14 UTC
From: kc5cqa <kc5cqa@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <33eleu064q95na11ktlt3l8f0lesk18j5d@4ax.com>
Source record: 142177

Please send response to kc55cqa@devtex.net .
I bought one of those duel band antenna 146/440 it is about
15 feet tall, but I also have a "clover leaf" horz antenna that I
would like to put up on the same antenna pole. My question is how far
apart do I seperate the two antennas? I came across a website a
while back and it explained all. But, have lost that website long
ago. Would appreciate any and all help. The horz clover leaf is two
meter. I also have a couple of 440 horz clover leaf ants, but that is
for ""another time"" . leave off one '5' for the email address.
thanks, cl.

3674. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:16:13 UTC
From: jwfrank@cablespeed.com
Message-ID: <uele8t6mae11cf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142178

In article <5VgG8.72281$To6.24172464@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>,
dontspamjimkeesl@iserv.net says...
>
>There was a demo of some butane-fueled solder iron and some "super" solder
>used for "easy" PL259 soldering at Dayton--anybody know about this? For
>real?
>

I can only speak for myself but I've tried that stuff
and it doesn't work like the demo does. I think you can do just
as well using ordinary solder. From my experience it's not worth
the money.

John K3IC
>

3675. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:16:24 UTC
From: MW0CDO <gw7IhiJUNK@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <acedev$ou5ld$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142179
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

"andy" <music@soon.com> wrote in message
news:acbmgfrju1@newsg3.svr.pol.co.uk...
>
> If you want a good broadband response how does one of these sound?
>
> Specification:
> VSWR better than 2:1 from 2Mhz to 30MHz
> Lowest gain 9.3dBi at 2MHz rising to 13.7dBi at 28MHz
> Front to back ratio 18.7dB at 28MHz.
> Rated for 140mph winds.
> Versions from 2kWPEP upwards.
>
>
> There's only a couple of problems.
>
> One is that it's 225ft high, 500ft long and 660ft wide.
>
>
> The other is that they don't sell a matching rotator.
>
>
>
>
> http://www.tcibr.com/PDFs/532webs.pdf
>

LOL!

I'll take a dozen Andy :-)

All comments on the ribbon dipoles noted so far.. sounds like it's not a
good solution.
Maybe the TTFD instead.

Paul MW0CDO.

3676. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:19:14 UTC
From: MW0CDO <gw7lhiJUNK@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <acedk9$p6aqg$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142180
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

"G4IRN" <mycall@qsl.net> wrote in message
news:7wSF8.726$HX6.101426@news8-gui.server.ntli.net...
> Paul
>
> Check this out: http://www.gapantenna.com/justa.htm
>
> John, G4IRN.
>

Thanks John.. an interesting idea that could be homebrewed!

Paul MW0CDO

3677. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:23:21 UTC
From: MW0CDO <gw7IhiJUNK@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <aceds0$p0s03$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142181
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

"Keith Jillings" <keithj@spamcop.net> wrote in message
news:3CE7FA2C.4090901@spamcop.net...
> MW0CDO wrote:
>
> > I'd like to install a nest of dipoles in inverted V configuration,
> > constructed with ribbon cable. I intend to use the grey coloured cable
as
> > used for wiring remotely mounted serial/parallel ports in PC's.
> >
> > Ideally, I'd like to achieve coverage from 10m down to 80m or even 160m
> > including 12/17m.
> > The apex of the V will be approximately 30ft/9m AGL, and the ends will
be as
> > high as I can get them.
>
> You'll be extremely lucky if you can get it to work at all, in that
configuration.
>
> I'm pretty well restricted to "indoor" antennas here, and have dipoles for
14,
> 18, 21, 24, and 28MHz on the one feeder, and get SWRs in the region of
1.5:1 or
> better on them all (1:1 at resonance on 14 and 21). BUT, they all run in
> different directions (I have a big, square loft) and it took me ages to
trim
> them all to resonance (because changing one affected the others).
There's
> about 25 to 35 degrees angle between each "pair", and they are staggered
> alternating long/short round the attic. Part of the "trimming" process
> involved moving them around and changing the angle from the horizontal.
Not a
> task for the faint-hearted (probably not worth it at all).
>
> I strap the (coax) feeder part way up, and use the whole cluster as a sort
of
> loaded vertical on 7 and 10 MHz. I had to do some playing with
feedpoints and
> use ferrite and turn down the power to reduce the RF in the shack for
that, and
> it's not really a successful solution, but it does get out across the UK.
> Longer-term I plan to put up something "hidden" outdoors, fed at ground
level.
>

> If you can only run your antennas in one direction, then I'd recommend a
trap
> dipole, or something multiband. That will be a lot easier.
>
> I also put up a separate 50MHz dipole, made of 300 ohm ribbon feeder (the
> "patent" design off the web). That worked poorly when sharing the feeder
with
> the other dipoles, and very well when I put in its own feeder.
>
> I would be suspicious of a "twin feeder" dipole made from computer cable,
not
> knowing the impedance etc at RF.
>
> Had you considered a "motor driven" dipole? You need a central mast to
support
> the drum that reels in the wire, and an arrangement of weights and pulleys
at
> each end, but you can get wonderful SWR across a wide spectrum. Best
done with
> each leg of the dipole being a "U" shape, and reeling in the "end"
electrically
> furthest from the feeder.
>
> I'd prefer a nice mast or tower with an array of beams, though.
>
> --
> Keith Jillings
>

Hi Keith.

I like the adjustable dipole idea!

I do have a small beam that covers 10, 12, 15, 17 & 20m to install, I was
just wondering whether anyone had cracked the problem of interaction between
the closely spaced radiators.

Paul MW0CDO

3678. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:24:39 UTC
From: MW0CDO <gw7lhiJUNK@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <acedue$ol4o9$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142182
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

"Robert Haviland" <bobh@iag.net> wrote in message
news:JeWF8.1443$Z_2.1430@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Multi-band dipoles of ribbon cable can be made to work, but there are
things
> to watch for. The main one is that one of the elements detunes the ones
> adjacent to it. I have had some success by starting with elements cut to
> formula length as a starter. Find the resonant frequency of the top band,
> and adjust as necessare for low SWR at a favored frequency. Go to the next
> lower band and repeat.
> Note that elemnts will respond to harmonic frequency excitation. 20 meters
> on 10, 40 meters on 15 and so on. If you use low loss ladder line as a
> feeder, with a "antenna tuner" to get 1:1 SWR to keep the tranxsmitter
> happy, cut for 80, 40,30 and20 meters for all band use.
> bob w4mb
>
>

Thanks for the tips Bob.

Paul MW0CDO.

3679. Re: Improving LF radio-controlled watch reception?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:25:58 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205211325.311e08cc@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142183

Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi> wrote in message news:<3CEA5A68.FA2AF50E@co.jyu.fi>...
> I have a radio-controlled wristwatch that receives the DCF77 time signal
> from Frankfurt, Germany (77.5 kHz, 50 kW). Since I live as far as in
> Finland, reception is often poor and the watch fails to calibrate
> itself.
>
> The watch has no connector for an external antenna. Knowing almost
> nothing about antennas and radio technology, I hoped there would be an
> inexpensive and practical way to improve reception, possibly involving
> loops of copper wiring, a piece of chicken wire, parts from a broken
> radio, etc.
>
> I guess I'm asking for some sort of a home-made booster, if such a thing
> is possible. Thanks for any ideas!

Dunno. I think what I would do to start is get a cheapy battery AM
radio. Set it on a low frequency like 500-600 kc and walk around the
electrical devices in the house. IE: Switches, lights, wiring, etc.
Find the "hot spots" where the reception seems to jump up quite a bit.
After finding the hottest spot, place your watch there and see if it
will pick up the signal. I don't know about clipping a wire to it as
an antenna, but I could you could try it. I don't know if the case is
the antenna or what?? MK

3680. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:27:01 UTC
From: MW0CDO <gw7IhiJUNK@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <acee2s$p9ikb$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142184
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

"Brian E Jones" <brian.g0ukbREMOVETHIS@virgin.net> wrote in message
news:Xns9214920327B4Cbejoneshursleyibmcom@130.133.1.4...
> >Unlikely to work as the elements will be very well coupled to each
> >other. A nightmare to tune as every adjustment will interact with all
> >the others. Much easier to put up a doublet of 88, 105 or 130 feet and
> >use a decent ATU, IMHO. A bit slower to use unless the ATU is and auto
> >one. Feed the doublet with ladder/window line.
> >
>
> I need to route my antenna to 2 rooms (the XYL has a rig upstairs) so I
need
> to have coax feed in the house. I use a 102' doublet with 450 ohm ladder
> line to a large balun (a commercial Radio Works one)just outside the shack
> and then the minimum coax to my rig and a further 20-25' of coax to switch
> to the XYL's rig when needed. Both the Elecraft K2 and Kenwood TS850 built
> in tuners cope fine with this.
>
> Have a look at http://www.cebik.com/aledz.html. W4RNL presents a 44'
doublet
> that is directional on all HF bands >7MHz. Sounds like your garden will
> support at least one of these and if the direction is right this could be
> all you need. Of course 2 or 3 in a cross or triangle formation will give
> you great all round coverage.
>
> Brian G0UKB

Thanks for the info Brian.. I'll take a look, sounds interesting.

Paul MW0CDO

3681. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:41:00 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205211341.fe937e6@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142185

richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote in message news:<23788-
>
> The multi-dipole scheme is using antennas at first resonance, or on or
> about their 72 ohm feedpoint resistance. Coax is a good match.

Thats the main attraction of using parallel dipoles. No tuner needed, and hence none of the possible tuner losses. Not to mention no knob diddling when changing bands. I have no problem with the ladder line. In fact it would work pretty well. But he will need a tuner to easily deal with it for many bands. Being he is using parallel dipoles, I'm assuming he doesn't have , or want to use a tuner. I don't blame him really, as I don't either usually. Like one mentioned, even a 50% loss in power to the antenna is only a 1/2 S unit in conventional S unit theory. And being 10m can be worked well with 10w, if he gets 50 watts out a 100 to the antenna, he will still do well. If he uses good coax, the loss will be less than that. On the low bands, he should have no real problems to speak of. So using the coax would still be quite feasable in his case, and does simplify things greatly. The loss on the low bands will be very low. MK

3682. Re: Improving LF radio-controlled watch reception?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:44:28 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <aceeou$cc5@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 142186

From the moldy oldie days: Buy two alligator clips and a hank of wire.
Connect the clips to both ends of the wire.Clip one end to your wath and the
other to and metallic point on the telephone. Instant beverage, using all
the telephone wiring in the neighborhood. Hopefully it's not underground.

3683. Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 21:48:30 UTC
From: Fireball <fireball_336@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <v0gleuo6o8jvgo4p5k258jh4b551bjr5ha@4ax.com>
Source record: 142187

I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter 6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box loaded with metal tools.

3684. Re: What is an exceptional tuner DOC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 22:35:46 UTC
From: eccraigjr@cs.comnospam
Message-ID: <20020521183546.12872.00000088@mb-mt.news.cs.com>
Source record: 142188

Hi,

I'm not Doc, but I'd like to toss my $0.02 in.

Palstar AT1500CV

http://www.palstarinc.com/palmain.htm

Enjoy!

73 de Bert
WA2SI

3685. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 22:53:49 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <3M7qPJUWrEMFBAYzodPhTYYQOzge@4ax.com>
Source record: 142189

Fireball <fireball_336@hotmail.com> wrote:

>I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
>6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
>surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
>to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
>or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
>loaded with metal tools.

A good-sized cookie sheet, pizza pan or metal serving platter will do fine. I use a serving platter, about 19 inches long.

Or, a metal filing cabinet, refrigerator, tool box... whatever!

Bob
k5qwg

3686. Re: Mobile whip antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 22:56:19 UTC
From: jonie <jonie41@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <ngAG8.114570$GG6.9652117@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 142190

When I was running mobile, I used the Hustler high power resonators, RO series I think. I had very good luck with them from VE4 land. They seemed to be relatively broadbanded. I must admit though, this was 10 plus years ago and could be faded with age.

Best of luck

John
"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CE71FFC.94E8943D@IEEE.org...
> Reg Edwards wrote:
> >
> > > That is, unless you remove the tailgate from your pickup. Then it
> > > performs well - good enough to tie for first place in the shootouts.
> > ========================
> > Hi Cec,
> >
> > How does it compare when mounted on top of a 50-feet mobile crane ?
> >
> > Joking apart, what is the definition of a vehicle for the purpose of
your
> > OK-corral shoot-outs ? Is there an entry in the IEEE technical
dictionary
> > I hear so much about ?
>
> The limiting factor is the maximum 13.5 feet above ground rule. We had a
> large motor home entry with the top of the motor home at about ten feet.
> Stanford had a 20 foot vertical antenna on top of that for a total of 30
feet
> above ground. Since it violated the 13.5 foot height limit, we all knew
> it was going to be just a data point. It was really for portable
operation,
> not mobile operation, and had a hydraulic piston lift (owned by W6YY).
>
> The above configuration came in at 1.8 dB better than my pickup. Of the
three
> entries that were under the 13.5 foot limit that tied for first place, two
> were pickups and one was an S10 SUV. One screwdriver, one bugcatcher, and
> one top-loaded junk box special (mine).
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!

> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3687. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 22:56:42 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CEAD099.A980C1EE@icok.net>
Source record: 142191

Fireball,
The 'metal' acts as the other half of the antenna, so
you'd be better off with the tool box (even with out the
tools). Really, you'd need something on the order of
four square feet, or so.
'Doc

3688. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 22:57:10 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CEAD0B1.A6020EE0@icok.net>
Source record: 142192

Fireball,
The 'metal' acts as the other half of the antenna, so
you'd be better off with the tool box (even with out the
tools). Really, you'd need something on the order of
four or five square feet, or so.
'Doc

3689. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 23:05:31 UTC
From: john walton <jdwalton@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <%oAG8.51294$yl.6001093@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142193
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

Don't they have gennies down there? I live in a part of the third world called New Jersey and our electric company, once known as General Public Utilities (aka three mile island) is notable for outages. Some joke on us, they got taken over by First Energy which discovered holes in the Davis Besse nuclear reactor (used to be Cleveland Electric). Ergo hoc, propter hoc I have two generators for power outages.

"Rick Manns" <nospamrjmanns@kuentos.guam.netnospam> wrote in message news:x0uG8.505$vhi2.28311765@news2.randori.com...
> Brian,
>
> I don't know about the link you are looking for, but the company I work for
> sells the item(s) you looking for. Go to http://www.solcomguam.com
>
> Good luck with your battery project.
>
> Rick - KB6IDK/KH2
>
>
>
> "Brian" <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au> wrote in message
> news:3cea3a54$0$4691$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au...
> > I don't know if anyone has seen the website I'm looking for (I hope they
> > have), but I've lost the link so I cant give it to anyone either.
> > Hoping someone can help me with the web address.
> >
> > The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember).
> He
> > is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't
> fantastic.
> > To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter
> > and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his
> radio
> > equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar
> > system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.
> >
> > Hoping someone can help me out with the address for it.
> >
> > Thanks in advance,
> >
> > Brian.

> > Sydney Australia.
> >
> >
> >
>
>

3690. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 23:30:24 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <kMAG8.61216$th.5930758@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142194

What type of coax do you use? Something like LMR 400?

Thanks
Matt

"Mark Keith" <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:25eb70d7.0205210746.1cfb2b7@posting.google.com...
> Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:<acd0q3$l1f$6@quark.scn.rain.com>...
> > Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net> wrote:
> >
> > > problem. The ladder line is not a bad idea at that length of run, but
> > > in that case there would be no real point in running multi leg
> > > dipoles, and you would need a tuner or tuned lines. If it were me, I'd
> >
> > Sure there would be. With multiple legs - resonant on different bands,
> > you can avoid the antenna tuner and the ladder line would be less likely
> > to act as a radiator.
>
> How are you going to avoid a tuner unless you use tuned ladder lines
> ala Cecils method? I wouldn't be overly worried about the feeder
> radiating if center fed, but seperate dipoles do give a better
> "dipole" like pattern on more of the bands.
> But I would still prefer coax myself. If he doesn't use a tuner, how
> is he going to easily switch bands using ladder line? Also if he
> doesn't use a tuner how will he compensate for rain, water, etc on the
> ladder line when it's wet? Myself, I'd rather take the small hit on
> 10m, and use the coax. But I would use "big" coax, not 8x. I'm a great
> fan of multiple dipoles, and have run them here for years, but I never
> use ladder line to feed them. To me, that ruins all the good points
> I'm trying to achieve using the seperate antennas all with a 50 ohm
> feedpoint. IE: no tuner needed, no wx problems with the feeder, etc.
> But to each his own I guess.. MK
>

3691. Re: Improving LF radio-controlled watch reception?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-21 23:41:18 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9215A9D248005Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142195

> I have a radio-controlled wristwatch that receives the DCF77 time signal
> from Frankfurt, Germany (77.5 kHz, 50 kW). Since I live as far as in
> Finland, reception is often poor and the watch fails to calibrate
> itself.

Just how far from the DCF77 station are you? They're selling those watches here in the US tuned on 60KHz to the WWVB station in Colorado. The paper with the watch claims about 2000 mile range. I thought Finland was much close to Germany than that?!

Perhaps the watch is defective?

Ed WB6SAT

3692. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 00:31:16 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <oFBG8.872$g97.36797532@newssvr15.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142196
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

"Brian" <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au> wrote in message
news:3cea3a54$0$4691$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au...
> I don't know if anyone has seen the website I'm looking for (I hope they
> have), but I've lost the link so I cant give it to anyone either.
> Hoping someone can help me with the web address.
>
> The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember).
He
> is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't
fantastic.
> To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter
> and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his
radio
> equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar
> system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.
>
> Hoping someone can help me out with the address for it.
>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> Brian.
> Sydney Australia.

KG6DX ran two trolling motor batteries with his power supply. Guam was the
land of the blinking clock, and its probably worse now that the money has
left.

3693. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 00:40:53 UTC
From: xpyttl <xpyttl_nospam@earthling.net>
Message-ID: <uelqa7tb8j1o2e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142197
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

"Russell C. Nixon" <rcnixon@mindspring.com> wrote in message

> Brian, you would be better off using a battery made for supplying a
> relatively small amount of current for a longer time. A car battery
> is optimized to supply a huge amount of current (100 to 200 amps) for
> a short time in order to turn the starter motor. When the car is

Probably so, but a car battery will run the station for an awfully long time. Out here in the wilds of Michigan it's fairly common practice to use a car battery and a trickle charger. Combined they cost less than a "proper" supply, and even the worst ice storm rarely takes out the power long enough to drain the battery.

..

3694. Re: How much counterweight for a 160 m 1/2 wave centerfed?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 01:34:03 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3ceaf26e.8083674@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 142198

The counterweight equals the tension in the wire, so set the weight to
a safe working level. Ten pounds tension on 14 AWG is about 3300
pounds per square inch, which should give you a long fatigue life in
copper. With copperweld, fatigue is less of a problem and you should
be able to use 20 pounds.

On Sun, 19 May 2002 20:29:18 -0400, "Edward A. Feustel"
<efeustel@erols.com> wrote:

>I have suspended my half-wave between two trees that like to go in different
>directions when the wind blows. So the antenna and feedline go up and down,
>up and down, etc. So I am about to put in a pully at one end with a
>counterweight.
>The question is: with the above antenna and ladder-line of about 100 feet,
>what
>weight should I start with? How about a cement block?
>
>Thanks.
>Ed, N5EI
>
>

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

3695. Re: FCC/State Antenna laws

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 01:39:45 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3ceaf5ea.8975733@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 142199

On Mon, 20 May 2002 18:42:09 -0000, dplatt@radagast.org (Dave Platt) wrote:

>Seems to me that an inventive amateur might be able to take advantage
>of the OTARD rulings to put up a dual-purpose antenna of some sort...
>maybe put up a mast on the roof, install an over-the-air TV antenna on
>top (12 feet or less above the roofline), and then figure out a way to
>graft a ham-band antenna onto the setup in some non-obvious way.
>Maybe shunt-feed the mast itself as a vertical, or use the mast-top
>guylines as a dipole, or something like that.

Run the TV coax through insulated spacers, and feed the braid and center conductor in parallel as a end-fed wire. A tuner and counterpoise are required.

Of course, you must disconnect it from the TV when transmitting!

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to the corresponding punctuation marks.

3696. Re: Multee antenna experience?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 02:05:27 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <a1DG8.7146$1c.1593062@monolith.news.easynet.net>
Source record: 142200

If you described it to us we could comment.

Bryan G3GVB

CA <sm6pxj@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:hnwG8.5567$iB4.15438@nntpserver.swip.net...
> Has anyone tested the "Multee" antenna described in later editions of the
> ARRL antenna book?
>
> /Christer SM6PXJ
>
>
>
>

3697. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 02:10:52 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <e6DG8.7147$1c.1594140@monolith.news.easynet.net>
Source record: 142201
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

Don't know the site but all you need you will find in yachts chandlery catalogues. We live permanently on 12 v batteries. Solar / wind / additional engine alternator / towed rotator if we could get 12v from rubbing two sticks togethere we would do it.

Bryan AC4UA - G3GVB

Brian <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au> wrote in message news:3cea3a54$0$4691$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au...
> I don't know if anyone has seen the website I'm looking for (I hope they
> have), but I've lost the link so I cant give it to anyone either.
> Hoping someone can help me with the web address.
>
> The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember). He
> is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't fantastic.
> To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter
> and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his radio
> equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar
> system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.
>
> Hoping someone can help me out with the address for it.
>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> Brian.
> Sydney Australia.
>
>

3698. 2.4 GHz antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 02:17:42 UTC
From: hxc98@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <aa8577c5.0205211817.37d6f6a9@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142202

I have an ICOM IC-R3 and I'm trying to use it to receive video from 2.4GHz wireless cameras. The reception range is abysmal with the antenna that comes with it. Can anyone recommend a good 2.4GHz antnna, preferably one that can be used mobile. Thanks.

3699. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 02:23:34 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <8iDG8.7148$1c.1596051@monolith.news.easynet.net>
Source record: 142203

Frankly, if you do not know the answer to this you should not be attempting
to transmit.
Do you have a licence?

Bryan

Fireball <fireball_336@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:v0gleuo6o8jvgo4p5k258jh4b551bjr5ha@4ax.com...
> I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
> 6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
> surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
> to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
> or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
> loaded with metal tools.

3700. Re: 20Mhz signal 6" brick wall - Dont want to put a hole.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 02:43:15 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <AADG8.7149$1c.1599262@monolith.news.easynet.net>
Source record: 142204

Paste aluminium foil on each side of the wall. Makes a big capacitor. Do it twice. (two capacitors).
coil across each pair will make a full parallel resonant circuit of two coils and two capacitors. Adjust either coil for resonance. whatever you feed into one coil will "come out at the other ".

Bryan

William Cowardin <itek@sybercom.net> wrote in message news:ueaj17haup43b9@corp.supernews.com...
>
> I am looking to find a easy solution, if there is any, to send signal
> through wall made of 6" brick or dry wall material.
>
> What I am thinking is a resonating coil as a transmitter from one side of
> the wall and matching pick up coil on the other side of the wall on the same
> spot. The signal I have is 20Mhz pulses.
>
> Low cost/Low power Tx is important.
>
> Thanks.
>
>
>
>
>

3701. Re: Current balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 02:54:40 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <iLDG8.7150$1c.1601085@monolith.news.easynet.net>
Source record: 142205

yes

JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
news:Dk_D8.45668$WR1.42639@sccrnsc01...
> Should you use a current balun always for all antennas that are fed with
> coax to help minimize or eliminate current build up on the coax?
>
>

3702. Re: ATAS-100 Moible Mount

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 03:21:18 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uem3lj8lvkqha7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142206

I am using the Diamond trunk lip mount. Sorry I don't know the number but if
you need it I will look it up. It works FB!
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1♯ 470 K2♯ 2460
"gus" <fertree@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:3cea56f4.3760122@news.telocity.com...
> Can someone tell me the exact model number of a trunk lid mount
> they are using successfully with an ATAS-100. The one I was using
> (Maldol) was not able to stand up under extended highway useage and
> causes the antenna not to work properly. I would like one I know with
> confidence will hold up.
> Thanks

3703. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 03:21:22 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3ceb0ea0$0$15144$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 142207

Don't be so judgemental! Did he mention anything about transmitting?? He merely mentioned that it was rated at 25 watts. Maybe this is his way of explaining the antenna?

I often hear people explaining this hobby as arrogant or intimidating, and it is statements like yours that often drive people away.

I would hope that this newsgroup isn't solely reserved for the licensed? I know of many of person, including myself, that uses this group as a vital part of their studying. This group has a great wealth of knowledgeable people in it that are in general, very approachable.

Today, it is often quite hard for people to make a first point of contact amongst this hobby. Gone are the days when you can knock on the door of the local Amateur and introduce yourself. This I can understand, as I would be hesitant these days in letting a stranger into my house openly.

In my opinion this group has taken over this role, so why try and scare people away?

Is it too much to ask to grin and bear the odd post that to some, may appear to be a silly or uneducated one? Just remember, if you don't ask, you will probably never know

With respect

Wally.

"captbrian" <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk> wrote in message
news:8iDG8.7148$1c.1596051@monolith.news.easynet.net...
Frankly, if you do not know the answer to this you should not be attempting to transmit.
Do you have a licence?

Bryan

Fireball <fireball_336@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:v0gleuo6o8jvgo4p5k258jh4b551bjr5ha@4ax.com...
> I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
> 6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
> surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
> to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
> or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
> loaded with metal tools.

3704. Re: 20Mhz signal 6" brick wall - Dont want to put a hole.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 03:23:33 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <18378-3CEB0F35-552@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142208

William cowardin wrote:
"I am looking to find an easy solution, if there is any, to send signal through a wall---."

The 20 MHz signal will heterodyne to a more penetrating frequency, perhaps. Experimentation may reveal a frequency which penetrates easily. You might be able to use a corner reflector to bounce an extremely high frequency through a window. If penetration won`t work well, you may be able to impose your signal on the power mains or some other conductor which goes through the wall. I`ve put a low-power carrier on the power mains at about 1 MHz and it went for miles all around a small town. It wasn`t legal here, but it worked well anyway. It could be heard on an automobile radio anywhere in town. There were power distribution wires along every road.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3705. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 03:53:37 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <18378-3CEB1641-560@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142210

Fireball wrote:
"How much metal do you need to use to mount it?"

Brown, Lewis, and Epstein would likely tell you no more is needed than a disk 1 wavelength in diameter and the vertical radiator would look nice centered on the disk.

Brown might allow that the disk could be only 1/2-wavelength in diameter, as his ground-plane used 1/4-wavelength horizontal radials, (4 each). Sometimes it was built with a 1/4-wave radius horizontal disk as the ground-plane. The FCC settled on 1/4-wave as the minimum for ground-level AM broadcast radials (120 each). These are supposed to work in either a desert or a swamp, and thery do.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3706. Vertical Antenna Mounted above Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 04:16:04 UTC
From: Kent Haase <ijeh99@mb.sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <9TEG8.2336$D77.75683@news1.mts.net>
Source record: 142209

I have a vertical antenna, about 22 feet high, that I have mounted on one side of my garage near the peak of the roof (about 10 feet up). I have a no. 6 ground wire going straight to ground to a 10 foot ground rod and 7 radials of various lengths (10-30 feet) which are bonded to a chain-link fence which runs around the yard.
I wanted to use a tapped coil to tune and load the antenna, but the lowest resonant frequency I can get is about 20 MHz. This is with a 43 uH inductor, which according to equations in the ARRL Antenna Handbook (equations on physically short verticals), should allow it to resonate MUCH lower.
Am I getting a reduced capacitance from the vertical because it is not ground mounted?

Kent VE4KEH

3707. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 04:20:37 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <750-3CEB1C95-7@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142213

Since the antenna is a tri-bander, you need 1/4-wave radius at the
lowest frequency of about 50 MHz or 6 meters wavelength.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3708. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 04:30:57 UTC
From: kf6wxj@cwnet.com
Message-ID: <3ceb1d94_1@news3.cwnet.com>
Source record: 142211
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

I think you all forgot that "GAIN" is a relative thing. Did you know that Gain is dependent on how high you have you antenna. A 1/4 wave antenna is 0 Dbd on the ground or up to about a few feet but if you raise it to say 70 feet it is possible to have alot of gain. One thing I can say about a 1/4 wave is your radiating patern is excellent for DX. Bill
JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message news:cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01...
> I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the Antron99.
> My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax 2000.
> I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also at
>
http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr
> odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How
> can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE
> gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz with
> three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If
> you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane'
> would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or
> 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3
> radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of
> any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has a
> true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a
> proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab radials
> only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network make
> the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you think?
>
>

3709. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 04:40:18 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <788meuo9puvo9rkks2cmt1k796spmq090a@4ax.com>
Source record: 142212

I have used a mag mount stuck to the top of a four-drawer file cabinet
very successfully.

Dick - W6CCD

On Tue, 21 May 2002 21:48:30 GMT, Fireball <fireball_336@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
>6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
>surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
>to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
>or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
>loaded with metal tools.

3710. Re: MFJ Antenna Analyser

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 04:50:20 UTC
From: Roger Leone <arleone@inreach.com>
Message-ID: <vtFG8.9648$Go2.420979770@news.inreach.com>
Source record: 142214

Ken:

Go to mfjenterprises.com

Roger

3711. Re: Vertical Antenna Mounted above Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 05:37:03 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CEB2E7F.EE04442D@eznec.com>
Source record: 142215

The wire from the bottom of the antenna to your radials is part of your antenna. Its impedance adds in series with the impedance you'd otherwise see. In addition, the outside of your feedline is likely part of the antenna. The combination of these causes you to see a feedpoint impedance that can be very different than you would for a vertical mounted directly on the ground.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Kent Haase wrote:
>
> I have a vertical antenna, about 22 feet high, that I have mounted on one
> side of my garage near the peak of the roof (about 10 feet up). I have a
> no. 6 ground wire going straight to ground to a 10 foot ground rod and 7
> radials of various lengths (10-30 feet) which are bonded to a chain-link
> fence which runs around the yard.
> I wanted to use a tapped coil to tune and load the antenna, but the lowest
> resonant frequency I can get is about 20 MHz. This is with a 43 uH
> inductor, which according to equations in the ARRL Antenna Handbook
> (equations on physically short verticals), should allow it to resonate MUCH
> lower.
> Am I getting a reduced capacitance from the vertical because it is not
> ground mounted?
>
> Kent VE4KEH

3712. N6WWW - New Message Board Added on my ham page

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 05:41:05 UTC
From: Neon Moon <neonmoonx@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <MaGG8.81663$Po6.144808@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142216
Cross-posted to:
alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Hey Hams,

On my ham page I added a really slick message board that some of you may enjoy. If anything, it's fun to look at the really neat interface.

Anyway, I tossed a couple of messages on it. It's there for all to enjoy.

http://n6www.cjb.net

Click on Message Board near the top.

Let me know if there are any other discussion sections you'd like me to add to the page.

I also have liks to ULS, IRLP, Homebrew, QRP, and ham training sites for those interested in seeing some of the fun places I've found along the way.

Also, I'm hanging out on IRLP node 396 for anyone looking to say hi! It's about 10:30pm Pacific time on Tuesday May 21st... I'll probably be on for another hour or two. It would be fun to hear anyone's take on my new pages. I'm not a webmaster, so I'm learning.as I go...

73's

Jason - N6WWW - I'm 404 lol

3713. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 05:51:29 UTC
From: Neon Moon <neonmoonx@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <BIGG8.3537$cQ3.535@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142217

LOL, that's almost exactly what I have! My HT is hooked to a mag mount attached to my 5 drawer filing cabinet! It's just a cheapie scanner antenna that is supposed to transmit on 6m, 2m, and 70cm... I've tried it successfully on 2m and 70cm and I'm hitting the repeaters much more reliably than my 1/4 wave duckie....

(and I don't have to do the "HT Tango" on UHF... two inches left, "can you hear me now?" two inches back... "can you hear me now?" LOL)

Jason - N6WWW

--

****
Check out my new message board on my ham page!
http://n6www.cjb.net/
A great jump-off for IRLP, HomeBrew and QRP!
****
"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:788meuo9puvo9rkks2cmt1k796spmq090a@4ax.com...
> I have used a mag mount stuck to the top of a four-drawer file cabinet
> very successfully.
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>
> On Tue, 21 May 2002 21:48:30 GMT, Fireball <fireball_336@hotmail.com>
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> >I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
> >6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
> >surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
> >to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
> >or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
> >loaded with metal tools.
>

3714. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 07:20:28 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-E9BEB7.00202722052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142218
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <3ceb1d94_1@news3.cwnet.com>, <kf6wxj@cwnet.com> wrote:

It's a sure bet nobody that reads this news group knew that. What if you
put the antenna under ground? Should work as well as top posting in
usenet.

> I think you all forgot that "GAIN" is a relative thing. Did you know that
> Gain is dependent on how high you have you antenna. A 1/4 wave antenna is 0
> Dbd on the ground or up to about a few feet but if you raise it to say 70
> feet it is possible to have alot of gain. One thing I can say about a 1/4
> wave is your radiating patern is excellent for DX. Bill
> JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
> news:cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01...
> > I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> > antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> > This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the
> Antron99.
> > My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax
> 2000.
> > I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> > http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also at
> >
> http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr
> > odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?! How
> > can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the TRUE
> > gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195 MHz
> with
> > three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45 degrees. If
> > you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> > important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground plane'
> > would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane' or
> > 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4 not 3
> > radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the lack of
> > any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> > http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax has a
> > true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi) with a
> > proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab
> radials
> > only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching network
> make
> > the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you
> think?
> >
> >

>
>

--
Telamon&#65533;

3715. Re: Improving LF radio-controlled watch reception?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 08:12:56 UTC
From: Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>
Message-ID: <3CEB5308.9A89809E@co.jyu.fi>
Source record: 142119

"Ed G." wrote:

> Just how far from the DCF77 station are you? They're selling those
> watches here in the US tuned on 60KHz to the WWVB station in Colorado. The
> paper with the watch claims about 2000 mile range. I thought Finland was
> much close to Germany than that?!

The claimed range is 1000 to 1500 km. Unfortunately, I'm at about 1800
km. I also have similar wall and alarm clocks that have no problems
receiving, presumably because they have bigger/better antennas.

--
Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>

3716. Re: Improving LF radio-controlled watch reception?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 08:17:49 UTC
From: Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>
Message-ID: <3CEB542D.A51BE0FE@co.jyu.fi>
Source record: 142120

Mark Keith wrote:

> Dunno. I think what I would do to start is get a cheapy battery AM
> radio. Set it on a low frequency like 500-600 kc and walk around the
> electrical devices in the house. IE: Switches, lights, wiring, etc.
> Find the "hot spots" where the reception seems to jump up quite a bit.
> After finding the hottest spot, place your watch there and see if it
> will pick up the signal.

Sounds like a good first step. I'll try it.

> I don't know about clipping a wire to it as
> an antenna, but I could you could try it. I don't know if the case is
> the antenna or what?? MK

The case is plastic. There seems to be no easy way to connect anything
to the antenna inside.

--
Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>

3717. Stolen R7 / R7000 webpage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 08:39:08 UTC
From: John Tait <bravo@iol.ie>
Message-ID: <MOIG8.7540$04.21786@news.iol.ie>
Source record: 142121

Hi Folks..
Please note that there is a gentleman who has posted messages
to the various Radio newsgroups stating...

"Here is a very informative Cushcraft R7 / R7000 tech page I found
with illustrations, tech tips, R7 trap drawings, R7 and R7000
instruction and assembly manuals too." etc etc

Please note that this page has been stolen from my site at
http://www.iol.ie/~bravo/

73
John EI7BA

3718. Re: Vertical Antenna Mounted above Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 09:12:24 UTC
From: Mogens <petsen@lazy.dk>
Message-ID: <3ceb60f8$0$70485$edfadb0f@dspool01.news.tele.dk>
Source record: 142122

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CEB2E7F.EE04442D@eznec.com...
> The wire from the bottom of the antenna to your radials is part of your
> antenna. Its impedance adds in series with the impedance you'd otherwise
> see. In addition, the outside of your feedline is likely part of the
> antenna. The combination of these causes you to see a feedpoint
> impedance that can be very different than you would for a vertical
> mounted directly on the ground.

Yes it will influence on the feedpoint resistance, but not on the resonant
frequency.

It would be interesting to know if the term "resonant" are a measure of low
SWR or if its really measured with an instrument capable of measuring
resonans?

Where exactly is the feed point ? If its in 10 feet you need resonant
radials starting in the feedpoint.
If the radials system is 10 feet below the feedpoint then the behaviour of
the antenna will not be as predicted, and not particular efficient.

Best 73 de oz1akn, Mogens

3719. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 09:20:01 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <5pJG8.1347$L31.715@nwrddc03.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142123
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

Gain is typically a measurement of the difference in signal radiation strength of a given antenna compared to that of a 1/2 wave dipole under the same test conditions (for dBd) , or as compared to a theoretical 1/2 wave dipole in free space (dBi or dB isotropic).

Since this dipole is the reference antenna, it will always be zero dB because the test antenna being compared to it will either be better (+X dB) or worse (-X dB) than the reference antenna (0 dB).

Using accepted gain measurement practices, height would not affect the results, because the comparison is done under the same test circumstances. In other words, if a given antenna at 50 feet measures a 6 dB gain over a dipole at 50 feet, it will also measure the same 6 dB gain if both antennas are raised to 100 feet.

However, for the CB band, I guess anything goes as long as it sells antennas...

73 de W6DKN

"Telamon" <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote in message news:telamon_spamshield-E9BEB7.00202722052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com...
> In article <3ceb1d94_1@news3.cwnet.com>, <kf6wxj@cwnet.com> wrote:
>
> It's a sure bet nobody that reads this news group knew that. What if you
> put the antenna under ground? Should work as well as top posting in
> usenet.
>
> > I think you all forgot that "GAIN" is a relative thing. Did you know that
> > Gain is dependent on how high you have you antenna. A 1/4 wave antenna is 0
> > Dbd on the ground or up to about a few feet but if you raise it to say 70
> > feet it is possible to have alot of gain. One thing I can say about a 1/4
> > wave is your radiating patern is excellent for DX. Bill
> > JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
> > news:cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01...
> > > I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> > > antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ .
> > > This is an excellent article and the author also 'breaks down' the
> > Antron99.

> > > My question is I don't like loading coils or traps such as in the
Imax
> > 2000.
> > > I found the old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> > > http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and
also at
> > >
> >
http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:p
r
> > > odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB
gain?! How
> > > can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the
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> > > gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195
MHz
> > with
> > > three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45
degrees. If
> > > you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength. Is this
> > > important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the 'ground
plane'
> > > would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper 'ground plane'
or
> > > 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one wavelength meaning 4
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> > > radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this antenna because of the
lack of
> > > any 'lossy' matching networks like in the Imax 2000. At
> > > http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that the Imax
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> > > true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd (3.2 dBi)
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> > > proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks like the Skylab
> > radials
> > > only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack of any matching
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> > make
> > > the Skylab antenna a better performer than the Imax 2000. What do you
> > think?
> > >
> > >
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> >
>
> --
> Telamoni¿½

3720. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 09:44:44 UTC
From: Technomage <proudhawk@uswestmail.net>
Message-ID: <pan.2002.05.22.02.44.40.861.18083@uswestmail.net>
Source record: 142124
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

The question you should ask is: what are they relating the gain figure
to?

I've often found that they stated gain figures are based on something the
marketing dept. pulled out of thin air.

In all actuallity, you might want to think of a 1/4 wave verticle antenna
(ground plane) as having 1.3 dbi of gain (gain relative to an isotropic
radiator). A Dipole antenna has 2.71 dbi of gain (and is often used as a
reference for beam antenna gain, etc).

As for the commercial units you mentioned, the actual gain is lower than
a dipole (the Antron 99 is nothing more than an end-fed 5/8 wave
antenna).

also, any coils (loads) on the antenna often sacrifice real gain and
efficiency for space (thus, the gain goes down).

Hope this helps.

In article <cXDC8.11869$WR1.3575@sccrnsc01>, "JEEPMON"
<JEEPMON@hotmail.com> wrote:

> I have read all the info on the Solarcon Imax 2000 the 5/8 wave 11 meter
> antenna at http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ . This is an excellent
> article and the author also 'breaks down' the Antron99. My question is I
> don't like loading coils or traps such as in the Imax 2000. I found the
> old 'starduster' now called the 'Skylab found at
> http://www.cte.it/cte_obj_e.pl?nome=SKYLAB&codice=T233&tipo=C and also
> at
> http://www.copper.com/cgi-bin/checkitout/checkitout.cgi?catalogSTORE:CKIE:pr
> odS80-00002+ This quarter wave design is claimed to produce 7dB gain?!
> How can this be. Can ANY quarter wave antenna have gain. What would the
> TRUE gain for this antenna be? The center element is 1/4 wave for 27.195
> MHz with three 1/4 wavelength radials drooping at slightly more than 45
> degrees. If you add up all the element lengths they total 1 wavelength.
> Is this important? What if there were four 1/4 wave radials for the
> 'ground plane' would this be better? In fact I thought that a proper
> 'ground plane' or 'counterpoise' would need to be at least of one
> wavelength meaning 4 not 3 radials? Is this so? I am attracted to this
> antenna because of the lack of any 'lossy' matching networks like in the
> Imax 2000. At http://www.qsl.net/kg6aoh/imax2000/ the author states that
> the Imax has a true gain of 0.8dBd (2.9 dBi), and increasing to 1.1dBd
> (3.2 dBi) with a proper ground plane counterpoise system (which looks
> like the Skylab radials only there are 4 not 3 of them). Does the lack

> of any matching network make the Skylab antenna a better performer than
> the Imax 2000. What do you think?

--
I will not be pushed, filed, stamped, indexed, briefed, debriefed, or numbered!
My life is my own - No. 6

3721. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 10:14:25 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3CEB7190.824D9303@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 142125
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

W6DKN wrote:
>
> Gain is typically a measurement of the difference in signal radiation
> strength of a given antenna compared to that of a 1/2 wave dipole under the
> same test conditions (for dBd) , or as compared to a theoretical 1/2 wave
> dipole in free space (dBi or dB isotropic).

Not quite. dBi is gain compared to a theoretical point source isotropic
(same in _all_ directions, i.e. the polar diagram is a circle in every
plane) radiator, not a dipole, (half wave is the only sort, anything
else should be referred to as a doublet). This is theoretical as there
is no known method of creating an electromagnetic wave from a point
source.

>
> Since this dipole is the reference antenna, it will always be zero dB
> because the test antenna being compared to it will either be better (+X dB)
> or worse (-X dB) than the reference antenna (0 dB).

A reference dipole is 0 dBd == 2.71 dBi, so we have two scales in common
use, which have an offset of 2.71 dB. Quite a few commercial suppliers
use dBi even for Yagi-Uda antennas to inflate the claimed gain figure
by 2.71 dB. They are also often guilty of specifying gain in dB, a
practice which renders their claimed figures meaningless, they could
be dBdl, for example (dBdl is gain relative to a dummy load)
>
> Using accepted gain measurement practices, height would not affect the
> results, because the comparison is done under the same test circumstances.
> In other words, if a given antenna at 50 feet measures a 6 dB gain over a
> dipole at 50 feet, it will also measure the same 6 dB gain if both antennas
> are raised to 100 feet.

Again I don't agree. The accepted practice is to measure gain relative to
an isotropic radiator, or a dipole, in free space, i.e. infinitely far from
any ground plane or anything else. Gain is really a crude measure of the
way in which an antenna system (includes ground plane, radials etc. etc.)
distorts the radiation pattern. Gain figures should always be accompanied
by an indication of the direction in which this gain is produced. Some
directions are more useful than others for AR!!! Polar diagrams are very
much more informative as far as real world performance is concerned.

>
> However, for the CB band, I guess anything goes as long as it sells
> antennas...

Mostly use dBdl IMHO, good buddy!!!!

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

3722. G5RV by ZS6BKW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 11:18:05 UTC
From: sp6tck <janek@sp6tck.prv.pl>
Message-ID: <acfupflab1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 142126

I'm going to make G5RV antenna modified by ZS6BKW.
The total lenght is 28,4m and the ribbon vertical line is 11,1m or 12.7
ladder
According to the author it gives a good match to 50 ohm on all bands except
for 80 and 15 meters and, much better performance than typical g5rv
Does anybody have any experience with this antenna? I'm particularly
curious about how it works on 80 m and on other bands v.s. "g5rv classic".

John, sp6tck

3723. Simplest RX ant. for 10-160m.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 11:21:16 UTC
From: Starr <ljs2k@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <MaLG8.198$d51.233194@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 142127

I am setting up a Marine Band/ HF radio and want to listen for a while. I tried a straight run of wire 70ft. but get no reception.

What antenna configuration will work ?

Any reply- thank you.

Larry ljs2k@attbi.com

3724. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 11:51:29 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <5DLG8.36048$Vm2.1847635@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 142128
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

"Technomage" <proudhawk@uswestmail.net> wrote in message
news:pan.2002.05.22.02.44.40.861.18083@uswestmail.net...

> In all actuallity, you might want to think of a 1/4 wave verticle antenna
> (ground plane) as having 1.3 dbi of gain (gain relative to an isotropic
> radiator).

An ideal 1/4 wave vertical over an infinite perfect ground plane has a gain
of about 5 dBi.

Neglecting earth ground effects (reflections and loss), an ideal 1/4 wave
vertical over some lesser ground plane system will have a gain somewhere
between 2 and 4 dBi.

>A Dipole antenna has 2.71 dbi of gain (and is often used as a
> reference for beam antenna gain, etc).
>

An ideal dipole has a gain of 2.2 (2.16) dBi not 2.71 dBi.

If you have a very good measurement setup you'd be lucky to measure gain
within 0.5 dB.

Steve VE9SRB

3725. Re: MFJ Antenna Analyser

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:01:34 UTC
From: Ken Ashcroft <ken@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ZPkrvCBei468EwaH@g3msw.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 142150

I have been there but did not find any service information.
In article <vtFG8.9648$Go2.420979770@news.inreach.com>, Roger Leone
<arleone@inreach.com> writes
>Ken:
>
>Go to mfjenterprises.com
>
>Roger
>
>

--
Ken Ashcroft

3726. Re: Simplest RX ant. for 10-160m.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:23:40 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <acg2kbhji1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142131

There's nothing the matter with your antenna unless its hanging down a well.

Your problem must lie in the receiver. Can you hear any short-wave
broadcast stations ? Marine band transmissions are very much weaker.

--
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Starr <ljs2k@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:MaLG8.198$d51.233194@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net...
> I am setting up a Marine Band/ HF radio and want to listen for a while. I
> tried a straight run of wire 70ft. but get no reception.
>
> What antenna configuration will work ?
>
> Any reply- thank you.
>
> Larry ljs2k@attbi.com
>
>

3727. Re: G5RV by ZS6BKW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:26:25 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CEB8E71.2D2755F0@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142130

sp6tck wrote:
>
> I'm going to make G5RV antenna modified by ZS6BKW.
> The total lenght is 28,4m and the ribbon vertical line is 11,1m or 12.7
> ladder
> According to the author it gives a good match to 50 ohm on all bands except
> for 80 and 15 meters and, much better performance than typical g5rv
> Does anybody have any experience with this antenna? I'm particularly
> curious about how it works on 80 m and on other bands v.s. "g5rv classic".

You can probably model it with the free demo version or EZNEC available from:
http://www.eznec.com

One can always optimize a G5RV if one is willing to sacrifice operation on
one or two bands.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3728. Re: G5RV by ZS6BKW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:26:58 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <acg2qhrbn1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142129

Program DIPOLE3 analyses performance of any dipole + any twin-line feeder +
any coax cable, all of any length.

Results include input impedance of dipole, twin-line and coax.

L-match network L and C component values also calculated.

Download program DIPOLE3 in a few seconds from website below. Run
immediately.

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========
sp6tck <janek@sp6tck.prv.pl> wrote in message
news:acfupflab1@news.tpi.pl...
> I'm going to make G5RV antenna modified by ZS6BKW.
> The total lenght is 28,4m and the ribbon vertical line is 11,1m or 12.7
> ladder
> According to the author it gives a good match to 50 ohm on all bands
except
> for 80 and 15 meters and, much better performance than typical g5rv
> Does anybody have any experience with this antenna? I'm particularly
> curious about how it works on 80 m and on other bands v.s. "g5rv classic".
>
> John, sp6tck
>
>
>

3729. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:48:26 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020522084826.21110.00000166@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 142132

>Gain is typically a measurement of the difference in signal radiation
>strength of a given antenna compared to that of a 1/2 wave dipole under the
>same test conditions (for dBd) , or as compared to a theoretical 1/2 wave
>dipole in free space (dBi or dB isotropic).
>
>Since this dipole is the reference antenna, it will always be zero dB
>because the test antenna being compared to it will either be better (+X dB)
>or worse (-X dB) than the reference antenna (0 dB).
>
>Using accepted gain measurement practices, height would not affect the
>results, because the comparison is done under the same test circumstances.
>In other words, if a given antenna at 50 feet measures a 6 dB gain over a
>dipole at 50 feet, it will also measure the same 6 dB gain if both antennas
>are raised to 100 feet.
>

Bill's comments are very useful, but need a couple of additions.

First, dBd is defined with respect to a reference dipole in free space. I agree with Bill-- this is a meaningless definition, and that comparing with a dipole in the environment of testing has real meaning. Still be cautious when you see this term used.

Second of all, some antennas a very much sensitive to height with respect to launch angle, sidelobes, and so on. It is very possible that some antenna being compared to a dipole will not have the same changes in launch angle and/or power pattern caused by the new height. That's why its preferable to do both azimuthal and elevation cuts of power patterns.

In 'ham' conditions, Bill's comments amount to practical, do-able rules of thumb. In practice, these additional comments are probably not an issue if you want to compare a 3 element Yagi-Uda to a dipole, for example.

73
Chip N1IR

3730. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:50:10 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020522085010.21071.00000202@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 142133

>A reference dipole is 0 dBd == 2.71 dBi,

Ouch!

Do you mean 2.17 dBi? Also, this doesn't include ohmic losses...

73
Chip N1IR

3731. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:53:32 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020522085332.21071.00000203@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 142134

>If you have a very good measurement setup you'd be lucky to measure gain
>within 0.5 dB.
>
>Steve VE9SRB
>

I typically can measure stuff outside to 1/2 dB for 3 sigma...did you mean
RMS? Of course, I do incoherent averaging.

73
Chip N1IR

3732. W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:56:19 UTC
From: WGE <k4wge@msn.com>
Message-ID: <603da90e4a23e6f447f35c224c7af950.8246@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 142135

"K7JEB" <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net> wrote in message
news:H4jE8.23601$Vm2.811541@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net

>
> Obligatory Antenna Content: If AB7SL is going to
> maintain a web site for W9INN, shouldn't it have tech
> specs and drawings for the entire product line? I'm
> interested in the 160/80/40 dipole and find no data
> for it online. Expiring minds want to know!
>
> ...-.-
> Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb @ arrl.net
> Glendale, Arizona

W9INN is almost 80 years old. How much production do you suppose
he is capable of?

[Crossposted for benefit of Charles/"Martin"/"rick"]

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

3733. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:57:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CEB9599.84E20543@icok.net>
Source record: 142136
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Ah, but Steve, none of us live in an 'isotropic'
universe! We have to settle for this real one.
That means that the 'db's that the manufacturors
use is in reference to a beer can in the back yard.
That's why the gain figures for most antennas are
so high. Didn't you know that??
'Doc
PS - And if my aunt had been born with wheels, she
would have been a '38 Dodge.

3734. Re: Stolen R7 / R7000 webpage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 12:57:32 UTC
From: "Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net>
Message-ID: <3ceb95b4$1@news.netacc.net>
Source record: 142137

"John Tait" <bravo@iol.ie> wrote in message
news:MOIG8.7540$04.21786@news.iol.ie...
> Hi Folks..
> Please note that there is a gentleman who has posted messages
> to the various Radio newsgroups stating...
>
> "Here is a very informative Cushcraft R7 / R7000 tech page I found
> with illustrations, tech tips, R7 trap drawings, R7 and R7000
> instruction and assembly manuals too." etc etc
>
> Please note that this page has been stolen from my site at
> http://www.iol.ie/~bravo/
>

Hmm, an interesting concept, a stolen web page. I would agree that he should have posted a link to your page, rather than copying the source and reposting it on his page. On the opposite side, there is no commercial value to the content and I note that the site is already mirrored at another site (I assume with your permission). It was incredibly tacky of the guy to not give credit where credit is due. You have a neat web page.

Steve

3735. Re: Simplest RX ant. for 10-160m.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 13:00:21 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CEB965F.4F3500E@icok.net>
Source record: 142139

Larry,
If your 70 foot antenna is above ground, then I'd
have to say that there was just nothing 'there' to be
received...
'Doc

3736. Re: W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 13:25:54 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <WpvrPB9FyHEMWLadD232HwiEOPg=@4ax.com>
Source record: 142138

"WGE" <k4wge@msn.com> wrote:

>"K7JEB" <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net> wrote in message
>news:H4jE8.23601$Vm2.811541@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net
>
>>
>> Obligatory Antenna Content: If AB7SL is going to
>> maintain a web site for W9INN, shouldn't it have tech
>> specs and drawings for the entire product line? I'm
>> interested in the 160/80/40 dipole and find no data
>> for it online. Expiring minds want to know!

W9INN can be phoned at 847-394-3414.

Bob
k5qwg

>>
>> ...-.-
>> Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb @ arrl.net
>> Glendale, Arizona
>
> W9INN is almost 80 years old. How much production do you suppose
>he is capable of?
>
> [Crossposted for benefit of Charles/"Martin"/"rick"]

3737. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 14:02:55 UTC
From: Tom Wagner - N1MM <tfwagner@snet.net>
Message-ID: <jyNG8.19250$Yn.1588835433@newssvr10.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142140

Soldering PL-259's indoors is easy, but most
everyone uses the wrong tool. You need an
80+ watt soldering iron. Why not a 250w gun?
Look at the mass of the tip on a large iron vs.
the mass on a gun. The iron tip is much larger.
This makes all the difference in the world.

Weller sells a nice 80 watt iron that you can
buy as some hardware stores for about $30.
I bought one, and now I look forward to soldering
PL-259's.

Included below is an article by W0UN on
how to solder PL-259's.

--
Tom Wagner - N1MM
Check out the N1MM Free Contest Logger at
http://www.N1MM.com
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/N1MMLogger
No Yahoo membership required.

I was surprised at the number of private responses asking for more details
and clarifications on my note on installing PL-259s. I also noted that
my original posting had some minor problems, so I have decided to
write up the entire procedure in a bit more detail. Hope it is of some
use. If anything is still unclear let me know and I will revise my note.

73 John W0UN

Installing PL-259s on RG-8 or RG-213

Requirements:

1) Good quality coax with a high percentage of braid--96%. Also note
that good quality coax has better control on overall diameter of the
jacket. Some cheap brands have a jacket that is too thick and
won't screw into the PL-259 properly.
2) Good quality PL-259s, preferably silver plated with Teflon dielectric
3) High temp soldering iron (800 degrees F) with a large heat capacity
but with a tip that can be inserted in the soldering holes of the
PL-259 (I use an old Weller WTCPL with a PTC8 (800 deg)
but it is a little marginal on heat capacity)
4) Very sharp knife such as a utility knife with replaceable blades
and install a new blade

5) High quality, small diameter solder such as Kester 0.031 inch diameter Sn63/Pb37 (or 60/40) with a 282 flux and a 66 core--the critical part is the 0.031 diameter
6) A steel rule can be used for measurements but there is only one critical dimension and it can be determined from the connector body itself
7) Use decent cable cutters to cut coax to length. Cutters with semicircle blades that slide past each other. Radio Shack has some adequate ones for about $5.95. The flat bladed cutters smash the end of the coax and take a lot of force. Real cable cutters make a nice, clean end and require little force.

Procedure:

1) Slide the outer shell over the coax first--nothing is worse than doing a great PL-259 installation and forgetting to put on the shell first!

2) Measure 1 inch back from the end of the coax and, with the utility knife,
cut through the coax jacket, the braid, and most of the dielectric. Try not to nick the center conductors. You don't need to cut all the way through the dielectric, only 80 or 90% of the way. If you hit the center you can feel
the drag of the knife increase. The 1 inch dimension is not too critical since the center conductor will be trimmed later--just make sure it is at least 1 inch.

3) Slide the 1 inch piece of jacket and braid off the cable. Take the dielectric and bend it from side to side a bit to break the last bit of uncut material and pull the dielectric off. This can get a bit tricky depending on the brand of coax--
on some coaxes the dielectric is held to the center conductor better than on other brands. The dielectric wants to spiral since the center conductor is stranded. You can use either gas pipe pliers and unscrew the dielectric or you can make a little gadget from sheet metal that has a slot in one end just a bit bigger than the center conductor. When the dielectric was bent from side to side it forced a gap between the cut piece and the rest of the dielectric. Insert the little tool into this gap and use it to pull off the dielectric, allowing the dielectric to spin as it comes off.

NOTE: When pulling off the dielectric (or any operation that involves a pulling force against a length of coax) grab the main length
of coax at least 18 inches away from the end. If the coax is held too close to the end there is a tendency
to have the jacket and braid slide back from the end--exposing more of the dielectric. When the jacket and braid are removed properly, the remaining braid and jacket should remain flush to the end of the dielectric.

4) Measure back 1/2 inch on the remaining jacket and very carefully cut through the jacket in a circle around the coax without cutting into the braid. This involves a certain amount of "feel" and "finesse". With a sharp knife the jacket cuts like butter, but the braid has drag. It takes

a very light touch to cut the jacket without cutting into the braid. How tight the jacket is on the braid is a function of the manufacturer and the day on which the coax was made. If the jacket is loose then just slide it off the braid without disturbing the braid. If the jacket is held tightly
onto the braid (ie, the process temp was higher and the jacket tended to melt into the braid a bit) then make a lengthwise cut in the 1/2 inch piece of jacket so that the jacket can be peeled from the coax without disturbing the braid. The key part here is to remove the jacket but to keep the braid intact so that it stays woven and tight to the dielectric.

5) Check again to make sure that the shell has already been placed on the coax!!! Screw the body of the PL-259 onto the end of the coax very carefully
in order to make sure that a) all 7 strands of the center conductor come out the hole in the center pin and b) the braid is not disturbed. The braid
should go past the solder holes in the connector body and the dielectric should bottom out on the Teflon part of the PL-259. Check to make sure that each of the four holes has intact braid inside. If things don't go perfectly it is possible to rotate the connector body a bit until all of the holes show full braid.

6) Using a hot soldering iron with a small tip, try to heat the braid in one of the solder holes without heating the PL-259 body until the braid is tinned in the hole and then start heating the shell so that it takes solder and add just enough solder so that the inside of the hole is filled but no solder is on the outside of the connector body. This first hole is tough since the body is cold--
the result may not be as pretty as one desires but this first hole can be touched up after the other holes are soldered and the
connector body has gotten warmer. Proceed to the next hole
and try to tin the braid before the solder starts to melt
onto the connector. A good connection with have a nice
dimpled look to it--shinny and smooth, filling the hole but with no extra and
a bit of sunken look since the solder has wicked into the braid.

7) Once the braid is soldered in all four holes, quickly slide the shell over the body and partially screw it onto the threads of the body. This will
help to heat sink the PL-259, cooling it down faster. Note: the center conductor has not yet been soldered. It is left for last
so that the hot air generated while soldering the braid can escape
--otherwise you have a lot of bubbling at that fourth hole when
doing the braid.

8) Using sharp cable cutters, cut off the center conductor flush to the end of the center pin on the PL-259. Heat the center pin
and center conductor simultaneously and solder--allowing
the solder to wick inside the center pin. With finesse one can

make a bit of a solder bubble on the end of the center
pin. Try not to get solder on the outer part of the center pin.
If you do, use a rag to wipe it off while the solder is
still in the liquid state.

With good cable and connectors and the right tools it is possible to
install PL-259s in only a few minutes. Knowing how hard PL-259s have
been to install you can now sit back and admire the beauty of one done
properly! It really does takes longer to describe that it takes to do the
work.

--de W0UN

"Jim Keesler" <dontspamjimkeesl@iserv.net> wrote in message
news:5VgG8.72281$To6.24172464@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> There was a demo of some butane-fueled solder iron and some "super" solder
> used for "easy" PL259 soldering at Dayton--anybody know about this? For
> real?
>
> I wasn't close enough to really see the demo...
>
> TNX ES 73
> Jim, K8EXF
>
>
>

3738. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 14:31:40 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <gZNG8.29873$D41.1158364@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 142141

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020522085332.21071.00000203@mb-mk.aol.com...
> >If you have a very good measurement setup you'd be lucky to measure gain
> >within 0.5 dB.
> >
> >Steve VE9SRB
> >
>
> I typically can measure stuff outside to 1/2 dB for 3 sigma...did you
mean
> RMS? Of course, I do incoherent averaging.
>
> 73
> Chip N1IR

Hi Chip,

I'm certain that you are more careful and meticulous than most in measuring the gain of an antenna. With a good setup, gain measurement accuracy to within +/- 0.25 dB is reasonable. For most people and organizations not specifically in the antenna business, they'd be doing well to have the equipment, reference standard and setup necessary to measure gain within that range. My comment was more directed at quoting gain to two decimal places when we'd be doing well to measure gain to one decimal place.

At the same time, focusing on 0.5 dB of antenna gain is sometimes pointless when most people would not be able to tell the difference anyway. So much more happens in the propagation path. All things being equal in the propagation path, a gain increase of 0.5 dB is equivalent to a range increase of about 6%.

Steve VE9SRB

3739. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 14:54:50 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15675-3CEBB13A-10@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142041

Bill wrote:
"A 1/4 wave antenna is 0 Dbd on the ground or up to about a few feet but if you raise it to say 70 feet it is possible to have a lot of gain."

The 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book gives ground-plane antenna patterns versus height above ground in wavelength. These are found in Fig 16 on page 3-13. Figures for perfect earth and "real" earth are given.

As the ground-plane has no directivity in any azimuth, it has no horizontal-plane gain. It has no gain in free-space over a dipole as both antennas have the same radiation patterns. They have nulls at the wire ends and omnidirectional patterns perpendicular to the wire.

When the earth is close enough to effectively reflect energy from a radiator, the direct ray and a reflected ray can add to produce gain. A point in space, where a perfectly reflected full-strength signal arrives in-phase with the direct signal, receives double the field strength voltage of the direct signal alone. This quadruples the strength of the available power to a receiver as the current will be doubled too. This is a 6 db signal gain. It doesn`t get any better than this.

Now, if increased height gives you a better line-of-sight path, that can produce a lot of db improvement in the received signal.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3740. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 14:56:34 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13851-3CEBB1A2-9@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142037

Bill wrote:
"A 1/4 wave antenna is 0 Dbd on the ground or up to about a few feet but if you raise it to say 70 feet it is possible to have a lot of gain."

The 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book gives ground-plane antenna patterns versus height above ground in wavelength. These are found in Fig 16 on page 3-13. Figures for perfect earth and "real" earth are given.

As the ground-plane has no directivity in any azimuth, it has no horizontal-plane gain. It has no gain in free-space over a dipole as both antennas have the same radiation patterns. They have nulls at the wire ends and omnidirectional patterns perpendicular to the wire.

When the earth is close enough to effectively reflect energy from a radiator, the direct ray and a reflected ray can add to produce gain. A point in space, where a perfectly reflected full-strength signal arrives in-phase with the direct signal, receives double the field strength voltage of the direct signal alone. This quadruples the strength of the available power to a receiver as the current will be doubled too. This is a 6 db signal gain. It doesn`t get any better than this.

Now, if increased height gives you a better line-of-sight path, that can produce a lot of db improvement in the received signal.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3741. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:00:13 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15677-3CEBB27D-2@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142040

Bill wrote:
"A 1/4 wave antenna is 0 Dbd on the ground or up to about a few feet but if you raise it to say 70 feet it is possible to have a lot of gain."

The 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book gives ground-plane antenna patterns versus height above ground in wavelength. These are found in Fig 16 on page 3-13. Figures for perfect earth and "real" earth are given.

As the ground-plane has no directivity in any azimuth, it has no horizontal-plane gain. It has no gain in free-space over a dipole as both antennas have the same radiation patterns. They have nulls at the wire ends and omnidirectional patterns perpendicular to the wire.

When the earth is close enough to effectively reflect energy from a radiator, the direct ray and a reflected ray can add to produce gain. A point in space, where a perfectly reflected full-strength signal arrives in-phase with the direct signal, receives double the field strength voltage of the direct signal alone. This quadruples the strength of the available power to a receiver as the current will be doubled too. This is a 6 db signal gain. It doesn`t get any better than this.

Now, if increased height gives you a better line-of-sight path, that can produce a lot of db improvement in the received signal.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3742. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:03:39 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13852-3CEBB34B-4@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142043

Bill wrote:
"A 1/4 wave antenna is 0 Dbd on the ground or up to about a few feet but if you raise it to say 70 feet it is possible to have a lot of gain."

The 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book gives ground-plane antenna patterns versus height above ground in wavelength. These are found in Fig 16 on page 3-13. Figures for perfect earth and "real" earth are given.

As the ground-plane has no directivity in any azimuth, it has no horizontal-plane gain. It has no gain in free-space over a dipole as both antennas have the same radiation patterns. They have nulls at the wire ends and omnidirectional patterns perpendicular to the wire.

When the earth is close enough to effectively reflect energy from a radiator, the direct ray and a reflected ray can add to produce gain. A point in space, where a perfectly reflected full-strength signal arrives in-phase with the direct signal, receives double the field strength voltage of the direct signal alone. This quadruples the strength of the available power to a receiver as the current will be doubled too. This is a 6 db signal gain. It doesn`t get any better than this.

Now, if increased height gives you a better line-of-sight path, that can produce a lot of db improvement in the received signal.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3743. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:05:24 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15675-3CEBB3B4-12@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142042

Bill wrote:
"A 1/4 wave antenna is 0 Dbd on the ground or up to about a few feet but if you raise it to say 70 feet it is possible to have a lot of gain."

The 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book gives ground-plane antenna patterns versus height above ground in wavelength. These are found in Fig 16 on page 3-13. Figures for perfect earth and "real" earth are given.

As the ground-plane has no directivity in any azimuth, it has no horizontal-plane gain. It has no gain in free-space over a dipole as both antennas have the same radiation patterns. They have nulls at the wire ends and omnidirectional patterns perpendicular to the wire.

When the earth is close enough to effectively reflect energy from a radiator, the direct ray and a reflected ray can add to produce gain. A point in space, where a perfectly reflected full-strength signal arrives in-phase with the direct signal, receives double the field strength voltage of the direct signal alone. This quadruples the strength of the available power to a receiver as the current will be doubled too. This is a 6 db signal gain. It doesn`t get any better than this.

Now, if increased height gives you a better line-of-sight path, that can produce a lot of db improvement in the received signal.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3744. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:14:07 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CEBB5BF.FA2E158C@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142142

VE9SRB wrote:
> I'm certain that you are more careful and meticulous than most in measuring
> the gain of an antenna. With a good setup, gain measurement accuracy to
> within +/- 0.25 dB is reasonable. For most people and organizations not
> specifically in the antenna business, they'd be doing well to have the
> equipment, reference standard and setup necessary to measure gain within
> that range.

At one of the 75m mobile shootouts, the "standard" antenna measured 0.3 dB
better at 10 am than it did at 7 am because it was misting at 7 am. The
winners of the shootout were among the last antennas tested.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3745. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:26:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15676-3CEBB88B-3@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142038

W6DKN wrote:
"Gain is typically a measurement of the difference in signal radiation strength of a given antenna compared to that of a 1.2 wave dipole---."

True, a dipole is the typical reference antenna, but unless specified otherwise, the convention is to state the gain over an isotropic radiator. A reference dipole has 2.14 db gain over an isotropic radiator.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3746. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:27:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13850-3CEBB8F7-29@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142036

W6DKN wrote:
"Gain is typically a measurement of the difference in signal radiation strength of a given antenna compared to that of a 1.2 wave dipole---."

True, a dipole is the typical reference antenna, but unless specified otherwise, the convention is to state the gain over an isotropic radiator. A reference dipole has 2.14 db gain over an isotropic radiator.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3747. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:29:06 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020522112906.25165.00000004@mb-fp.aol.com>
Source record: 142144

>
>"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
>news:20020522085332.21071.00000203@mb-mk.aol.com...
>> >If you have a very good measurement setup you'd be lucky to measure gain
>> >within 0.5 dB.
>> >
>> >Steve VE9SRB
>> >
>>
>> I typically can measure stuff outside to 1/2 dB for 3 sigma...did you
>mean
>> RMS? Of course, I do incoherent averaging.
>>
>> 73
>> Chip N1IR
>
>Hi Chip,
>
>I'm certain that you are more careful and meticulous than most in measuring
>the gain of an antenna. With a good setup, gain measurement accuracy to
>within +/- 0.25 dB is reasonable. For most people and organizations not
>specifically in the antenna business, they'd be doing well to have the
>equipment, reference standard and setup necessary to measure gain within
>that range. My comment was more directed at quoting gain to two decimal
>places when we'd be doing well to measure gain to one decimal place.
>
>At the same time, focusing on 0.5 dB of antenna gain is sometimes pointless
>when most people would not be able to tell the difference anyway. So much
>more happens in the propagation path. All things being equal in the
>propagation path, a gain increase of 0.5 dB is equivalent to a range
>increase of about 6%.
>
>Steve VE9SRB

>
Well said; information rich:-)

73,
Chip

3748. Re: Stolen R7 / R7000 webpage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:50:10 UTC
From: John Tait <bravo@iol.ie>
Message-ID: <S6PG8.7558$04.21722@news.iol.ie>
Source record: 142145

Hi Steve..

"Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net> wrote in message
news:3ceb95b4$1@news.netacc.net...
>
> "John Tait" <bravo@iol.ie> wrote in message
> news:MOIG8.7540$04.21786@news.iol.ie...
> > Hi Folks..
> > Please note that there is a gentleman who has posted
messages
> > to the various Radio newsgroups stating...
> >
> > "Here is a very informative Cushcraft R7 / R7000 tech page I found
> > with illustrations, tech tips, R7 trap drawings, R7 and R7000
> > instruction and assembly manuals too." etc etc
> >
> > Please note that this page has been stolen from my site
at
> > http://www.iol.ie/~bravo/
> >
>
>
> Hmm, an interesting concept, a stolen web page.

It is only "stolen" when he passes it off as his work... However it is MY
work, so I'll take either the credit, or the blame...Whichever is
appropriate..

> I would agree that he
> should have posted a link to your page, rather than copying the source and
> reposting it on his page.

This was all explained to him in detail... He seems however, unable to
grasp such a concept..

>On the opposite side, there is no commercial
> value to the content and I note that the site is already mirrored at
another
> site (I assume with your permission).

The other site is also mine....Both paid for by me.

> It was incredibly tacky of the guy
> to not give credit where credit is due. You have a neat web page.

Thanks Steve..
73 to u es urs

John EI7BA

>

3749. Re: Need plans for 2 meter phased array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:52:52 UTC
From: Screaming Skull <KG4IVT@hot.mael.spicedmeat.sucks.leave.me.alone.com>
Message-ID: <o9PG8.162601$YQ1.47651797@typhoon.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 142146

There's a plan for one in the ARRL "Tips and Tricks" book that I have. My scanner is not that great but I could snail mail you a copy of it if you want it......

"vhfradiobuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.com> wrote in message news:5e5fccab.0205191518.18d53a1f@posting.google.com...
> I had a copy of an artical from a QST a few years ago, but I can't
> seem to find it. I am looking for a copy of the artical that told how
> to build a 2 meter phased array antenna. If anyone has a copy of this,
> please email me.

3750. Re: 2.4 GHz antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 15:58:44 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <ueng5v94n2obfb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142147

"Michael" <hxc98@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:aa8577c5.0205211817.37d6f6a9@posting.google.com...
> I have an ICOM IC-R3 and I'm trying to use it to receive video from
> 2.4GHz wireless cameras. The reception range is abysmal with the
> antenna that comes with it. Can anyone recommend a good 2.4GHz antnna,
> preferably one that can be used mobile. Thanks.

When you say "mobile", do you mean it's operational as you're driving around, or that you carry it with you and operate it when stationary? If it's range you're looking for, a directional antenna would be best -- as long as you can point it at the other antenna. If directing the 'mobile' antenna is not acceptable, then for range a collinear antenna will give you the best gain.

Here is a link to a good, commercial 2.4 GHz collinear:
http://www.antennasystems.com/broadband.html#anchor932487

Scroll down to the BS2400XL12 and GP 2420-15.

Don W.

3751. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 16:22:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <5035-3CEBC5B9-4@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142039

Technomage wrote:
"As for the commercial units you mentioned, the actual gain is lower
than a dipole (the Antron is nothing more than an end-fed 5/8 wave
antenna).

FCC publishes "vertical-radiation characteristics" curves for antennas
of varying height/length. 5/8-wave has 1.3 db gain over 1/2-wave.
5/8-weave has 2.8 db gain over 1/4-wave.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Sorry for the multiple posts. MSN tells me there`s been no response from
r.r.a.a. in more than a minute, do I want to continue? I click on yes
and it apparently reposts. I just want to clear my screen.

3752. Re: Need plans for 2 meter phased array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 16:56:04 UTC
From: larry <larry.not.moe.or.curley@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <3CEBCD91.9D1E0A93@nospam.com>
Source record: 142148

hi,

check out QST Jan 1998 issue page 61

vhfradiobuff wrote:

> I had a copy of an artical from a QST a few years ago, but I can't
> seem to find it. I am looking for a copy of the artical that told how
> to build a 2 meter phased array antenna. If anyone has a copy of this,
> please email me.

3753. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 17:11:06 UTC
From: aunwin@fgi.net
Message-ID: <c4becf19.0205220911.1f42c05e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142149
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

"MW0CDO" <gw7lhiJUNK@ntlworld.com> wrote in message e>...

Paul,
Let me suggest another method of solving your problem,
One that will provide for rotatable means which seems to bother some.

If you design for a 20 meter dipole you may then add a rectangle to
the center of the dipole of approx 44" either side of the centre line.

```
......X........
l l
---------------------------------------
```

This rectangle with the addition of the capacitor can desensitize the
center of the dipole so the antenna will act as two short dipoles
side by side
at ten metres. Changing the value of the capacitor will effectively
reduce
the length of the center portion of the dipole until you get to the
fraquency of 20 metres where the center portion of the dipole is
effectively removed and you have a natural 20 metre dipole effect.
For ALL frequencies in between you will be able to achieve a less
than 2:1
Swr. The rectangle can be electricaly connected to the dipole or just
closely coupled to the 20 metre dipole. The capacitor should be around
5 pF and can be relatively a low voltage capacitor motor driven
(curent supply) via the feed line.
One side (loop) has high voltage the other side has low voltage,
which allows in expensive plate capacitors that are required for a
loop antenna alone)
(Use a loop antenna with a side flattened if you already have one)
Above 10 meters you will start to see a higher SWR but a tuner in the
radio
always helps.
In the case of 40 and 80 metres you will have to carefully
choose a length of feed line that will provide a "system" where both
the antenna and the feed line radiates in combination at a workable
SWR. I have done this
where both 80 and 40 meters were workable and once I was also close on
160 meters. Of course it helps to get the anteena higher up for when
the feeder radiation is reqired. When connecting the feed, start at
each part of the dipole
where the dipole meets the center rectangle ends, delta fashion, and
move in if required.

c = 5 - 100 pF plus (fully rotatable
plate type for
single
direction motor)

.....x..... 44 " x 6""
200 " l i
.....
. .
. .
. .
ll 4:1 balun
li
50 ohm ll
coax

Since you are placing some of your feed line inside your house you
can
provide interference to your T.V., This can be removed by moving the
antenna capacitor to a slightly higher or lower value (Isn't that
great ?
How to get rid of T.V.I while you watch!)

Basically the above is a combination dipole/loop antenna where the
loop
'detunes'or 'cancels' a variable center portion of the dipole. It
does not, however, preserve the tight adjustment required of a lone
loop antenna which is a huge blessing.
Use of the loop or the figure 8 detuner, is described in most ARRL
antenna books. The use of this detuner was also used in Moxon's Book.
The radiation shape starts with a 'zepp' pattern at 10M but
without the side lobes (Not surprising when you compare with the Zepp
antenna.} As the frequency changes the field gradually moves to a
figure '8' pattern and slowly moves to omnidirection as the coax
radiation comes into play.
If you already have a pole in your garden 'stick' a rectangle at
its center and play with it without the capacitor. I did this with a
pipe pole with the coax shoved inside and got really surprising usable
results on different frequencies.
Sorry for the long posting, but I wanted the suggestion to be
complete
to quieten any 'nay sayers' which are always around.
Good luck.

P.S. Anybody tried this feed method on a tower for top band or on a
zepp?
P.P.S Close coupling of dipoles requires 'staggering' changes of the
dipole lengths to obtain resonance, which makes it unrealistic without
a tuner)

Art. KB9MZ...XG

3754. Re: Vertical Antenna Mounted above Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 17:54:12 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CEBDB44.5284DF42@eznec.com>
Source record: 142151

These effects will influence the feedpoint resistance (and reactance) at
all frequencies, including the resonant frequency.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Mogens wrote:
>
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:3CEB2E7F.EE04442D@eznec.com...
> > The wire from the bottom of the antenna to your radials is part of your
> > antenna. Its impedance adds in series with the impedance you'd otherwise
> > see. In addition, the outside of your feedline is likely part of the
> > antenna. The combination of these causes you to see a feedpoint
> > impedance that can be very different than you would for a vertical
> > mounted directly on the ground.
>
> Yes it will influence on the feedpoint resistance, but not on the resonant
> frequency.
>
> It would be interesting to know if the term "resonant" are a measure of low
> SWR or if its really measured with an instrument capable of measuring
> resonans?
>
> Where exactly is the feed point ? If its in 10 feet you need resonant
> radials starting in the feedpoint.
> If the radials system is 10 feet below the feedpoint then the behaviour of
> the antenna will not be as predicted, and not particular efficient.
>
> Best 73 de oz1akn, Mogens

3755. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 18:00:04 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CEBDCA4.7681E096@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142152

"David G. Nagel" wrote:
> I have used a mag mount stuck to the metal frame holding the ceiling
> tile. It works very well. Remember though that the magnet does not
> contribute to the counter poise (other half of the 1/4 wave). You should
> connect the shield of the coax to the metalwork also. If you don't you
> most likely will not see any difference anyway. Good Luck.

There is capacitance from the mag mount to "ground" that is usually
enough to approximate a short circuit at VHF/UHF.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3756. Re: feeding a half size windom with 300ohm ribbon cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 18:09:16 UTC
From: Christopher Maness <chris@kq6up.kq6up.org>
Message-ID: <g9RG8.1004$4J1.664@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142153

I'm not fully understanding the question. A dipole's feed is balanced at any point it's fed. If you want to feed with coax a balun would still be a good idea.

73's de KQ6UP

mark <pa1mrk@hotmail.com> wrote:
> Iam thinking about feeding a half size windom antenna with 300ohm ribbon
> cable. But when feeding a windom with coax, I thought the 1:6 balun is
> special one (separate primairy and secondairy coils), this should have
> something to do with the sum of voltages at 1/3 of a dipole. In my
> construction I won't need a balun but is my antenna still symetrical? And
> will this work?
> I have a symetrical tuner (annecke) to match the 300 ohm balanced line to
> the 50ohm unbalanced tranceiver output.
> Who can help me out?
>
>
>

3757. Re: static charges

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 18:19:05 UTC
From: Christopher Maness <chris@kq6up.kq6up.org>
Message-ID: <tiRG8.1019$4J1.938@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142154

In fair weather? Antennas should be grounded in foul weather. (Incuding windstorm)

73's de KQ6UP

JEEPMON <JEEPMON@hotmail.com> wrote:
> How do I keep the static charges that build up on my antenna and feed line
> to a minimum. Please be specific.
>
>

3758. Re: Multee antenna experience?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 18:33:09 UTC
From: CA <sm6pxj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <tuRG8.5785$iB4.15831@nntpserver.swip.net>
Source record: 142155

http://home5.swipnet.se/~w-54761/multee/multee.jpg

captbrian wrote...
>If you described it to us we could comment.
>
>Bryan G3GVB
>
>CA <sm6pxj@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:hnwG8.5567$iB4.15438@nntpserver.swip.net...
>> Has anyone tested the "Multee" antenna described in later editions of the
>> ARRL antenna book?
>>
>> /Christer SM6PXJ

3759. Re: W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 18:45:11 UTC
From: WGE <k4wge@msn.com>
Message-ID: <d26c5805edd3a30736f60298a22b610c.8246@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 142156

>
> W9INN can be phoned at 847-394-3414.
>
> Bob
> k5qwg

Yep, and according to reviews at eHam.net, he's putting the W9INN
dipoles out at a pretty good rate

.

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

3760. What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 19:13:46 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CEBEDEA.60DF2752@capnet.com>
Source record: 142158

.

3761. watzit? 2M beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 19:35:13 UTC
From: ken.grant@uhn.on.ca
Message-ID: <af77ed9c.0205221135.49df4a9d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142157

I was given a 2M beam, but no manual or idea of make or model. It's set up for vertical polarization, so I presume it's for the FM segment. The boom length is exactly 13' 10". There are 8 elements, insulated from the boom by molded plastic insulators, and uses an aluminum wire hair-pin loop and 1/2 wave coax balun in a Beta match. Probably 10 years or more old, but in lovely condition. Can anyone help? Thanks. Ken, VE3FIT

3762. Line isolator or current balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 20:02:52 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <HPSG8.80603$UV4.133841@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 142159
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

When building vertical monopoles for HF frequencies I intend to utilize some sort of choke to help prevent common mode currents from building up on the feedline (I only use coax) which can severely alter the antennas radiation pattern, SWR, induced RFI, and cause the coax to 'become' part of the antenna itself by radiating. (I hope I am correct with these statements)! My question is when do I use a current balun or a line-isolator as a choke? I was told that of course a balun is for a 'balanced to unbalanced', and that a line-isolator is an 'un-un' meaning a unbalanced to unbalanced. I know that the coax is unbalanced, but what about the antenna? Aren't almost all antennas unbalanced, especially vertical monopoles (elevated or not)? Is it true that running the feedline away from the antenna at a 90 degree angle for at least 1/4 wavelength will prevent any common made currents? Does this hold true for both vertical and horizontal antennas? Is there any way to test an antenna for balance? And if almost all antennas are unbalanced why chose a balun rather than a line-isolator? Are their any downsides to using a current balun or line-isolator? Is it important where to place the balun or line-isolator? I heard that all baluns should be placed at the antenna feed point but a line-isolator can be placed anywhere? But if you place a line-isolator far below the antenna feed point wont the coax portion between the antenna and the line-isolator radiate? If you use a balun does it convert the coax to balanced? What about transmitters, aren't all of the antenna outputs unbalanced? What about horizontal antennas? Are they balanced or not? Does antenna polarization matter when determining if and antenna is balanced? How does frequency play a part in feedline radiation? Is it true that baluns are only necessary for HF frequencies? Also instead of using baluns or line-isolators or even winding the coax up to help prevent common mode currents on the transmission line, what can be done to antennas themselves?

3763. Re: Stolen R7 / R7000 webpage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 20:03:22 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <acgtiarru10@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142160

John Tait <bravo@iol.ie> wrote:

> It is only "stolen" when he passes it off as his work... However it is MY
> work, so I'll take either the credit, or the blame...Whichever is
> appropriate..

>> I would agree that he
>> should have posted a link to your page, rather than copying the source and
>> reposting it on his page.

> This was all explained to him in detail... He seems however, unable to
> grasp such a concept..

Then contact his ISP, or employer, or whatever. Unless he is hosting
his own site, they will take action.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3764. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 20:16:13 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205221216.52943c50@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142161

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:<kMAG8.61216$th.5930758@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>...
> What type of coax do you use? Something like LMR 400?
>
> Thanks
> Matt

I use 213, but I'm less than a 100 ft run. I wouldn't use any less
than rg-8/213. LRM 400 would be a good bit better on the higher
frequencies, but it costs more I'm sure. MK

3765. Re: watzit? 2M beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 20:16:48 UTC
From: Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CEBFCAF.FF96A363@attbi.com>
Source record: 142162

Ken Grant wrote:

> I was given a 2M beam, but no manual or idea of make or model. It's
> set up for vertical polarization, so I presume it's for the FM
> segment. The boom length is exactly 13' 10". There are 8 elements,
> insulated from the boom by molded plastic insulators, and uses an
> aluminum wire hair-pin loop and 1/2 wave coax balun in a Beta match.
> Probably 10 years or more old, but in lovely condition. Can anyone
> help?

With what?

73 ... Zoran WA7AA

3766. Re: Simplest RX ant. for 10-160m.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 20:27:00 UTC
From: Starr <ljs2k@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <oaTG8.368$d51.399265@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 142163

In the busy hours 8PM to Midnight I receive occassional low volume conversation, for example some Russians(?) talking yesterday.

I wondered if the long wire needed something additional or something connected between it and the tuner. Also the wire is not straight but takes two turns.

Thanks.
Larry

3767. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 21:21:01 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CEC0BBD.5595D143@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142164

StarGazer wrote:

Copperweld is copper covered steel wire - best of both worlds
- conductivity on the outside and strength on the inside.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3768. Re: Line isolator or current balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 22:22:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <tr4oeuccoeaqt8lha63hhh6s9r045q7ge8@4ax.com>
Source record: 142165
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

On Wed, 22 May 2002 20:02:52 GMT, "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
wrote:

>When building vertical monopoles for HF frequencies I intend to utilize some
>sort of choke to help prevent common mode currents from building up on the
>feedline (I only use coax) which can severely alter the antennas radiation
>pattern, SWR, induced RFI, and cause the coax to 'become' part of the
>antenna itself by radiating. (I hope I am correct with these statements)!
>My question is when do I use a current balun or a line-isolator as a choke?
>I was told that of course a balun is for a 'balanced to unbalanced', and
>that a line-isolator is an 'un-un' meaning a unbalanced to unbalanced. I
>know that the coax is unbalanced, but what about the antenna? Aren't almost
>all antennas unbalanced, especially vertical monopoles (elevated or not)? Is
>it true that running the feedline away from the antenna at a 90 degree angle
>for at least 1/4 wavelength will prevent any common made currents? Does this
>hold true for both vertical and horizontal antennas? Is there any way to
>test an antenna for balance? And if almost all antennas are unbalanced why
>chose a balun rather than a line-isolator? Are their any downsides to using
>a current balun or line-isolator? Is it important where to place the balun
>or line-isolator? I heard that all baluns should be placed at the antenna
>feed point but a line-isolator can be placed anywhere? But if you place a
>line-isolator far below the antenna feed point wont the coax portion between
>the antenna and the line-isolator radiate? If you use a balun does it
>convert the coax to balanced? What about transmitters, aren't all of the
>antenna outputs unbalanced? What about horizontal antennas? Are they
>balanced or not? Does antenna polarization matter when determining if and
>antenna is balanced? How does frequency play a part in feedline radiation?
>Is it true that baluns are only necessary for HF frequencies? Also instead
>of using baluns or line-isolators or even winding the coax up to help
>prevent common mode currents on the transmission line, what can be done to
>antennas themselves?
>

Hi OM,

Quite a few questions here....

As for BalUn, yes, it is principally used for the transition from
Balanced to Unbalanced circuits (either way) and the standard vertical
monopole is considered to be unbalanced. I say considered because you
will find every element of radiator in both the verticals and
horizontals giving the appearance of some sort of balance. Balance is
with regard to ground (earth) that appears as the Common Mode source
to every structure. Given that the vertical, by design, is oriented

with one end closer to earth than the other; then, by definition, it is unbalanced. That is, the two halves do not see the same earth (one half is further away). Horizontals, on the other hand, have two elements that in the standard configuration where both see the earth equally (well or poor, depending upon local terrain and a myriad of complex issues).

The same BalUn could easily be put into service as a BalBal (for horizontals); OR it could easily be put into service as an UnUn (for the verticals you describe being driven by a coax connection). The single instance that serves all three applications is also called a current BalUn, current Choke, or line isolator and is composed of a two wire transmission line passing through the interior of 2 dozen beads (small toroidal cores with one pass of the pair of wires or a coax most often).

> which can severely alter the antennas radiation
>pattern, SWR, induced RFI, and cause the coax to 'become' part of the
>antenna itself by radiating. (I hope I am correct with these statements)!
These symptoms exist, but not all of them for every antenna design (as you may already guess). First, a radiating line hardly matters in the presence of a quarterwave monopole (except when it radiates straight up; and even then, this is unlikely to be noticed). SWR is affected only insofar as the additional wire of the coax presents a complex impedance in parallel with the radiator (often not negligible). RFI is improved for your reception as it chokes out Common Mode noise that is induced onto the surface of the coax, and prevents it from flowing into it and toward the receiver. It helps in the same sense of isolating radiation to the neighbors' from the coax, that may approach the neighbors' radios or TVs or so on (and also flowing down the exterior of the line back into your shack).

>If you use a balun does it
>convert the coax to balanced?
With sufficient resistance, yes (each bead presents 20-30 Ohms and the total of a couple dozen offer 8-10 times the feedpoint resistance offered by the antenna, a suitable ratio to force the balance into a dipole).

>How does frequency play a part in feedline radiation?
Strictly through the function of wavelength and physical distances, which means the line can radiate at any frequency, given appropriate dimensions and the coupling of power to it.

>My question is when do I use a current balun or a line-isolator as a choke?
When ever you suffer from Common Mode interference (or present it to another). Not all suffering hurts however. The lack of a current balun from a coax feed to a dipole "may" radiate and fill in the radiation lobes' nulls, but that is only bad if you don't want it to happen (some don't, some don't care).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3769. Re: Nest of dipoles made with ribbon cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 22:33:30 UTC
From: MW0CDO <gw7lhi@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <ach6bf$plhig$1@ID-117699.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142166

"Art Unwin KB9MZ" <aunwin@fgi.net> wrote in message
news:c4becf19.0205220911.1f42c05e@posting.google.com...
> "MW0CDO" <gw7lhiJUNK@ntlworld.com> wrote in message e>...
>
> Paul,
> Let me suggest another method of solving your problem,
> One that will provide for rotatable means which seems to bother some.
>

Hi Art.

Thanks for the idea.. I'll give it a go sometime when the WX improves a
little! :-)

Paul MW0CDO

3770. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 23:09:40 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CEC2534.E3906E32@eznec.com>
Source record: 142167

Copperweld is a trademark of the Copperweld Company. Copperweld wire often used by amateurs is steel wire bonded with a very thick outer layer of copper. You shouldn't confuse Copperweld with copper-plated wire. Unlike plated wire, the copper portion of Copperweld is a sizeable fraction of the total wire thickness. At radio frequencies, where current flows close to the wire surface, Copperweld has the same conductivity as solid copper wire. But it's a great deal stronger due to the steel center. It also has the corrosion resistance of copper wire. It's pretty springy and harder to work with than solid copper wire, but once up it'll never come down unless it's nicked deeply enough to expose the steel.

You can find more information about Copperweld at http://www.copperweld.com.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

StarGazer wrote:
>
> .

3771. Re: Improving LF radio-controlled watch reception?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 23:20:53 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <ach8pl$j9l@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 142168

OK then wrap several turns of the wire connected to the phone around your watch. Keep the wire away from the ac line.

"Tony Angerame" <tangeram@lucent.com> wrote in message news:aceeou$cc5@nntpb.cb.lucent.com...
> From the moldy oldie days: Buy two alligator clips and a hank of wire.
> Connect the clips to both ends of the wire.Clip one end to your wath and the
> other to and metallic point on the telephone. Instant beverage, using all
> the telephone wiring in the neighborhood. Hopefully it's not underground.
>
>

3772. Re: Line isolator or current balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-22 23:35:29 UTC
From: JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
Message-ID: <5XVG8.8332$352.607@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 142069
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

So essentially there is no difference between a 'line-isolator' and a
current balun. They are all used the same?
"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:tr4oeuccoeaqt8lha63hhh6s9r045q7ge8@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 22 May 2002 20:02:52 GMT, "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
> wrote:
>
> >When building vertical monopoles for HF frequencies I intend to utilize
some
> >sort of choke to help prevent common mode currents from building up on
the
> >feedline (I only use coax) which can severely alter the antennas
radiation
> >pattern, SWR, induced RFI, and cause the coax to 'become' part of the
> >antenna itself by radiating. (I hope I am correct with these statements)!
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choke?
> >I was told that of course a balun is for a 'balanced to unbalanced', and
> >that a line-isolator is an 'un-un' meaning a unbalanced to unbalanced. I
> >know that the coax is unbalanced, but what about the antenna? Aren't
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> >all antennas unbalanced, especially vertical monopoles (elevated or not)?
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> >it true that running the feedline away from the antenna at a 90 degree
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> >for at least 1/4 wavelength will prevent any common made currents? Does
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> >hold true for both vertical and horizontal antennas? Is there any way to
> >test an antenna for balance? And if almost all antennas are unbalanced
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> >balanced or not? Does antenna polarization matter when determining if and
> >antenna is balanced? How does frequency play a part in feedline

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> >Is it true that baluns are only necessary for HF frequencies? Also
instead
> >of using baluns or line-isolators or even winding the coax up to help
> >prevent common mode currents on the transmission line, what can be done
to
> >antennas themselves?
> >
>
> Hi OM,
>
> Quite a few questions here....
>
> As for BalUn, yes, it is principally used for the transition from
> Balanced to Unbalanced circuits (either way) and the standard vertical
> monopole is considered to be unbalanced. I say considered because you
> will find every element of radiator in both the verticals and
> horizontals giving the appearance of some sort of balance. Balance is
> with regard to ground (earth) that appears as the Common Mode source
> to every structure. Given that the vertical, by design, is oriented
> with one end closer to earth than the other; then, by definition, it
> is unbalanced. That is, the two halves do not see the same earth (one
> half is further away). Horizontals, on the other hand, have two
> elements that in the standard configuration where both see the earth
> equally (well or poor, depending upon local terrain and a myriad of
> complex issues).
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> The same BalUn could easily be put into service as a BalBal (for
> horizontals); OR it could easily be put into service as an UnUn (for
> the verticals you describe being driven by a coax connection). The
> single instance that serves all three applications is also called a
> current BalUn, current Choke, or line isolator and is composed of a
> two wire transmission line passing through the interior of 2 dozen
> beads (small toroidal cores with one pass of the pair of wires or a
> coax most often).
>
> > which can severely alter the antennas radiation
> >pattern, SWR, induced RFI, and cause the coax to 'become' part of the
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> These symptoms exist, but not all of them for every antenna design (as
> you may already guess). First, a radiating line hardly matters in the
> presence of a quarterwave monopole (except when it radiates straight
> up; and even then, this is unlikely to be noticed). SWR is affected
> only insofar as the additional wire of the coax presents a complex
> impedance in parallel with the radiator (often not negligible). RFI
> is improved for your reception as it chokes out Common Mode noise that
> is induced onto the surface of the coax, and prevents it from flowing
> into it and toward the receiver. It helps in the same sense of
> isolating radiation to the neighbors' from the coax, that may approach
> the neighbors' radios or TVs or so on (and also flowing down the

> exterior of the line back into your shack).
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> >convert the coax to balanced?
> With sufficient resistance, yes (each bead presents 20-30 Ohms and the
> total of a couple dozen offer 8-10 times the feedpoint resistance
> offered by the antenna, a suitable ratio to force the balance into a
> dipole).
>
> >How does frequency play a part in feedline radiation?
> Strictly through the function of wavelength and physical distances,
> which means the line can radiate at any frequency, given appropriate
> dimensions and the coupling of power to it.
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> >My question is when do I use a current balun or a line-isolator as a
choke?
> When ever you suffer from Common Mode interference (or present it to
> another). Not all suffering hurts however. The lack of a current
> balun from a coax feed to a dipole "may" radiate and fill in the
> radiation lobes' nulls, but that is only bad if you don't want it to
> happen (some don't, some don't care).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3773. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 00:01:12 UTC
From: Ace_On_Par3 <pwhelton@hal-pcNOSPAM.org>
Message-ID: <achbi4$1u7a$1@news.hal-pc.org>
Source record: 142072

Probably the toughest wire you will ever run into for antennas.
--

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CEBEDEA.60DF2752@capnet.com...
> .
>

3774. Re: What is an exceptional tuner DOC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 00:03:13 UTC
From: theplanters95@aol.comnospam
Message-ID: <20020522200313.19974.00000092@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 142070

Check out the SGC autocouplers at sgcworld.com

Randy

3775. Re: Improving LF radio-controlled watch reception?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 00:08:05 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9216AE596C9B2Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142071

>
> The claimed range is 1000 to 1500 km. Unfortunately, I'm at about 1800
> km. I also have similar wall and alarm clocks that have no problems
> receiving, presumably because they have bigger/better antennas.

I think you may be out of luck, then. I suppose the greater range on
the watches sold over here are due to perhaps increased transmitter power
from our WWVB 60KHz transmitter compared to the one you have in Germany.
Any chance you can return the watch? They shouldn't be selling them to
people who are out of range of the station.

Ed

3776. Re: Simplest RX ant. for 10-160m.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 00:48:14 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ache8dejd1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142073

I can only repeat - there's nothing the matter with your antenna wire.
Provided it's not lying on the ground, it makes not the slightest difference
even if it is bent like a dog's back leg.

Can you hear any very loud SW broadcast stations ? There are hundreds of
them.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

Starr <ljs2k@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:oaTG8.368$d51.399265@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net...
> In the busy hours 8PM to Midnight I receive occassional low volume
> conversation, for example some Russians(?) talking yesterday.
>
> I wondered if the long wire needed something additional or something
> connected between it and the tuner. Also the wire is not straight but
takes
> two turns.
>
> Thanks.
> Larry
>
>

3777. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 00:48:14 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ache8eejd2@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142074

Copperweld is a trade-name for a thin high-conductivity copper extrusion or swage over a tensile steel core. It behaves as a solid copper wire at radio frequencies.

Eminently suitable as radio antenna and feedline conductors. Specified by profesional radio engineers it is often used by amateurs.

But for most purpose an ordinary solid copper wire is suitable. A copper alloy of 1% cadmium has an increased tensile strength.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

3778. Re: Multee antenna experience?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 00:53:41 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <11202-3CEC3D95-25@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142075

Brian, G3GVB wrote:
"If you described it to us we could comment."

The Multee is a dipole on h-f bands except 160 meters where it is used as a capacitively loaded vertical against some buried radials.

Bill Orr, W6SAI, now SK, describers it in the Radio Handbook. It can also be found in Rothammels Antennen buch from DARC. It is item 20.6.1, Multee-Antenne, on page 481. Buch preis: EUR 48,60. seems a good buy.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3779. Re: Line isolator or current balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 02:04:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <oejoeusv3c3qiu47k5lm4j1d22f5pk0k40@4ax.com>
Source record: 142076
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

On Wed, 22 May 2002 23:35:29 GMT, "JEEPMON" <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM>
wrote:

>So essentially there is no difference between a 'line-isolator' and a
>current balun. They are all used the same?

So it would seem.

3780. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 02:18:35 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205221818.d75e60a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142077

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:<kMAG8.61216$th.5930758@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>...
> What type of coax do you use? Something like LMR 400?
>
> Thanks
> Matt

I compared 213 at 250 ft vs 9913 as far as loss. According to the loss specs per 100 ft, "ARRL ant handbook", you would see about 3.25 db loss at 30 mhz using 250 ft of 213. This would be half your power. Or 1/2 S unit if you qualified an S unit as 6 db. In comparison, 9913 would show about 1.75 db loss at 30 mhz for 250 ft of cable. This would be appx 1/4 of your power, and a small fraction of an S unit. So at 250 ft, I do consider going to a better cable than 213 worthwhile if you have the money to spend, and want the most power to the antenna. But I wouldn't use the 9913. I'd go with the LMR cables from what I hear. I just used 9913 as it was listed in the book. The LMR cable will cost more, but you can use it for quite a few years. And if you ever chop it up into smaller pieces in the future, it will really be low loss. Would be quite usable even on VHF. Anway, going to the better cable would chop your loss in half. MK

3781. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 02:39:24 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CEC565C.9229B86D@eznec.com>
Source record: 142078

Or, to look at it another way, the difference between 250 feet of RG-213 and 9913 is only 1.5 dB, a "small fraction of an S unit". (It's actually about one S-Unit on my meter, up to S-3.) So what you have to decide is whether the difference in expense is worth 1.5 dB to you. Very few people will be able to tell the difference.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Mark Keith wrote:
>
> "Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message news:<kMAG8.61216$th.5930758@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>...
> > What type of coax do you use? Something like LMR 400?
> >
> > Thanks
> > Matt
>
> I compared 213 at 250 ft vs 9913 as far as loss. According to the loss
> specs per 100 ft, "ARRL ant handbook", you would see about 3.25 db
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> you ever chop it up into smaller pieces in the future, it will really
> be low loss. Would be quite usable even on VHF. Anway, going to the
> better cable would chop your loss in half. MK

3782. Re: Improving LF radio-controlled watch reception?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 02:51:05 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <achlepbbg1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 142079

Markku Tuomi (mot@co.jyu.fi) writes:
> I have a radio-controlled wristwatch that receives the DCF77 time signal
> from Frankfurt, Germany (77.5 kHz, 50 kW). Since I live as far as in
> Finland, reception is often poor and the watch fails to calibrate
> itself.
...
Some people have WAY too much technology in their lives. Take a trip
to Germany , let the watch reset itself, enjoy the food and scenery.

3783. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 03:21:58 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <akZG8.13823$z05.1467276@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 142080

The hell with soldering braid!

Here's the way I have done it for 30 years.

1. strip off the insulation in the usual manner.

2. Using a small nail, or pick (not *too* sharp), unravel the braid evenly around the
coax. Leave 3/16-3/8" of the inner dialectric.

3. Fold it back over the remaining outer cover.

4. Slide the adapter (if used for RG8X, RG58) on OVER the braid. It should fit snugly.

5. Screw on the connector body with a little of the center conductor sticking beyond the
tip.

6. Solder ONLY the tip and cut off the excess center wire.

7. Don't forget to put on the outer "ring" that screws onto the rig. LOL! (yes, I've done
that, too)

8. If using RG8 or RG213, fold the braid back over the outer cover and screw the body
of the connector on over the braid and proceed in the same manner.

9. Be sure to tighten the adapter (if used) with a pair of pliers to assure it remains snug
against the connector body.

Now, having espoused what many hams would consider sacrilege, ignorance, or just plain wrong, let me explain why I do this. First of all, it DOES work without the need for
soldering those damned holes which, once soldered, often are permanent and render the
connector non-reusable. The other reason is that often coax gets moved around, put on
and taken off, twisted, bent, and put in various contortions--particularly mobile. What
often happens is, one eensy-weensy wire works loose and invariably aims for the center
connector resulting in a short. That's because the center conductor and the braid are re-
siding in the same "room". By folding the braid BACK under the connector and over the

outer cover, you are effectively isolating the braid from the center connector. Even if one
little wire breaks, it is almost impossible for it to touch the "hot" wire and create a short.
Even if you are well practiced at soldering connectors, you cannot actually see what is
going on inside the connector--even with the braid well tinned beforehand. Even with it
tinned, the braid can break and let one of those pesky wires touch the wrong place.
It's OK not to agree with me, but I HATE soldering those damned holes. LOL!

Jerry
K4KWH

3784. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 03:50:25 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <achou0dai1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 142081

Roy Lewallen wrote -
> Or, to look at it another way, the difference between 250 feet of RG-213
> and 9913 is only 1.5 dB, a "small fraction of an S unit". (It's actually
> about one S-Unit on my meter, up to S-3.) So what you have to decide is
> whether the difference in expense is worth 1.5 dB to you. Very few
> people will be able to tell the difference.

==========
Roy,

What do you mean - "ONLY" ?

What about all those fervid contestors hoping for just one, perhaps two more entries in the log before midnight which an advantage of a few tenths of a decibel would give them.

Reg.

3785. Re: Bagged DXCC #309 - Yemen w/W9INN Dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 04:16:30 UTC
From: drgrant@ziplink.net
Message-ID: <irpoeu8dmilpn78i5kj46103p75ubhdks1@4ax.com>
Source record: 142082

If you think for one minute that the feds and the politicians recognize amateur radio's value as a public service, you're smoking some pretty good crack. The pols don't even know ham radio -exists-, let alone the value it does or doesn't provide in terms of public service. The only people that know about ham radio in these situations are the people that work alongside the hams in these situations; wether it be local civil defense guys, or just citizens that you bump into along the way of doing your "job".

The feds let us stay on the bands because they know we're "radio enthusiasts" to the extreme and they can't kick us off, nor do they have the capability to. Only the sheeple believe that the FCC is omnipotent; but what a lie that is, just take a look at 11 meters. The only reason they got away with throwing away bands to commercial and public entities over the years is because so few hams were using those bands that they became deprecated in usefulness to amateur radio. The best way to "save" spectrum is simply to use it. The FCC isn't going to dump bands that are being actively used. They dumped the bottom portion of 220 mhz because the band in general was dead in 99.9% of the locales in the US. Even today you can only find handfuls of repeaters/beacons on 220, and most of them are located in dense or built up areas like california where 2M and 440 are allocated to the brim. Most other places 220 is a ghost town, of sorts. It probably doesnt also help the situation that a lot of the newer rigs don't have 220 intrinsically in the radio; so the price of admission is generally high or inconvenient.

The -real- reason for doing public service as a ham radio operator is it makes the ham feel good being able to use his abilities to help his community in somel way or another, wether its helping out during a fundraising event or coordinating comms in an emergency situation of one kind or another. That is the only reason I'd do it, and It's still a legitimate reason. Bribing people into ARES or RACES as a carrot to protecting ham radio is definitely the wrong way about it, because either of these services have NOTHING to do with the "self preservation" of radio. It might help coincidentally, but the -real- way to save amateur radio is to get more people on the air in general, and keep them operating.

-Mike

On Sat, 11 May 2002 21:11:13 GMT, Zargon the Confused <zargon@galacticenter.net> wrote:

>Oh. And I always thought ARES and RACES were services provided by
>amateur radio operators. With your new definitions, I guess we
>shouldn't be surprised when the spectrum is re-allocated to commercial
>enterprises that DO provides useful "services" to the voting public.
>If amateur radio operators hope to retain a useful fraction of their
>present frequency allocations, I suggest that they pursue a
>service-oriented positioning in deed as well as word. A few
>self-serving hobbiests lack meaningful political utility.
>
>
>On Sat, 11 May 2002 08:54:30 -0500, CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>The definition of "service" in such organizations as the "Amateur
>>Radio Service" is "a governmental administrative division". The ARS
>>is "serviced" *by* the government *for* the benefit of the members
>>of the ARS. There is no service required *from* members of the ARS.

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3786. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 04:32:30 UTC
From: drgrant@ziplink.net
Message-ID: <6uroeuc5ij7i9rge9ckje8uuich7omlgtg@4ax.com>
Source record: 142083

On Sat, 11 May 2002 12:28:20 -0700, StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:

>I'm also considering getting a high power automatic tuner
>if one exists.
>
>Any advantage to the MFJ 989C with the L network?

Don't bother with the 989C unless your running less than a few
hundred watts, otherwise you'll make it catch on fire the first
few times you to use it with power, especially on the low
bands. I knew a fellow ham that roasted his with a TL-922
running about 800W on 80M with a 80M dipole! He tuned
up using low power, then switched the amp in line.... after
about a minute or two of use he heard a -POP- and smoke started
pouring out of the thing..... killed it. It's built rather poorly
for it's rating. If you ever tried to feed the "3KW PEP" into
it that they advertise, It'd probably start a bonfire on your
operating table.

-Mike

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-----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Unlimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers =-----

3787. Re: Stolen R7 / R7000 webpage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 04:40:29 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cec72c6.5758615@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 142084

>
>Then contact his ISP, or employer, or whatever. Unless he is hosting
>his own site, they will take action.
>
>--
>Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

Not Likely, He is on Cable One and Verio, the most clueless spam
friendly ISPs there is.

3788. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 04:51:51 UTC
From: "Clifton T. Sharp Jr." <clifto@clifto.com>
Message-ID: <3CEC7567.20890C33@clifto.com>
Source record: 142085
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

Russell C. Nixon wrote:
> Brian, you would be better off using a battery made for supplying a
> relatively small amount of current for a longer time. A car battery
> is optimized to supply a huge amount of current (100 to 200 amps) for
> a short time in order to turn the starter motor. When the car is
> running, its electrical needs are supplied by the alternator powered
> by the engine. Gel cells are really what you want.

I'm currently researching the idea of using deep-cycle marine batteries.
A huge battery is cheaper than the stupid little 12V 7AH battery my UPS
needs.

No, I won't be using the huge one with the teensy UPS. I have a pair of
huge old Elgars I got because the charging circuit was overcharging and
ruining the 4 12V 15AH batteries inside. I'm thinking of either repairing
and beefing up the charging circuitry or removing it entirely and kludging
in a real battery charger with some beef to it.

I could get four of the marine deep-cycle batteries cheaper than *one* of
the 12V 15AH batteries.

--
If spammers weren't stupid, they'd be the idle rich instead of spammers.
- Morely Dotes

3789. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 05:40:09 UTC
From: blackm00@cam.org
Message-ID: <6447bcd3.0205222140.c9495ab@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142086

Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:<3M7qPJUWrEMFBAYzodPhTYYQOzge@4ax.com>...
> Fireball <fireball_336@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
> >I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
> >6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
> >surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
> >to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
> >or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
> >loaded with metal tools.
>
> A good-sized cookie sheet, pizza pan or metal serving platter will do fine. I
> use a serving platter, about 19 inches long.
>
> Or, a metal filing cabinet, refrigerator, tool box... whatever!
>
> Bob
> k5qwg

One year at the local Fringe Festival, where they use 150Mhz stuff,
they had a magnetic mount antenna just sitting there. I stepped outside,
and there was an empty computer case, the older horizontal style. I stuck
the magnet on that. I have no idea how much it helped, but it was
better than nothing, and it did make the antenna physically stable.

Michael VE2BVW

3790. Re: Stolen R7 / R7000 webpage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 06:03:59 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aci0of$2h2$1@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 142087

R. Scott <washingtonham@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>
>>Then contact his ISP, or employer, or whatever. Unless he is hosting
>>his own site, they will take action.
>>
>>--
>>Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

> Not Likely, He is on Cable One and Verio, the most clueless spam
> friendly ISPs there is.

Then spend about $50, and hire a lawyer to write a letter. It is
surprising how much attention such a letter will get.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

3791. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 06:19:45 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-3005AC.23194322052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142088
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <pan.2002.05.22.02.44.40.861.18083@uswestmail.net>,
"Technomage" <proudhawk@uswestmail.net> wrote:

> The question you should ask is: what are they relating the gain figure
> to?
>
> I've often found that they stated gain figures are based on something the
> marketing dept. pulled out of thin air.
>
> In all actuallity, you might want to think of a 1/4 wave verticle antenna
> (ground plane) as having 1.3 dbi of gain (gain relative to an isotropic
> radiator). A Dipole antenna has 2.71 dbi of gain (and is often used as a
> reference for beam antenna gain, etc).
>
Actually I like to think this thread belongs in the extremely long
winded rec.radio.amateur.antenna

--
Telamon

3792. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 06:23:19 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-F70209.23231822052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142089
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article
<5DLG8.36048$Vm2.1847635@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>,
"VE9SRB" <srbest@att.net> wrote:

> "Technomage" <proudhawk@uswestmail.net> wrote in message
> news:pan.2002.05.22.02.44.40.861.18083@uswestmail.net...
>
>
> > In all actuallity, you might want to think of a 1/4 wave verticle antenna
> > (ground plane) as having 1.3 dbi of gain (gain relative to an isotropic
> > radiator).
>
> An ideal 1/4 wave vertical over an infinite perfect ground plane has a gain
> of about 5 dBi.
>
> Neglecting earth ground effects (reflections and loss), an ideal 1/4 wave
> vertical over some lesser ground plane system will have a gain somewhere
> between 2 and 4 dBi.
>
> >A Dipole antenna has 2.71 dbi of gain (and is often used as a
> > reference for beam antenna gain, etc).
> >
>
> An ideal dipole has a gain of 2.2 (2.16) dBi not 2.71 dBi.
>
> If you have a very good measurement setup you'd be lucky to measure gain
> within 0.5 dB.
>
There is not much difference in the way the antennas operate so...

--
Telamon

3793. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 06:24:57 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-D246F3.23245622052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142090
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

In article <3CEB9599.84E20543@icok.net>, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> Ah, but Steve, none of us live in an 'isotropic'
> universe! We have to settle for this real one.
> That means that the 'db's that the manufacturors
> use is in reference to a beer can in the back yard.
> That's why the gain figures for most antennas are
> so high. Didn't you know that??
> 'Doc
> PS - And if my aunt had been born with wheels, she
> would have been a '38 Dodge.

Plenty of people inhabit the isotropic universe. They are called geeks.

--
Telamon(TM)

3794. Re: Line isolator or current balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 06:55:32 UTC
From: Philip de Cadenet <Philstheboss@thebbc.fslife.co.uk>
Message-ID: <kjdqZiCkJJ78Ewmi@fslife.co.uk>
Source record: 142091
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur

I
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Good to see you here Richard.

Be careful you don't become infected.

(((73)))

--
Philip de Cadenet G4ZOW
Transmitters 'R' Us
http://www.transmittersrus.com

3795. How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 08:00:56 UTC
From: Jake <ReplyToGroup@news.com>
Message-ID: <Yk1H8.7873$ux5.8792@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142092

Please excuse the terminology that I'm using, I'm really quite new to this. I'm looking for resources that could explain co-phasing of antennas. For example, many semi trucks have dual antennas. I'm curious to know what the radiation pattern looks like? How to tune or "phase" the antennas? Advantages/disadvantages? I'm a visual learner, so seeing what it looks like and how it works would be invaluable. I'm very interested in the theory. A book or Internet resource would be great.

Thanks in advanced,

Jake

3796. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 10:59:35 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3ceccae0.179826765@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 142093

On Wed, 22 May 2002 14:02:55 GMT, "Tom Wagner - N1MM"
<tfwagner@snet.net> wrote:
>Weller sells a nice 80 watt iron that you can
>buy as some hardware stores for about $30.

The only Weller 80 I found has two chisel tips: 1/4" and 3/8". How do
you reach the braid through the little holes with tips that big?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

3797. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 11:08:18 UTC
From: Tom Wagner - N1MM <tfwagner@snet.net>
Message-ID: <C44H8.19363$qe4.1634721948@newssvr10.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 142095

I have only the 3/8" tip. I put the corner of the tip
in the pl-259 hole. I hold it there for a short time,
then wiggle to allow space it as I add solder.
It sounds harder than it is.

I haven't seen the 1/4" tip. Might be easier to
put in the holes, but I wonder if it has enough
thermal mass.

73,
Tom Wagner - N1MM
Check out the N1MM Free Contest Logger at
http://www.N1MM.com
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/N1MMLogger
No Yahoo membership required.

"Ken" <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3ceccae0.179826765@news-server.optonline.net...
> On Wed, 22 May 2002 14:02:55 GMT, "Tom Wagner - N1MM"
> <tfwagner@snet.net> wrote:
> >Weller sells a nice 80 watt iron that you can
> >buy as some hardware stores for about $30.
>
> The only Weller 80 I found has two chisel tips: 1/4" and 3/8". How do
> you reach the braid through the little holes with tips that big?
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

3798. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 11:11:16 UTC
From: Real Man <realman@dontknow.jack>
Message-ID: <3CECCE54.717DCC16@dontknow.jack>
Source record: 142096
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

Telamon wrote:
>
> Actually I like to think this thread belongs in the extremely long
> winded rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Already cross-posted there as well. Must be why you're long-winded.

3799. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 11:12:33 UTC
From: John <3-500z@37.com>
Message-ID: <3CECCEA1.C5134642@37.com>
Source record: 142094

Copper plated steel core wire.

StarGazer wrote:
>
> .

3800. Re: What is the best High Power tuner out there? Nye Viking??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 11:43:27 UTC
From: Terry O'Neill <rfmscpa@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3385CA01.2472F9C4@earthlink.net>
Source record: 142097

I like my Johnson Matchbox. It has a fairly broad tuning range. It employs link coupling which eliminates the need for a balun. Baluns can be lossy devices depending on how they are constructed and where they are placed.

drgrant@ziplink.net wrote:

> On Sat, 11 May 2002 12:28:20 -0700, StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:
>
> >I'm also considering getting a high power automatic tuner
> >if one exists.
> >
> >Any advantage to the MFJ 989C with the L network?
>
> Don't bother with the 989C unless your running less than a few
> hundred watts, otherwise you'll make it catch on fire the first
> few times you to use it with power, especially on the low
> bands. I knew a fellow ham that roasted his with a TL-922
> running about 800W on 80M with a 80M dipole! He tuned
> up using low power, then switched the amp in line.... after
> about a minute or two of use he heard a -POP- and smoke started
> pouring out of the thing..... killed it. It's built rather poorly
> for it's rating. If you ever tried to feed the "3KW PEP" into
> it that they advertise, It'd probably start a bonfire on your
> operating table.
>
> -Mike
>
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> http://www.newsfeed.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Unlimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers =-----

3801. Second Hand Telomasts or Poles of Any Description for Sale??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 11:55:24 UTC
From: Mark Allen <redness@optushome.com.au>
Message-ID: <3cecd8ac$0$4691$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 142098

Does anyone in/around the greater Brisbane Area have some telomasts for sale, any condition any size, we are trying to get a signal from above the trees in our area.

Any and all help is appreciated

Regards

Mark Allen
red@ness@iname.com.spam.no
Remove the first @ and the Spam to contact me! Thanks ALL!

3802. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 12:04:01 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020523080401.20065.00000304@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 142099

>
>Please excuse the terminology that I'm using, I'm really quite new to this.
>I'm looking for resources that could explain co-phasing of antennas. For
>example, many semi trucks have dual antennas. I'm curious to know what the
>radiation pattern looks like? How to tune or "phase" the antennas?
>Advantages/disadvantages? I'm a visual learner, so seeing what it looks
>like and how it works would be invaluable. I'm very interested in the
>theory. A book or Internet resource would be great.
>
>Thanks in advanced,
>
>Jake
>

Hi Jake,

I'm not sure exactly what you are asking, but I believe you want to know about truck used, dual verticals which are phased.

I am sure there are others better suited to go into the parts-specific means, but in general these antennas work by splitting the power and providing a relative baseline separation and/or cable length difference between the feed points of the verticals (there are other ways to do it too, using LC phase shifters/lines). Because the phase of the two sources of radiation are different, they interfere constructively in some direction (s) and destructively in other(s). This phasing is used to provide higher gain unidirectionally, and/or as a nulling mechanism in other directions.

In practice, one often hears truckers boasting of having 'more power' because of this effect. In fact, their effective radiated power is higher, because they get gain from the phased verticals--and are 'louder' in at least one specific direction.

73
Chip N1IR

3803. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 12:37:06 UTC
From: Eric Fairbank <fairbank@iamdigex.net>
Message-ID: <Sn5H8.1774$Gb4.668337@dca1-nnrp2.news.algx.net>
Source record: 142100

I have installed hundreds of PL-259's and find it much easier to solder the braid to the body if you tin the braid before screwing on the body. This is also the recommended installation procedure by Amphenol which is the manufacturer I use. You can easily do this with a temp of abt 650&#65533; and completely tin the braid all the way around. Then use a file to clean up the rough edges so the body will fit. Just make sure to clean all filings that may get between the center condutor and the braid on the end of the dielectric. Then use a temp between 750&#65533; and 800&#65533; and you'll find the soldering process goes much quicker and smoother. I use a weller EC 1002 variable temp station with an EC 1503 iron. While a bit expensive, the temp controlled stations work well at maintaining tip temperature when soldering the braid to the body. The standard 80W soldering iron will work well with this method as well. As a marine electronics tech, I have replaced many many improperly installed PL-259's. It's a rarity to find one properly installed. Take the time to do it right!

Eric N3EF

3804. Re: Multee antenna experience?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 12:38:39 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <11201-3CECE2CF-65@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142109

A google search says:
"On page 7-16 of the latest ARRL Antenna Handbook is an antenna dubbed
the MULTEE."

Is my edition 19 of the ARRL Antenna Book out of date?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3805. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 13:03:44 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CECE8B0.D1B5CF76@crosslink.net>
Source record: 142102
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

"Clifton T. Sharp Jr." wrote:
>
> Russell C. Nixon wrote:
> > Brian, you would be better off using a battery made for supplying a
> > relatively small amount of current for a longer time....
>
> I'm currently researching the idea of using deep-cycle marine batteries.
> A huge battery is cheaper than the stupid little 12V 7AH battery my UPS
> needs......

I keep my ARES Packet Node on a "deep cycle" battery like Russell describes but got a wet cell intended for electric outboard motors vs a gel-cel cuz its mucho cheaper (<$50) than gel-cels of the same rating. I "float" it at 13.8V using a charger made for that purpose so, when (not if) the AC power fails the station doesn't even notice for at least 24 hours. IIRC the charger was well under $100US and has yet to over-charge the battery enough to require water.

The "house" batteries in our motorhome use the same system.

Also, just bought a smaller portable wet cell intended for lawn tractors from Walmart for $15! Figured the portability was worth that small price.

73 K3DWW

3806. 2.4 GHZ antenna needed for dish.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 13:05:38 UTC
From: mi_magic3@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <53112f7c.0205230505.68b99996@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142101

A friend of mine has a 3' dish that I can have for free and I am looking for a design for either a patch or some other sort of antenna that I can use with this dish reflector for AO-40. I am using the Drake 2880 downconverter and am hoping to find some information on how to get this into service before Field Day. Thanks...

3807. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 13:18:53 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <AuvsPEovmkHd+73X=jb7BzobfTzt@4ax.com>
Source record: 142103

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:

>Or, to look at it another way, the difference between 250 feet of RG-213
>and 9913 is only 1.5 dB, a "small fraction of an S unit". (It's actually
>about one S-Unit on my meter, up to S-3.) So what you have to decide is
>whether the difference in expense is worth 1.5 dB to you. Very few
>people will be able to tell the difference.

Wouldn't it depend upon how high on the S-meter scale you are? The difference
between an S1 and S2 is 100%. The difference between an S9 and S10 is 10%.

Bob
k5qwg

>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

3808. keen balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 13:33:10 UTC
From: mariner <mariner.@excite.it>
Message-ID: <qc6H8.76855$CN3.2310238@news2.tin.it>
Source record: 142104

I need infos related to "Keen balun" used in quadrifilar helix antennas to obtain 90&#65533; fase schift and balance ,for 137 Mhz.
Thanks I2edu

3809. Convert TH3jr to 17 mtr monoband

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 13:47:27 UTC
From: John Morris <moe@email.msn.com>
Message-ID: <O7WOFmnACHA.1812@cpimsnntpa03>
Source record: 142025

I've got a TH3jr I'm not using and was wondering if I could convert it to a 17 mtr monoband and stack it above my TH3.

Anyone have any ideas about the feasibility of this?

Change - modify the traps / short them out etc. . .

Any comments would be welcome.

John - WBRLD

3810. Re: Simplest RX ant. for 10-160m.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 13:58:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3865-3CECF595-111@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142110

Starr wrote:
"I tried a straight run of wire 70 ft. but get no reception."

Marine band HF signals only propagate on the surface as vertically polarized waves. Horizontal polarization is short-circuited by the sea.

An inverted-L antenna is only as good as is its vertical part for ground waves. The horizontal part is only useful as a capacitive hat to load the too-short antenna in place of a lossy loading coil. A 21 meter wire (70 ft.) is a 1/4-wave at 85 meters. This is close to resonance in the marine band but still needs a short length of horizontal wire added to a vertical 70-ft wire for resonance. A 90-ft vertical would make a very nice marine band antenna.

During the night hours you should be able to hear marine band sky wave signals from far away as reflection from the ionosphere produces random rotation of polarization in the reflected signal. Your horizontal wire can receive horizontal polarization. And, from the direction of the aerial wire`s ends, you may get some vertically polarized signals from wave tilt, as a Beverage antenna does.

Best regardfs, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3811. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 14:21:48 UTC
From: laborkei <laborkeiNOSPAM@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3cecff0c_5@nopics.sjc>
Source record: 142105
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

If you didn't make Dayton..

Mendelsons had 12V 17AH batteries for $10.00
They have them on there website for $15.95.
I had talked to them at Dayton and they said they had a lot of these
batteries, and they are New.

http://www.meci.com/

Hamvention 2002 Pictures de WD5BJQ: http://www.qsl.net/wd5bjq/hamvent02.htm

"Russell C. Nixon" <rcnixon@mindspring.com> wrote in message
news:3cea451b.2496549@news.mindspring.com...
> "Brian" <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au> wrote:
>
> >I don't know if anyone has seen the website I'm looking for (I hope they
> >have), but I've lost the link so I cant give it to anyone either.
> >Hoping someone can help me with the web address.
> >
> >The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember).
He
> >is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't
fantastic.
> >To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter
> >and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his
radio
> >equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar
> >system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.
> >
> >Hoping someone can help me out with the address for it.
> >
> >Thanks in advance,
> >
> >Brian.
> >Sydney Australia.
>
> Brian, you would be better off using a battery made for supplying a
> relatively small amount of current for a longer time. A car battery
> is optimized to supply a huge amount of current (100 to 200 amps) for
> a short time in order to turn the starter motor. When the car is
> running, its electrical needs are supplied by the alternator powered
> by the engine. Gel cells are really what you want. They are sold for
> computer room uninterruptable power supplies (UPS) and camper vehicle
> use. Perhaps you can get them from a computer service company or just

> buy a couple of new ones. The gel cell have a charging power
> requirement similar to Nimh batteries and the charge control chips for
> Nimhs work well for gel cells. Do a web search for "gel cells" and
> you will get all you need! Also, do a web search for "Luke Enriquez".
> He is an Australian ham and engineer who has a nice design for a gel
> cell maintenance system.
>
> Russ
> "Two-fifteen, no ambulance needed!"
> Subtract all nines to reply

3812. wideband dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 14:23:11 UTC
From: europeans <europeans@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <aciubv$r78$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 142106

I have a "nice" question!

I am into TV DXing and I used a wideband band I diople, ie cut for @48-65 MHz, that is one dipole 109 inches long, another driven element cut to 89 inches, to which coax is attached. The elements are spaced 3.5 inches apart.

Now I am told this covers the above frequencies, but I wonder is it possible to "cut" the dipole even wider so cover, say 35-75Mhz? I have been told that this will alter the impediance, but by how much? I am only using it to receive.

Also I am interested in the theories of wideband/discone aerials for say 30-100Mhz, maybe some has has interesting to sites on these topics as I would lke to build something for 30-100megs.

TIA Richard ex G6GGE

3813. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 14:30:57 UTC
From: isgs294@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <56e0cd4a.0205230630.4c6f5142@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142107

Mario Melendez <mmelendez@engineer.com> wrote in message
news:<3CDFFF21.548393DC@engineer.com>...
> Bill Nelson wrote:

Those cellular booster antenna are very effective of removing money
from your wallet.

> On the subject, just how effective are those cellular booster antennas
> be? Any idea on how they work exactly? Is it simply more surface area to
> pick up signals with which transmits the signal to the phone via some
> kind of inductance (similar to those theft detection devices in stores)
> or is there some more complex EM activity involved?

3814. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 14:34:34 UTC
From: isgs294@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <56e0cd4a.0205230634.15a2c01f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142108

randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com (Randy A. Hefner) wrote in message news:<b03b87e2.0205071430.2c0ecff1@posting.google.com>...
> ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message news:<3CD8245D.93330A9C@netscape.net>...
> >
Netscape is written to the specs. Its microsoft that ONCE again produces products that write web pages that are not compliant with the standards but magicly work with their products. Hmmm... Make your competition incompatible and blame it on them!!!! Where the DOJ when you need them.

> I think Netscape should make its software compatible with what is the
> STANDARD of the internet.
>
> Randy

3815. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 15:08:45 UTC
From: Bubba <bubba@nbr1.com>
Message-ID: <1C7H8.13236$cQ3.647@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142111

I agree! If you want to get rid of your money that bad, give something
extra to your church.

"Gary" <isgs294@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:56e0cd4a.0205230630.4c6f5142@posting.google.com...
> Mario Melendez <mmelendez@engineer.com> wrote in message
news:<3CDFFF21.548393DC@engineer.com>...
> > Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> Those cellular booster antenna are very effective of removing money
> from your wallet.
>
>
>
> > On the subject, just how effective are those cellular booster antennas
> > be? Any idea on how they work exactly? Is it simply more surface area to
> > pick up signals with which transmits the signal to the phone via some
> > kind of inductance (similar to those theft detection devices in stores)
> > or is there some more complex EM activity involved?

3816. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 15:32:02 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CED0B72.62F2F1D2@eznec.com>
Source record: 142112

On my rig, and on most rigs, the number of dB per S unit does vary with position on the scale. It's because S-meters simply measure the AGC voltage, and manufacturers don't bother to make AGC circuits strictly logarithmic in response. (The S units are more constant on some rigs than others, and vary a lot in how big they are.) But it has nothing to do with the percentage of the way up. On my Icom 730, 40 meters, an "S Unit" is:

S1-S2 1.4 dB
S2-S3 1.3
S3-S4 1.6
S4-S5 2.3
S5-S6 1.8
S6-S7 3.2
S7-S8 3.1
S8-S9 4.0
S9 - S9+10dB 5.6
S9+10 - S9+20 7.3
S9+20 - S9+30 6.6
S9+30 - S9+40 10.5
S9+40 - S9+50 11.3
S9+50 - S9+60 13.5

which is really cool. If I put up, say, a 3 element beam and note that the signals go from S1 to S5, I can tell people that the beam has 4 S Units of gain. Then all I have to do to make the gain 24 dB (about the gain of a Yagi with a 40 wavelength boom) is to "define" my S Units to be 6 dB. It's a great way to increase the gain of your antenna.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Bob Miller wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
>
> >Or, to look at it another way, the difference between 250 feet of RG-213
> >and 9913 is only 1.5 dB, a "small fraction of an S unit". (It's actually
> >about one S-Unit on my meter, up to S-3.) So what you have to decide is
> >whether the difference in expense is worth 1.5 dB to you. Very few
> >people will be able to tell the difference.
>
> Wouldn't it depend upon how high on the S-meter scale you are? The difference
> between an S1 and S2 is 100%. The difference between an S9 and S10 is 10%.
>
> Bob

> k5qwg
>
> >
> >Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >

3817. Re: 2.4 GHZ antenna needed for dish.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 15:34:35 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <ueq346scfj4q62@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142114

"Dave" <mi_magic3@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:53112f7c.0205230505.68b99996@posting.google.com...
> A friend of mine has a 3' dish that I can have for free and I am
> looking for a design for either a patch or some other sort of antenna
> that I can use with this dish reflector for AO-40. I am using the
> Drake 2880 downconverter and am hoping to find some information on how
> to get this into service before Field Day. Thanks...

Here are a couple of links you might find useful:
http://www.ij.net/packrats/Article_9/DISH_AOG.html
http://www.wwc.edu/~frohro/Airport/Primestar/Primestar.html

A patch is probably not the best choice to feed a small parabolic reflector because of its footprint. If you know the diameter of the dish and the focal point, then it's easy to calculate the 3dB beamwidth you need for your feed. A 2 element 'Yagi' (no directors, just a driven element and a reflector) might be your best choice because you can adjust the beam width by adjusting the spacing. (Don't forget, this may affect the SWR, so for a good match you might need to also adjust the driven element length/diameter if you change the spacing. A good antenna modeling program can save you a lot of time!)

Another good choice is a 'waveguide' feed. It's about the easiest to build. Here are a couple of good waveguide links:
http://www.turnpoint.net/wireless/cantennahowto.html
http://www.saunalahti.fi/~elepal/antenna2.html

Don W.

3818. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 15:36:18 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <3o2qeugto8jo2a1bgl53kc59mb4ud7omne@4ax.com>
Source record: 142113

I agree with this method. I use a 325-watt Weller which does the job
very quickly. After I solder coat the braid, I use a tubing cutter to
make a clean cut through the braid, then remove the center insulation.
When you screw the coax in, the soldered braid is right there under
the holes and it only takes seconds to solder the shell to the braid.
This method eliminates any possibility of stray braid strands.

Dick - W6CCD

On Thu, 23 May 2002 12:37:06 GMT, "Eric Fairbank"
<fairbank@iamdigex.net> wrote:

> I have installed hundreds of PL-259's and find it much easier to solder
>the braid to the body if you tin the braid before screwing on the body. This
>is also the recommended installation procedure by Amphenol which is the
>manufacturer I use. You can easily do this with a temp of abt 650ï¿½ and
>completely tin the braid all the way around. Then use a file to clean up the
>rough edges so the body will fit. Just make sure to clean all filings that
>may get between the center condutor and the braid on the end of the
>dielectric. Then use a temp between 750ï¿½ and 800ï¿½ and you'll find the
>soldering process goes much quicker and smoother. I use a weller EC 1002
>variable temp station with an EC 1503 iron. While a bit expensive, the temp
>controlled stations work well at maintaining tip temperature when soldering
>the braid to the body. The standard 80W soldering iron will work well with
>this method as well. As a marine electronics tech, I have replaced many many
>improperly installed PL-259's. It's a rarity to find one properly installed.
>Take the time to do it right!
>
>Eric N3EF
>
>

3819. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 15:39:33 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <g73qeu0hlg7ihmhjo3mj37au23ksl3i2an@4ax.com>
Source record: 142115

I use a 325-watt Weller with no problem at all. I just stick the edge
of the chisel point in the hole.

Dick - W6CCD

On Wed, 22 May 2002 14:02:55 GMT, "Tom Wagner - N1MM"
<tfwagner@snet.net> wrote:

>Soldering PL-259's indoors is easy, but most
>everyone uses the wrong tool. You need an
>80+ watt soldering iron. Why not a 250w gun?
>Look at the mass of the tip on a large iron vs.
>the mass on a gun. The iron tip is much larger.
>This makes all the difference in the world.
>
>Weller sells a nice 80 watt iron that you can
>buy as some hardware stores for about $30.
>I bought one, and now I look forward to soldering
>PL-259's.
>
>Included below is an article by W0UN on
>how to solder PL-259's.

3820. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 15:43:39 UTC
From: Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <tf2qeu804aavd3tn2vfpcc7biise6o83fd@4ax.com>
Source record: 142116
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Thu, 23 May 2002 06:24:57 GMT, Telamon
<telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote:

>Plenty of people inhabit the isotropic universe. They are called geeks.

Please translate. Is a geek the same thing as a nerd? Or is it more
akin to a gook?

73 de G3NYY

--
Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

3821. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 15:46:52 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <ueq3r6scc21iec@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142117

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020523080401.20065.00000304@mb-mf.aol.com...
> >
> >Please excuse the terminology that I'm using, I'm really quite new to
this.
> >I'm looking for resources that could explain co-phasing of antennas. For
> >example, many semi trucks have dual antennas. I'm curious to know what
the
> >radiation pattern looks like? How to tune or "phase" the antennas?
> >Advantages/disadvantages? I'm a visual learner, so seeing what it looks
> >like and how it works would be invaluable. I'm very interested in the
> >theory. A book or Internet resource would be great.
> >
> >Thanks in advanced,
> >
> >Jake
> >
>
> Hi Jake,
>
> I'm not sure exactly what you are asking, but I believe you want to know
about
> truck used, dual verticals which are phased.
>
> I am sure there are others better suited to go into the parts-specific
means,
> but in general these antennas work by splitting the power and providing a
> relative baseline separation and/or cable length difference between the
feed
> points of the verticals (there are other ways to do it too, using LC phase
> shifters/lines). Because the phase of the two sources of radiation are
> different, they interfere constructively in some direction (s) and
> destructively in other(s). This phasing is used to provide higher gain
> unidirectionally, and/or as a nulling mechanism in other directions.
>
> In practice, one often hears truckers boasting of having 'more power'
because
> of this effect. In fact, their effective radiated power is higher, because
they
> get gain from the phased verticals--and are 'louder' in at least one
specific
> direction.
>
> 73

> Chip N1IR

I always figured that was mostly just for looks (it's symmetrical!) If you combine two 50 ohm transmission lines into one 50 ohm transmission line it's not a beautiful match. If the 'cophasing harness' is trimmed for best SWR, then the radiation pattern is whatever it is. If the harness is trimmed for a particular radiation pattern, the match could be ugly.

For mobile applications, a single, omnidirectional would seem to produce the most useful radiation pattern. On the other hand, two antennas could increase the antenna aperture and that would be beneficial.

Don W.

3822. Re: 2.4 GHZ antenna needed for dish.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 15:49:05 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CED0DFE.34A7A20E@gte.net>
Source record: 142118

Dave wrote:

> A friend of mine has a 3' dish that I can have for free and I am
> looking for a design for either a patch or some other sort of antenna
> that I can use with this dish reflector for AO-40. I am using the
> Drake 2880 downconverter and am hoping to find some information on how
> to get this into service before Field Day. Thanks...

Hi Dave,
1st you need to determine whether the surface is prime focus or offset fed. Then go to W1GHZ WEB site and look at the feeds. In addition, DownEast may have prime focus feeds in stock.

Dale W4OP

3823. Re: 2.4 GHZ antenna needed for dish.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 15:52:37 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <acj3bd$q5l79$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142019

How you feed the dish is dependent on its f/D ratio.

Also...asking in this group is not going to get you the best answers. Go to the amsat mailing list and you will get tons of good answers, or do an internet search for W0LMD ...he has superb info on how to feed assorted surplus dishes of various sizes and f/D on his web site.

In general:

If it's an offset dish, use a small 3 to 5 turn helix wound LEFT HAND (mirrors off the dish for the required Right Hand of AO-40.

Otherwise, use a patch (preferably circular patch) on a standard dish (unless f/D is way out of whack)

All of this information is well laid out, discussed or referenced on the W0LMD web site.

I hope to see you on AO-40 soon.

At 2.4 gig you don't want to have to adjust ANYTHING...you won't get it right. Follow the proven paths, they work. Also, if you are willing to spend some money, G3RUH sells a beautiful circularly polarized patch feed for AO-40 style dishes. You should check his web site too.

No matter what you are going to do, you MUST know the f/D ratio of your dish to determine the proper feed...and the chances of a 2 el yagi being correct for the dish you have are pretty low. The web pages I referenced will also explain how to measure (with a piece of string) the f/D ratio of the dish you have, thus determining the most efficient feed.

The key is to properly illuminate the dish. Over illumination causes it to pick up earth noise, under illumination causes loss of gain. You have to get it right (and without doing measurements), and you have to get the right circularity...which is a bit odd beause you have to use Left Hand Patches and Left Hand Helices as the feed for a Right Hand Polarity system, which AO-40 requires. Good luck 73

...hasan, N0AN

"Don Widders" <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org> wrote in message news:ueq346scfj4q62@corp.supernews.com...
> "Dave" <mi_magic3@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:53112f7c.0205230505.68b99996@posting.google.com...
> > A friend of mine has a 3' dish that I can have for free and I am
> > looking for a design for either a patch or some other sort of antenna
> > that I can use with this dish reflector for AO-40. I am using the
> > Drake 2880 downconverter and am hoping to find some information on how

> > to get this into service before Field Day. Thanks...
>
> Here are a couple of links you might find useful:
> http://www.ij.net/packrats/Article_9/DISH_AOG.html
> http://www.wwc.edu/~frohro/Airport/Primestar/Primestar.html
>
> A patch is probably not the best choice to feed a small parabolic
reflector
> because of its footprint. If you know the diameter of the dish and the
> focal point, then it's easy to calculate the 3dB beamwidth you need for
your
> feed. A 2 element 'Yagi' (no directors, just a driven element and a
> reflector) might be your best choice because you can adjust the beam width
> by adjusting the spacing. (Don't forget, this may affect the SWR, so for
a
> good match you might need to also adjust the driven element
length/diameter
> if you change the spacing. A good antenna modeling program can save you a
> lot of time!)
>
> Another good choice is a 'waveguide' feed. It's about the easiest to
build.
> Here are a couple of good waveguide links:
> http://www.turnpoint.net/wireless/cantennahowto.html
> http://www.saunalahti.fi/~elepal/antenna2.html
>
> Don W.
>
>

3824. Re: EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 16:19:46 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3865-3CED16A2-135@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142027

J. Harvey wrote:
"Works for waveguide - about +10dBi gain along the boresight."

Waveguide for the 70-cm band has to have a dimension greater than 14
inches across. This is expensive stuff. You would do better with a yagi.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3825. Re: keen balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 16:28:42 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <8BftPPOt=9K0K3vfF1D537HkPX65@4ax.com>
Source record: 142021

"mariner" <mariner.@excite.it> wrote:

>I need infos related to "Keen balun" used in quadrifilar helix antennas to
>obtain 90ï¿½ fase schift and balance ,for 137 Mhz.
>Thanks I2edu
>

I don't know anything about the Keen Balun, but there are articles on the
quadrfilar helix at w2du's website, http://home.iag.net/~w2du/

Bob
k5qwg

3826. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 16:28:57 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CED18C9.518A3F0E@eznec.com>
Source record: 142020

How can you increase the aperture without increasing the gain?

Two verticals at 27 MHz fed in phase and spaced six feet apart have a gain of about 0.35 dB over a single vertical, an insignificant amount. The main purpose of "co-phased" CB verticals is to more than double the profit the antenna manufacturer makes. Like 8 ohm speaker cable, it's a clever idea.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Don Widders wrote:
>
> I always figured that was mostly just for looks (it's symmetrical!) If you
> combine two 50 ohm transmission lines into one 50 ohm transmission line it's
> not a beautiful match. If the 'cophasing harness' is trimmed for best SWR,
> then the radiation pattern is whatever it is. If the harness is trimmed for
> a particular radiation pattern, the match could be ugly.
>
> For mobile applications, a single, omnidirectional would seem to produce the
> most useful radiation pattern. On the other hand, two antennas could
> increase the antenna aperture and that would be beneficial.
>
> Don W.

3827. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 16:35:20 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CED18D6.8A82F181@gte.net>
Source record: 142022

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> How can you increase the aperture without increasing the gain?
>
> Two verticals at 27 MHz fed in phase and spaced six feet apart have a
> gain of about 0.35 dB over a single vertical, an insignificant amount.
> The main purpose of "co-phased" CB verticals is to more than double the
> profit the antenna manufacturer makes. Like 8 ohm speaker cable, it's a
> clever idea.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Your analysis is absolutely correct Roy- I at one time consulted for a CB antenna mfg- cophasing was a marketing idea to double sales.

Dale W4OP

3828. Re: watzit? 2M beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 16:35:21 UTC
From: ken.grant@uhn.on.ca
Message-ID: <af77ed9c.0205230835.10924243@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142023

Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com> wrote in message news:<3CEBFCAF.FF96A363@attbi.com>...
> Ken Grant wrote:
>
> > I was given a 2M beam, but no manual or idea of make or model. It's
> > set up for vertical polarization, so I presume it's for the FM
> > segment. The boom length is exactly 13' 10". There are 8 elements,
> > insulated from the boom by molded plastic insulators, and uses an
> > aluminum wire hair-pin loop and 1/2 wave coax balun in a Beta match.
> > Probably 10 years or more old, but in lovely condition. Can anyone
> > help?
>
> With what?
>
> 73 ... Zoran WA7AA

Sorry, Zoran, but I thought it was apparent that I'm trying to
identify the make and model of the antenna so that I can find some
documentation about it. Please respond if you can help me. Otherwise,
please don't put yourself out.

Ken

3829. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 16:41:51 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <jZ8H8.14953$md.11244@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142024

"Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:AuvsPEovmkHd+73X=jb7BzobfTzt@4ax.com...
> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
>
> >Or, to look at it another way, the difference between 250 feet of RG-213
> >and 9913 is only 1.5 dB, a "small fraction of an S unit". (It's actually
> >about one S-Unit on my meter, up to S-3.) So what you have to decide is
> >whether the difference in expense is worth 1.5 dB to you. Very few
> >people will be able to tell the difference.
>>
>>
> >Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Wouldn't it depend upon how high on the S-meter scale you are? The
difference
> between an S1 and S2 is 100%.

Since the "S" meter is reading voltage, and if 1 "S" unit equals 6 dB, the
difference is 200%. (If you were measuring power, the difference between 1
and 2 would be 400%)

> The difference between an S9 and S10 is 10%.

There is no "S-10". The "10" indicates the signal is +10 dB stronger than
"S-9". If "S-9" equals 50 microvolts, the "+10" indicates a signal of 158
microvolts - or better than 3x stronger (however, most "S" meters are no
where near close to correct when reading above "S9", and most do not follow
the "S-9 = 50 microvolt standard).

It would be nice if all rigs would display the received signal strength in
microvolts and/or "S" units, then the signal reports would be more
meaningful. An "S-9" report would be 50 microvolts, and a "S-9 + 10" report
would be 158 microvolts, "S-9 + 20" would be 500 microvolts, etc.

>
> Bob
> k5qwg
>

73 de W6DKN

3830. Ladderline question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 16:45:56 UTC
From: ve3tmt <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <919H8.45567$y17.2137001@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 142026

I will be moving the shack upstairs to the spare bedroom and would like to run a 20m dipole across the ceiling, and plan on feeding it with ladderline. I assume this will yield better results than a 52 ohm feedline. Is there any minimum length ladderline I need to use? Will this dipole be of any use on any other bands. I am in an antenna "free zone" and am very limited to my choices.

Thanks,

Max

3831. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 17:52:57 UTC
From: Robert Haviland <bobh@iag.net>
Message-ID: <Z%9H8.535$cN4.267@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142028

The best source of Copperweld is an electrcal supply house. You don't need the higher conductivity type for rf use- 30 percent conductivity is ok. The second source is electric fence wire (not the galvanized kind). It is usually sold in half mile spools, minimum. Cost is lower, appearence not as good, burt I have used it for years with no problem.
bob w4mb

3832. Re: What kind of antenna grease/lubricant for antenna assembly

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 17:59:05 UTC
From: Robert Haviland <bobh@iag.net>
Message-ID: <J5aH8.546$cN4.157@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142029

Go to a hardware store or a plumbing supply house, and ask for pipe thread compound. The proper kind is a waterproof grease containing metallic zinc powder, which should be stated on the can. Smear liberally on the end of the smaller tube. The zinc powder lowers the resistance of the joint appreciably.
I have taken Yagi elements apart after 5 years undisturbed exposure with no problems.
bob w4mb

3833. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 18:04:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <83bqeuoj79uc8j63q8fqdkefm7kbobjo8k@4ax.com>
Source record: 142030

On Thu, 23 May 2002 08:32:02 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

> On my Icom 730, 40 meters, an "S Unit" is:
On my Drake TR7:
>
>S1-S2 1.4 dB
3 dB @ 10MHz
1 dB @ 30MHz
>S2-S3 1.3
2
2
>S3-S4 1.6
3
2
>S4-S5 2.3
3
4
>S5-S6 1.8
6
5
>S6-S7 3.2
6
5
>S7-S8 3.1
3
4
>S8-S9 4.0
5
5
>S9 - S9+10dB 5.6
10
9
>S9+10 - S9+20 7.3
10
10
>S9+20 - S9+30 6.6
12
11
>S9+30 - S9+40 10.5
11
12
>S9+40 - S9+50 11.3
5

6
>S9+50 - S9+60 13.5
6
6
S9+60 - S9+70 9
9
S9+70 - S9+80 12
11

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3834. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 18:05:50 UTC
From: Richard G Amirault <amirault@shell01.TheWorld.com>
Message-ID: <GwKsxq.J4y@world.std.com>
Source record: 142031
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.amateur.equipment Brian <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au> wrote:

: The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember). He
: is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't fantastic.
: To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter
: and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his radio
: equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar
: system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.

I'm not sure what you have in mind. Do you want a solar powered battery?
or just a way to have a back up 12v supply?

Astron Power Supply makes a few of thier power supplies with a special
circuit (the -BB option) to attach a 12v battery. This turns the Astron
into a sort of 12v uniteruptable power supply. During 'normal' times the
power supply charges the battery, but if commercial power should fail the
battery takes over powering the equipment.

I have this setup running my APRS WX station. The BB option is a special
order from most retailers however (they usually don't stock them) As I
understand it, the special circuit not only charges the battery, but
protects the power supply when commercial power fails and power is drawn
from the battery. NOTE: I found out the hard way I had to reduce the
voltage on my Astron to keep from over charging my battery.

For information on solar (and all types of re-newable) energy check out
Home Power Magazine.

http://www.homepower.com

Richard in Boston, MA, USA
N1JDU

3835. Re: Ladderline question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 18:09:23 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CED3053.AB17A74E@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142032

ve3tmt wrote:
> I will be moving the shack upstairs to the spare bedroom and would like to
> run a 20m dipole across the ceiling, and plan on feeding it with ladderline.
> I assume this will yield better results than a 52 ohm feedline. Is there
> any minimum length ladderline I need to use? Will this dipole be of any use
> on any other bands.

Check out the all-HF-band dipole on my web page for information. I use a
33 ft. rotatable dipole for 20m-10m operation. The trick to making it
operate properly without an antenna tuner is to make the feedline 1/2WL
on 20m (about 31 feet), 3/4WL on 10m (about 23 feet), and other appropriate
lengths on the other bands. Virtually any dipole that is 1/2WL on the lowest
frequency of interest can be matched simply by varying the length of the
ladder-line.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3836. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 18:25:29 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ueqd0p73fbpnf9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142033

In article <ueq3r6scc21iec@corp.supernews.com>,
Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org> wrote:

>I always figured that was mostly just for looks (it's symmetrical!) If you
>combine two 50 ohm transmission lines into one 50 ohm transmission line it's
>not a beautiful match.

True, but it's not hard to work around this. You can use a
quarter-wavelength section of a different-impedance coax as an
impedance transformer. Ferexample, connect each 50-ohm antenna to a
quarter-wavelength section of 75-ohm coax (e.g. RG-59), and the other
end of the quarter-wavelength section will see an effective impedance
of about 112 ohms. Connect two of these in parallel and you'll be
down at 56 ohms, which is a pretty decent match to a 50-ohm
transceiver's antenna port. For 11-meter operation, using RG-59, this
would require matching sections about six feet long... you could
probably just run six-foot cables from the antennas to the transceiver
and use a T connector.

>For mobile applications, a single, omnidirectional would seem to produce the
>most useful radiation pattern. On the other hand, two antennas could
>increase the antenna aperture and that would be beneficial.

My guess is that truckers are interested in having increased radiation
efficiency "forwards" and "backwards" (along the road) and are willing
to trade off reduced efficiency out to the sides. By placing two
antennas side by side, and feeding them in-phase via a suitable
impedance-matching network, you'd get a radiation pattern which would
range from circular (with the antennas right next to one another), to
elliptical with the major axis forwards/back (antennas separated by a
quarter-wavelength), to a figure-8 pattern with major lobes forward
and back and a deep null out to the sides (antennas separated by a
half-wavelength).

For 10- or 11-meter operation it'd take a huge truck cab to get
a half-wavelength separation. I imagine that antenna spacing on
the order of a quarter-wavelength would be manageable, and that you'd
get enough additional gain in the up-the-road direction for it to be
useful.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

3837. how to do r7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 18:35:43 UTC
From: Bizon <bizongod@poczta.fm>
Message-ID: <acnn37$g1e$3@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141920

hi
i'm looking how to do
cushcraft's R7 antenna at
home

thanks
bizon

3838. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 18:39:48 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CED3774.499E482@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142034

Dave Platt wrote:
> My guess is that truckers are interested in having increased radiation
> efficiency "forwards" and "backwards" (along the road) and are willing
> to trade off reduced efficiency out to the sides.
> I imagine that antenna spacing on
> the order of a quarter-wavelength would be manageable, and that you'd
> get enough additional gain in the up-the-road direction for it to be
> useful.

You're right about the forwards and backwards but the potential gain
is not very useful. Even 3 dB is only half an S-unit.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3839. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 18:53:38 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <ueqelq9dneemfd@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142035

> You're right about the forwards and backwards but the potential gain
> is not very useful. Even 3 dB is only half an S-unit.

I've been told by a very knowledgable source, N6BV, one s-unit on a typical modern transceiver equals about 4 dB. :-)

Regards,
Jim

3840. Re: Ladderline question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 19:36:24 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <c2hqeuo5gi9o17u4mrkm4vf0v3ilrdo4pt@4ax.com>
Source record: 142045

On Thu, 23 May 2002 12:45:56 -0400, "ve3tmt" <ve3tmt@rac.ca> wrote:

>I will be moving the shack upstairs to the spare bedroom and would like to
>run a 20m dipole across the ceiling, and plan on feeding it with ladderline.
>I assume this will yield better results than a 52 ohm feedline. Is there
>any minimum length ladderline I need to use? Will this dipole be of any use
>on any other bands. I am in an antenna "free zone" and am very limited to
>my choices.

If you are planing to use it solely on twenty meters there would be
not real advantage in using ladder line. Especially with such a short
run.

Danny

3841. Re: HF mobile mounting question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 20:00:13 UTC
From: isgs294@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <56e0cd4a.0205231200.5e1f3219@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142044

Bill,
I have a Full size blazer (2 door suburban) and the door is a bad
place.
Keeping a ground is going to be a pain on the door.

My hustler is side mounted on the passenger side just behind the wheel
well. There is nice area where you can put a ball mount through the
side
and keep it hiden behind the plastic trim inside the vehicle. (let me
know if you want photo's of my install).

The screwdriver is a bit more weight and torque so you either build
an L-bracket and bolt it to the rear bumper like
(http://www.tarheelantennas.com/MVC-836F.JPG)
http://www.tarheelantennas.com/MVC-832F.JPG or bult an bracket to
bold into the side of the trailer hitch, if attached.
http://www.tarheelantennas.com/N4JPH_0240w.jpg

"Bill W2BLC" <radio@despammed.com> wrote in message
news:<ac46j80226u@enews4.newsguy.com>...
> Has anyone mounted a mobile HF antenna (screwdriver or Hustler) on either
> the rear doors of
> a van or a suburban? Did you have any grounding problems? How
> did you cure the problems?
>
> Thanks,
>
> Bill W2BLC

3842. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 20:51:00 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CED5634.279611E9@eznec.com>
Source record: 142046

Ah, yes. But don't forget the statistician who drowned while crossing a creek whose average depth was only 3 feet. Or the average family with 1.8 children.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

J Tabor wrote:
>
> > You're right about the forwards and backwards but the potential gain
> > is not very useful. Even 3 dB is only half an S-unit.
>
> I've been told by a very knowledgable source, N6BV, one s-unit on a typical
> modern transceiver equals about 4 dB. :-)
>
> Regards,
> Jim

3843. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 20:54:16 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CED56F8.4D702EA8@eznec.com>
Source record: 142047

A dipole in free space has about 2.15 dB gain over an isotropic
radiator. A reference dipole is often not in free space, and if it's
over ground, the gain is more typically 6 - 8 dB over an isotropic
radiator. Or, in other words, about 4 - 6 dBd, as "dBd" is most often
defined.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> W6DKN wrote:
> "Gain is typically a measurement of the difference in signal radiation
> strength of a given antenna compared to that of a 1.2 wave dipole---."
>
> True, a dipole is the typical reference antenna, but unless specified
> otherwise, the convention is to state the gain over an isotropic
> radiator. A reference dipole has 2.14 db gain over an isotropic
> radiator.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3844. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 21:31:55 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ueqnubasfhurd4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142048

> You're right about the forwards and backwards but the potential gain
> is not very useful. Even 3 dB is only half an S-unit.

True 'nuff, but to those who don't "think logarithmically" (which is probably most people), the idea of "doubling your effective signal power" is probably rather attractive. If it's a choice between installing two antennas rather than one, or buying and installing an illegal "linear" amplifier with twice the power, they'd probably do the former, and not realize that *neither* of these approaches actually gives very much benefit in practice.

So, I guess I agree with those who've said that adding a second antenna is mostly for the benefit of the retailer/installer ;-)

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

3845. Norm's Rotor service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 21:35:54 UTC
From: ab6bc@arrl.net
Message-ID: <bf230924.0205231335.a74be62@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142049

Dealing with Norm is a pleasure. I ordered some parts from him for my HAM II rotor which had thrown some gears. Talking to Norm over the phone about the rotor, he gave me some good upgrading advice for the rotor which I followed i.e. beter brake and other details which turned my rotor into a HAM III model The shipping to Sweden (Europe) took 6 weeks (cheapest snailmail upon my own request).

To keep it short, I'm very happy with his services and warmly recommend him to any Ham who is looking for Rotor repairs.

73,

Eskil SM5SRR/AB6BC/ON7EV

3846. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 22:04:25 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CED6769.81B1627D@eznec.com>
Source record: 142050

But doubling the number of antennas doesn't double your effective signal
power. At 6 foot spacing, it increases it only 8% (in the favored
directions). A few minutes with EZNEC (either the demo or standard
program) will verify this.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Dave Platt wrote:
>
> > You're right about the forwards and backwards but the potential gain
> > is not very useful. Even 3 dB is only half an S-unit.
>
> True 'nuff, but to those who don't "think logarithmically" (which is
> probably most people), the idea of "doubling your effective signal
> power" is probably rather attractive. If it's a choice between
> installing two antennas rather than one, or buying and installing an
> illegal "linear" amplifier with twice the power, they'd probably do
> the former, and not realize that *neither* of these approaches
> actually gives very much benefit in practice.
>
> So, I guess I agree with those who've said that adding a second
> antenna is mostly for the benefit of the retailer/installer ;-)
>
> --
> Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
> Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
> I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
> boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

3847. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 22:47:15 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <ueeH8.74969$To6.25082136@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 142051

Copperweld is also used extensively in communication/signalling lines . and
the sizes range up to #6 !! makes for about as indestructable antenna
(dipole, rhombic, ect.) as you can get, and as these circuits are being
removed by railroads, ect (usually by contracto0rs, and with little salvage
value), can be obtained very cheaply. and keeps this out of landfills, to
boot!!
have salvaged this stuff after derailments, and can also be obtained with
sheath (insulated) as info--jim

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CEBEDEA.60DF2752@capnet.com...
> .
>

3848. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 23:09:28 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <IEeH8.74399$Md6.2003917@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 142052

Me too. But, I also have been gravitating to the better quality
crimp on connectors.

Pete

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:3o2qeugto8jo2a1bgl53kc59mb4ud7omne@4ax.com...
> I agree with this method. I use a 325-watt Weller which does the job
> very quickly. After I solder coat the braid, I use a tubing cutter to
> make a clean cut through the braid, then remove the center insulation.
> When you screw the coax in, the soldered braid is right there under
> the holes and it only takes seconds to solder the shell to the braid.
> This method eliminates any possibility of stray braid strands.
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>
>

3849. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 23:12:17 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9217A4F3F6320Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 142055

>
> which is really cool. If I put up, say, a 3 element beam and note that
> the signals go from S1 to S5, I can tell people that the beam has 4 S
> Units of gain. Then all I have to do to make the gain 24 dB (about the
> gain of a Yagi with a 40 wavelength boom) is to "define" my S Units to
> be 6 dB. It's a great way to increase the gain of your antenna.
>

Why didn't I think of that?! I bet if I just repainted the S number
scale on my S meter to read higher I could increase my antenna gain too!

Ed WB6SAT

3850. Re: MFJ Antenna Analyser

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 23:12:24 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.net>
Message-ID: <sHeH8.114708$fU2.11833059@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 142053

Talking about the "259"? The antenna connector is soldered directly to the circuit board (who thought THAT was a good idea?). Soldered poorly, in my case.

Also, the screws that hold the connector to the case may not be securely holding the ground wire (also a problem in mine).

3851. Re: watzit? 2M beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 23:12:52 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <uCeH8.75046$To6.25087624@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 142054

if the insulators are blue, and the center of hairpin attached to boom,
sounds like one of the older hygains as to model, cant tell you what, maybe
someone else can?? jim

"Ken Grant" <ken.grant@uhn.on.ca> wrote in message
news:af77ed9c.0205221135.49df4a9d@posting.google.com...
> I was given a 2M beam, but no manual or idea of make or model. It's
> set up for vertical polarization, so I presume it's for the FM
> segment. The boom length is exactly 13' 10". There are 8 elements,
> insulated from the boom by molded plastic insulators, and uses an
> aluminum wire hair-pin loop and 1/2 wave coax balun in a Beta match.
> Probably 10 years or more old, but in lovely condition. Can anyone
> help? Thanks. Ken, VE3FIT

3852. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 23:16:54 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CED7866.EB186E8C@IEEE.org>
Source record: 142056

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> But doubling the number of antennas doesn't double your effective signal
> power. At 6 foot spacing, it increases it only 8% (in the favored
> directions). A few minutes with EZNEC (either the demo or standard
> program) will verify this.

You're right, Roy. I was thinking about 1/8WL and 1/4WL spacing
with the antennas fed 180 degrees out of phase but that would give
3+dB gain to the sides rather than toward the front and back.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

3853. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 23:42:10 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <%1fH8.75128$To6.25094168@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 142057

Typically you need at least 1/4 wavelength, in A PLANE, (in your case, horizontal plane) on the lowest freq you are going to operate on for BEST effeciency. these antennas have metal (usually foil) at the magnet surface to form a COUPLING CAPACITOR to the surface you attach to. this makes an effective counterpoise for your antenna. its not that it wont radiate with Less, just not as effenciently. as info, jim

"Fireball" <fireball_336@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:v0gleuo6o8jvgo4p5k258jh4b551bjr5ha@4ax.com...
> I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
> 6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
> surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
> to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
> or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
> loaded with metal tools.

3854. Re: Current balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-23 23:47:53 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <k7fH8.75144$To6.25095576@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 142058

NOT NECESSARILY, baluns can also be made by wrapping coax in 7-8 loops, and running drop thru the MIDDLE of this, or useing multiples of ferrite beads on your coax , next to the antenna feed point!! as info--jim

"captbrian" <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk> wrote in message news:iLDG8.7150$1c.1601085@monolith.news.easynet.net...
> yes
>
> JEEPMON <JEEPMON@HOTMAIL.COM> wrote in message
> news:Dk_D8.45668$WR1.42639@sccrnsc01...
> > Should you use a current balun always for all antennas that are fed with
> > coax to help minimize or eliminate current build up on the coax?
> >
> >
>
>

3855. Re: watzit? 2M beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 00:06:30 UTC
From: Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CED8404.E8C3C2B0@attbi.com>
Source record: 142059

Ken Grant wrote:

> Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com> wrote in message news:<3CEBFCAF.FF96A363@attbi.com>...
> > Ken Grant wrote:
> >
> > > I was given a 2M beam, but no manual or idea of make or model. It's
> > > set up for vertical polarization, so I presume it's for the FM
> > > segment. The boom length is exactly 13' 10". There are 8 elements,
> > > insulated from the boom by molded plastic insulators, and uses an
> > > aluminum wire hair-pin loop and 1/2 wave coax balun in a Beta match.
> > > Probably 10 years or more old, but in lovely condition. Can anyone
> > > help?
> >
> > With what?
> >
> > 73 ... Zoran WA7AA
>
> Sorry, Zoran, but I thought it was apparent that I'm trying to
> identify the make and model of the antenna so that I can find some
> documentation about it. Please respond if you can help me. Otherwise,
> please don't put yourself out.

My point is: why would you need a manual? The antenna either works or doesn't - it's not like there's a convoluted tuning involved, and by measuring the SWR response, you should be able to determine for which 2m segment it was designed. Gain of the VHF Yagis pretty much follows the boom-length:gain ratio formula. I can't imagine the manual would tell you anything revolutionary.

73 ... Zoran WA7AA

3856. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 00:12:40 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <YzfH8.96327$Po6.195587@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 142060
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Geek: a carnival performer often billed as a wild man whose act usually
includes biting the head off a live chicken or snake.
--
CW
KC7NOD
Web Page http://www.kc7nod.20m.com

"Walt Davidson" <walt99@tiscali.co.uk> wrote in message
news:tf2qeu804aavd3tn2vfpcc7biise6o83fd@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 23 May 2002 06:24:57 GMT, Telamon
> <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote:
>
> >Plenty of people inhabit the isotropic universe. They are called geeks.
>
> Please translate. Is a geek the same thing as a nerd? Or is it more
> akin to a gook?
>
> 73 de G3NYY
>
> --
> Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

3857. FS: SMA-to-BNC custom fit antenna adapters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 00:14:20 UTC
From: gulyas@earthlink.net
Message-ID: <12235960.0205231614.2a960ac4@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142061
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.scanner

Do you have a need for a high-quality SMA-to-BNC antenna adapter that
is custom made to fit and protect your H.T. or scanner radio?

Adapter allows you to:
Quickly change antennas to base,mobile or different style use.
Use the more popular and wider selection available of BNC antennas.
Prevent chassis connector wear or from coming loose due to antenna
changes.

Adapter features:
Gold plated contacts with a teflon insulator.
A low profile design with a rubber covering for a factory antenna look.
The rubber base seals to the top of the radio with no spacers needed
for moisture and dirt protection.
The base also provides an excellent support for any length of antenna
or application.
No need to remove adapter once installed to make a quick and safe
antenna change.

Sizes to fit radio models:
Yaesu: VX-5, VX-1, FT-50-R, VX-10, VX-150, VX-110, VXA-100, VXA-120
Icom: IC-T8A, IC-T81A, IC-Q7A, IC-R2
Kenwood: TH-D7, TH-G71, TH-F6A
Alinco: DJ-V5
Standard: C508A, C510A
Radio Shack: HTX-200, HTX-400, HTX-245
Aor: AR-16

Previewed in the May 2000 Issue of CQ Magazine, and the Nov. 2000
Issue of QST Magazine.

$11.95 + $1.50 S+H(One to unlimited)
(Check or money order only in U.S.Funds)
(Specify-radio-model)

STEPHEN G.GULYAS
706 LALOR ST.
TRENTON, N.J. 08610
U.S.A.

A photo of the adapter is available upon request.
I welcome any questions or comments at my email:
gulyas@earthlink.net
Thanks for looking at my posting.
S.G.G. KC2BHO 73's

3858. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 00:26:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <5032-3CED88A9-213@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 142063

Roy Lewallen wrote:
"A dipole in free space has about 2.15 dB gain over an isotropic radiator."

I had written :
"A reference dipole has 2.14 db gain over an isotropic radiator."

I use 2.15 in my calculations, too. I posted the 2.14 db number because my 1982 ARRL Antenna Book, 14th edition says on page 0:
"Also throughout this book, gain is customarily referenced to a dipole antenna in decibels (dB). In some sections, gain is referenced to an isotropic radiator in decibels designated as dBi. A dipole has a gain of 2.14 dBi."

I use db rather than dB because that is what the Bell Telephone System used in the books it published that I have and they invented the db.

A difference of one unit in the least significant of three places is unimportant. I foresaw a challenge and chose the Antenna Book definition as appropriate for this newsgroup.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3859. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 00:36:34 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3ced8ac8.1470127@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 142062

On Wed, 22 May 2002 16:09:40 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>Copperweld is a trademark of the Copperweld Company. Copperweld wire
>often used by amateurs is steel wire bonded with a very thick outer
>layer of copper. You shouldn't confuse Copperweld with copper-plated
>wire. Unlike plated wire, the copper portion of Copperweld is a sizeable
>fraction of the total wire thickness. At radio frequencies, where
>current flows close to the wire surface, Copperweld has the same
>conductivity as solid copper wire. But it's a great deal stronger due to
>the steel center. It also has the corrosion resistance of copper wire.
>It's pretty springy and harder to work with than solid copper wire, but
>once up it'll never come down unless it's nicked deeply enough to expose
>the steel.
>
>You can find more information about Copperweld at
>http://www.copperweld.com.
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>StarGazer wrote:
>>
>> .
Rated breaking strength for 14AWG is 400 pounds, much better than
copper. Any tension you can apply by hand, it will stand up to!

--KR0U
-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

3860. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 00:56:44 UTC
From: Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net>
Message-ID: <ho3reucojrvj4cdffpi07gujmcj4sf5elq@4ax.com>
Source record: 142064

The only problem with crimped connections is that in order for them to equal a solder connection it requires an expensive, calibrated crimping tool. Most of us can't afford them. Spent 30 years in aerospace manufacturing and quality assurance so very familiar with crimp connections which can be superior to the soldered type if you have the proper equipment.

Dick - W6CCD

On Thu, 23 May 2002 23:09:28 GMT, " Uncle Peter" <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM> wrote:

>Me too. But, I also have been gravitating to the better quality
>crimp on connectors.
>
>Pete
>
>"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
>news:3o2qeugto8jo2a1bgl53kc59mb4ud7omne@4ax.com...
>> I agree with this method. I use a 325-watt Weller which does the job
>> very quickly. After I solder coat the braid, I use a tubing cutter to
>> make a clean cut through the braid, then remove the center insulation.
>> When you screw the coax in, the soldered braid is right there under
>> the holes and it only takes seconds to solder the shell to the braid.
>> This method eliminates any possibility of stray braid strands.
>>
>> Dick - W6CCD
>>
>>
>

3861. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 00:57:46 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <eegH8.67004$L76.98250@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 142065

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CEC2534.E3906E32@eznec.com...
> You shouldn't confuse Copperweld with copper-plated
> wire. Unlike plated wire, the copper portion of Copperweld is a
> sizeable fraction of the total wire thickness
>
> You can find more information about Copperweld at
> http://www.copperweld.com.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

Roy -

That IS an important differentiator, since some plated wire is sold as
copperweld - without trademark.

It IS springy, which is a bear to work with until you get it up in the air !

g. beat, w9gb

3862. Re: Norm's Rotor service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 01:15:11 UTC
From: Bill Otten <res0958z@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <zugH8.17784$md.13309@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 142066

I would agree wholeheartedly with Eskil regarding Norm's Rotor Service. I've dealt with Norm's on more than one occasion....each time to satisfaction. I had a rotor repaired quickly and returned fast, and also purchased an Alliance U-110 rotor for my satellite elevation system. These rotors are no longer produced...Norm's has the entire stock of these rotors, purchased directly from Alliance. Norm's is highly recommendable for repairs on any American made rotor.

Bill KC9CS

"Eskil" <ab6bc@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:bf230924.0205231335.a74be62@posting.google.com...
> Dealing with Norm is a pleasure. I ordered some parts from him for my
> HAM II rotor which had thrown some gears. Talking to Norm over the
> phone about the rotor, he gave me some good upgrading advice for the
> rotor which I followed i.e. beter brake and other details which turned
> my rotor into a HAM III model The shipping to Sweden (Europe) took 6
> weeks (cheapest snailmail upon my own request).
>
> To keep it short, I'm very happy with his services and warmly
> recommend him to any Ham who is looking for Rotor repairs.
>
> 73,
>
> Eskil SM5SRR/AB6BC/ON7EV

3863. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 01:36:56 UTC
From: "n7ws at arrl net"
Message-ID: <3ced9349.16411529@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 142067

On Thu, 23 May 2002 21:31:55 -0000, dplatt@radagast.org (Dave Platt) wrote:

|
|> You're right about the forwards and backwards but the potential gain
|> is not very useful. Even 3 dB is only half an S-unit.
|
|True 'nuff, but to those who don't "think logarithmically" (which is
|probably most people), the idea of "doubling your effective signal
|power" is probably rather attractive. If it's a choice between
|installing two antennas rather than one, or buying and installing an
|illegal "linear" amplifier with twice the power, they'd probably do
|the former, and not realize that *neither* of these approaches
|actually gives very much benefit in practice.

In the context of the original query what you say is true. However, you should not generalize that one or two or three dB are not worth worrying about in other situations.

For instance at VHF, it is commonly accepted that increasing the number of long Yagis in an array by a factor of two gives a sub-proportional increase in gain of about 2.5 dB. For those that poo-poo the idea that a "fraction of an S-unit" (whatever that is) is of no consequence, this practice must verge on lunacy, but we still find guys like Dave, W5UN, who increase the antenna size from one-half acre to a full acre to get that "fraction of an S-unit."

Why is this? Because a couple of dB make a tremendous difference on an EME path. Dave probably increased the number of workable stations by 20 dB.

Even at h-f, Dxers will double or quadruple the size of their Yagis in the quest to be the first one through in the pile-up or the first to open the band. If "a fraction of an S-unit" doesn't matter, why do the guys with 60' boom Yagis do better that the guys with 30' booms? Because a dB increase here, a dB increase there and pretty soon we're talking about a real difference.

Wes Stewart N7WS

3864. Re: Convert TH3jr to 17 mtr monoband

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 02:02:58 UTC
From: "n7ws at arrl net"
Message-ID: <3ced994d.17952426@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 142068

On Thu, 23 May 2002 09:47:27 -0400, "John Morris" <moe@email.msn.com> wrote:

|I've got a TH3jr I'm not using and was wondering if I could convert it to a
|17 mtr monoband and stack it above my TH3.
|
|Anyone have any ideas about the feasibility of this?
|
|Change - modify the traps / short them out etc. . .

I turned a TH6DXX into a three-element 20-meter monobander by using the aluminum tubing as raw material. But... I had six elements worth of tubing with which to make three elements. You don't have that much, however, you have the boom, element mounting hardware and boom-to-mast clamp, so you're a good way there.

I turned this into a real science project; using antenna modeling (with element tapering) as well as the software from Lawson's "Physical Design of Yagi Antennas." I juggled the selection of which tubing to use and where, to achieve optimum electrical performance while having both weight balance and windload balance on the rotating mast.

I also replaced all of the element clamps with stainless steel hose clamps and all of the threaded hardware was replaced with stainless as well.

The result can be seen on the tower in the photo at:

http://users.triconet.org/wesandlinda

Details of the feed system are here:

http://users.triconet.org/wesandlinda/YagiFeed-1a.jpg

and here:

http://users.triconet.org/wesandlinda/YagiFeed-2a.jpg

Sorry no links to the last two and BTW, the photos were taken with the tower folded over in case you're disoriented <g>.

Have fun.

Wes Stewart N7WS

3865. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 02:09:17 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <uer86dhm2v82d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141969

In article <3ced9349.16411529@news.triconet.org>,
Wes Stewart <n7ws at arrl net> wrote:

>|True 'nuff, but to those who don't "think logarithmically" (which is
>|probably most people), the idea of "doubling your effective signal
>|power" is probably rather attractive. If it's a choice between
>|installing two antennas rather than one, or buying and installing an
>|illegal "linear" amplifier with twice the power, they'd probably do
>|the former, and not realize that *neither* of these approaches
>|actually gives very much benefit in practice.
>
>In the context of the original query what you say is true. However, you should
>not generalize that one or two or three dB are not worth worrying about in other
>situations.

Oh, I agree. When the communications are marginal and it's a question
of either pushing all the way out to the bleeding edge, or not getting
through at all, then certainly one tries to get every little bit by
whatever means will work.

>For instance at VHF, it is commonly accepted that increasing the number of long
>Yagis in an array by a factor of two gives a sub-proportional increase in gain
>of about 2.5 dB. For those that poo-poo the idea that a "fraction of an S-unit"
>(whatever that is) is of no consequence, this practice must verge on lunacy,

Isn't that sort of implicit in EME communications? >>grin<<

>Why is this? Because a couple of dB make a tremendous difference on an EME
>path. Dave probably increased the number of workable stations by 20 dB.

And, actually, in a sense, his action really is the most
cost-effective. It's probably less expensive (summed over all of the
people involved) for him to make a massive upgrade at his station,
than for dozens or hundreds of separate stations at the other end to
have to upgrade their setups by a similar ratio.

>Even at h-f, Dxers will double or quadruple the size of their Yagis in the quest
>to be the first one through in the pile-up or the first to open the band. If "a
>fraction of an S-unit" doesn't matter, why do the guys with 60' boom Yagis do
>better that the guys with 30' booms? Because a dB increase here, a dB increase
>there and pretty soon we're talking about a real difference.

Understood!

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior

I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

3866. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 02:59:39 UTC
From: JB <ac6tk@nospamcybertime.net>
Message-ID: <acms56$10j5$1@madmax.keyway.net>
Source record: 142009
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

17AH gel cells will barely run an HT. High current drains are
impractical because gassing within the cells insulates the plates
faster than the gel can absorb and causes the internal resistance to
rise out of hand. Current drains should be limited to 20% of AH
rating (and with boat batteries too).

Big as you can get (into your tray) Marine/Starting batteries are a
pretty good compromise if you have to use it in your car.

Jim, ac6tk

"laborkei" <laborkeiNOSPAM@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:3cecff0c_5@nopics.sjc...
: If you didn't make Dayton..
:
: Mendelsons had 12V 17AH batteries for $10.00
: They have them on there website for $15.95.
: I had talked to them at Dayton and they said they had a lot of these
: batteries, and they are New.
:
: http://www.meci.com/
:
: Hamvention 2002 Pictures de WD5BJQ: http://www.qsl.net/wd5bjq/hamvent02.htm
:
:
: "Russell C. Nixon" <rcnixon@mindspring.com> wrote in message
: news:3cea451b.2496549@news.mindspring.com...
: > "Brian" <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au> wrote:
: >
: > >I don't know if anyone has seen the website I'm looking for (I hope they
: > >have), but I've lost the link so I cant give it to anyone either.
: > >Hoping someone can help me with the web address.
: > >
: > >The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember).
: He
: > >is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't
: fantastic.
: > >To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter
: > >and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his
: radio
: > >equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar
: > >system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.
: > >
: > >Hoping someone can help me out with the address for it.

: > >
: > >Thanks in advance,
: > >
: > >Brian.
: > >Sydney Australia.
: >
: > Brian, you would be better off using a battery made for supplying a
: > relatively small amount of current for a longer time. A car battery
: > is optimized to supply a huge amount of current (100 to 200 amps) for
: > a short time in order to turn the starter motor. When the car is
: > running, its electrical needs are supplied by the alternator powered
: > by the engine. Gel cells are really what you want. They are sold for
: > computer room uninterruptable power supplies (UPS) and camper vehicle
: > use. Perhaps you can get them from a computer service company or just
: > buy a couple of new ones. The gel cell have a charging power
: > requirement similar to Nimh batteries and the charge control chips for
: > Nimhs work well for gel cells. Do a web search for "gel cells" and
: > you will get all you need! Also, do a web search for "Luke Enriquez".
: > He is an Australian ham and engineer who has a nice design for a gel
: > cell maintenance system.
: >
: > Russ
: > "Two-fifteen, no ambulance needed!"
: > Subtract all nines to reply
:
:

3867. Re: Ladderline question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 03:20:01 UTC
From: "C. R. Carlson" <iowadoc@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <BjiH8.1481$cN4.1035@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 141970

ve3tmt wrote:

> I will be moving the shack upstairs to the spare bedroom and would like to
> run a 20m dipole across the ceiling, and plan on feeding it with
> ladderline.
> I assume this will yield better results than a 52 ohm feedline. Is there
> any minimum length ladderline I need to use? Will this dipole be of any
> use
> on any other bands. I am in an antenna "free zone" and am very limited to
> my choices.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Max

Max:
If you want to keep it real simple, use coax and cut dipoles for any band
you want between 20-10. If it was me I would probably only cut wire for
20/15/10. Tie them together at a single point on each side of the dipole.
You then have a three band dipole. As long as I cut them reasonably close
(i.e. I actually measured) I could care less about SWR. It's a short run of
coax, and I have a cheap tuner for such purposes. I've used such an
antenna. It worked reasonably well.
--
--
C. R. Carlson
Philosopher & Curmudgeon

3868. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 03:24:49 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <uerckieb3j5l66@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141971

Hi,

What if one gets something like two Force12 40m rotatable dipoles, mounts one about 90 feet, say with main lobes N/S, and the second about 45 feet with main lobes E/W? :-) Phased of course.

What sort of mess? or benifit? would that create? Of course the main reasons might be some of your desired contacts are north and others are east. Plus, you don't wan to rotate.

Thanks,
Jim

3869. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 03:32:58 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205231932.44ab4360@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141972

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3CEC565C.9229B86D@eznec.com>...
> Or, to look at it another way, the difference between 250 feet of RG-213
> and 9913 is only 1.5 dB, a "small fraction of an S unit". (It's actually
> about one S-Unit on my meter, up to S-3.) So what you have to decide is
> whether the difference in expense is worth 1.5 dB to you. Very few
> people will be able to tell the difference.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

It's not much difference to notice. Going to the slightly better line
would be mainly to help him sleep better at night knowing he couldn't
do much better without going to a hardline or ladder line. MK

3870. Re: Verticle for 6mtrs 2mtrs and 70cms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 03:39:15 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CEDB5D4.8FDA843@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141973

so would the comet GP-15

the-boatman wrote:

> Hi all,
> Im looking for a verticle antenna to mount on my chimney,
> which will cover 6 Mtrs, 2 Mtrs and 70 cms.
> Iv'e looked at the ads in PW and see that Moonracker do a bm1000
> and also Waters & Stanton have one advertised made by WatSon?
>
> Any preferances ?
> Or are there better ones and if so, from where?
>
> Thanks - and Regards, Peter G0LRP

3871. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 05:14:30 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-D44A2B.22142923052002@newssvr21-ext.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 141974
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,uk.radio.amateur

In article <tf2qeu804aavd3tn2vfpcc7biise6o83fd@4ax.com>,
Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk> wrote:

> On Thu, 23 May 2002 06:24:57 GMT, Telamon
> <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote:
>
> >Plenty of people inhabit the isotropic universe. They are called geeks.
>
> Please translate. Is a geek the same thing as a nerd? Or is it more
> akin to a gook?
>
> 73 de G3NYY

Geek - somebody who enjoys or takes pride in using computers or other
technology, often to what others consider an excessive degree.

Nerd - Geek in training.

--
Telamon(TM)

3872. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 05:22:23 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CEDCE0F.7F86F178@eznec.com>
Source record: 141975

Apparently the point I was trying to make was missed. My comment had
nothing to do with the
0.01 difference (which is possibly the difference between a resonant
dipole and a half wavelength dipole), or the abbreviation of decibel.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> "A dipole in free space has about 2.15 dB gain over an isotropic
> radiator."
>
> I had written :
> "A reference dipole has 2.14 db gain over an isotropic radiator."
>
> I use 2.15 in my calculations, too. I posted the 2.14 db number because
> my 1982 ARRL Antenna Book, 14th edition says on page 0:
> "Also throughout this book, gain is customarily referenced to a dipole
> antenna in decibels (dB). In some sections, gain is referenced to an
> isotropic radiator in decibels designated as dBi. A dipole has a gain of
> 2.14 dBi."
>
> I use db rather than dB because that is what the Bell Telephone System
> used in the books it published that I have and they invented the db.
>
> A difference of one unit in the least significant of three places is
> unimportant. I foresaw a challenge and chose the Antenna Book definition
> as appropriate for this newsgroup.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3873. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 05:56:33 UTC
From: lucifer@eternal-flames.gov
Message-ID: <3cedd250.1915244@news.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141976
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 24 May 2002 00:12:40 GMT, "CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
wrote:

>Geek: a carnival performer often billed as a wild man whose act usually
>includes biting the head off a live chicken

A sort of primitive Colonel Sanders then?

3874. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 06:00:33 UTC
From: Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CEDD6FB.71C1FFBF@attbi.com>
Source record: 141977
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

CW wrote:

> Geek: a carnival performer often billed as a wild man whose act usually
> includes biting the head off a live chicken or snake.

No, that's Ozzy Osbourne.

3875. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 06:03:04 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3cedd796$0$15144$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 141978

Has given the Link connectors a go? Kind of like a BNC connector with the braid (solderless), you still have to solder the centre conductor. They are 4 times expensive but come in very handy in some situations, like up the tower :)

Cheers,
wally.

"The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you can control the people who must use the words." Philip K. Dick (1928-82).

"Jim Keesler" <dontspamjimkeesl@iserv.net> wrote in message news:5VgG8.72281$To6.24172464@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com...
There was a demo of some butane-fueled solder iron and some "super" solder used for "easy" PL259 soldering at Dayton--anybody know about this? For real?

I wasn't close enough to really see the demo...

TNX ES 73
Jim, K8EXF

3876. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 06:04:40 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3cedd7f6$0$15149$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 141979

Oops,
Has any one given the Link connectors...

"wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com> wrote in message
news:3cedd796$0$15144$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au...
Has given the Link connectors a go? Kind of like a BNC connector with the
braid (solderless), you still have to solder the centre conductor.
They are 4 times expensive but come in very handy in some situations, like
up the tower :)

Cheers,
wally.

"The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation
of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you can control
the people who must use the words." Philip K. Dick (1928-82).

"Jim Keesler" <dontspamjimkeesl@iserv.net> wrote in message
news:5VgG8.72281$To6.24172464@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com...
There was a demo of some butane-fueled solder iron and some "super" solder
used for "easy" PL259 soldering at Dayton--anybody know about this? For
real?

I wasn't close enough to really see the demo...

TNX ES 73
Jim, K8EXF

3877. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 06:47:02 UTC
From: Radio Ham <no.spam@no.spam>
Message-ID: <3cede43c$1_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 141980
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

This is a bit like those puzzles to change "GEEK"
to "NERD" in only five words...
GEEK
****
****
****
****
****
NERD

To which the answer is "Give Him An M3 Licence"

Walt Davidson <walt99@tiscali.co.uk> wrote in message
news:tf2qeu804aavd3tn2vfpcc7biise6o83fd@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 23 May 2002 06:24:57 GMT, Telamon
> <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid> wrote:
>
> >Plenty of people inhabit the isotropic universe. They are called geeks.
>
> Please translate. Is a geek the same thing as a nerd? Or is it more
> akin to a gook?
>
> 73 de G3NYY
>
> --
> Walt Davidson Email: g3nyy @freeuk.com

3878. Re: Back up Power - charger voltage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 12:20:54 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CEE3026.1E751A08@crosslink.net>
Source record: 141981
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

Richard G Amirault wrote:
>
> .... I found out the hard way I had to reduce the
> voltage on my Astron to keep from over charging my battery.
>

Hey, Richard,

What voltage setting did you end up using? I spent $toomany on a
"smart" charger but I have a couple older PS's about that I'd like to
use like you do the Astron.
TIA
K3DWW

3879. Re: watzit? 2M beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 12:45:31 UTC
From: ken.grant@uhn.on.ca
Message-ID: <af77ed9c.0205240445.758c99e3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141982

Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com> wrote in message news:<3CED8404.E8C3C2B0@attbi.com>...
> Ken Grant wrote:
>
> > Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com> wrote in message news:<3CEBFCAF.FF96A363@attbi.com>...
> > > Ken Grant wrote:
> > >
> > > > I was given a 2M beam, but no manual or idea of make or model. It's
> > > > set up for vertical polarization, so I presume it's for the FM
> > > > segment. The boom length is exactly 13' 10". There are 8 elements,
> > > > insulated from the boom by molded plastic insulators, and uses an
> > > > aluminum wire hair-pin loop and 1/2 wave coax balun in a Beta match.
> > > > Probably 10 years or more old, but in lovely condition. Can anyone
> > > > help?
> > >
> > > With what?
> > >
> > > 73 ... Zoran WA7AA
> >
> > Sorry, Zoran, but I thought it was apparent that I'm trying to
> > identify the make and model of the antenna so that I can find some
> > documentation about it. Please respond if you can help me. Otherwise,
> > please don't put yourself out.
>
> My point is: why would you need a manual? The antenna either works or doesn't - it's not
> like there's a convoluted tuning involved, and by measuring the SWR response, you should
> be able to determine for which 2m segment it was designed. Gain of the VHF Yagis pretty
> much follows the boom-length:gain ratio formula. I can't imagine the manual would tell
you
> anything revolutionary.
>
> 73 ... Zoran WA7AA

Like I said, Zoran, please don't put yourself out.

Ken

3880. Re: Back up Power - charger voltage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 13:47:00 UTC
From: Richard G Amirault <amirault@shell01.TheWorld.com>
Message-ID: <GwMBMC.L89@world.std.com>
Source record: 141983
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

It was so long ago I forget. I contacted the manufacturer of my "deep
cycle / marine" battery and asked them for the long term float voltage and
set it to that.

I *still* have to monitor the liquid level, but it does not disapear
anywhere near as fast now.

In rec.radio.amateur.equipment Vito <vito@crosslink.net> wrote:
: Richard G Amirault wrote:
:>
:> .... I found out the hard way I had to reduce the
:> voltage on my Astron to keep from over charging my battery.
:>

: Hey, Richard,

: What voltage setting did you end up using? I spent $toomany on a
: "smart" charger but I have a couple older PS's about that I'd like to
: use like you do the Astron.

3881. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 14:53:53 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020524105353.26544.00000452@mb-fj.aol.com>
Source record: 141984

>On the subject, just how effective are those cellular booster antennas
>be?

I don't know, but there were a lot of them for sale at Dayton Hamvention. Some for as little as $1.

73 Al Lowe N0IMW

3882. Re: antenna isolation? Tower/masting coupling.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 15:08:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <11630-3CEE5761-226@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141985

Jeepmon wrote:
"I have a quarter wave antenna with four "ground radials" as a counter poise. Is it important that the antenna be isolated from the metal masting?"

No.

Let`s imagine you have a ground-plane antenna atop a metal mast or tower. If the vertical radiator is coupled to another conductor, re-radiation from the other conductor affects the total pattern radiated.

How does coupling occur? nearby, parallel, resonant length, conductors are coupled and re-radiate. That`s how you make a parasitic beam antenna.

How is coupling avoided? Keep conductors far apart, perpendicular, not resonant near the same frequency, and generally keep conductors out of each other`s fields.

One way to isolate conductors is placing them in each other`s "nulls".

Your 1/4-wave ground-plane has nulls at both ends. A tower directly beneath a ground-plane is in a null.

The radials, being 1/4-wave, have an open circuit at one end and a low impedance at their ends at the base of the vertical radiator. The radials tend to rob all the current that might flow into the tower and feedline. They decouple the ground-plane from its support at the resonant frequency.

The metal masting has little effect upon your ground-plane. The mast is in a null and decoupled by the radials.

Make the connection.

Best regards, Richard Harrisomn, KB5WZI

3883. Re: Ladderline question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 15:43:39 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CEE5F9B.F824EE82@icok.net>
Source record: 141986

Max,
For a single band, in your situation, ladder-line
won't be of any advantage. As has been recommended, a
dipole cut for each band, useing a common feedline would
be much simpler.
For multi-band use the ladder line and a tuner would
work 'okay'. 'Futzing' with tuned feed lines in your
case will be more inconvenient than using a tuner (and no
big difference anyway).
Good luck...
'Doc

3884. Re: How Do Phase Antennas Work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 15:53:37 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CEE61F1.FE46B43@icok.net>
Source record: 141987

Jake,
Using phased antennas has the benifit of having
a somewhat directional radiation pattern. That is,
if everything is done correctly. Unfortuantely, it
isn't always done correctly, and in most cases the
only benifit is to the person who sold the antennas.
There are a ~lot~ of misconceprions about 'phasing'
antennas, so whatever claims you hear should be taken
with a large 'grain of salt', or 'Exlaxs'(s)...
'Doc

3885. Re: Back up Power - charger voltage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 16:17:51 UTC
From: Mark Walsh <mark@km6xu.die.spam.die.com>
Message-ID: <acloth$k8i$1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 141988
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

"Vito" <vito@crosslink.net> wrote:
> Richard G Amirault wrote:

> > .... I found out the hard way I had to reduce the
> > voltage on my Astron to keep from over charging my battery.

> What voltage setting did you end up using? I spent $toomany on a
> "smart" charger but I have a couple older PS's about that I'd like to
> use like you do the Astron.

Industry standard float voltage is 2.3 volts per cell.
That's 13.8 volts for a twelve-volt lead-acid battery.
We use 54.something volts for a 48 volt string in telecom.

3886. Thanks for stopping by

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 18:05:49 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CEE80FD.F2A4FBFE@eznec.com>
Source record: 141989

Just wanted to say I really enjoyed meeting so many newsgroup "lurkers", along with a number of posters, at Dayton. Thanks for stopping by the booth and saying hello -- I enjoyed meeting all of you.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3887. How close is too close: beam and top of vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 18:27:56 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CEE862C.B11A63CD@capnet.com>
Source record: 141990

Only about 10 ft from top of Gap vertical to beam. Same
elevation.

Is this a problem?

3888. Re: Thanks for stopping by

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 18:55:34 UTC
From: Bill Ogden <ogden@us.ibm.com>
Message-ID: <3CEE8CA6.BD46FA85@us.ibm.com>
Source record: 141991

Our pleasure. (I think I was the first --- you were surprised at the "thank you" from a lurker. There must have been more later.)

Bill
W2WO

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> Just wanted to say I really enjoyed meeting so many newsgroup "lurkers",
> along with a number of posters, at Dayton. Thanks for stopping by the
> booth and saying hello -- I enjoyed meeting all of you.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3889. Re: watzit? 2M beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 19:25:52 UTC
From: Zoran Brlecic <WA7AA@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3CEE9388.C8039B7F@attbi.com>
Source record: 141992

Ken Grant wrote:

> Like I said, Zoran, please don't put yourself out.

That's OK, it doesn't cost anything. In which hospital in the UHN do you work, btw?

73 ... Zoran WA7AA

3890. Re: 2.4 GHz antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 19:58:44 UTC
From: Del Schier <k1uhf@westmountainradio.com>
Message-ID: <3CEE9BED.DFBE3EC9@westmountainradio.com>
Source record: 141993

A loop yagi available from http://www.directivesystems.com/main.htm .
They come in all different sizes.

Michael wrote:

> I have an ICOM IC-R3 and I'm trying to use it to receive video from
> 2.4GHz wireless cameras. The reception range is abysmal with the
> antenna that comes with it. Can anyone recommend a good 2.4GHz antnna,
> preferably one that can be used mobile. Thanks.

--
Thanks for your interest!

73
Del Schier, K1UHF

http://www.westmountainradio.com
West Mountain Radio
18 Sheehan Avenue
Norwalk, CT 06854
USA

tel: 203 853 8080
fax: 203 299 0232

3891. Re: Back up Power - charger voltage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 20:09:49 UTC
From: derek_toeppen@agilent.com
Message-ID: <2219e080.0205241209.36db609a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141994
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

Vito <vito@crosslink.net> wrote in message news:<3CEE3026.1E751A08@crosslink.net>...

13.2 to 13.6 volts as a general rule. See

http://www.trojan-battery.com/customercare_batterymaint9.html

Derek Toeppen, WA0ZTI

> Richard G Amirault wrote:
> >
> > .... I found out the hard way I had to reduce the
> > voltage on my Astron to keep from over charging my battery.
> >
>
> Hey, Richard,
>
> What voltage setting did you end up using? I spent $toomany on a
> "smart" charger but I have a couple older PS's about that I'd like to
> use like you do the Astron.
> TIA
> K3DWW

3892. G5RV or windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 20:18:25 UTC
From: Stan <stan@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <acm76d$r17$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141995

I'm in a dilemma about which antenna will perform better: a G5RV or windom
for 40-10 m. On my new qth I'm allowed to put only one horizontal antenna.
According to www.radioworks.com windom is much better but I never believe
anybody who is in business-they usually sell illusions and manipulate
potential buyers. My access to the roof is very restricted, and I won't be
able to compare one to the other. IMHO the windom might be better-it has
resonance on all bands and a lower SWR (except 21MHz) G5rv on the other hand
is fully balanced and is said to be working perfect on 20m and 10m.
I'm not interested in 160/80m
What are your experiences?
Any tips ?
73's Stan

3893. Re: Thanks for stopping by

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 20:24:42 UTC
From: Jake Brodsky <frussle@erols.com>
Message-ID: <058teucctgcvckulq3vofshlc425552hsf@4ax.com>
Source record: 141996

On Fri, 24 May 2002 11:05:49 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>Just wanted to say I really enjoyed meeting so many newsgroup "lurkers",
>along with a number of posters, at Dayton. Thanks for stopping by the
>booth and saying hello -- I enjoyed meeting all of you.

Hey Roy, I tried to do more than lurk, but the crowds were fierce and
friendly :-) Actually, I must confess my real reason for going to the
booth was to pick up my R2pro kit from Bill Kelsey.

I gotta get this thing up and running to see what it's like!

(didn't want to bust your bubble, but who wants to model stuff when
you can build the real thing? :)

73,

Jake Brodsky, AB3A mailto:frussle@erols.com
"Beware of the massive impossible!"

3894. Re: Important information regarding your usenet service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 20:32:36 UTC
From: Tom Currie <N4AOF@iglou.com>
Message-ID: <3CEEA364.54D764B6@iglou.com>
Source record: 141997

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Subject: Important information regarding your usenet service
From: customer.support@broadband.att.com
Approved: abuse@attbi.net
Lines: 40
Message-ID: <YWwH8.12893$uh4.226@typhoon.mw.ipsvc.net>
Date: Fri, 24 May 2002 19:57:44 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.131.1.118
X-Complaints-To: abuse@attbi.net
X-Trace: typhoon.mw.ipsvc.net 1022270264 24.131.1.118 (Fri, 24 May
2002 15:57:44 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 24 May 2002 15:57:44 EDT
Path:
news.iglou.com!uunet!chi.uu.net!bos.uu.net!ams.uu.net!zur.uu.net!dca.uu.net!nntp-relay.ihu
g.net!ihug.co.nz!cox.net!news-east.rr.com!news-west.rr.com!cyclone1.we.ipsvc.net!cyclone.m
w.ipsvc.net!news.mw.ipsvc.net!typhoon.mw.ipsvc.net.POSTED!no-remote.post
Xref: news-incoming.iglou.com rec.radio.amateur.antenna:152304

On June 6th, 2002 AT&T Broadband will restructure the configuration
of the
servers, which provide access to Usenet newsgroups.

As a result, you will need to update your newsgroup settings. If you
fail to
update your settings will be unable to download new messages, post
new messages
or post replies to existing messages to newsgroups.

For Outlook Express Users:

First, Remove (Rename) Existing Account (you must do this first):

1. Open Outlook Express.
2. If your folder list is not automatically displayed, select
the VIEW
menu, then click LAYOUT. Click FOLDER LIST, then OK.
3. Click the netnews.attbi.com folder to create a list of
newsgroups to
which you currently subscribe.
4. Select the TOOLS menu, then ACCOUNTS, then the NEWS tab.
5. Select netnews.attbi.com and click REMOVE. Click YES to
confirm.

Then, Create a new news account:

1. Open Outlook Express.
2. Select the TOOLS menu, then ACCOUNTS. Click ADD, then NEWS.
3. Type your name as you would like it to appear and click
NEXT.
4. Type your e-mail address in the format username@attbi.com,
then click
NEXT.
5. Type netnews.attbi.com in the news server field, click NEXT,
then
FINISH.
6. Click CLOSE.
7. A prompt to download your list of newsgroups will be
displayed. Click
YES.
8. Choose the newsgroups to which you would like to subscribe
and click
SUBSCRIBE.

Additional information on subscribing to newsgroups is available on
the AT&T
Broadband Online Customer Support Center at
https://help.broadband.att.com/faq.jsp?content_id=1731&category_id=68#configure

3895. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 20:50:24 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CEEA75F.6AAD4972@att.net>
Source record: 141998

Mark Keith wrote:

> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3CEC565C.9229B86D@eznec.com>...
> > Or, to look at it another way, the difference between 250 feet of RG-213
> > and 9913 is only 1.5 dB, a "small fraction of an S unit". (It's actually
> > about one S-Unit on my meter, up to S-3.) So what you have to decide is
> > whether the difference in expense is worth 1.5 dB to you. Very few
> > people will be able to tell the difference.
> >
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> It's not much difference to notice. Going to the slightly better line
> would be mainly to help him sleep better at night knowing he couldn't
> do much better without going to a hardline or ladder line. MK

One foray into 9913 was enough for me. About 10 years ago I installed a pair of 150 foot runs to my tower, and today both are useless. The stuff fills up with moisture.

3896. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 21:00:08 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CEEA9A7.70874E0C@att.net>
Source record: 141999

w9gb wrote:

> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:3CEC2534.E3906E32@eznec.com...
> > You shouldn't confuse Copperweld with copper-plated
> > wire. Unlike plated wire, the copper portion of Copperweld is a
> > sizeable fraction of the total wire thickness
> >
> > You can find more information about Copperweld at
> > http://www.copperweld.com.
> >
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >
>
> Roy -
>
> That IS an important differentiator, since some plated wire is sold as
> copperweld - without trademark.
>
> It IS springy, which is a bear to work with until you get it up in the air !

It's also a bit dangerous. I know a ham who lost an eye to the springing end of a length of copperweld wire. Best be very careful and use eye protection.

Dick

3897. Re: Thanks for stopping by

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 22:23:35 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <iafteuci2vou3ebdp8gijjeb7evb9o3efr@4ax.com>
Source record: 142002

On Fri, 24 May 2002 16:24:42 -0400, Jake Brodsky <frussle@erols.com>
wrote:

>didn't want to bust your bubble, but who wants to model stuff when
>you can build the real thing? :)

Maybe to see if the "Real Thing" is real?

Danny

3898. Re: G5RV or windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 22:26:53 UTC
From: Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <N6zH8.1279$AF3.44@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 142000

Check out the reviews at: www.eham.net, always the best for ideas

Best 73 de:
Dennis Stahr - W6NYC

http://www.qsl.net/w6nyc/
Take out "the trash" when return emailing

"Stan" <stan@poczta.onet.pl> wrote in message
news:acm76d$r17$1@news.tpi.pl...
> I'm in a dilemma about which antenna will perform better: a G5RV or windom
> for 40-10 m. On my new qth I'm allowed to put only one horizontal
antenna.
> According to www.radioworks.com windom is much better but I never believe
> anybody who is in business-they usually sell illusions and manipulate
> potential buyers. My access to the roof is very restricted, and I won't be
> able to compare one to the other. IMHO the windom might be better-it has
> resonance on all bands and a lower SWR (except 21MHz) G5rv on the other
hand
> is fully balanced and is said to be working perfect on 20m and 10m.
> I'm not interested in 160/80m
> What are your experiences?
> Any tips ?
> 73's Stan
>
>
>
>

3899. Foto Antenna AM radio station French ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-24 22:30:16 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <acmer1$n76$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 142001

Foto, questions ????
www.ifrance.com/equi-radio/sud-gaure-am.htm
Thanks
CH. TORRE

--
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr

3900. Re: Back up Power - charger voltage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 01:02:53 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3ceee021.478823@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 142003
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

>What voltage setting did you end up using? I spent $toomany on a
>"smart" charger but I have a couple older PS's about that I'd like to
>use like you do the Astron.
>TIA
>K3DWW

Recommendations vary among battery manufacturers and even for models made by the same manufacturer. Get their specifications and follow them.

Remember that float voltage is temperature dependent, and the specified voltage usually is at 25 degrees C. For other temperatures, compensate according to the manufacturer's spec (-3mV to -5mV per cell, per degree C). If you see a lot of temperture variation, consider getting a temperature-corrected charger. Your batteries will last longer!

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

3901. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 01:13:32 UTC
From: buz buzz <buz@buz.net>
Message-ID: <69pteuk5if1lhk13cpk5o420tu32rgike0@4ax.com>
Source record: 142004

To answer your question: Yes.

3902. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 01:14:56 UTC
From: tek_guy@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <cbf4a67d.0205241714.481ca7ee@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142005

> I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
> 6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
> surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
> to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
> or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
> loaded with metal tools.

I've got a Radio Shack mag-mount scanner antenna that works really
well stuck on a set of metal shelves up in the attic/loft. Start with
something that's at least 1/4-wavelength @ the lowest freq (50 mHz in
this case), or just find a big metal object to stick the antenna on.
File cabinet, 'fridge, or a toolbox seems like a good idea for a
ground plane.

Good luck on your antenna project...hope this helps.

73s,

Jim
KG4NEL

3903. Re: Can I use a magnet mount antenna as a home base antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 01:46:18 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CEEECDC.96C7AA39@shaw.ca>
Source record: 142006

Fireball wrote:
>
> I have a magnet mount antenna rated for 25 watts output in the 2meter
> 6 meter and 70cm bands. I understand the magnet has to be on a metal
> surface in order for it to operate properly. How much metal do I need
> to use to mount it? Would just enough for the magnet to stick to work
> or does it need to be a greater amount of metal such as a tool box
> loaded with metal tools.

Just stick it on a pizza pan -- in most cases that will take
care
of your needs.
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

3904. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 02:00:03 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uets21q9vh4ud7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142007

Regardless of the price, the decrease to your funds in dB will be greater
than the dB gain for your cell phone.

"Arrow146" <arrow146@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020524105353.26544.00000452@mb-fj.aol.com...
> >On the subject, just how effective are those cellular booster antennas
> >be?
>
> I don't know, but there were a lot of them for sale at Dayton Hamvention.
Some
> for as little as $1.
>
> 73 Al Lowe N0IMW

3905. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 02:05:21 UTC
From: aunwin@fgi.net
Message-ID: <c4becf19.0205241805.c61e2d0@posting.google.com>
Source record: 142008

Copperweld<Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net> wrote in message
news:<ueeH8.74969$To6.25082136@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>...
> Copperweld is also used extensively in communication/signalling lines . and
> the sizes range up to #6 !! makes for about as indestructable antenna
> (dipole, rhombic, ect.) as you can get, and as these circuits are being
> removed by railroads, ect (usually by contracto0rs, and with little salvage
> value), can be obtained very cheaply. and keeps this out of landfills, to
> boot!!
> have salvaged this stuff after derailments, and can also be obtained with
> sheath (insulated) as info--jim
>
>
>
> "StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
> news:3CEBEDEA.60DF2752@capnet.com...
> > .
> >

Copperweld is difficult to handle and if it gets away can poke your
eye out.
So what do you really get for your money over a normal S.S.
stranded wire
that you get at the hardware store ?
I would 'imagine' that losses for a dipole in the H.F. range
would only be a small fraction of a db so why mess with something that
could be dangerous ?
As an aside, what losses occur with the 'oxidised' copper skin of
Copperweld?
Art Unwin.

3906. "Inverted Coathanger" Long Wave antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 02:26:50 UTC
From: James Wentworth <gida@chugach.net>
Message-ID: <uettp5bbjoij12@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 142010

Hello All,

I am a long time (25+ years) SWL, and recently I've become interested in Long Wave DXing. I just bought a Coby CX-CB12 Long Wave/Short Wave/AM/FM receiver. It isn't a great radio, but here in Alaska the Long Wave band is pretty noise-free.

I found two very simple Long Wave Non-Directional Beacon (NDB) transmitting antennas that might also work well for Long Wave DXing (see below). I was wondering if you might have any experience or knowledge about these antennas:

In Chapter 11 of Sheldon Remington's excellent online book, "On The Art of NDB DXing," (http://lwca.org/library/articles/kh6sr/artndb11.htm), he includes illustrations of 3-point and 5-point "Inverted Coathanger" NDB loop antennas. They look somewhat like HF triangular loop antennas, but these NDB loops are fed with only a single wire from the transmitter. They are omni-directional.

The "Inverted Coathanger" antennas have more wire "in the air" to capture signals than a Marconi "T" Long Wave antenna of comparable size, and their lower feed points might make them easier to erect than a Marconi "T" antenna. Also, the "coathangers" may have a combination of vertical and horizontal polarization because of their sloping wires along with the horizontal flat-top wire.

I don't have any dimensions for the 3-point and 5-point "Inverted Coathanger" antennas, but I suspect that their dimensions are not critical and vary considerably from one beacon installation to another. The Marconi "T" antennas that are also used for Non-Directional Beacons vary greatly in size, depending on the available space and the height of the available supports. Their flat-top wires can be anywhere from 100' to 900' long, and their vertical center downleads vary from 30' to 60' in height. Loading coils are used to match the transmitters to the antennas.

Many thanks in advance to anyone who can help. -- Jason

3907. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 02:44:16 UTC
From: Rollo&#65533; <Rollo_member@newsguy.com>
Message-ID: <acmtq002e4o@drn.newsguy.com>
Source record: 142013

In article <3CE4E021.A734C271@IEEE.org>, CAM says...
>The basic problem is that selling stuff on this newsgroup violates the newsgroup
>guidelines. You have read those guidelines, haven't you? rec.radio.swap is the
>appropriate newsgroup for selling things.

I agree. There is an amateur radio newsgroup dedicated to selling things.
I'm tired of the "post it wherever you want to" anarchy myself.

"Don't Read It", as suggested by a prior poster, requires that the subject of
the thread be somewhat honest with respect to whether it is sales spam.

In the case of the post that merited the vitriol, it was titled simply "Discone"
That's fine, but it would be hard to know up front it was spam.

3908. Re: G5RV or windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 02:47:37 UTC
From: N4IXT <n4ixt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <acmvrk$rcbk3$1@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142014

Well, this reply is kinda one sided, since I've never used the windom. But the G5RV was the first HF antenna I put up, and it's worked great for me. Have worked several DX stations on it, and with a tuner you can do almost all the bands (80-10). Works great on 20, too, the band it was designed around. It's still my main workhorse.

I also have a cushcraft vertical for 10-20, and a 160m dipole.

You might check the archives over at ARRL if you are a member for any reviews, as well as Stahr's suggestion of e-ham.net.

73's,

Robert / N4IXT

"Stan" <stan@poczta.onet.pl> wrote in message
news:acm76d$r17$1@news.tpi.pl...
> I'm in a dilemma about which antenna will perform better: a G5RV or windom
> for 40-10 m. On my new qth I'm allowed to put only one horizontal
antenna.
> According to www.radioworks.com windom is much better but I never believe
> anybody who is in business-they usually sell illusions and manipulate
> potential buyers. My access to the roof is very restricted, and I won't be
> able to compare one to the other. IMHO the windom might be better-it has
> resonance on all bands and a lower SWR (except 21MHz) G5rv on the other
hand
> is fully balanced and is said to be working perfect on 20m and 10m.
> I'm not interested in 160/80m
> What are your experiences?
> Any tips ?
> 73's Stan
>
>
>

3909. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 02:54:50 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CEEFCFA.71C2AE49@eznec.com>
Source record: 142011

The coating of oxidized copper on the outside of a copper wire will result in insignificant loss.

Stainless steel wire might be ok for a full sized dipole, but the loss might be noticeable. The problem is that most common stainless steels are magnetic. The high permeability makes the skin depth much shallower than it would be in a non-magnetic wire. Coupled with the material's high resistivity, the combination could be lossy enough to be significant. Of course, most amateurs wouldn't notice 3 dB or so of loss in an antenna, and are likely to rave about its broad band properties. In fact, I recall an 80 meter antenna featured in QST some years ago made from steel wire that fit this description. It's the same principle as the B&W antenna, which has quite a number of fans.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Art Unwin KB9MZ wrote:
>
> Copperweld is difficult to handle and if it gets away can poke your
> eye out.
> So what do you really get for your money over a normal S.S.
> stranded wire
> that you get at the hardware store ?
> I would 'imagine' that losses for a dipole in the H.F. range
> would only be a small fraction of a db so why mess with something that
> could be dangerous ?
> As an aside, what losses occur with the 'oxidised' copper skin of
> Copperweld?
> Art Unwin.

3910. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 02:59:27 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CEEFE0F.B6891A73@eznec.com>
Source record: 142012
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

I've found that, for reasons that I don't understand, amateurs call all sealed lead-acid batteries "gel cells". All the sealed lead-acid batteries I've seen, with the exception of cylindrical Gates cells, have liquid electrolyte. Sealed lead-acid batteries with gelled electrolyte do exist, but they're relatively rare. So without other information, I'd assume that the Mendelsons "gel cells" have liquid electrolyte, not gelled.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

JB wrote:
>
> 17AH gel cells will barely run an HT. High current drains are
> impractical because gassing within the cells insulates the plates
> faster than the gel can absorb and causes the internal resistance to
> rise out of hand. Current drains should be limited to 20% of AH
> rating (and with boat batteries too).
>
> Big as you can get (into your tray) Marine/Starting batteries are a
> pretty good compromise if you have to use it in your car.
>
> Jim, ac6tk

3911. Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 03:35:03 UTC
From: N4IXT <n4ixt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <acn0o4$qvspi$1@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 142015

Gearing up for field day, would like to build some new antennas to use. Preferably wire antennas since I have a boat load of wire and not a lot of money. There's the traditional dipoles / inverted v's of course, but would like to do something a little different. Any suggestions?

Thanks and 73's

Robert / N4IXT

3912. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 04:28:34 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CEF12F2.C74DF370@netscape.net>
Source record: 142016

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
>
> Regardless of the price, the decrease to your funds in dB will be greater
> than the dB gain for your cell phone.

And all that being said, any ham experimenter with a cell-phone is
obliged to spend 99 cents to see if it works for him. Sometimes it
does. What's the beef? If they were selling for 199.95 it would be a
'crime.'
-ex

3913. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 04:39:15 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <TzEH8.25708$cQ3.1421@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 142017

Most common stainless steels are nonmagnetic.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CEEFCFA.71C2AE49@eznec.com...
>
> Stainless steel wire might be ok for a full sized dipole, but the loss
> might be noticeable. The problem is that most common stainless steels
> are magnetic.

3914. Re: Discone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 05:24:42 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CEF2040.4E0D691C@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 141919

"Rolloï¿½ (KC0MPL)" wrote:
>
> I agree. There is an amateur radio
> newsgroup dedicated to selling things.
> I'm tired of the "post it wherever
> you want to" anarchy myself.

I'm sorry, KC0MPL, but your message (and the messages from others with a similar slant) gives me the impression of a person standing in the middle of a skating ring shouting about how he doesn't like skating. If you were not interested in discone antennas, you would not be reading this thread. If you are interested in discone antennas (enough to click on this thread), then the sale of one should not be that offensive to you. Regardless, even if you're not interested in the sale, to sit there complaining about it seems rather petty. Heck, you don't even have to make a effort to walk out of the skating ring, like the poor fellow above, to get yourself out of the situation - all you have to do is click on another message (which is a whole lot faster than writing a message to complain about it).

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

3915. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 05:25:36 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CEF2050.B4E819A2@eznec.com>
Source record: 142018

Sorry, I guess I've seen mostly uncommon ones. Nonmagnetic ones would be considerably less lossy, probably to the extent that you wouldn't notice the loss in a typical wire antenna.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

CW wrote:
>
> Most common stainless steels are nonmagnetic.
> --
> CW
> KC7NOD
>
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:3CEEFCFA.71C2AE49@eznec.com...
> >
> > Stainless steel wire might be ok for a full sized dipole, but the loss
> > might be noticeable. The problem is that most common stainless steels
> > are magnetic.

3916. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 13:25:17 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CEF90AC.9FF209C1@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141921

how about a weather balloon and helium and several hundred feet of wire and
have the worlds longest vertical

N4IXT wrote:

> Gearing up for field day, would like to build some new antennas to use.
> Preferably wire antennas since I have a boat load of wire and not a lot of
> money. There's the traditional dipoles / inverted v's of course, but would
> like to do something a little different. Any suggestions?
>
> Thanks and 73's
>
> Robert / N4IXT

3917. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 13:28:44 UTC
From: KAZeringue <kazeringue@aol.com>
Message-ID: <3CEF93D3.3060106@aol.com>
Source record: 141922

Try one of Cebik's wire moxon designs. Those are fun to twist up at the last minute. Easy enough if you are good with your ruler, and you can get by with the same supports you would use for a dipole.

see
http://www.cebik.com/moxpage.html

73,
w4kaz

3918. Re: Multee antenna experience?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 14:24:57 UTC
From: thompson@mindspring.com
Message-ID: <aco6lh$q4q$1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 141923

I am on my second version of the MULTEE as described in the Editors and Engineers Handbook edited by W6SAI and also in the ARRL Antenna Handbook. The antenna works as a dipole on the higher band (either 40 or 80). The vertical leg acts as a loading stub much like the W6TC antenna.
I find the performance on this band (80 in my case) is very poor. However on the lower band (160 in my case) it works very well. With a 52 foot vertical leg the antenna is set for 1912Khz so is too high for DX work unless you are a JA. I added over 7 feet to get it to down to 1840Khz. My second version is 24 feet off the ground at the base with several elevated radials. I feed it with 50 ohm coax or hardline and use a line isolator balun to cut coax radiation loss. I am using elevated radials as the wife put her foot down on ground radials (after I had 2700 feet installed plus used a ground shield of wire mesh).

The antenna is a good and inexpensive way to get on 160 with a small lot. It will not outperform a 1/4 wave vertical or a 3/8 wave L (150 to 160 feet in length). I have tried bigger antennas but they all come down in storms so go back to the MULTEE. I find it does well with short hop and medium hop but is 3 to 6 DB down to say Europe over my 3/8 wave L I did have up. Mine is made of 450 ohm ladder line and seems to be quieter than the L or shunt feed tower.

The ham credited with inventing the antenna is W6BCX who is also the inventor of the Bob Tail.

73 Dave K4JRB

CA <sm6pxj@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:hnwG8.5567$iB4.15438@nntpserver.swip.net...
> Has anyone tested the "Multee" antenna described in later editions of the
> ARRL antenna book?
>
> /Christer SM6PXJ
>
>
>
>

3919. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 14:25:38 UTC
From: "Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net>
Message-ID: <3cef9eda@news.netacc.net>
Source record: 141924

"Art Unwin KB9MZ" <aunwin@fgi.net> wrote in message
news:c4becf19.0205241805.c61e2d0@posting.google.com...
> Copperweld is difficult to handle and if it gets away can poke your
> eye out.
>
> why mess with something that
> could be dangerous ?

> Art Unwin.

If this is your idea of dangerous, you probably shouldn't be building
antennas.

... Or soldering PL-259s (might burn your pinkey)

... Or climbing towers (might fall)

... Or ....

Steve

3920. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 14:46:18 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CEFA3BA.57866378@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141926

Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> how about a weather balloon and helium and several hundred feet of wire and
> have the worlds longest vertical

Along with the world's highest radiation angles.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3921. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 14:47:11 UTC
From: Marc <marc_k@NoSpamreva.sixgirls.org>
Message-ID: <uev8vf1lrhtt37@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141925
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

In rec.radio.amateur.equipment laborkei <laborkeiNOSPAM@hotmail.com> wrote:
> If you didn't make Dayton..

> Mendelsons had 12V 17AH batteries for $10.00
> They have them on there website for $15.95.
> I had talked to them at Dayton and they said they had a lot of these
> batteries, and they are New.

Don't even bother!!
I WAS at Dayton, and those "new" batteries had not been charged for 4 YEARS(at least that was what I was told by a Mendelson employee).
So new, means NOS, but with SLA batteries, if you don't charge them once in a while, they lose much of their capacity.

> http://www.meci.com/

> Hamvention 2002 Pictures de WD5BJQ: http://www.qsl.net/wd5bjq/hamvent02.htm

> "Russell C. Nixon" <rcnixon@mindspring.com> wrote in message
> news:3cea451b.2496549@news.mindspring.com...
>> "Brian" <lea1bri@optusnet.com.au> wrote:
>>
>> >I don't know if anyone has seen the website I'm looking for (I hope they
>> >have), but I've lost the link so I cant give it to anyone either.
>> >Hoping someone can help me with the web address.
>> >
>> >The website is about a bloke in America (maybe Canada I can't remember).
> He
>> >is an amateur that lives in a zone where the power delivery isn't
> fantastic.
>> >To combat this he set up a car battery in a battery box with a volt meter
>> >and a cigarette lighter socket built in (as well as big posts for his
> radio
>> >equipment). Apparently this wasn't good enough so he linked up a solar
>> >system to it as well. There were a couple of other attachments also.
>> >
>> >Hoping someone can help me out with the address for it.
>> >
>> >Thanks in advance,
>> >
>> >Brian.
>> >Sydney Australia.
>>
>> Brian, you would be better off using a battery made for supplying a

>> relatively small amount of current for a longer time. A car battery
>> is optimized to supply a huge amount of current (100 to 200 amps) for
>> a short time in order to turn the starter motor. When the car is
>> running, its electrical needs are supplied by the alternator powered
>> by the engine. Gel cells are really what you want. They are sold for
>> computer room uninterruptable power supplies (UPS) and camper vehicle
>> use. Perhaps you can get them from a computer service company or just
>> buy a couple of new ones. The gel cell have a charging power
>> requirement similar to Nimh batteries and the charge control chips for
>> Nimhs work well for gel cells. Do a web search for "gel cells" and
>> you will get all you need! Also, do a web search for "Luke Enriquez".
>> He is an Australian ham and engineer who has a nice design for a gel
>> cell maintenance system.
>>
>> Russ
>> "Two-fifteen, no ambulance needed!"
>> Subtract all nines to reply

3922. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 15:06:02 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CEFA85B.8B0AACC9@optonline.net>
Source record: 141927

How about the FCC limits on antenna height for amateur stations?

-=-
Alan, AB2OS

Dennis Kaylor wrote:
>
> how about a weather balloon and helium and several hundred feet of wire and
> have the worlds longest vertical

3923. Re: Ladderline question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 16:16:10 UTC
From: Andy Domonkos <capntripps@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CEFB944.E3A57E85@earthlink.net>
Source record: 141928

Any chance of running the antenna in the attic? I use an inverted- L in my attic. The horizontal run is 42 feet long, fed with ladder line (about 25 ft to my second floor shack) and the vertical 42 ft wire is fed thru a tiny hole thru the vinyl siding down the side of the house for 30 ft where the final 12 is tucked under the vinyl siding 2 feet above thr ground horizontally.

This antenna has worked extremely well on 40-10 (80M has RFI inthe house problems). I mainly use it on 40/20 for PSK31 work. On 20 I continually get 589-599 reports both stateside and DX running only 20 watts out on PSK31. CW fares as well.

I agree with the others, if 20 is your only choice, coax is good enough. If you can get into the attic and go longer, so much the better.

Andy N3LCW

ve3tmt wrote:

> I will be moving the shack upstairs to the spare bedroom and would like to
> run a 20m dipole across the ceiling, and plan on feeding it with ladderline.
> I assume this will yield better results than a 52 ohm feedline.

3924. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 16:31:56 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uevf3t9kbcj27b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141929

More apt "Where's the beef" Barnam was absolutely correct.

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CEF12F2.C74DF370@netscape.net...
> Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> >
> > Regardless of the price, the decrease to your funds in dB will be
greater
> > than the dB gain for your cell phone.
>
> And all that being said, any ham experimenter with a cell-phone is
> obliged to spend 99 cents to see if it works for him. Sometimes it
> does. What's the beef? If they were selling for 199.95 it would be a
> 'crime.'
> -ex
>

3925. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 16:32:20 UTC
From: Empty Horn <emptyhorn@yahoo.co.uk>
Message-ID: <acoeaj$7md$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141930

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CEFA3BA.57866378@IEEE.org...
> Dennis Kaylor wrote:
> > how about a weather balloon and helium and several hundred feet of wire
and
> > have the worlds longest vertical
>
> Along with the world's highest radiation angles.

Life's a bitch.

;-)

M

3926. ITSHF antenna modells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 16:32:38 UTC
From: Claus Waldraff <df8gh@darc.de>
Message-ID: <3CEFBCA6.2080405@darc.de>
Source record: 141967

Someone asked for the possibility of creating antenna formats used by the HFWIN32 prog, a high frequency propagation-modeling program developed by NTIA/ITS. Take a loook at the 4nec2 prog, a very nice Win prog to ease the use of NEC-2 engine (NEC-2D is used)

ftp://ftp.qsl.net/pub/wb6tpu/NEC/4nec2v43.zip (1,3 MB)

See the description:

http://www.qsl.net/wb6tpu/swindex.html

Use MultiNec for an easy way to create NEC input cards if 4nec2 is not sufficent.

.. if Dan is not interested in expanding MultiNec to get even more multi...

73 de Claus

3927. Henway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 16:39:35 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uevfi7qmnebn1d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141931

For sale, an absolute museum quality, extremely rare, collectable, non smoker Henway.

Best offer or it goes on E-bay where you ingrates will pay four times what it is worth. You have been warned.

3928. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 16:43:32 UTC
From: n2ey@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020525124332.23774.00000321@mb-mw.aol.com>
Source record: 141932

In article <acn0o4$qvspi$1@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de>, "N4IXT" <n4ixt@arrl.net>
writes:

>Gearing up for field day, would like to build some new antennas to use.
>Preferably wire antennas since I have a boat load of wire and not a lot of
>money. There's the traditional dipoles / inverted v's of course, but would
>like to do something a little different. Any suggestions?

First, a question: do you want multiband antennas or dedicated antennas
for each band?

Here are some multiband ideas:

1) Trap dipoles will permit you to use coax feed with low SWR on at least
two HF bands. Traps can be made from PVC pipe ("2 inch" size actually
about 2-1/2" OD) and RG-58 coax. Better traps can be made using miniductor
and transmitting capacitors.

2) An "inverted L" end fed wire with a simple tuner and ground system will work
on any band that your tuner can match. The total wire length should be at least
a half wavelength on the lowest band of interest - that's 130 or so feet on 80
meters.
A simple temporary ground system can be made using a ground rod and wire
radials of convenient length set on top of the ground.

3) A loop that is one wavelength in circumference will work on both the
fundamental and harmonics. Open wire feed and a balanced tuner is best,
but some folks have reported success with a balun at the feedpoint, coax feed
and an ATU. The loop can be installed horizontally or vertically, depending on
available supports.

4) The classic dipole-fed-with-open-wire-line-and-tuner gives good results IF
the
tuner is designed to match the impedance presented by the feedline.

Single band ideas:

1) The traditional halfwave dipole with coax feed is hard to beat for
simplicity
and sure-fire results on a single band.

2) Wire verticals can be used if a nonconductive support (like a tree) is
available.
These work best on 20 meters and above. Just toss a rope over a tree branch,
haul up a quarter wave wire, and have some radials at the feedpoint. Elevate
the feedpoint slightly and let the radials slope at 45 degrees and you'll get
a good 50 ohm match.

3) Depending on where you are in the country, a fixed wire Yagi or quad can be of help.

4) A dipole approximately 1.28 wavelengths long will exhibit some gain (about 3 dB) over a plain halfwave dipole at the same frequency. This may be worthwhile depending on your location and bands used. The feedpoint impedance will not be suitable for coax feed, however, but that problem can be easily solved with open line feed.

Some resources for the above:

http://www.vcnet.com/measures/bbat.html

for a good discussion of balanced tuner issues and how to deal with them.

http://www.g4fgq.com

for freeware that will help you figure out feedpoint impedances and matching networks. DIPOLE3 tells all about dipole/transmission line configurations, ENDFEED is similar but for inverted Ls. TRAPDIP gives info on 2 band trap dipoles. Lots of other goodies.

73 de Jim, N2EY

3929. Explanation required for terminated dipole behaviour

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 16:46:32 UTC
From: Empty Horn <emptyhorn@yahoo.co.uk>
Message-ID: <acof55hqt1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141933

All,

I have constructed a couple of 4:1 transformers in cascade, the first a bal-un the second an un-un, to connect a small dipole (cut for 20m) to my radio. The dipole (looped) is terminated by an 800 Ohm resistance. (Right?)

Given that the same effects are observed with or without the dipole legs in circuit, would someone please suggest why this setup is showing reasonable results at 14MHz and higher, but not below that frequency?

All the best,

M

3930. Re: coax length RG-8X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 16:50:14 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205250850.5d57c4f9@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141934

Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net> wrote in message
>
> One foray into 9913 was enough for me. About 10 years ago I installed a pair of 150
> foot runs to my tower, and today both are useless. The stuff fills up with moisture.

Yep, I didn't actually recommend the 9913, I just used it as a
comparison. I'd use one of the newer LMR cables if I went with a lower
loss coax. MK

3931. Re: Explanation required for terminated dipole behaviour

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 17:00:21 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CEFC325.DB292F01@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141935

Empty Horn wrote:
> I have constructed a couple of 4:1 transformers in cascade, the first a
> bal-un the second an un-un, to connect a small dipole (cut for 20m) to my
> radio. The dipole (looped) is terminated by an 800 Ohm resistance.
> (Right?)
>
> Given that the same effects are observed with or without the dipole legs in
> circuit, would someone please suggest why this setup is showing reasonable
> results at 14MHz and higher, but not below that frequency?

What is the length of your dipole? 1/2 wavelength? One wavelength? What
kind of feedline?

You certainly don't want to terminate a 1/2 WL dipole on its resonant
frequency. The voltages at the two ends are out of phase so maximum
voltage is developed across the resistor.

If your dipole is one wavelength on 20m, it will work well on that
band but will be 1/2WL on 40m which is worst case (see above). What
is the purpose of the two 4:1 transformers in cascade? They probably
don't handle reactance very well.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3932. Re: FS: SMA-to-BNC custom fit antenna adapters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 17:15:12 UTC
From: k6lcs@clintbradford.com
Message-ID: <fc08b778.0205250915.46d0acb2@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141936
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.scanner

>>Gee thanks Stephen but I'd rather got to <somewhere else> and buy
<an inferior product for less money>...

There's no comparison between the all-metal units you see for four
bucks, and the product that Gulyas offers.

Gulyas' adapters are tailor-made for different HTs - they take into
consideration the minor differences in spacing and are vastly superior
to the "all metal" units available elsewhere. They protect your HT's
antenna connector by providing "shock absorbtion" spacers that
custom-fit HTs.

Clint Bradford, K6LCS
http://www.clintbradford.com

3933. Re: Henway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 17:19:40 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.net>
Message-ID: <MIPH8.15856$Oa1.1739039@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141937

Do you have any pictures of it?

3934. Re: Henway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 17:22:38 UTC
From: marvin rosen <raghead@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <yLPH8.3888$UT.285091@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 141938

Does it weigh 3 pounds?

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:uevfi7qmnebn1d@corp.supernews.com...
> For sale, an absolute museum quality, extremely rare, collectable, non
> smoker Henway.
>
> Best offer or it goes on E-bay where you ingrates will pay four times what
> it is worth. You have been warned.
>
>
>
>

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.360 / Virus Database: 199 - Release Date: 5/7/02

3935. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 17:50:47 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21777-3CEFCEF7-16@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141939

Jim, N2EY wrote:
"2) An "inverted L" end fed wire with a simple tuner and ground system will work an any band your tuner can match."

How well will the 80-meter band end-fed 130-ft inverted L work on 20 meters and 10 meters as compared with the verticals supported by tree branches which you suggested?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3936. Re: Explanation required for terminated dipole behaviour

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 18:27:23 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CEFD777.7E0EE21F@icok.net>
Source record: 141940

Empty Horn,
The link coupling.
'Doc

3937. makes sense now

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 18:42:12 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uevmo68nsgmrdc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141941

After reviewing certain patents on this newsgroup, I went to the patent site and found this:

http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=/netahtml/srchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1='6368227'.WKU.&OS=PN/6368227&RS=PN/6368227

I guess if you can patent a swing hanging from a tree, all other things are possible.

3938. Re: Henway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 18:45:51 UTC
From: Ken Wolfe <k3qv@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <uevmv7o6bkbr6f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141942

Great!.....I have a simular item called a Dickfer. But it's not for sale.

Ken

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:uevfi7qmnebn1d@corp.supernews.com...
> For sale, an absolute museum quality, extremely rare, collectable, non
> smoker Henway.
>
> Best offer or it goes on E-bay where you ingrates will pay four times what
> it is worth. You have been warned.
>
>
>
>

3939. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 19:40:00 UTC
From: Raymond Hansmeier <rhansmeier@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <kMRH8.103438$UV4.198772@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 141943

Another antenna which is an excellent antenna is the Vee Beam. All you need is a tall tree to support the apex and then take the ends out as far as you can.
Feed with 300 ohm twin lead or ladder line and you can work all bands and also have some gain.

K7FU

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message news:21777-3CEFCEF7-16@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Jim, N2EY wrote:
> "2) An "inverted L" end fed wire with a simple tuner and ground system
> will work an any band your tuner can match."
>
> How well will the 80-meter band end-fed 130-ft inverted L work on 20
> meters and 10 meters as compared with the verticals supported by tree
> branches which you suggested?
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

3940. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 19:46:54 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205251146.680caa35@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141944

"N4IXT" <n4ixt@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:<acn0o4$qvspi$1@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de>...
> Gearing up for field day, would like to build some new antennas to use.
> Preferably wire antennas since I have a boat load of wire and not a lot of
> money. There's the traditional dipoles / inverted v's of course, but would
> like to do something a little different. Any suggestions?
>
> Thanks and 73's
>
> Robert / N4IXT

Sky's the limit I guess. Thats why I like field day and other portable type operating. If I'm out in the boonies and have plenty of room, I can try antennas I don't have room for here. What makes me wince is going to a field day where you have 12 acres of room, and people want to run small lossy multiband wire contraptions and lossy multiband verticals that you would use in a limited QTH. Go with gusto! Use big efficient antennas if you have the room. Myself, I'm doing a rerun of last year. Taking a short crankup/tiltover tower and a A4S tribander. I actually won't use it much myself though. It's mainly to bolster the score of my FD buddies and buddetts. I usually work 80/40 CW at night on coax fed dipoles as high as I can get them. I work cw only during these things as I get double points for cw. The traditional dipole is a very good antenna for FD. Nothing wrong with that at all. If you use directional antennas that could possibly hurt you unless you have a way to change directions. Depends what part of the country you are in, band, etc. Here in the lower middle of the U.S., it's best to be fairly omni most of the time. At least for the lower bands anyway..I've got em coming from nearly all directions on 80/40. So I use the most efficient thing I can put up that's fairly omni. And thats a coax fed dipole for my tastes. I parallel the 80/40 legs on one line, and I usually spread them apart at right angles. The higher the better. MK

3941. Re: how to do r7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 19:51:59 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205251151.7f3aef8c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141945

"Bizon" <bizongod@poczta.fm> wrote in message news:<acnn37$g1e$3@news.tpi.pl>...
> hi
> i'm looking how to do
> cushcraft's R7 antenna at
> home
>
> thanks
> bizon

If you need instructions/manual , you should be able to get it in PDF
form on their website. Most plant those type antennas on masts and run
them elevated. Don't ground mount it if you want it to work well. MK

3942. Re: Explanation required for terminated dipole behaviour

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 20:41:08 UTC
From: Empty Horn <emptyhorn@yahoo.co.uk>
Message-ID: <acost4$t7o$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141946

"CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:3CEFC325.DB292F01@IEEE.org...
> What is the length of your dipole? 1/2 wavelength? One wavelength? What
> kind of feedline?

Well, I thought it was 1/2 wavelength, but I've just looked again and it
seems to be more like full wavelength. Oops. 50 Ohm coax connects the
radio to the transformers.

> You certainly don't want to terminate a 1/2 WL dipole on its resonant
> frequency. The voltages at the two ends are out of phase so maximum
> voltage is developed across the resistor.

Okay. It's full wavelength on 20m, which makes it 1/2 wavelength on 40m.
Where it sucks. But then it sucks _everywhere_ below 20m.

> If your dipole is one wavelength on 20m, it will work well on that
> band but will be 1/2WL on 40m which is worst case (see above). What
> is the purpose of the two 4:1 transformers in cascade? They probably
> don't handle reactance very well.

The two transformers are for the purpose of matching the 50 Ohms with the
800 Ohms terminating resistance.

What you say about reactance and transformers certainly rings a bell, but I
thought that this kind of device should handle HF fine.

What do you think?

Regards,

M

3943. Does a GAP TITAN vertical work well?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 20:59:43 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CEFFB3F.F8B367E2@capnet.com>
Source record: 141947

Does it work better than a R5?

Anyone done side by side comparision?

Will the Titan work on bands other than what is advertised?

3944. Re: Does a GAP TITAN vertical work well?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 21:31:33 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <acovrlhkc0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 141948

On Sat, 25 May 2002 13:59:43 -0700, StarGazer wrote:
> Does it work better than a R5?
>
> Anyone done side by side comparision?
>
> Will the Titan work on bands other than what is advertised?
>

N0AX and K7LXC wrote a report (http://www.championradio.com) which compares comprehensive measurements of several verticals including the Titan and R8 (the R5 hasn't been produced in many years). The Titan didn't fare very well.

Bob, N7XY

3945. Re: Multee antenna experience?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 21:36:14 UTC
From: CA <sm6pxj@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <5sTH8.444$t4.1007@nntpserver.swip.net>
Source record: 141949

Many thanks for sharing your findings.
Wonder why it's such a bad performer on 80m...

/sm6pxj

thompson@mindspring.com wrote ...
>I am on my second version of the MULTEE as described in the Editors and
>Engineers Handbook edited by W6SAI and also in the ARRL Antenna Handbook.
>The antenna works as a dipole on the higher band (either 40 or 80). The
>vertical leg acts as a loading stub much like the W6TC antenna.
>I find the performance on this band (80 in my case) is very poor. However
>on the lower band (160 in my case) it works very well. With a 52 foot
>vertical leg the antenna is set for 1912Khz so is too high for
>DX work unless you are a JA. I added over 7 feet to get it to down to
>1840Khz. My second version is 24 feet off the ground at the base with
>several elevated radials. I feed it with 50 ohm coax or hardline
>and use a line isolator balun to cut coax radiation loss. I am using
>elevated radials as the wife put her foot down on ground radials (after I
>had 2700 feet installed plus used a ground shield of wire mesh).
>
>The antenna is a good and inexpensive way to get on 160 with a small lot.
>It will not outperform a 1/4 wave vertical or a 3/8 wave L (150 to 160 feet
>in length). I have tried bigger antennas but they all come down in storms
>so go back to the MULTEE. I find it does well with short hop and medium
hop
>but is 3 to 6 DB down to say Europe over my 3/8 wave L I did have up. Mine
>is made of 450 ohm ladder line and seems to be quieter than the L or shunt
>feed tower.
>
>The ham credited with inventing the antenna is W6BCX who is also the
>inventor of the Bob Tail.
>
>73 Dave K4JRB
>
>CA <sm6pxj@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:hnwG8.5567$iB4.15438@nntpserver.swip.net...
>> Has anyone tested the "Multee" antenna described in later editions of the
>> ARRL antenna book?
>>
>> /Christer SM6PXJ

3946. Counterpoise upstairs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 21:56:42 UTC
From: blair thompson <blairt@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3p10fugd5vmgrg7n1m4om4f8pl5ufg7514@4ax.com>
Source record: 141950

Just checking...but is a counterpoise on a 2nd storey floor
ineffective or inefficient, because it cannot capacitively-connect to
the earth as well as if it were downstairs and could better "hug" the
ground???
Also, should I have a CP on EACH band I work, or will one
size-fits-all , be OK with an end-fed wire? Last question: cut to
half-WL, quarter WL???
Thank you antenna gurus.

73
Blair VE7HHH

3947. Re: Highest gain YAGI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 21:57:56 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <aITH8.77968$To6.25699646@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141951

Biggest problem is , at 18.5 dB gain, your beamwidth has to be getting extremely NARROW-further, you have to take it on faith that your modeling program is this accurate at the higher end of calculations (in fractions of an inch, even at , say 40 meters, or 100'ths of a millimeter at the freq range you talk of ! ! so, yes there are limits. remember a friend with lotsa pull , (modeled a Komisko-Johnson 2 meter antenna this before modeling programs)
didn't work ! this was the BIG YAGI in 60's-70's arrl handbook. was fairly tolerable on 2, but modern design
beats it to pieces! and dishes are easier to calculate than something with many pieces, and on variables of many lengths/spaceings-jim

"Don Widders" <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org> wrote in message news:uee5uqj0tv0u4f@corp.supernews.com...
> How does one know when a Yagi design can be optimized no more?
>
> I'm building a Yagi for 2.44GHz and my primary concern is impedance match
> and forward gain. I would like to limit boom length to one meter.
>
> The NEC modeler tells me I have a very good match with 18.5 dBi. Is this
> the best I can achieve?
>
> Don W.
>
> --
> Interesting historical facts about Islam:
> http://www.flex.com/~jai/satyamevajayate/
>
>

3948. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 22:29:28 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <acp388nqo1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141952

> Another antenna which is an excellent antenna is the Vee Beam. All you
need
> is a tall tree to support the apex and then take the ends out as far as
you
> can.
> Feed with 300 ohm twin lead or ladder line and you can work all bands and
> also have some gain.
==========

- - - - in one direction !

Reg

3949. Re: Henway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 23:17:42 UTC
From: Larry Saletzki <wa9vrh@ocslink.com>
Message-ID: <3cf016f9_4@corp.newsgroups.com>
Source record: 141953

A Henway almost cost me my neck... Never give a sighted person any crap about a Henway. We had just finished the discussion about ginneys when I brought up the Henway...

Well of course after the question.... What's a Henway and the answer Shirley chased my butt all over a couple of acres swinging her cane. If she would have connected I would have been a goner. We are still the best of friends but I make sure I am in my car and it's running when I yell out! Here comes a HENWAY!!! Thank goodness she cools down before finding her 2m rig or I would be in real trouble. Let's her it for the Henways!!! 73's Larry WA9VRH

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message news:uevfi7qmnebn1d@corp.supernews.com...
> For sale, an absolute museum quality, extremely rare, collectable, non
> smoker Henway.
>
> Best offer or it goes on E-bay where you ingrates will pay four times what
> it is worth. You have been warned.
>
>
>
>

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

3950. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 23:34:14 UTC
From: Raymond Hansmeier <rhansmeier@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <WbVH8.33202$cQ3.1199@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 141954

The Vee beam is Bi-Directional along its length as long as the ends are not terminated.

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message news:acp388nqo1@knossos.btinternet.com...
> > Another antenna which is an excellent antenna is the Vee Beam. All you
> need
> > is a tall tree to support the apex and then take the ends out as far as
> you
> > can.
> > Feed with 300 ohm twin lead or ladder line and you can work all bands
and
> > also have some gain.
> ==============================
>
> - - - - in one direction !
> ---
> Reg
>
>

3951. Re: Counterpoise upstairs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 23:57:13 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF024B3.9486C00A@icok.net>
Source record: 141955

Blair,
Is a counterpoise effective? Sure, if it's done
right. Is it efficient? Absolutely no idea, but I
tend to think it's efficient enough to think you would
be better off with it, than without it. Then again, it
depends on what your using for an antenna too.
A 'CP' for each band is a good idea. Or, you could
make one 'CP' tunable (sort of what MFJ does with their
'artificial ground' thingy). What should the length be?
A 1/4 wave for each band, or, as above the MFJ 'thingy'.
Will it work with an end fed wire? Sure. Will it work
very well? there again it depends on the length of the
wire in relation to the band in use.
Don't you just love these definite answers?
'Doc

3952. Re: Counterpoise upstairs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-25 23:57:46 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF024D4.29291991@icok.net>
Source record: 141956

Blair,
Is a counterpoise effective? Sure, if it's done
right. Is it efficient? Absolutely no idea, but I
tend to think it's efficient enough to think you would
be better off with it, than without it. Then again, it
depends on what your using for an antenna too.
A 'CP' for each band is a good idea. Or, you could
make one 'CP' tunable (sort of what MFJ does with their
'artificial ground' thingy). What should the length be?
A 1/4 wave for each band, or, as above the MFJ 'thingy'.
Will it work with an end fed wire? Sure. Will it work
very well? There again it depends on the length of the
wire in relation to the band in use.
Don't you just love these definite answers?
'Doc

3953. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 00:01:56 UTC
From: ~Fuzzylogic~ <fuzzy@usenet.com>
Message-ID: <uf09fkg91ip644@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141957

on Thu, 23 May 2002 03:21:58 GMT Jerry Oxendine , wrote:

> The hell with soldering braid!
>
> Here's the way I have done it for 30 years.
>
> 1. strip off the insulation in the usual manner.
>
> 2. Using a small nail, or pick (not *too* sharp), unravel the braid
> evenly around the
> coax. Leave 3/16-3/8" of the inner dialectric.
>
> 3. Fold it back over the remaining outer cover.
>
> 4. Slide the adapter (if used for RG8X, RG58) on OVER the braid. It
> should fit snugly.
>
> 5. Screw on the connector body with a little of the center conductor
> sticking beyond the
> tip.
>
> 6. Solder ONLY the tip and cut off the excess center wire.
>
> 7. Don't forget to put on the outer "ring" that screws onto the rig.
> LOL! (yes, I've done
> that, too)
>
> 8. If using RG8 or RG213, fold the braid back over the outer cover and
> screw the body
> of the connector on over the braid and proceed in the same manner.
>
> 9. Be sure to tighten the adapter (if used) with a pair of pliers to
> assure it remains snug
> against the connector body.
>
> Now, having espoused what many hams would consider sacrilege,
> ignorance, or just plain wrong, let me explain why I do this. First
> of all, it DOES work without the need for
> soldering those damned holes which, once soldered, often are permanent
> and render the
> connector non-reusable. The other reason is that often coax gets
> moved around, put on
> and taken off, twisted, bent, and put in various
> contortions--particularly mobile. What

> often happens is, one eensy-weensy wire works loose and invariably
> aims for the center
> connector resulting in a short. That's because the center conductor
> and the braid are re-
> siding in the same "room". By folding the braid BACK under the
> connector and over the
> outer cover, you are effectively isolating the braid from the center
> connector. Even if one
> little wire breaks, it is almost impossible for it to touch the "hot"
> wire and create a short.
> Even if you are well practiced at soldering connectors, you cannot
> actually see what is
> going on inside the connector--even with the braid well tinned
> beforehand. Even with it
> tinned, the braid can break and let one of those pesky wires touch the
> wrong place.
> It's OK not to agree with me, but I HATE soldering those damned holes.
> LOL!
>
> Jerry
> K4KWH
>

Been doing it that way for years...Never a hint of a problem.
I used yo think those holes were for water drainage <smirk>

~Fuzzylogic~

3954. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 00:46:59 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <7gWH8.79943$L76.133194@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 141958

Apparently so.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CEF2050.B4E819A2@eznec.com...
> Sorry, I guess I've seen mostly uncommon ones. Nonmagnetic ones would be
> considerably less lossy, probably to the extent that you wouldn't notice
> the loss in a typical wire antenna.
>> > Most common stainless steels are nonmagnetic.

3955. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 01:07:17 UTC
From: n2ey@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020525210717.13422.00000233@mb-mb.aol.com>
Source record: 141959

In article <21777-3CEFCEF7-16@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>,
richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) writes:

>Jim, N2EY wrote:
>"2) An "inverted L" end fed wire with a simple tuner and ground system
>will work an any band your tuner can match."
>
>How well will the 80-meter band end-fed 130-ft inverted L work on 20
>meters and 10 meters as compared with the verticals supported by tree
>branches which you suggested?
>
That depends on many factors, such as the vertical/horizontal composition of
the inverted L, the number of radials on the verticals, height above ground,
etc.

The verticals will have low-angle patterns, which is good for DX but may
actually be a disadvantage if the MUF is high and you're trying to work
close-in stations on 20. The verticals may also have greater ground losses if
ground-mounted. The
inverted L will have greater capture area, but may have directional properties
that will be an advantage on some QSOs and a disadvantage on others.

This is where antenna modeling can be a big help, because minor changes in the
design can make big differences in performance.

--

Field Day offers an unusual operating challenge because there are no section or
country multipliers, and every band/mode is a new log. The key to a high score
is
to work lots of stations on as many band/modes as possible. And since it's
primarily a domestic contest, where you are in the USA makes a big difference.

But even the best antenna setup is for naught if you wear yourself out putting
it
up and have no energy left to operate.

73 de Jim, N2EY

3956. Re: Foto Antenna AM radio station French ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 01:31:54 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15097-3CF03B0A-11@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141960

Chris Torre wrote:
"Foto questions?"

300/.819 = 366.3 mtr
Lambda/4 = 91.6 mtr

My interpretation of Christophe`s report is a pylon of 30 meters, which is a handicap at 819 KHz, and which would need to be 3X30 mtr to reach 1st resonance, has been used.

A radiator of lambda/4 length has nearly zero reactance and a much higher radiation resistance than one of 1/3 the height. Reactance can be corrected but this entails loss. The low radiation resistance can be matched, but efficiency depends on the ratio between radiation resistance and loss resistance. More tower can raise the radiation resistance, but lowering loss resistance may be more difficult.

Loss resistance depends on the ground system which I can`t see in the photos.

I only see insulatoes at the guywire attachments to the tower (pylon). This may be an advantage of the too-short tower. A grounded guywire won`t reach 1/4-wave on a tower so short and so won`t get too excited by the r-f.

The country looks beautiful and fertile. The vegetation is very green. Earth there must be often damp and rich in carbon. Even so, a good ground system with plenty of radials is especially important with a "tour coupe".

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3957. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 02:23:34 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <imh0fus68se4as7t4dtn1o88uckipi5gtu@4ax.com>
Source record: 141962

On Fri, 24 May 2002 22:35:03 -0500, "N4IXT" <n4ixt@arrl.net> wrote:

>Gearing up for field day, would like to build some new antennas to use.
>Preferably wire antennas since I have a boat load of wire and not a lot of
>money. There's the traditional dipoles / inverted v's of course, but would
>like to do something a little different. Any suggestions?
>
>Thanks and 73's
>
> Robert / N4IXT
>
>

Featured in the March, 1992, issue of RF DESIGN magazine, an article
by Bernard Feigenbaum, A FIELD EXPEDIENT BROADBAND HF ANTENNA, shows
how to make a log-periodic antenna.

```
o|*
/||\ *
/ || \ * Direction of Main Lobe
/ || \ * ---------------------> GAIN
/ || \ *o
/ || \ /\ *
/ || \ / \ * o
/ || \ / \ /*\
/ || \ / \ / \ * o
/ || \ / \ / \ /*\ o
/ || \ / \ / \ / \ /*\
Z__________||__________\/________ ___\/_________\/_____\/___Y_X____
G o o o o G G
```

Note: Space does not permit the display, but there are seven
points "o" at ground level and eight above ground. In other
words, there are eight "triangles" in the featured antenna while
only five are shown above.

Not shown is a simple three-legged ground counterpoise which
starts at Y and fans out approx 30-degrees along the length of
the antenna. The middle counterpoise wire runs straight between
the G below the Y to the G below Z. The other two fan out
slightly on either side of the antenna over its length.

Legend:
||
|| = Mast, tree, chimney top, anything with some height, say 40' & up
\/ = Continuous length of copper wire
* = Nylon cord or rope, insulated

Z = Termination resistor, roughly 400-600 ohms
__ = Ground level
o = Insulated hangers to support wire
Y = 9 : 1 Broadband Impedance Matching Transformer
X = Transmitter, Receiver or Transceiver
G = True Earth Ground Connection

The far end of the Zig-Zag Skywave Antenna is terminated in the characteristic impedance of the antenna, typically 400-600 ohms, to ground. The feedpoint at the short end is matched with a 9-to-1 Broadband balun and fed with the transmitter or receiver of choice. No portion of the wire is permitted to be grounded except through the termination resistor at the far end and the balun at the feedpoint. The broadband gain of the antenna is reputed to be around 3-dB which greatly exceeds that of a random longwire and most trap dipoles. The Gain Bandwidth is at least 2-30 MHz.

US Patent No. 4,733,243 was issued for this antenna on March 22, 1988.

3958. GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 02:32:19 UTC
From: Lloyd Kubis <kubisl@iprimus.com.net>
Message-ID: <3cf0495f_1@news.iprimus.com.au>
Source record: 141963

Has anyone tried out the GAP Super "C" antenna and compared to a reasonable standard like a dipole or quarter wave vertical???

Cheers!
VK4ERQ

3959. Re: Loop yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 03:03:18 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <uf0k7pen2fggbf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141964

"Adam Alicajic" <alicajic.adam@pu.hinet.hr> wrote in message
news:acpg9d$2cu3$1@as201.hinet.hr...
> Does anybody have plans and dimensions for 2m and 70cm loop yagi (round
> loop, not quad). Any designs or web address please mail to my e-mail.
> Thanks
>
>
...and post it here too! Sounds interesting!

Don W.

3960. Re: Loop yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 03:48:01 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CF05ADB.A246FFF3@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141965

what would be the differnce between a looped yagi and a quad for 2 meters
or 70cm?
i think the only reason they make a looped yagi for microwave is just due
to the size of the elements

Adam Alicajic wrote:

> Does anybody have plans and dimensions for 2m and 70cm loop yagi (round
> loop, not quad). Any designs or web address please mail to my e-mail.
> Thanks

3961. mobile through-glass-base whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 03:56:19 UTC
From: Ellis Family <prellis@pcug.org.au>
Message-ID: <3cf05cf2@newshost.pcug.org.au>
Source record: 141966

Hello, all.

I have been searching for the design data for the type of through-glass-base whip antenna typically seen used on cars for mobile phones.

Can anyone help me with a web site(s) for design details for a whip with the mid-coil? (and/or coil-forming data.)

There are several obvious designs that I see:
a. quarter-wave -- I can calculate this for myself;
b. mid-coil design, with (top to bottom):
half-wave
coil
quarter-wave
base on the glass with capacitive coupling from the base inside the glass
coax to transceiver

I have a base; I have a stainless-steel blank ready to turn into the antenna.

With thanks,
Peter
VK1KEP
Canberra (Capital city of Australia)

[This matter may be seen elsewhere, but I do not cross-post on newsgroups.]

3962. Loop yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 11:11:55 UTC
From: Adam Alicajic <alicajic.adam@pu.hinet.hr>
Message-ID: <acpg9d$2cu3$1@as201.hinet.hr>
Source record: 141961

Does anybody have plans and dimensions for 2m and 70cm loop yagi (round loop, not quad). Any designs or web address please mail to my e-mail.
Thanks

3963. Re: how to do r7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 11:16:49 UTC
From: Bizon <bizongod@poczta.fm>
Message-ID: <acqiel$c4p$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141869

ok, but in manual is nothing about traps or
maching box ...

thanks
bizon
> If you need instructions/manual , you should be able to get it in PDF
> form on their website. Most plant those type antennas on masts and run
> them elevated. Don't ground mount it if you want it to work well. MK

3964. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 12:37:44 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21778-3CF0D718-15@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141871

Roy Lewallen wrote:
"Sorry, I guess I`ve seen mostly uncommon ones. Nonmagnetic ones (stainless alloys) would be considerably less lossy,---."

Test for yourself. Roy is right about magnetic stainless alloys being common. I took pieces of stainless flatware from Japan, Portugal, the U.S. and tested them with a refrigerator magnet. All were magnetic. I then tested a stainless whip antenna. It too was magnetic, but it works fine as an antenna none the less.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3965. Re: G5RV or windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 12:45:54 UTC
From: JR <JR@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <r6m1fuss99ftf9lpbopi66v8orft7dceji@4ax.com>
Source record: 141873

Testing between g5rv and radioworks 80m carolina windom, radioworks
almost always wins....
fyi JR

On Fri, 24 May 2002 21:47:37 -0500, "N4IXT" <n4ixt@arrl.net> wrote:

>Well, this reply is kinda one sided, since I've never used the windom. But
>the G5RV was the first HF antenna I put up, and it's worked great for me.
>Have worked several DX stations on it, and with a tuner you can do almost
>all the bands (80-10). Works great on 20, too, the band it was designed
>around. It's still my main workhorse.
>
>I also have a cushcraft vertical for 10-20, and a 160m dipole.
>
>You might check the archives over at ARRL if you are a member for any
>reviews, as well as Stahr's suggestion of e-ham.net.
>
>73's,
>
> Robert / N4IXT
>
>"Stan" <stan@poczta.onet.pl> wrote in message
>news:acm76d$r17$1@news.tpi.pl...
>> I'm in a dilemma about which antenna will perform better: a G5RV or windom
>> for 40-10 m. On my new qth I'm allowed to put only one horizontal
>antenna.
>> According to www.radioworks.com windom is much better but I never believe
>> anybody who is in business-they usually sell illusions and manipulate
>> potential buyers. My access to the roof is very restricted, and I won't be
>> able to compare one to the other. IMHO the windom might be better-it has
>> resonance on all bands and a lower SWR (except 21MHz) G5rv on the other
>hand
>> is fully balanced and is said to be working perfect on 20m and 10m.
>> I'm not interested in 160/80m
>> What are your experiences?
>> Any tips ?
>> 73's Stan
>>
>>
>>
>

3966. Re: Explanation required for terminated dipole behaviour

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 12:48:39 UTC
From: "Albert P. Belle Isle" <belleisl@CerberusSystems.com>
Message-ID: <t1k1fu8h884587vs7r10cj8r3vingnjoju@4ax.com>
Source record: 141872

On Sat, 25 May 2002 16:46:32 +0000 (UTC), "Empty Horn"
<emptyhorn@yahoo.co.uk> wrote:

>All,
>
>I have constructed a couple of 4:1 transformers in cascade, the first a
>bal-un the second an un-un, to connect a small dipole (cut for 20m) to my
>radio. The dipole (looped) is terminated by an 800 Ohm resistance.
>(Right?)
>
>Given that the same effects are observed with or without the dipole legs in
>circuit, would someone please suggest why this setup is showing reasonable
>results at 14MHz and higher, but not below that frequency?
>
>All the best,
>
>M
>

Unless I'm mis-reading your post, it sounds like you've constructed a
20-meters-long Terminated Folded Dipole.

The TFD provides a strongly-limited range of SWR swings over about 2
octaves of frequency above its "knee" frequency, but rapidly becomes
disfunctional as you drop below the knee frequency (hence the "knee"
of the name). Below about 3/4 of the knee frequency it's pretty poor.

The knee frequency of a TFD is that for which the length of the
antenna is one-third of a wavelength: 60 meters or 5 MHz , in case of
one 20 meters long. (For design purposes, the width of the folded
dipole should be 1% of that wavelength, or 3% of its length.)

As you may know, the price one pays for the frequency agility is
extremely low radiation efficiency - on the order of only 10% of the
power input.

On the other hand, if (as the military does with these antennas) you
want to run ALE over most of the HF range, the SWL-clamping provided
by the load is the only way to hop bands at a rate faster than the
(painfully slow) alternative of an automatic antenna tuner.

Since the antenna only radiates about one-tenth of the power
dissipated in the load, the effective impedance seen "looking into"
the TFD's feedpoint is about 10% lower than the value of the load, due
to the effective radiation resistance shunted accross it.

Higher loads yield the broadest frequency range, but need a higher transformer ratio.

The military tends to use inverted-V mounting, to provide support for the load and the transformer. However, many people mount them at a 30 degree "tilt", yielding a T2FD and a pretty omnidirectional pattern with substantial vertical polarization component.

For all their inefficiency in transmitting (which few people who don't need extreme frequency agility - as with ALE - would tolerate), TFDs (or T2FDs) make excellent (relatively quiet) receiving antennas.

B&W sells the ones they provide the military (not cheap), but TFDs are a relatively easy and fun homebrew project. B&W uses a 600 Ohm termination and a 12-to-1 transformer. My 45-foot-long T2FD has a 500 Ohm termination load and a 9-to-1 impedance transformer, and it is very good for receiving from 5 MHz to 30 MHz (7MHz knee).

I'd guess that yours would be a very good receiving antenna from 80 meters through 15 meters, like my B&W of that length Whether you want to pay the inefficiency-price to have low (sub-3) SWR on all frequencies in between, amateur-authorized or not, only you can say.

3967. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 12:58:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21776-3CF0DC0B-141@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141874

Art Unwin wrote:
Copperweld is difficult to handle and if it gets away can poke your eye out.

The solution for spring in Copperweld is stranded Copperweld. Signal Corps rhombic kits use Copperweld composed of (3) No. 12 Copperweld wires twisted into cable. This handles better and once up never falls down.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3968. Insertion loss for UHF connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 14:13:49 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cf0ec4d.12464250@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 141875

For HF, is there any reason to minimize the number of connectors on your coax antenna line? For example, is anything really gained by splicing a female UHF connector (like RFU-520) to a PL-259 versus two PL-259's and a barrel connector? Do these connectors have a significant insertion loss? What if you are using a decent antenna tuner?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

3969. Re: Explanation required for terminated dipole behaviour

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 14:22:45 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <acqr3k$5kh$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141877

> What is the length of your dipole? 1/2 wavelength? One wavelength? What
> kind of feedline?
>
What
> is the purpose of the two 4:1 transformers in cascade?

==========
Cec,

Most questions asked on this newsgroup leave the reader to exercise his imagination as to what it's all about.

Unsurprisingly, more often than not, the reader gets his knickers in a twist.

Consequently, the questioner is unable to understand the reply so he asks yet another misunderstood question - which is answered by yet another 'expert' who is also obliged to use his imagination.

The situation then degenerates far below the realms of Chaos Theory.

Reg.

3970. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 14:22:46 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <acqr3l$5kh$2@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141876

Iron is magnetic.
The principal component of steel is iron
Steel is magnetic.
Stainless steel (of which there are many varieties) has iron in it.

Stainless steel is magnetic !

3971. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 14:30:54 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <acqriu$7bf$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141878

Which is the least expensive - copperweld or solid copper wire of the same
overall diameter ?

Reg

3972. Re: Insertion loss for UHF connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 14:58:55 UTC
From: aka <adamkar@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <acqsga$mh2$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141879

> For HF, is there any reason to minimize the number of connectors on
> your coax antenna line? For example, is anything really gained by
> splicing a female UHF connector (like RFU-520) to a PL-259 versus two
> PL-259's and a barrel connector? Do these connectors have a
> significant insertion loss? What if you are using a decent antenna
> tuner?
> Ken KC2JDY

Less losses will be if impedance of connector will be the same as impedance
of cable.
Adam

3973. 30-80MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 15:03:46 UTC
From: europeans <europeans@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <acqub1$505$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141881

I am looking for designs, supplies, inspiration(!) for some kind of aerial
for TV DX RX @30-80/108Mhz

TIA

Richard ex G6GGE

3974. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 15:12:19 UTC
From: "John H. Carver Jr." <jcarver@netusa1.net>
Message-ID: <BX6I8.131$Hg5.50606@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 141880

Stainless is not as magnetic as the other materials until after it has been worked. You can walk through the wire racks at work with a small magnet and toss it at a coil of music wire and it will stick, same with OTMB, Hard Drawn etc. Throw it at a coil of stainless and it will fall to the floor. Coil that wire into springs, though, and the magnet will stick to the springs after they've been coiled. At least it does for 302,304,318,18-8 etc. 17-7 stays pretty nonmagnetic even after it's coiled.

--
John H. Carver Jr.
Mid-North Indiana
"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:acqr3l$5kh$2@knossos.btinternet.com...
> Iron is magnetic.
> The principal component of steel is iron
> Steel is magnetic.
> Stainless steel (of which there are many varieties) has iron in it.
>
> Stainless steel is magnetic !
>
>

3975. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 15:20:33 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <737I8.95$t97.109217@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141882

"Reg Edwards"
> Iron is magnetic. The principal component of steel is iron
> Steel is magnetic. Stainless steel (of which there are many
> varieties) has iron in it. Stainless steel is magnetic !

A few seconds to ask the great oracle (Google.com)...

http://pw1.netcom.com/~dwelding/stainless.htm
Different types... "...Are magnetic..."
and "...Are NOT magnetic..."

http://www.sppusa.com/reference/white_paper/wp_ss.html
"The austenitic grades are not magnetic."
"Martensitic grades....are magnetic..."

3976. Re: Insertion loss for UHF connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 15:24:40 UTC
From: "n7ws at arrl net"
Message-ID: <3cf0fda8.69599888@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 141883

On Sun, 26 May 2002 14:13:49 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:

|For HF, is there any reason to minimize the number of connectors on
|your coax antenna line?

Yes, but it has little to do with increased loss. The chances for screw-ups goes up with the square of the number of connectors (or something like that) and they are source of water ingress.

Wes Stewart N7WS

|For example, is anything really gained by
|splicing a female UHF connector (like RFU-520) to a PL-259 versus two
|PL-259's and a barrel connector? Do these connectors have a
|significant insertion loss? What if you are using a decent antenna
|tuner?
|
|Ken KC2JDY
|
|
|Ken
|(to reply via email
|remove "zz" from address)

3977. WTB: Small 10/15/20M Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 15:34:12 UTC
From: Paul Lonnquist <paul@dock.net>
Message-ID: <Uf7I8.538$%k1.187862@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141884

Something like a TH3JR. Need it asap and it has to be complete, no time to repair as I need it for field day.

Let me know what you have and how much $$.
Tnx es 73, NS6V

3978. FS Ten Tec Model 411 CENTAUR HF AMP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 16:08:20 UTC
From: KENT HUFFORD <khufford@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <UL7I8.28515$jm.2634299@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141885
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx

For Sale, TenTec Model 411 CENTAUR HF Linear Amplifier. 600 Watts out, 160-10meters. Uses 3 Svetlana 811A Tubes. 120 or 240 VAC. New from the factory in 1997 for $749 plus shipping. Used very little.

Would like to sell in the Northern Virginia Area.

Asking $475.

Kent Hufford

KQ4KK

703-494-303

khufford@comcast.net

3979. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 16:54:23 UTC
From: JB <ac6tk@nospamcybertime.net>
Message-ID: <acr3ur$939$1@madmax.keyway.net>
Source record: 141886
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

You really have to know what you have before you can know
how to maintain them, or if they are compatible with your usage.

REAL gel cells are plentiful and available in a variety of AH
ratings. And most do not leak at all, even if turned upside
down.

Maintenance Free car batteries often use a calcium
additive that reduces the electrolyte loss and allows a greater
margin for overcharge. This doesn't hurt the ability to supply
adequate starting power, but makes for poor deep-cycle
performance, and recovery after a deep cycle. They also tend
to leak at the post, making them no better than a REAL deep-
cycle Marine or Golf cart battery that allows you to add water
as needed. BTW I have seen Golf cart batteries on sale at
CostCo for a great price.

All I was stating, was that if you were for some reason forced
to use a car battery, you would be better off with a Marine/starting
or RV battery, than with a stock type car battery.

However, I don't see why anyone would want to use a stock type
car battery unless they had a bunch of junk cars in the yard, and
a low current drain accessory to run, like an old CB or 8-track
stereo, because stock type low-maintenance or maintenance-free
car batteries don't keep well in this kind of operation.

Jim,ac6tk

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:3CEEFE0F.B6891A73@eznec.com...
: I've found that, for reasons that I don't understand, amateurs call all
: sealed lead-acid batteries "gel cells". All the sealed lead-acid
: batteries I've seen, with the exception of cylindrical Gates cells, have
: liquid electrolyte. Sealed lead-acid batteries with gelled electrolyte
: do exist, but they're relatively rare. So without other information, I'd
: assume that the Mendelsons "gel cells" have liquid electrolyte, not
: gelled.
:
: Roy Lewallen, W7EL
:
: JB wrote:
: >
: > 17AH gel cells will barely run an HT. High current drains are
: > impractical because gassing within the cells insulates the plates

: > faster than the gel can absorb and causes the internal resistance to
: > rise out of hand. Current drains should be limited to 20% of AH
: > rating (and with boat batteries too).
: >
: > Big as you can get (into your tray) Marine/Starting batteries are a
: > pretty good compromise if you have to use it in your car.
: >
: > Jim, ac6tk

3980. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 17:30:34 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <acr63q$63p$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141887

> http://pw1.netcom.com/~dwelding/stainless.htm
> Different types... "...Are magnetic..."
> and "...Are NOT magnetic..."
>
> http://www.sppusa.com/reference/white_paper/wp_ss.html
> "The austenitic grades are not magnetic."
> "Martensitic grades....are magnetic..."
>
==========

Could someone please say what is the permeability of magnetic stainless steel and what is the permeabilty of so-called "non"-magnetic steel ?

Does anybody make any attempt to control permeability in the maufacturing proces. I doubt it. There'e much more interest taken in the other far more important physical properties.
>
>

3981. Re: Does a GAP TITAN vertical work well?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 17:31:17 UTC
From: Francis Pinson <F6BLP@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <acr653nea1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 141888

I have an Eagle antenna..

It works very bad...bad service from GAP..and so on...I prefer my home made G5RV ($20) !!

Frank **F6BLP**

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> a crit dans le message de news:
3CEFFB3F.F8B367E2@capnet.com...
> Does it work better than a R5?
>
> Anyone done side by side comparision?
>
> Will the Titan work on bands other than what is advertised?
>

3982. Re: Insertion loss for UHF connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 17:55:53 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF121A9.D76238D7@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141889

Ken wrote:
> For HF, is there any reason to minimize the number of connectors on
> your coax antenna line? For example, is anything really gained by
> splicing a female UHF connector (like RFU-520) to a PL-259 versus two
> PL-259's and a barrel connector? Do these connectors have a
> significant insertion loss? What if you are using a decent antenna
> tuner?

Hi Ken, not much effect concerning losses on HF - slight effect on
SWR but your tuner will compensate.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3983. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 18:00:25 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <%o9I8.860$mH5.166832@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141890

Discussing "magnetic" (or not) stainless steel, I posted some links:

> > http://pw1.netcom.com/~dwelding/stainless.htm
> > Different types... "...Are magnetic..."
> > and "...Are NOT magnetic..."
> >
> > http://www.sppusa.com/reference/white_paper/wp_ss.html
> > "The austenitic grades are not magnetic."
> > "Martensitic grades....are magnetic..."

The point of the above being that there are BOTH magnetic and non-magnetic types of stainless steel. I thought it useful to toss out a 'bucket of facts' since there were people being so adament on both sides of the discussion. I was curious so I spent a couple of minutes with Google.com to find the complete answer.

"Reg Edwards"
> Could someone please say what is the permeability of
> magnetic stainless steel and what is the permeabilty of
> so-called "non"-magnetic steel ?

Fill your boots (3k hits)...
www.google.com/search?q=stainless+steel+permeability+magnetic

> Does anybody make any attempt to control permeability
> in the maufacturing proces. I doubt it. There'e much more
> interest taken in the other far more important physical
> properties.

Obviously that depends if that parameter is important to the person writing the procurement spec. One of the links points to Navy specs.

http://www.severnengineering.com/brief.htm

Obviously some people sometimes care.

3984. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 18:07:02 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF12446.14020A71@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141891

Reg Edwards wrote:
> Stainless steel is magnetic !

I just went around applying a magnet to everything I have that is "stainless".
Everything tests magnetic except my "stainless" pots and pans which are too
thin and too heavy to be aluminum.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3985. Re: Insertion loss for UHF connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 18:11:41 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <uf29b6hf8vs381@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141892

Isn't it about 0.5 dB per PL-259? Possibly I recall incorrectly.

Thanks,
Jim

3986. Re: Explanation required for terminated dipole behaviour

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 18:23:22 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF1281A.B3042C8C@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141893

Empty Horn wrote:
> "CAM" <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote:
> Okay. It's full wavelength on 20m, which makes it 1/2 wavelength on 40m.
> Where it sucks. But then it sucks _everywhere_ below 20m.

It also sucks on 20m, just not as much. I just stuck an 800 ohm resistor opposite the feedpoint of a 40m horizontal full-wave loop. On the antenna's resonant frequency, the resistor causes more than 8 dB of loss. On half that frequency, the antenna goes from bad to worse and the resistor causes 15 dB of loss.

IMO, the only time to install a load resistor in a wire antenna is to turn a standing wave antenna into a traveling wave antenna for the purpose of suppressing unwanted radiation (as in a rhombic). Where did you get the idea for a terminated loop? You would be better off shorting out the 800 ohm resistor.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3987. Re: Counterpoise upstairs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 18:26:06 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF128BE.20207673@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141894

blair thompson wrote:
> Just checking...but is a counterpoise on a 2nd storey floor
> ineffective or inefficient, because it cannot capacitively-connect to
> the earth as well as if it were downstairs and could better "hug" the
> ground???
> Also, should I have a CP on EACH band I work, or will one
> size-fits-all , be OK with an end-fed wire? Last question: cut to
> half-WL, quarter WL???

A 1/4WL counterpoise per band would probably be optimum but remember
that 2nd story counterpoises radiate and may violate the FCC's
radiation standards. It also can cause severe RFI.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3988. Re: Insertion loss for UHF connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 18:50:38 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF12E7E.56AC77D1@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141895

J Tabor wrote:
> Isn't it about 0.5 dB per PL-259? Possibly I recall incorrectly.

Virtually all the "loss" on HF is due to reflections. A Z0-match somewhere
in the system will ensure that a PL-259 doesn't cause 0.5dB of "loss".
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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3989. Re: Loop yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 19:00:11 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CF12F45.8FF76E3E@gte.net>
Source record: 141896

Dennis Kaylor wrote:

> what would be the differnce between a looped yagi and a quad for 2 meters
> or 70cm?
> i think the only reason they make a looped yagi for microwave is just due
> to the size of the elements
>

The dimensions of the loop yagi are much easier to control- i.e. repeatable designs. The loops are of course cut from flat strip stock. Once the 2 end holes are laid out- the circumference is tightly controlled. At 70cM a 0.1" building error can ruin a good paper design.

Dale W4OP

3990. Re: Insertion loss for UHF connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 19:03:31 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CF1300D.539C63B0@gte.net>
Source record: 141897

J Tabor wrote:

> Isn't it about 0.5 dB per PL-259? Possibly I recall incorrectly.
>
> Thanks,
> Jim

More like 0.1dB at 432MHz. Absolutely no problem at HF- as long as you know how to properly install and weather seal them.

Dale W4OP

3991. Re: Insertion loss for UHF connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 19:42:24 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <acrdr0cqn1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141898

0.5 dB corresponds to a power loss of 11 percent.

If the line is carrying 500 watts of RF then 54 watts would be lost in every connector. This amount of heat is more than generated in the average electric soldering iron which contains a greater amount of metal to be heated up.

So 0.5 dB must be a gross over-estimate.

Reg

> Isn't it about 0.5 dB per PL-259? Possibly I recall incorrectly.
>
> Thanks,
> Jim
>
>

3992. Re: Loop yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 20:20:52 UTC
From: Adam Alicajic <alicajic.adam@pu.hinet.hr>
Message-ID: <acqgek$3pvv$1@as201.hinet.hr>
Source record: 141968

Well, the size of elements is not reason, the length of loop is always the same (lambda, square or loop). Loop should have little bit more gain and less mechanical problems to attach to boom, easier construction.

"Dennis Kaylor" <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message news:3CF05ADB.A246FFF3@tampabay.rr.com...
> what would be the differnce between a looped yagi and a quad for 2 meters
> or 70cm?
> i think the only reason they make a looped yagi for microwave is just due
> to the size of the elements
>
> Adam Alicajic wrote:
>
> > Does anybody have plans and dimensions for 2m and 70cm loop yagi (round
> > loop, not quad). Any designs or web address please mail to my e-mail.
> > Thanks
>

3993. Re: Counterpoise upstairs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 21:00:50 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205261300.3ec8db73@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141899

blair thompson <blairt@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:<3p10fugd5vmgrg7n1m4om4f8pl5ufg7514@4ax.com>...
> Just checking...but is a counterpoise on a 2nd storey floor
> ineffective or inefficient, because it cannot capacitively-connect to
> the earth as well as if it were downstairs and could better "hug" the
> ground???

Assuming no obstructions to the antenna, the higher you go up, the
less ground losses for a given amount of radials. 12 radials two
stories up is better than 12 radials on the ground.

> Also, should I have a CP on EACH band I work, or will one
> size-fits-all , be OK with an end-fed wire? Last question: cut to
> half-WL, quarter WL???
> Thank you antenna gurus.

Normally, it would need to be resonant for each band you will use. I'm
not sure what you have in mind with the end fed wire though. You would
normally want the radials for each band to be a 1/4 wl long. It must
show a low impedance to work.
So you can also use the 3/4 wave radials also, if a certain bands
radials ended up that long for another band. IE: 40m 1/4 wl radials
are about a 3/4 wave on 15m, and should function being they are
resonant, and show a low impedance. But normally, most should be 1/4
wl long for the band being used. 1/2 wl radials will not work. MK

3994. Re: mobile through-glass-base whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 21:00:52 UTC
From: Adam Alicajic <alicajic.adam@pu.hinet.hr>
Message-ID: <acqipl$3uo9$1@as201.hinet.hr>
Source record: 141870

Hello, I do have the scans from QST,April 1991, "A glass Mounted 2-Meter Mobile antenna. Total 4 pages, 720kb in JPEG format. Does this article match your criteria?

"Ellis Family" <prellis@pcug.org.au> wrote in message news:3cf05cf2@newshost.pcug.org.au...
> Hello, all.
>
> I have been searching for the design data for the type of through-glass-base
> whip antenna typically seen used on cars for mobile phones.
>
> Can anyone help me with a web site(s) for design details for a whip with the
> mid-coil? (and/or coil-forming data.)
>
> There are several obvious designs that I see:
> a. quarter-wave -- I can calculate this for myself;
> b. mid-coil design, with (top to bottom):
> # half-wave
> # coil
> # quarter-wave
> # base on the glass with capacitive coupling from the base inside the glass
> # coax to transceiver
>
> I have a base; I have a stainless-steel blank ready to turn into the
> antenna.
>
> With thanks,
> Peter
> VK1KEP
> Canberra (Capital city of Australia)
>
>
>
> [This matter may be seen elsewhere, but I do not cross-post on newsgroups.]
>
>

3995. Re: Does a GAP TITAN vertical work well?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 23:12:40 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uf2qvaol788t11@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141900

It works better than my old G5RV but not near as well as my top center fed
inverted L to ladder line to a 1:1 balun to coax to my tuner. 51 feet
horizontal and 51 feet vertical with the center at 60 feet. Tunes 160-10
and always sounds better than the Gap
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1♯ 470 K2♯ 2460

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CEFFB3F.F8B367E2@capnet.com...
> Does it work better than a R5?
>
> Anyone done side by side comparision?
>
> Will the Titan work on bands other than what is advertised?
>

3996. Re: 2.4 GHZ antenna needed for dish.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 23:16:40 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <s1eI8.37638$352.2568@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 141901

Dave -

A couple of links to consider

W0LMD's great site with ideas and tracking gear
http://www.ultimatecharger.com/dish.html

Another feed source (helix)
http://www.n3iyr.com/index.html

Freddy de Guchteneire ON6UG and Jim Miller G3RUH excellent patch feed for
2.4 GHz (true design beauty)
http://www.jrmiller.demon.co.uk/products/patch.html

View of feed on a 60 cm dish
http://www.jrmiller.demon.co.uk/products/s_ant.html

w9gb

"Dave" <mi_magic3@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:53112f7c.0205230505.68b99996@posting.google.com...
> A friend of mine has a 3' dish that I can have for free and I am
> looking for a design for either a patch or some other sort of antenna
> that I can use with this dish reflector for AO-40. I am using the
> Drake 2880 downconverter and am hoping to find some information on how
> to get this into service before Field Day. Thanks...

3997. Magnetic Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-26 23:31:39 UTC
From: Christian Rogne <christian.rogne@nospam.c2i.net>
Message-ID: <vfeI8.3903$qE4.415625@juliett.dax.net>
Source record: 141902

I have just had a closer look on the Magnetic Loop Antenna, with motor steering of the capacitor, and som noise shielding on the steering, but I can't figure out how to connect these parts together.

There are five different schematics;

1. The Steering
http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/loopste.htm
2. The Antenna side
http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/loopsteu-e.htm
3. The Shielding of the motor
http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/loopsteu-e.htm
4. The Radio side
http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/loopsteu-e.htm

Please need som help ??

73's de LA8QJA, Christian

3998. Mobile antenna install questions...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 01:26:26 UTC
From: tek_guy@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <cbf4a67d.0205261726.e629674@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141903

Hi -

I'm finally going to install a permanent radio setup in my vehicle, a '94 Ford E-150 cargo van, but I'm running into a problem - where to mount antennas. It's all metal, so no ground plane worries, but there's a lack of places to mount stuff. BTW, the radios are going to be an Icom IC-706MKIIG, a Yaesu VX-5R and a Midland CB rig.

For 2 meters and 70 cm, I'm probably going to drill a hole in the roof and install a Larsen dual-bander - that seems like the best option. But, I'm at a loss in deciding where I can install a 3/8"-24 mount for a CB antenna or a Hamstick. I've seen mounts that attach to the bumper, but I don't want something that's really obvious...is there such a thing as a flat plate mount that bolts into the holes under the bumper? That might work, and would be hard to see. I was also thinking of a vertical lip mount, but one with a 3/8"-24 stud. I haven't seen one of these yet.

I'd really appreciate any help with this project...

73s,

Jim
KG4NEL

3999. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 01:33:25 UTC
From: neal <nealpbaker@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <F1gI8.32625$%o.3104925@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141904
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

RE:If you are referring to a coax (2 conductor, center and shield) you need both ends connected. An antenna may receive but you won't have enough current flow for a radio to transmit. If you are referring to data wires that have a shield cable and all the electronics are low current applications I would suggest floating the shield cable at the send end of the signal and tieing it at the receive end. If the electronics has enough load to drop the voltage on the power wires you may need to tie both shields. If the power wire's resistance is dropping the voltage a better solution would be to add a wire from the negative to negative between the equipment to make sure the signals are working on the same zero voltage. If you use a volt meter from one ground wire to another and have any voltage, you have a potential problem.

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CB4D4EE.B4C03267@eznec.com...
> You've gotten mostly good responses, but let me add a little food for
> thought.
>
> The purpose of a connecting coaxial cable is to conduct current from one
> point to another. If you transfer current in one direction, an equal and
> opposite current has to return. If you properly connect both ends of a
> coax shield, the return current (above audio frequencies) flows on the
> inside of the shield. The field from this current cancels the field from
> the center conductor current, which prevents the coax from radiating and
> from being sensitive to external signals. If you connect only one end,
> the return current is forced to take some other path. Don't worry --
> there will still be a return current. You just won't have any control
> over where it goes. Because it's now separated from the center conductor
> current, the signal will be susceptible to outside interference and
> crosstalk, and it can cause interference and crosstalk.
>
> I mentioned that you have to "properly connect" the ends of the coax. If
> you connect the ends via pigtails or other inductive or high impedance
> connections, the path along the outside of the coax becomes attractive,
> so current can flow along the outside of the coax as well as the inside.
> This current has to be matched by a return current, and causes the same
> problems you get with a coax grounded at only one end.
>
> At audio frequencies and below, the coax shield becomes ineffective for
> the magnetic field, and there are occasions where grounding one end is
> beneficial, since the shield can still be a shield for the electric
> field. I don't have much experience in this domain, so will defer to
> others who do. Bear in mind, though, that an awful lot of equipment

> these days is subject to interference from RF sources, and if this is
> the case, a single-end-grounded coax is an invitation to RFI because
> induced return currents will flow wherever they find a path.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4000. Re: 30-80MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 02:03:02 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cf19840_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 141905

How much room do you have? One of the best wide band antennas is very simple, a rhombic. Design info in any antenna book. All you need is four insulators, lots of wire, and a 600 ohm resistor.

Second, a log periodic. Lots of choices on the market, scanner enthusiasts and hams use them.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
europeans <europeans@poczta.onet.pl> wrote in message
news:acqub1$505$1@news.tpi.pl...
> I am looking for designs, supplies, inspiration(!) for some kind of aerial
> for TV DX RX @30-80/108Mhz
>
> TIA
>
> Richard ex G6GGE
>
>
>

4001. Re: 30-80MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 02:50:44 UTC
From: europeans <europeans@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <acs7ol$8ag$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141908

Simple rhombic might be possible, any designs?

Richard

U&#65533;ytkownik Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> w wiadomo&#65533;ci do grup dyskusyjnych napisa&#65533;:3cf19840_3@news1.prserv.net...
> How much room do you have? One of the best wide band antennas is very
> simple, a rhombic. Design info in any antenna book. All you need is four
> insulators, lots of wire, and a 600 ohm resistor.
>
> Second, a log periodic. Lots of choices on the market, scanner enthusiasts
> and hams use them.
>
> --
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> europeans <europeans@poczta.onet.pl> wrote in message
> news:acqub1$505$1@news.tpi.pl...
> > I am looking for designs, supplies, inspiration(!) for some kind of aerial
> > for TV DX RX @30-80/108Mhz
> >
> > TIA
> >
> > Richard ex G6GGE
> >
> >
> >
>
>

4002. New to Beams, have some questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 02:54:29 UTC
From: Dave <dave#@#wilburn.hrcoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <FdhI8.82123$eD2.2762219@news2.east.cox.net>
Source record: 141906

I am considering putting up a 20m beam (3 elments) , a 2m beam (11 elements), and possibly a 2m vertical on top. Most of this equipment is available to me from a friend. So I do not want to substitute.

I currently have a 2m vertical (Isopole) mounted on a radio shack chimmny mount that seems quite substatial. If I continue with the idea of the chimmny mount, I would probably get another set of mounts, and mount them lower on the chimmny, giving me 4 mounting points for the tube as oppossed to two. My chimmny is about 2' deep by 5' across. I have a 2 story house. What I am considering is mounting an aluminum tube in the chimmny mount (thickness unknown, one of the questions I have), mounting the rotor to the tube. Mounting another aluminum tube (thickness?) that would hold a beam, either 2 or 20, and then the other beam, and then (possibly) the isopole.

Should this setup even be considered?

If so, what type and size of tubing should I use?

Should I instead run a pole (of some sort) up the side of the house, along side the chimmny and mount to it?

Once again the questions of size and thicknesses.

I tried doing some research on this but everything came down to wind loading factors. Since I am dealing with used antennas I do not have any of that information. Any help you can give me would be greatly appreciated.

The wife is a ham, and I have her talked into this. I just do not want to do an damage to my faimly, house, or equipment.

--

Dave
KG4SSO

4003. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 02:56:57 UTC
From: mcalhoun@ksu.edu
Message-ID: <acs79p$bdk@unix1.cc.ksu.edu>
Source record: 141909
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

>Maintenance Free car batteries often use a calcium additive that reduces
>the electrolyte loss and allows a greater margin for overcharge. This
>....[snip]....
>However, I don't see why anyone would want to use a stock type
>car battery unless they had a bunch of junk cars in the yard, and
>a low current drain accessory to run, like an old CB or 8-track
>stereo, because stock type low-maintenance or maintenance-free
>car batteries don't keep well in this kind of operation.

That doesn't match my experience.

I've powered an 100-watt HF transceiver, a 25-watt VHF transceiver, and
an AM/FM receiver (for easy listening), plus occasionally even the lights
(when the mains are off) in my shack for over 25 years using stock lead-
acid batteries from my local discount store. They last about as long
(3-5 years) in my "shack" as they do in my automobiles.

--Myron.
--
Five boxes preserve our freedoms: soap, ballot, witness, jury, and cartridge
PhD EE (retired). "Barbershop" tenor. CDL(PTX). W0PBV. (785) 539-4448
NRA Life Member and Certified Instructor (Home Firearm Safety, Rifle, Pistol)

4004. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 02:59:07 UTC
From: aunwin@fgi.net
Message-ID: <c4becf19.0205261859.7128d4fb@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141907

"Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net> wrote in message

When plugging in #302 stainless as provided in the 'AO' program by
Beasley
I get losses for a dipole in the H.F. region of 0.02 db. which is
extremely small when considering the definition of a db ! At the same
time you get high strength when stringing for long lengths as opposed
to electrical copper wire which stretches somewhat over time. I would
imagine stranded S.S. wire would be available in marine stores,
presumably rope is not used for everything
on boats.
I am not saying one should NOT use a particular wire, I am
pointing
out the dangers of long lengths of single conductor coiled spring
wires
that can strike you before you have time to react. At the same time
tho we strive for excellence with antenna building there are many
places we can look to
in " recovering" such losses, if we had a good means of measuring
them,
in the H.F. area without following the mandates of U.H.F. and above.
With respect to relative costs, I have no idea what an 'eye' is worth
but there is plenty of cheap copper clad wire available on E bay.
Art

by news:<3cef9eda@news.netacc.net>...
> "Art Unwin KB9MZ" <aunwin@fgi.net> wrote in message
> news:c4becf19.0205241805.c61e2d0@posting.google.com...
> > Copperweld is difficult to handle and if it gets away can poke your
> > eye out.
> >
> > why mess with something that
> > could be dangerous ?
>
> > Art Unwin.
>
> If this is your idea of dangerous, you probably shouldn't be building
> antennas.
>
> ... Or soldering PL-259s (might burn your pinkey)
>
> ... Or climbing towers (might fall)
>
> ... Or ....
>

>
>
> Steve

4005. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 04:27:09 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CF1B59D.18E89762@eznec.com>
Source record: 141910

I just did some poking around on the web. It appears that all the 300 series stainless steels (or at least the commoner ones) are essentially nonmagnetic (relative permeability < 1.1 or so) unless heavily cold worked. One web site for a stainless wire manufacturer said that they make wire from several 300 series stainless alloys, type 430, and A286. Type 430 is a ferritic (magnetic) stainless. After some searching, I found a reference that gave its relative permeability as 500.

I modeled an 80 meter dipole over ground, made from #12 wire. Compared to copper wire, type 302 stainless (resistivity 7.2E-7 ohm-m) reduced the field strength only 0.48 dB. But type 430 stainless (resistivity 6.0E-7 ohm-m, rel. permeability 500) reduced the field strength 5.39 dB! All else being equal, the 500 permeability increases the RF resistance by a factor of 22.

I have no idea what alloys you're likely to encounter for stainless steel wire. Like other people who have posted on this thread, I've found most stainless household items to be magnetic. My only recommendation and caution if using stainless steel wire for an HF antenna is to check it with a magnet. If it's noticeably magnetic, expect the amateur's dream antenna: broadband and quiet. And you'll be surprised at how many stations you can work with 1/4 the power you're sending to it.

Stainless isn't as much of a problem at VHF and above, where antennas tend to be short and relatively fat. At 146 MHz, type 430 stainless loses you only 0.6 dB relative to copper in a 1/4" diameter vertical.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Art Unwin KB9MZ wrote:
>
> "Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net> wrote in message
>
> When plugging in #302 stainless as provided in the 'AO' program by
> Beasley
> I get losses for a dipole in the H.F. region of 0.02 db. which is
> extremely small when considering the definition of a db ! At the same
> time you get high strength when stringing for long lengths as opposed
> to electrical copper wire which stretches somewhat over time. I would
> imagine stranded S.S. wire would be available in marine stores,
> presumably rope is not used for everything
> on boats.
> I am not saying one should NOT use a particular wire, I am
> pointing
> out the dangers of long lengths of single conductor coiled spring
> wires

> that can strike you before you have time to react. At the same time
> tho we strive for excellence with antenna building there are many
> places we can look to
> in " recovering" such losses, if we had a good means of measuring
> them,
> in the H.F. area without following the mandates of U.H.F. and above.
> With respect to relative costs, I have no idea what an 'eye' is worth
> but there is plenty of cheap copper clad wire available on E bay.
> Art
>
> by news:<3cef9eda@news.netacc.net>...
> > "Art Unwin KB9MZ" <aunwin@fgi.net> wrote in message
> > news:c4becf19.0205241805.c61e2d0@posting.google.com...
> > > Copperweld is difficult to handle and if it gets away can poke your
> > > eye out.
> > >
> > > why mess with something that
> > > could be dangerous ?
> >
> > > Art Unwin.
> >
> > If this is your idea of dangerous, you probably shouldn't be building
> > antennas.
> >
> > ... Or soldering PL-259s (might burn your pinkey)
> >
> > ... Or climbing towers (might fall)
> >
> > ... Or ....
> >
> >
> >
> > Steve

4006. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 04:37:14 UTC
From: Alan Beagley <abeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3CF1B7FB.FF9331E3@optonline.net>
Source record: 141911

Are you saying that an antenna using a magnetic conductor is better than
one made of nonmagnetic material?

-=-
Alan, AB2OS

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> I have no idea what alloys you're likely to encounter for stainless
> steel wire. Like other people who have posted on this thread, I've found
> most stainless household items to be magnetic. My only recommendation
> and caution if using stainless steel wire for an HF antenna is to check
> it with a magnet. If it's noticeably magnetic, expect the amateur's
> dream antenna: broadband and quiet. And you'll be surprised at how many
> stations you can work with 1/4 the power you're sending to it.

4007. Re: G5RV or windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 04:53:11 UTC
From: "C. R. Carlson" <iowadoc@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <XYiI8.430$mz2.390@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 141912

JR wrote:

> Testing between g5rv and radioworks 80m carolina windom, radioworks
> almost always wins....
> fyi JR
>
I would add that the Carolina Windoms (which aren't actually the original windom) are designed to load well from the average tuner on all freqs. I have the CW 80 and it's been an excellent antenna. I have a cheapo tuner and have had no problems with matching.
I have talked to several hams who have told me they've had a lot of difficulty matching the G5RV on ALL bands, some match easily and some not at all.
--
C. R. Carlson
Philosopher & Curmudgeon

4008. Basic Antenna Theory, June, 2002 Issue of Poptronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 05:10:28 UTC
From: Otis Cribblecoblis <alaininvc@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CF1BFC4.3D547F5A@netscape.net>
Source record: 141913

Actually a good article for the novice & experimenter.

Pages 41 through 45.

just thought you'd like to know...

Alain

4009. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 06:08:57 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6056-3CF1CD79-107@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141914

J. Harvey, VE1BLL wrote:
"One of the links points to Navy specs."

In the closing months of WW-2, my Navy ship collided with an unknown submerged object in the middle of the Pacific and in the middle of the night. Anyone asleep was awakened, and most scrambled topside to see what happened. Nothing was visible and we weren`t sinking. Daylight disclosed damage to the bow. Months later Japan had surrendered and we were taking occupation troops to Japan.

The Skipper asked us if we could repair the damage were we able to get shell plate in Japan? We gave the only acceptable answer, yes Sir!

In Japan, we found a scaley sheet of steel the right thickness at a steel mill and brought it back to the ship. We layed out the pieces we needed, soapstoned the outlines and prick-punched them. When we tried to cut out the pieces with the oxy-acetylene torch, the torch would not cut the steel no matter how we preheated it. We couldn`t produce enough heat. It was an alloy with a very high melting point which turned out to be stainless despite its original appearance.

Went back to the mill, asked the right questions, and brought back the ordinary steel we needed. The Japanese were probably trying to supply the best they had. They were very accommodating. They were giving us the "Welcome Conquoring Heroes Routine".

We fixed the bow of the ship so we could travel full speed with no problems. We were looking forward to the Trans-Pacific crossing to home.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4010. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 12:30:58 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF22702.F5D6D421@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141915

Alan Beagley wrote:
> Are you saying that an antenna using a magnetic conductor is better than
> one made of nonmagnetic material?

Nope, he's saying a dummy load is "broadband and quiet". :-)

> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> > I have no idea what alloys you're likely to encounter for stainless
> > steel wire. Like other people who have posted on this thread, I've found
> > most stainless household items to be magnetic. My only recommendation
> > and caution if using stainless steel wire for an HF antenna is to check
> > it with a magnet. If it's noticeably magnetic, expect the amateur's
> > dream antenna: broadband and quiet. And you'll be surprised at how many
> > stations you can work with 1/4 the power you're sending to it.

--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4011. Re: G5RV or windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 12:35:53 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF22829.5D14B27F@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141916

"C. R. Carlson" wrote:
> I have talked to several hams who have told me they've had a lot of
> difficulty matching the G5RV on ALL bands, some match easily and some not
> at all.

The G5RV is NOT an ALL band antenna. In particular, the mismatch at the
twinlead/coax junction is worst case on 30m. The standard dimensions of
a G5RV yield a good antenna on 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4012. Sympathetic HR Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 12:42:23 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020527084223.14725.00000976@mb-cg.aol.com>
Source record: 141917

Discusses decline of HR and other accessible science avenues.

Didn't know Edmund Scientific had closed...

Pointer is:
http://www.sciam.com/2002/0502issue/0502scicit4.html

73
Chip N1IR

4013. Re: antenna isolation? Tower/masting coupling.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 12:51:02 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0205270451.b520578@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141918

Hi,

just to be a little polemic...

richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote in message news:<11630-3CEE5761-226@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>...

> Jeepmon wrote:
> "I have a quarter wave antenna with four "ground radials" as a counter
> poise. Is it important that the antenna be isolated from the metal
> masting?"

> Your 1/4-wave ground-plane has nulls at both ends. A tower directly
> beneath a ground-plane is in a null.

This may be true when radials are at 90 deg. from the mast, forming a plane. In most / some gp antennas, though, they are somewhat tilted down to increase the feedpoint impedance. In this case, the mast is not longer at a null.

> The radials, being 1/4-wave, have an open circuit at one end and a low
> impedance at their ends at the base of the vertical radiator. The
> radials tend to rob all the current that might flow into the tower and
> feedline. They decouple the ground-plane from its support at the
> resonant frequency.

As said above, this is only true when the are at 90 deg. Below this, the antenna begins to behave less as a gp and more as a dipole. The more the radials are tilted down, the more the vertical component of the field increases, and the less they cancel each other. As they get close together, their common radiation resistance increases and so does the 'ground' voltage at the feedpoint, which is not a ground anymore. I do not think that it maters much to attach the mast (or the feedline itself) to the feedpoint in this situation, but I would not say it has no effect at all.

Toni

4014. Re: multi wire dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 13:16:15 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CF2319F.C961C0F9@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141819

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> G Blair wrote:
>
> > The old husbands tale is multiconductor rotator cable makes great
> > mutli-band dipoles. That cable has less separation than twin lead...
>
> I wouldn't call that 'great' at all, in fact I wouldn't personally use that cable
> for a multiband dipole, without peeling it apart. I like as much separation as is
> feasible under the conditions one finds oneself with. But there were evidently
> lots of those rotor cable multi dipoles sold, and evidently used successfully.
> In your case I'd suspect the 1:1 balun if it was a wound unit and not a choke
> balun. Those things just don't handle varying impedances encountered with large
> frequency excursions well at all. I'd always use a good choke balun for 1:1
> matching.

That is exactly why I said it seems like an old husband tale to me...

4015. Re: New to Beams, have some questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 13:23:16 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uf4cqedpuqms3d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141820

I use a chimney mount and it works fine. You don't want an aluminum mast,
it isn't strong enough. If you don't have a mast supplier nearby, go to a
chain link fence supplier and get the tube they use for the corner posts.
It is stronger than the interior fence posts. The supplier can probably
help you. A 10 foot section to the rotor then a short section to the
antenna. Don't put the antenna much above the rotor to reduce strain on the
rotor mount.
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1# 470 K2# 2460
"Dave" <dave#@#wilburn.hrcoxmail.com> wrote in message
news:FdhI8.82123$eD2.2762219@news2.east.cox.net...
> I am considering putting up a 20m beam (3 elments) , a 2m beam (11
> elements), and possibly a 2m vertical on top. Most of this equipment is
> available to me from a friend. So I do not want to substitute.
>
> I currently have a 2m vertical (Isopole) mounted on a radio shack chimmny
> mount that seems quite substatial. If I continue with the idea of the
> chimmny mount, I would probably get another set of mounts, and mount them
> lower on the chimmny, giving me 4 mounting points for the tube as oppossed
> to two. My chimmny is about 2' deep by 5' across. I have a 2 story
house.
> What I am considering is mounting an aluminum tube in the chimmny mount
> (thickness unknown, one of the questions I have), mounting the rotor to
the
> tube. Mounting another aluminum tube (thickness?) that would hold a beam,
> either 2 or 20, and then the other beam, and then (possibly) the isopole.
>
> Should this setup even be considered?
>
> If so, what type and size of tubing should I use?
>
> Should I instead run a pole (of some sort) up the side of the house, along
> side the chimmny and mount to it?
>
> Once again the questions of size and thicknesses.
>
> I tried doing some research on this but everything came down to wind
loading
> factors. Since I am dealing with used antennas I do not have any of that

> information. Any help you can give me would be greatly appreciated.
>
> The wife is a ham, and I have her talked into this. I just do not want to
> do an damage to my faimly, house, or equipment.
>
> --
>
> Dave
> KG4SSO
>
>
>

4016. Re: antenna isolation? Tower/masting coupling.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 13:32:05 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020527093205.20980.00000707@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 141821

>Is it important that the antenna be isolated from the metal masting?"<

As a practical matter, drooping groundplanes work pretty well with the mast connected to the shield side of the coax. This doesn't mean, however, that there's no common mode getting onto the mast and coax--an RF current meter clamped onto the coax will usually tell you otherwise. The common mode problem becomes much more criticial if the antenna is asymmetrically fed and/or as the droop angle of the elements increases. In either of those cases, to totally isolate it you'd have to use a length of insulated mast to prevent inductive coupling with the radials--plus install a current choke on the feedline at the location where the coax drops below the tips of the radials (allowing the coax shield above the choke to function as a 5th radial).

If its a garden-variety drooping groundplane we're talking about, that drastic a treatment probably wouldn't be worth the effort.

Rick K1BQT

4017. Re: Sympathetic HR Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 14:04:12 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.net>
Message-ID: <w1rl8.34641$%y.3661679@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141822

Change does not necessarily imply "decline". Actually, the article states, "HAM RADIO remains a vibrant hobby".

The rest of the nostalgic lament about old-school retailers shifting their business or ceasing operation ignores the dozens of small parts-and-kit suppliers doing business today, many over the internet. They are filling the niche of the old standbys that went by the wayside.

Actually I find it easier to get components today. I remember years ago waiting up to a couple weeks to get stuff from Lafayette and Allied (Lafayette stills owes me $5 or so for a shipment that was backordered and never received!). Today, I can order from many different sources online and get what I need in as little as 3 day via standard (ground) shipping. That's pretty good.

The fact that you can buy better quality off-the-shelf than you can build is only mildly dissatisfying, at least to me. Better quality is always good in my book. Occasionally, I open up my old "Boy Electrician" handbook and look at all the stuff in there that I used to tinker with and don't really miss it all that much.

4018. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 14:22:05 UTC
From: Michael Pupeza <mpupeza@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <B917B94D.22FC%mpupeza@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141823

Try a BIG Loop antenna, fed with 450 ohm ladder line!
We use a 270 foot delta loop, up around 45 feet, with good success on 80M and up.
A 540 foot square or octagonal loop up at 60+ feet would be awesome from 160M and up!
And less noise when the thunderboomers are around!
73
Mike VE3EQP (1B2-Battery)

in article imh0fus68se4as7t4dtn1o88uckipi5gtu@4ax.com, W.G Ewald at wgewald@att.net wrote on 02/5/25 10:23 PM:

> On Fri, 24 May 2002 22:35:03 -0500, "N4IXT" <n4ixt@arrl.net> wrote:
>
>> Gearing up for field day, would like to build some new antennas to use.
>> Preferably wire antennas since I have a boat load of wire and not a lot of
>> money. There's the traditional dipoles / inverted v's of course, but would
>> like to do something a little different. Any suggestions?
>>
>> Thanks and 73's
>>
>> Robert / N4IXT
>>
>>
>

4019. Re: Sympathetic HR Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 14:48:07 UTC
From: Ellis Family <prellis@pcug.org.au>
Message-ID: <3cf24688@newshost.pcug.org.au>
Source record: 141824

Oh.

HR = Ham Radio
not
Human Resources

Peter VK1KEP

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020527084223.14725.00000976@mb-cg.aol.com...
> Discusses decline of HR and other accessible science avenues.
>
> Didn't know Edmund Scientific had closed...
>
> Pointer is:
> http://www.sciam.com/2002/0502issue/0502scicit4.html
>
> 73
> Chip N1IR

4020. Re: Sympathetic HR Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 14:50:37 UTC
From: Ellis Family <prellis@pcug.org.au>
Message-ID: <3cf2471e@newshost.pcug.org.au>
Source record: 141825

```
:-@ <<< "Tongue-in-cheek"

"Ellis Family" <prellis@pcug.org.au> wrote in message
news:3cf24688@newshost.pcug.org.au...
> Oh.
>
> HR = Ham Radio
> not
> Human Resources
>
> Peter VK1KEP
>
```

4021. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 15:55:57 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0205270755.64598c6a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141826
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

"JB" <ac6tk@nospamcybertime.net> wrote in message news:<acr3ur$939$1@madmax.keyway.net>...

<snip>
> However, I don't see why anyone would want to use a stock type
> car battery unless they had a bunch of junk cars in the yard, and
> a low current drain accessory to run, like an old CB or 8-track
> stereo, because stock type low-maintenance or maintenance-free
> car batteries don't keep well in this kind of operation.
>
> Jim,ac6tk

Hi,

Maybe because they are very cheap? Here a new 12V 45 AH 'car' battery costs about 24 euros (~22 US$). A 12 V 7AH gel 'alarm' battery costs approx the same. A 12V 35AH gel type is >120 euros (>110 US$). Surely the gel type will be much more adapted to deep cycle conditions, but the price difference more than compensates for it. Of course, car batteries are much heavier, bulky and inconvenient to work with, but, if you have the place to put them, I think they are better.

I do not know the prices of marine / golf / etc batteries, but given the equation "price = K / popularity" (where K tends to large numbers) I think they must also be quite expensive.

Toni

4022. Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Antennas INFO Page w/FREE downloads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 16:11:10 UTC
From: johnsmithinmissouri@netzero.net
Message-ID: <4debd24a.0205270811.1a875676@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141827

Here is a very informative Cushcraft R7 / R7000 tech page I found with illustrations, tech tips, R7 trap drawings, R7 and R7000 instruction and assembly manuals too.

It is all free and also all downloadable. By far the best page of it's kind I have ever found...

http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=r7.html

John Smith - KB9BMB

4023. Re: Mobile antenna install questions...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 16:22:19 UTC
From: Christian Rogne <christian.rogne@nospam.c2i.net>
Message-ID: <%2tI8.3961$qE4.423461@juliett.dax.net>
Source record: 141828

Take a look at this site.

http://la8qja.rogne.ws/ham/my_shack1.htm

Here I have a innstallation of a IC706MKIIG., and a Outbacker Junior.

Best 73's de LA8QJA, Christian
"KG4NEL" <tek_guy@hotmail.com> skrev i melding
news:cbf4a67d.0205261726.e629674@posting.google.com...
> Hi -
>
> I'm finally going to install a permanent radio setup in my vehicle, a
> '94 Ford E-150 cargo van, but I'm running into a problem - where to
> mount antennas. It's all metal, so no ground plane worries, but
> there's a lack of places to mount stuff. BTW, the radios are going to
> be an Icom IC-706MKIIG, a Yaesu VX-5R and a Midland CB rig.
>
> For 2 meters and 70 cm, I'm probably going to drill a hole in the roof
> and install a Larsen dual-bander - that seems like the best option.
> But, I'm at a loss in deciding where I can install a 3/8"-24 mount for
> a CB antenna or a Hamstick. I've seen mounts that attach to the
> bumper, but I don't want something that's really obvious...is there
> such a thing as a flat plate mount that bolts into the holes under the
> bumper? That might work, and would be hard to see. I was also thinking
> of a vertical lip mount, but one with a 3/8"-24 stud. I haven't seen
> one of these yet.
>
> I'd really appreciate any help with this project...
>
> 73s,
>
> Jim
> KG4NEL

4024. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Antennas INFO Page w/FREE downloads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 16:38:10 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.net>
Message-ID: <ShtI8.35250$%y.3783169@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141829

You need a better search engine, then. A lot more and better sources of information are out there and easier to locate than from ab7sl. The original website that ab7sl plagarized, for example (as shown by EI7BA).

As an aside, why do so many different posters post the same message about the same website with virtually identical wording? My theory (a) they get paid to do so or (b) ab7sl is forging posts using their names. After all, ab7sl has stooped to plagarism so either way seems to fit the mindset of the owner.

The referenced website is boring, boring, boring, ugly, ugly, ugly. Looks like some kind of really bad ego trip.

4025. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 16:49:53 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CF263B1.20CC37E@eznec.com>
Source record: 141830

On this newsgroup, I've heard people say how much they like an antenna because it's broadband and quiet. Some antenna manufacturers also strive for these desirable properties. So if that's how you judge an antenna, the answer is yes. By these criteria, the very best antenna of all is a dummy load, and the antenna made from magnetic wire is closer to this ideal.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Alan Beagley wrote:
>
> Are you saying that an antenna using a magnetic conductor is better than
> one made of nonmagnetic material?
>
> -=-
> Alan, AB2OS
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> > I have no idea what alloys you're likely to encounter for stainless
> > steel wire. Like other people who have posted on this thread, I've found
> > most stainless household items to be magnetic. My only recommendation
> > and caution if using stainless steel wire for an HF antenna is to check
> > it with a magnet. If it's noticeably magnetic, expect the amateur's
> > dream antenna: broadband and quiet. And you'll be surprised at how many
> > stations you can work with 1/4 the power you're sending to it.

4026. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Antennas INFO Page w/FREE downloads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 17:08:57 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cf267e1.6798591@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 141831

On Mon, 27 May 2002 16:38:10 GMT, "dnb" <dnb@comcastt.net> wrote:

>You need a better search engine, then. A lot more and better sources of
>information are out there and easier to locate than from ab7sl. The
>original website that ab7sl plagarized, for example (as shown by EI7BA).
>
>As an aside, why do so many different posters post the same message about
>the same website with virtually identical wording? My theory (a) they get
>paid to do so or (b) ab7sl is forging posts using their names. After all,
>ab7sl has stooped to plagarism so either way seems to fit the mindset of the
>owner.
>
>The referenced website is boring, boring, boring, ugly, ugly, ugly. Looks
>like some kind of really bad ego trip.

Actually you will find its AB7SL himself doing the spamming, Now he
is using other hams names. I would like to know how to get ahold of
these guys so they could sue the crap outta AB7SL. You notice he is
using hams who have never been on the internet. Heck he may be
pulling the names off the Silent key lists. If he is he is one sick
puppy.

I guess I need to write some letters and post them to the addresses in
QRZ.

4027. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 17:34:26 UTC
From: "n7ws at arrl net"
Message-ID: <3cf25aa0.3977985@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 141832

On Sun, 26 May 2002 21:27:09 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
[snip]

|If it's noticeably magnetic, expect the amateur's
|dream antenna: broadband and quiet. And you'll be surprised at how many
|stations you can work with 1/4 the power you're sending to it.

Not only that, but by sticking refrigerator magnets on the wire, you can change it's electrical length. I have dubbed this the "Controlled by Fridge Antenna" or "CFA" (pat. pend.) for short.

Work is also underway to validate the concept of magnetically biasing the conductor to vary the alignment of the E and H fields, thus removing the pesky problem of them being fixed orthogonally as in conventional antennas.

I envision a compact ground independent antenna that can be positioned in any physical polarization, but by the use of microprocessor-controlled dc passed through one or more solenoids wound around the radiator, can change polarization to match the incoming signal. With suitable adaptive algorithms this can be done on a nearly instantaneous basis.

I am currently seeking government and/or private funding for further work on this project and have formed a company dedicated to the design, construction and marketing of this exciting new class of radiators.

This new company is called the Electrical Hijinks Antenna Company, Inc. or just "EH Antennas" for short.

Wes Stewart, N7WS

4028. Re: New to Beams, have some questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 18:15:40 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF277B0.50E1EA8D@icok.net>
Source record: 141833

Dave,
It's just not a good idea. Your chimney was never
intended to support anything but it's self, so you're
doing good to get by with the Isopole. Adding two
beams to the load the chimney has to carry is just
asking for trouble if you don't guy the antenna support
mast. A monobander, a 2 meter beam and a vertical is
too much for an 'average' mast (even if properly guyed).
Do your self a favor, consult an engineer or architect
before going ahead with it.
'Doc

4029. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 18:26:15 UTC
From: Mark Borgerson <mark@oes.to>
Message-ID: <3CF27F13.E95ED79F@oes.to>
Source record: 141834
Cross-posted to: rec.boats.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

neal wrote:
>
> RE:If you are referring to a coax (2 conductor, center and shield) you need
> both ends connected. An antenna may receive but you won't have enough
> current flow for a radio to transmit. If you are referring to data wires
> that have a shield cable and all the electronics are low current
> applications I would suggest floating the shield cable at the send end of
> the signal and tieing it at the receive end. If the electronics has enough
> load to drop the voltage on the power wires you may need to tie both
> shields. If the power wire's resistance is dropping the voltage a better
> solution would be to add a wire from the negative to negative between the
> equipment to make sure the signals are working on the same zero voltage. If
> you use a volt meter from one ground wire to another and have any voltage,
> you have a potential problem.
>

Nice pun!

Mark Borgerson

4030. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 18:41:33 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0205@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnaf4vh3.itt.Znospam+noZs_0205@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 141852
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

On Fri, 24 May 2002 19:59:27 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
> I've found that, for reasons that I don't understand, amateurs call all
> sealed lead-acid batteries "gel cells". All the sealed lead-acid

True.

> batteries I've seen, with the exception of cylindrical Gates cells, have
> liquid electrolyte. Sealed lead-acid batteries with gelled electrolyte
> do exist, but they're relatively rare. So without other information, I'd

Not at all rare.

The typical "maintenance free" lead acid is not sealed and will
spill in some positions, and they do vent under hard charging.

The true sealed lead-acid can be operated in any position (will not
leak) and does not vent unless severely abused (venting is a last
chance method to avoid a case rupture, similar to nicd/nimh).

I have only seen two technology types of sealed lead-acids. The
gelled electrolyte type is by far the most common. The other is the
starved electrolyte, typified by the Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM)
batteries like the Optima yellow or red top or the exide "6 pack".

The gelled cells are a fraction of the price of AGM cells. They are
found in alarm equipment, "portable jump start" power packs,
children's rechargable riding toys, emergency lighting, rechargable
lawn and garden equipment, consumer computer UPS systems, etc. In
other words, nearly everyplace which needs higher capacity than a
small nicd pack, and where the weight of lead-acid is tolerable.

The typical yeasu 12v/7ah/$20 "brick" is a gelled electrolyte, and
probably the single most common sealed lead acid battery in the US.

> assume that the Mendelsons "gel cells" have liquid electrolyte, not
> gelled.

I wouldn't. But $16 is a very good price for new 12v/17ah gelled...

sdb
--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

4031. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 18:49:08 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0205@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnaf4vva.itt.Znospam+noZs_0205@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 141856
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 25 May 2002 14:47:11 -0000, Marc <marc_k@NoSpamreva.sixgirls.org> wrote:
> In rec.radio.amateur.equipment laborkei <laborkeiNOSPAM@hotmail.com> wrote:
>> Mendelsons had 12V 17AH batteries for $10.00
>> They have them on there website for $15.95.
>> http://www.meci.com/
>> I had talked to them at Dayton and they said they had a lot of these
>> batteries, and they are New.
>
> Don't even bother!!
> I WAS at Dayton, and those "new" batteries had not been charged for 4 YEARS(at least
> that was what I was told by a Mendelson employee).

Ah. That explains the low price. :(

> So new, means NOS, but with SLA batteries, if you don't charge them once in a while,
> they lose much of their capacity.

If sitting for four years, I'd expect them to be almost but not
quite useless because of extreme sulfation. A couple more years of
sitting and that would be the end of them. A year or two ago I
purchased a UPS "new in box" which had been sitting since 1994. It
contained four, 6v/4ah gell cells. Of those four batts, three of
them would not charge above a fraction of a volt. the fourth
charges to about 2.1v, with nearly 0Ah capacity.

I sure hope the Mendelson batts are better...

Of course you may be able to recover the sulfated batts, but I'm
skeptical. http://www.shaka.com/~kalepa/desulf.htm

sdb
--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

4032. Does anyone have a drawing for a 6m - 2 stage, vertical colinear..??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 19:05:04 UTC
From: Les Wolstenholme <avondale@zetnet.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3cf283c8$0$10780$4c56ba96@master.news.zetnet.net>
Source record: 141835

As header with thanks in advance.

Les - G0RDF - Chesterfield UK

4033. Master Mobile Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 19:31:55 UTC
From: Greg Roecker <n4osj@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <YGvI8.41172$7S6.17926550@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141836

I am looking for any of the Master Mobile Hi-Q mobile antennas that were manufactured in the mid 1950's by Master Mobile Mounts, Inc. of Los Angeles, California. Please reply to the email address above.

Thanks and 73,

Greg / n4osj

4034. Re: mobile through-glass-base whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 19:40:08 UTC
From: Les Wolstenholme <avondale@zetnet.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3cf28c00$0$10782$4c56ba96@master.news.zetnet.net>
Source record: 141837

"Ellis Family" <prellis@pcug.org.au> wrote in message
news:3cf05cf2@newshost.pcug.org.au...
> Hello, all.
>
> I have been searching for the design data for the type of
through-glass-base
> whip antenna typically seen used on cars for mobile phones.
>
> Can anyone help me with a web site(s) for design details for a whip with
the
> mid-coil? (and/or coil-forming data.)
>
> There are several obvious designs that I see:
> a. quarter-wave -- I can calculate this for myself;
> b. mid-coil design, with (top to bottom):
> # half-wave
> # coil
> # quarter-wave
> # base on the glass with capacitive coupling from the base inside the
glass
> # coax to transceiver
>
> I have a base; I have a stainless-steel blank ready to turn into the
> antenna.

I don't believe a quarter wave will work as it's current fed. What you need
is a half
wave which is voltage fed. I made a half wave for 70cms and it works OK.

Cheers,

Les

4035. Re: Sympathetic HR Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 19:47:49 UTC
From: "Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH" <kd5nrh-r.r.a.a@kd5nrh.net>
Message-ID: <BAF397F01D10FA59.1994C0BA96E558F7.80D5C71DAAA80915@lp.airnews.net>
Source record: 141838

On 27 May 2002 12:42:23 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>Didn't know Edmund Scientific had closed...

Just the retail store; they sole the rest of the operation to Boreal,
and the catalog is still available online at
http://www.scientificsonline.com/

Joe Bramblett, KD5NRH
kd5nrh@kd5nrh.net
http://www.kd5nrh.net

4036. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 19:53:44 UTC
From: Frank Dinger <gm0csz.kn6wh@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <29wl8.1373$2O2.149786@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 141839
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

"Toni" <post_to_usenet@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:b6b4e772.0205270755.64598c6a@posting.google.com...
> "JB" <ac6tk@nospamcybertime.net> wrote in message
news:<acr3ur$939$1@madmax.keyway.net>...
>
> <snip>
> > However, I don't see why anyone would want to use a stock type
> > car battery unless they had a bunch of junk cars in the yard, and
> > a low current drain accessory to run, like an old CB or 8-track
> > stereo, because stock type low-maintenance or maintenance-free
> > car batteries don't keep well in this kind of operation.
> >
> > Jim,ac6tk
>
> Hi,
>
> Maybe because they are very cheap? Here a new 12V 45 AH 'car' battery
> costs about 24 euros (~22 US$). A 12 V 7AH gel 'alarm' battery costs
> approx the same. A 12V 35AH gel type is >120 euros (>110 US$). Surely
> the gel type will be much more adapted to deep cycle conditions, but
> the price difference more than compensates for it. Of course, car
> batteries are much heavier, bulky and inconvenient to work with, but,
> if you have the place to put them, I think they are better.
>
> I do not know the prices of marine / golf / etc batteries, but given
> the equation "price = K / popularity" (where K tends to large numbers)
> I think they must also be quite expensive.
>
> Toni

4037. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 20:43:36 UTC
From: Frank Dinger <gm0csz.kn6wh@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <6Vwl8.1482$2O2.179989@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 141842
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

> Maybe because they are very cheap? Here a new 12V 45 AH 'car' battery
> costs about 24 euros (~22 US$). A 12 V 7AH gel 'alarm' battery costs
> approx the same. A 12V 35AH gel type is >120 euros (>110 US$). Surely
> the gel type will be much more adapted to deep cycle conditions, but
> the price difference more than compensates for it. Of course, car
> batteries are much heavier, bulky and inconvenient to work with, but,
> if you have the place to put them, I think they are better.
>
> I do not know the prices of marine / golf / etc batteries, but given
> the equation "price = K / popularity" (where K tends to large numbers)
> I think they must also be quite expensive.
=========
1) As Roy Llewallen commented in an earlier posting ,a Sealed Lead Acid (SLA) battery is not necessarily a Gel- type.

2) An SLA 12v-18Ah costs approx US$ 25.- (in the USA)
In the UK ,Mainline Surplus -Leicester sell SLA 12V- 18Ah ,make Kiel (New Old Stock) for GBP 12.50 incl VAT= Value Added Tax) equiv to approx US $ 19.-
I have quite a number of these in the shack and am quite happy with them.

For golfers in the UK : This battery is very suitable for an electric golf trolly. I recently replaced a Yuasa model: NPC15-12 , 12V-15Ah SLA which had been rather active for the past 3 years ,by the above make Kiel battery having identical dimensions . The old Yuasu battery has been retired to the shack where it still performs well be it on loads somewhat lower than a golf trolly motor .

3) The 'cheap' car batteries referred to in the above posting might not be the sealed type .In that case it would not be advisable to have them located in the shack , for safety reasons ....because of hydrogen/oxygen venting. Venting batteries with removable caps for water top-up must be located in a well ventilated area !!

Frank gm0csz.kn6wh@ntlworld.com

4038. Norm's rotor service website????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 21:03:10 UTC
From: kc5cqa <kc5cqa@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <pj75fuo2e7ej1bra0dg7gsd645blpogpm1@4ax.com>
Source record: 141840

kc55cqa@devtex.net

I've had a hard drive die,,,, would anyone know the web site of Norm's
??? could you email the info to address above, leave off one "5"
cl. thanks

4039. Re: antenna isolation? Tower/masting coupling.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 21:39:19 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21776-3CF2A787-314@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141841

Toni wrote:
"---they are somewhat tilted down to increase the feedpoint impedance.
In this case the mast is no longer at a null."

A dipole has a null at both ends, same as a ground-plane. To get the desired null in the radials, they must be symmetrically arrayed. The current in each radial is equal and flows either towards or away from the drivepoint in the same phase. On the axis their effect is nil.

Radials must be two or more similar conductors, three is fine, with equal angular displacements. If there are two radials, there must be 180 degrees between them for symmetry. If there are 200 radials, there must be 1.8 degrees between them for symmetry so that their currents balance out at feedpoint.

The angle of the dangle is unimportant if balance is maintained. Coaxial antennas often have a solid sleeve over their feedlines as their replacement for the 1/2-dipole wire. Despite naysayers, coaxial antennas have always worked just fine for me.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4040. Re: Foto Antenna AM radio station French ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 22:04:08 UTC
From: "J. McLaughlin" <JCM@Power-Net.Net>
Message-ID: <uf5b9ongspbq46@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141843

1. Rolling, and good soil. Expect good conductivity.
2. Towers in every direction. Some may be close enough to distort
the pattern.
3. It looks as if a set of radial wires are connected at the top of
the tower. At least one of them appears to have an insulator at perhaps
20% of the tower height. This would produce a fair amount of top
loading.
4. A hint exists that some wires (presumably attached at the top, but
perhaps not) may terminate in some sort of connection a few feet above
the ground. Perhaps the tower is not base fed.
5. No view of a driveway to buildings. VHF antenna on one building.
Prob. remote transmitter site with only occasional human visitor.

Interesting set of pictures. Only a few have enough contrast to be
able to see wires and guys.
What do the rest of you see? 73 Mac N8TT

--
J. Mc Laughlin - Michigan USA
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net
Office: JCM@McLMcL.Com
"CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr> wrote in message
news:acmer1$n76$1@wanadoo.fr...
> Foto, questions ????
> www.ifrance.com/equi-radio/sud-gaure-am.htm
> Thanks
> CH. TORRE
>
>
> --
> CRIS
> christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr
>
> action.radio@wanadoo.fr
>
>

4041. Re: antenna isolation? Tower/masting coupling.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-27 23:27:18 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020527192718.15950.00000833@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 141844

>The angle of the dangle is unimportant...Despite naysayers, coaxial antennas have always worked just fine for me.<

Really?

4042. Re: 1/4 wave antenna gian??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 00:24:36 UTC
From: Bill Bishop <n4ema@gdsys.net>
Message-ID: <acumam$lv1$1@news.utelfla.com>
Source record: 141845
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave,uk.radio.amateur

Then a circus performer in Athens would be a Greek Geek?

AME4N

<lucifer@eternal-flames.gov> wrote in message
news:3cedd250.1915244@news.btinternet.com...
> On Fri, 24 May 2002 00:12:40 GMT, "CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
> wrote:
>
> >Geek: a carnival performer often billed as a wild man whose act usually
> >includes biting the head off a live chicken
>
> A sort of primitive Colonel Sanders then?

4043. Re: Master Mobile Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 01:36:26 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cf2e376_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 141846

You need to be a little more specific, as Master Mobile sold mainly pieces
that you could make into whatever antenna configuration you wanted. The
base sections were modified AS surplus sections rethreaded and painted or
chromed, there were a plethora of coils from the original 1" dia. inside the
aluminum shield can to several versions of tunable coils. The top whips
were standard stainless tapered rods of various lengths, and there was the
"Micro-Z-Matcher" to tune out the remaining reactance at the feed point.
The Hi-Q series of center load coils were the forerunners of the
bugcatchers, and I am still using one of the center insulators for mine.
Having the plastic cover on them made it impossible to change taps easily,
so everyone I knew discarded the cover the first time they QSYed.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Greg Roecker <n4osj@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:YGvI8.41172$7S6.17926550@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> I am looking for any of the Master Mobile Hi-Q mobile antennas that were
> manufactured in the mid 1950's by Master Mobile Mounts, Inc. of Los
Angeles,
> California. Please reply to the email address above.
>
> Thanks and 73,
>
> Greg / n4osj
>
>
>

4044. Re: Norm's rotor service website????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 01:43:38 UTC
From: t_ashland@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <6e6aeba9.0205271743.5a103e6d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141847

kc5cqa <kc5cqa@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:<pj75fuo2e7ej1bra0dg7gsd645blpogpm1@4ax.com>...
> kc55cqa@devtex.net
>
>
> I've had a hard drive die,,,, would anyone know the web site of Norm's
> ??? could you email the info to address above, leave off one "5"
> cl. thanks

http://www.rotorservice.com/

4045. Re: New to Beams, have some questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 01:55:41 UTC
From: Dave <dave#@#wilburn.hrcoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <xsBI8.87169$eD2.3097155@news2.east.cox.net>
Source record: 141848

Thanks for all the advice. A friend is getting rid of some channelled aluminum that he is currently using for a tower. We are going to set that up along the chimmny and mount a pole to that, and then the rotor, and then poles for the antennas. The aluminum is pretty thick, and if you looked at it from the end, it looks like the grid for tic-tac-toe. Then he has square sections of aluminum that joins the two pieces together. We will stand this next to the house at the corner of the house and chimmny and attach it to the house. More news after I start sorting out the pieces.
--

Dave
KG4SSO
Toano, Virginia
Grid FM17oi
http://www.qsl.net/waarc

"Dave" <dave#@#wilburn.hrcoxmail.com> wrote in message
news:FdhI8.82123$eD2.2762219@news2.east.cox.net...
> I am considering putting up a 20m beam (3 elments) , a 2m beam (11
> elements), and possibly a 2m vertical on top. Most of this equipment is
> available to me from a friend. So I do not want to substitute.
>
> I currently have a 2m vertical (Isopole) mounted on a radio shack chimmny
> mount that seems quite substatial. If I continue with the idea of the
> chimmny mount, I would probably get another set of mounts, and mount them
> lower on the chimmny, giving me 4 mounting points for the tube as oppossed
> to two. My chimmny is about 2' deep by 5' across. I have a 2 story
house.
> What I am considering is mounting an aluminum tube in the chimmny mount
> (thickness unknown, one of the questions I have), mounting the rotor to
the
> tube. Mounting another aluminum tube (thickness?) that would hold a beam,
> either 2 or 20, and then the other beam, and then (possibly) the isopole.
>
> Should this setup even be considered?
>
> If so, what type and size of tubing should I use?
>
> Should I instead run a pole (of some sort) up the side of the house, along
> side the chimmny and mount to it?
>
> Once again the questions of size and thicknesses.
>
> I tried doing some research on this but everything came down to wind
loading

> factors. Since I am dealing with used antennas I do not have any of that
> information. Any help you can give me would be greatly appreciated.
>
> The wife is a ham, and I have her talked into this. I just do not want to
> do an damage to my faimly, house, or equipment.
>
> --
>
> Dave
> KG4SSO
>
>
>

4046. Program DIPCAGE.exe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 02:03:17 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <acuoh4$jg7$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141849

NOW AVAILABLE "DIPCAGE1.exe"

RESONANT LENGTH, END-EFFECT, BANDWIDTH, INPUT RESISTANCE OF 1/2-WAVE DIPOLE.

This is a little more accurate version of WIRECAGE.exe which it replaces. It may be found easier to understand and use. It computes the resonant length, end-effect, bandwidth versus various SWR points, receiving 3dB bandwidth, center feedpoint input resistance at resonance, etc. Input resistance values are somewhat smaller than usually stated but this is not of great consequence since in practice there are a number of sources of uncertainty affecting this non-critical parameter.

The dipole conductor may be any wire gauge, rod or tube, or a cylindrical cage of any number of wires. The usual facilities are available to vary antenna dimensions and number of wires in small increments while observing computed output values.

This program is more of educational than practical value since it will be seen that at HF the trouble and expense of increasing antenna diameter is not justified by the trivial improvement in bandwidth which might be obtained.

DIPCAGE1 is contained in one 36.5 KiloBytes file. Download from website below in a few seconds. No unzipping inconvenience. Run immediately. Or it can be run without downloading.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

4047. Re: antenna isolation? Tower/masting coupling.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 02:22:37 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15097-3CF2E9ED-111@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141850

Rick, K1BQT wrote:
"Really?"

Yes, I put coaxial antennas on work boats in the Gulf of Mexico for line of sight VHF operation. No radials to poke an eye, but for all practical purposes the performance was the same as a ground-plane.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4048. Re: Sympathetic HR Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 03:39:12 UTC
From: "K.chattenton" <k.chattenton@btopenwold.com>
Message-ID: <acuu4v$p3j$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141851

Hi from the UK,
"dnb" <dnb@comcastt.net> wrote in message
news:w1rI8.34641$%y.3661679@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> Change does not necessarily imply "decline". Actually, the article
states,
> "HAM RADIO remains a vibrant hobby".

> The fact that you can buy better quality off-the-shelf than you can build
is
> only mildly dissatisfying, at least to me. Better quality is always good
in
> my book. Occasionally, I open up my old "Boy Electrician" handbook and
look
> at all the stuff in there that I used to tinker with and don't really miss
> it all that much.
>
> For real home-brew quality take a look in this months "RadCom" (June
issue) the monthly Journal of, "The Radio Society of Great Britain".
The article is entitled, "The CDG2000 HF Transceiver" (I doubt any
commercial manufacturer
would not agree that this is, 'top notch' (no pun intended with ref to,
'notch' Hi).
If you can't get hold of a copy of the "RadCom" take a look at this web site
:
www.warc.org.uk Cheers and all the best, Ken, G4KIR.

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.362 / Virus Database: 199 - Release Date: 07/05/2002

4049. Which end of my FM yagi antenna do I point towards the transmitter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 04:32:10 UTC
From: "David W. Deley" <deleyd@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3CF3081D.6050107@gte.net>
Source record: 141853

Which end of my FM yagi antenna should I
point towards the radio station transmitter? One
end has the shorter elements and the other end has the
longer elements that the antenna wire connects to.

4050. Re: Which end of my FM yagi antenna do I point towards the transmitter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 04:38:48 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF309BB.664C594D@icok.net>
Source record: 141854

David,
Point the 'shorty' end to the transmitter.
'Doc

4051. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 05:23:07 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CF3143B.5702CCB@eznec.com>
Source record: 141855
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

As usual, I've got a lot to learn. What I've seen overwhelmingly at flea markets, electronics stores, and places like EH Yost are Panasonic SLA batteries. These are of the absorbed electrolyte type, in which the liquid electrolyte is absorbed into the plates and separators. http://www.panasonic.com/industrial/battery/oem/images/pdf/slaover.pdf discribes these units. In second place for the number of batteries I've seen for sale are the small Yuasa SLA batteries. I couldn't find a description of the electrolyte system in a quick search of the web, but an old data sheet I have describes the system as "suspended electrolyte". I've assumed that these are also AGM type, but perhaps I'm wrong.

I couldn't find any reference to Yaesu batteries. Perhaps you mean Yuasa. But I couldn't find a 17 Ah battery among their offerings. Do you have the part number of this apparently very common battery? I'd like to look at a data sheet to learn more about it.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Sylvan Butler wrote:
>
> On Fri, 24 May 2002 19:59:27 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
> > I've found that, for reasons that I don't understand, amateurs call all
> > sealed lead-acid batteries "gel cells". All the sealed lead-acid
>
> True.
>
> > batteries I've seen, with the exception of cylindrical Gates cells, have
> > liquid electrolyte. Sealed lead-acid batteries with gelled electrolyte
> > do exist, but they're relatively rare. So without other information, I'd
>
> Not at all rare.
>
> The typical "maintenance free" lead acid is not sealed and will
> spill in some positions, and they do vent under hard charging.
>
> The true sealed lead-acid can be operated in any position (will not
> leak) and does not vent unless severely abused (venting is a last
> chance method to avoid a case rupture, similar to nicd/nimh).
>
> I have only seen two technology types of sealed lead-acids. The
> gelled electrolyte type is by far the most common. The other is the
> starved electrolyte, typified by the Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM)

> batteries like the Optima yellow or red top or the exide "6 pack".
>
> The gelled cells are a fraction of the price of AGM cells. They are
> found in alarm equipment, "portable jump start" power packs,
> children's rechargable riding toys, emergency lighting, rechargable
> lawn and garden equipment, consumer computer UPS systems, etc. In
> other words, nearly everyplace which needs higher capacity than a
> small nicd pack, and where the weight of lead-acid is tolerable.
>
> The typical yeasu 12v/7ah/$20 "brick" is a gelled electrolyte, and
> probably the single most common sealed lead acid battery in the US.
>
> > assume that the Mendelsons "gel cells" have liquid electrolyte, not
> > gelled.
>
> I wouldn't. But $16 is a very good price for new 12v/17ah gelled...
>
> sdb
> --
> | Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
> | Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
> They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
> safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
> Fight terrorism, arm the population!

4052. Re: Cushcraft R7 / R7000 Antennas INFO Page w/FREE downloads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 12:14:25 UTC
From: K4SQR@juno.com
Message-ID: <7c8be5b4.0205280414.3fc93e3a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141857

Per qrz.com's data base, John Smith, KB9BMB lives in Indianapolis, IN.
I doubt he would be using a Missouri ISP. IF AB7SL is innocent, I
would think he would be the first to deny any association with these
postings referring readers to his site. AND it is possible he copied
the R7/R-7000 from EI7BA. Having visited both sites prior to the
plagerism issue, it was not detailed at AB7SL's site, but he wasted no
time defending himself at antennas@mailman.qth.net after the issue was
discussed.

washingtonham@yahoo.com (R. Scott) wrote in message
news:<3cf267e1.6798591@news.verizon.net>...
> On Mon, 27 May 2002 16:38:10 GMT, "dnb" <dnb@comcastt.net> wrote:
>
> >You need a better search engine, then. A lot more and better sources of
> >information are out there and easier to locate than from ab7sl. The
> >original website that ab7sl plagarized, for example (as shown by EI7BA).
> >
> >As an aside, why do so many different posters post the same message about
> >the same website with virtually identical wording? My theory (a) they get
> >paid to do so or (b) ab7sl is forging posts using their names. After all,
> >ab7sl has stooped to plagarism so either way seems to fit the mindset of the
> >owner.
> >
> >The referenced website is boring, boring, boring, ugly, ugly, ugly. Looks
> >like some kind of really bad ego trip.
>
> Actually you will find its AB7SL himself doing the spamming, Now he
> is using other hams names. I would like to know how to get ahold of
> these guys so they could sue the crap outta AB7SL. You notice he is
> using hams who have never been on the internet. Heck he may be
> pulling the names off the Silent key lists. If he is he is one sick
> puppy.
>
> I guess I need to write some letters and post them to the addresses in
> QRZ.

4053. What is a 'quiet' antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 14:14:03 UTC
From: Malcolm Bibby <bibby@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <LgMI8.73$fT5.51803@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 141858

One frequently sees references to antennas that are 'quiet'. (I don't mean dead!). What does 'quiet' mean in this context. Which are the 'quietest' antennas?

Thanks,

Malcolm, W1/GW3NJY

4054. Cushcraft AV-4/5 Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 14:51:39 UTC
From: jay@shallowhouse.com
Message-ID: <8dc1a47d.0205280651.3aa1f44e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141859

Hello,

I have a cushcraft AV-4 or 5 (not sure which) and have three traps.
The cushcraft manual doesn't give you a good description of the traps
and they are unmarked. (Oh Joy). Can anyone help me ID them?

One is 16.5" long with a black cap
One is 19.25" long with a black cap
One is 23.5" long with a yeallish-clear cap.

I think I might be missing a trap (which is why I do not know if I
have the 4 or the 5). Any help would be great.

Jay n8os

4055. antenna for kf

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 15:03:05 UTC
From: Bizon <bizongod@poczta.fm>
Message-ID: <ad0evp$1kq$2@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141770

yo
what's antenna do you propose on
kf bands ? (3,5 .. 28 MHz)
vertical polarity

thanks
bizon

4056. Re: What is a 'quiet' antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 15:13:50 UTC
From: AC6V <ac6v@amsat.org>
Message-ID: <O8NI8.57187$db7.2237725@news2.west.cox.net>
Source record: 141860

Suspect you are referring to beverage and small loop antennas, See ARRL
Antenna Handbook.
Or try http://www.google.com/
Type in "beverage antennas" "low noise Antennas" "receiving loop antennas"
get lots of URL returns.

--
73 From AC6V, Rod In Oceanside, CA
I doubt, therefore I might be!

"Malcolm Bibby" <bibby@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:LgMI8.73$fT5.51803@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net...
> One frequently sees references to antennas that are 'quiet'. (I don't
mean
> dead!). What does 'quiet' mean in this context. Which are the
'quietest'
> antennas?
>
> Thanks,
>
> Malcolm, W1/GW3NJY
>
>
>

4057. Select-A-Call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 15:17:57 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020528111757.13947.00001025@mb-cl.aol.com>
Source record: 141861

Hello, to the group.

The <A HREF="http://arrowantennas.com/sac.html">Select-A-Call</A> is now in
production and in stock.

It is a DTMF decoder controlled by a microprocessor.

A Selective receiver.
A Pager
A must have for anyone that needs to receive that important
call, but don't want to listen to all the noise. (chit Chat).
Great for ARES, Weather Watchers, any emergency groups.
Net Groups. etc.

Take a look. <A HREF="http://arrowantennas.com/sac.html">Select-A-Call</A>

73 Al Lowe N0IMW
<A HREF="http://ArrowAntennas.com">ArrowAntenna.com</A>

4058. Re: Does anyone have a drawing for a 6m - 2 stage, vertical colinea...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 15:19:10 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6603-3CF39FEE-119@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141865

Les, G0RDF wrote:
"As header---."

Search the net on W4RNL.
Click on "Tales and Technicals".
Check the EDZ uopdate of Hugo Romander`s Co-linear from 1938, still carried in the 1943 ARRL Antenna Book.
Diagram, pattern, and performance figures are given for 20 meters, but it can be scaled.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4059. antenna umbrella AM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 15:33:34 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <ad07tv$sk1$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 141862

Hello,
Or find plan of manufacture of an antenna umbrella (pylone + shining shrouds) used by regional radioes in distribution(broadcasting) AM? Thank you
73

--
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr

4060. Re: What is a 'quiet' antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 15:38:54 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ad08ae$n7o$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141863

The quietest antennas are those which are disconnected from the receiver.

The concept of a quiet antenna is nonsense. But it does help to fill in the spaces between adverts in the magazines and journals. But no doubt some old wife will find a reason to disagree. ;o)

--
========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================
"Malcolm Bibby" <bibby@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:LgMI8.73$fT5.51803@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net...
> One frequently sees references to antennas that are 'quiet'. (I don't
mean
> dead!). What does 'quiet' mean in this context. Which are the
'quietest'
> antennas?
>
> Thanks,
>
> Malcolm, W1/GW3NJY
>
>
>

4061. Re: Which end of my FM yagi antenna do I point towards the transmitter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 15:38:55 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ad08af$n7o$2@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141864

Pull the other leg - it's got a bell on it !

4062. Re: What is a 'quiet' antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 15:59:07 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF3A94B.3722DBAF@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141866

Malcolm Bibby wrote:
> One frequently sees references to antennas that are 'quiet'. (I don't mean
> dead!). What does 'quiet' mean in this context. Which are the 'quietest'
> antennas?

In general, it means that the design of the antenna bleeds off static or discriminates against certain types of noise. For instance, static electricity can build up between the two legs of a dipole to such an extent that arcing will occur across the coax connector (in AZ) even if there's nothing happening except wind. A full-wave loop doesn't have that problem and is therefore said to be "quieter". Another use of the word is: Since local noise is often vertically polarized, a horizontal antenna can sometimes be "quieter" than a vertical antenna. My horizontal dipole is 2 S-units quieter than my 1/4WL vertical at my QTH, i.e. with no signal present, the noise is 2 S-units higher on the vertical.

P.S. Are you any kin to the NBA Bibby? He scored while being double-teamed by two Lakers, one of whom was Shaq. Didn't he play for the U of AZ?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4063. Re: What is a 'quiet' antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 16:06:21 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF3AAFD.3F7EBE45@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141867

Reg Edwards wrote:
> The concept of a quiet antenna is nonsense. But it does help to fill in the
> spaces between adverts in the magazines and journals. But no doubt some old
> wife will find a reason to disagree. ;o)

Reg, when the wind blows around Phoenix, AZ, a dipole will arc at the coax connector. A loop will not. Ergo, the loop is quieter and if the receiver is not well protected, the non-quiet dipole will destroy the MOSFET front end of the receiver - been there, done that.

And my horizontal dipole is 2 S-units quieter than my vertical on 40m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4064. antenna AM ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 16:29:47 UTC
From: "CH. TORRE" <christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <ad0b7g$7nk$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 141868

That it is the best antenna AM for a regional radio with 01Kw : pylone shining or antenna umbrella???
Thank
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

action.radio@wanadoo.fr

4065. Re: What is a 'quiet' antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 16:39:11 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15096-3CF3B2AF-342@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141769

Malcolm Bibby wrote:
"Which are the quietest antennas?"

About 60 years ago I noticed some automobile radios hummed under powerlines and others didn`t. I investigated and found the difference was that the quiet radios had input coil primaries which provided a low impedance for the interference.

The corona ball on the antenna tip functions too to inhibit static charge streaming noise if the automobile antenna doesn`t have a d-c path to ground, as it should.

Even earlier, in 1937, my brother installed a GE Vee-Doublet antenna kit which was noticeably quieter than the inverted L it replaced, and the signals were better, just as GE claimed. Turns out, most noise is local. The balanced antenna and feedline rejected immediate area noise. Ground wave propagation is all vertically polarized. The doublet rejected a lot of this noise too.

So, a quiet antenna matches impedance well within the desired frequency range and grossly mismatches outside when connecting with the receiver.

A quiet antenna and its feedline respond to noise as a common-mode signal to which it is insensitive.

A landlocked antenna, if convenient, is horizontally polarized for low noise. This may be impractical for mobile, space limited, low radiation angles, a wave antenna, and other such applications. Cross-polarization with noise can reduce unwanted pickup by as much as 20 db.

It is a good idea to keep an antenna away form noise sources and best placed for desired signals. The ground connection should be good and free of common impedances with noise sources. Shields when useful need to be properly placed and grounded. All of the above are some of the things that contribute to a quiet antenna.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4066. Re: antenna umbrella AM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 17:25:35 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21776-3CF3BD8F-403@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141771

Cris wrote:
"Or find plan of manufacture of an antenna umbrella---."

It`s a waste of energy trying to put 10 pounds of beans in a 5-pound bag, but Cris keeps trying.

Top hats provide capacitive loading for too-short radio towers. It provides more capacitance between the tip of the tower and earth, improving current distribution and lowering the self-resonant frequency of the tower.

A 7 MHz example is shown on page 6-20 of the 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book, along with the formulas to calculate your own. They scale to any frequency, including the medium wave broadcast band. I don`t know a net address for this information.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4067. Re: antenna for kf

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 18:10:18 UTC
From: ve3tmt <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <8KPI8.6325$t97.1181727@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141773

"Bizon" <bizongod@poczta.fm> wrote in message
news:ad0evp$1kq$2@news.tpi.pl...
> yo
> what's antenna do you propose on
> kf bands ? (3,5 .. 28 MHz)
> vertical polarity
>
> thanks
> bizon
>
> obviously a cb'er

4068. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 18:14:32 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205281014.45883060@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141772
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

mcalhoun@ksu.edu (Myron A Calhoun) wrote in message news:<acs79p$bdk@unix1.cc.ksu.edu>...
> >Maintenance Free car batteries often use a calcium additive that reduces
> >the electrolyte loss and allows a greater margin for overcharge. This
> >....[snip]....
> >However, I don't see why anyone would want to use a stock type
> >car battery unless they had a bunch of junk cars in the yard, and
> >a low current drain accessory to run, like an old CB or 8-track
> >stereo, because stock type low-maintenance or maintenance-free
> >car batteries don't keep well in this kind of operation.
>
> That doesn't match my experience.
>
> I've powered an 100-watt HF transceiver, a 25-watt VHF transceiver, and
> an AM/FM receiver (for easy listening), plus occasionally even the lights
> (when the mains are off) in my shack for over 25 years using stock lead-
> acid batteries from my local discount store. They last about as long
> (3-5 years) in my "shack" as they do in my automobiles.
>
> --Myron.

I've been using them for nearly 15 years here and no problems. Car batteries hold up fine as long as you don't overcharge them, don't let them discharge too far, and keep the water up in them. But I do prefer a marine deep cycle if I had my choice as their design suits radio use better. But a car battery will work just fine. I'm running a 706 on one right now. I use a fully automatic charger to keep the charge up, but a trickle charge will work fine as long as you remember to unhook it when you have a full charge. Heavily discharging a car battery will greatly shorten it's life and capacity. All long as you avoid that, you won't have much trouble. A deep cycle can handle heavy discharges better, but even with those it's best not to heavily discharge them. I never heavily discharge any of those lead acid batteries on purpose. Sometimes it'll happen though out portable etc. If I buy a new battery just for radio use, I get the big marine deep cycles. MK

4069. Re: What is a 'quiet' antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 18:17:03 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CF3C99F.305647B0@eznec.com>
Source record: 141774

There are a number of things which can make an antenna "quiet".

One is that it bleeds off static electricity, which can cause sizzling or popping noises. This can occur when a storm is gathering, when it's raining, or in a dry climate when the wind is blowing. Antennas with a low DC resistance across the feedpoint aren't susceptible to this. So a loop will be quieter than a dipole -- unless you put an RF choke across the dipole feedpoint, in which case the dipole will be quiet, too.

Another is that the antenna is directional. In the summertime, there's a lot of thunderstorm activity in the Midwest and Gulf. So When I point my 40 meter 4-square array away from that direction, it's a lot quieter (i.e., a lot less QRN) than a non-directional antenna. Any antenna which has a null in the direction of a noise source will be quieter than one without this null.

The third thing is loss. People find that when they switch to a lossy antenna the noise goes down. So do the signals, of course. Dummy loads are very quiet.

A Beverage antenna is quiet for at least two of these reasons -- it's lossy and it's directional.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Malcolm Bibby wrote:
>
> One frequently sees references to antennas that are 'quiet'. (I don't mean
> dead!). What does 'quiet' mean in this context. Which are the 'quietest'
> antennas?
>
> Thanks,
>
> Malcolm, W1/GW3NJY

4070. Re: antenna AM ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 19:19:38 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <14415-3CF3D84A-50@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141775

Cris wrote:
"---the best antenna AM for a regional radio with 01 KW---?"

As antenna length (height) increases, concentration of energy along the surface of the earth increases up to a height of 5/8 wavelength. Above this height, the phase of energy fed to the additional height must be reversed for greater concentration along the earth`s surface. A very few broadcasters have opted to use taller than 5/8 wavelength and this requires an antenna with a phase reversal, usually in its middle. This antenna is called a Franklin.

Going above 1/4 wavelength is considered uneconomical by most broadcasters. One problem is fitting in without causing interference to other broadcasters. The other is finding enough listeners in the greater distance to make the added cost a good bargain. The broadcaster is usually not worried about the inconvenience of making a too-short or too-long antenna useable. He is concerned about initial investment and how soon it is profitable.

Top loading a too-short tower is a compromise. It is rarely used because a 1/4-wavelength is considered a better bargain. You would find a top-loaded tower perhaps where regulations required a shorter tower than ideal.

Some broadcasters have built Franklins which were 5/8 wave stacked above 5/8 wave, with the feedpoint in the middle. Few other broadcasters thought this was a good bargain.

Some broadcasters have built 5/8 wavelength towers. There are more antennas of this type than there are Franklins.

By far, the most popular tower for AM broadcasting is the 1/4-wave vertical over a good system of ground radials. Power has not much to do with it. 1/4-wave verticals are popular for 100 watts and less and also remain popular at 50 KW or 500 KW.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4071. diirections LW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 19:50:23 UTC
From: 11th Dimension <ed@jonged.antispam.myweb.nl>
Message-ID: <ad0ocl$ce8$1@cyan.nl.gxn.net>
Source record: 141777

What is the direction of reception of a simple longwire?
Does it receive in all, one, or some directions?
Can a longwire be constructed that receives in al directions (crossed longwire)?

Thnx.
--
Ed de Jong
Balk. The Netherlands
URL: http://beam.to/galact
E-mail: ed@jonged.myweb.nl <mailto:ed@jonged.myweb.nl> (default)
_____
{The night hides a world but unveils a universe}

4072. Shakespeare 11 mtrs antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 19:54:41 UTC
From: 11th Dimension <ed@jonged.antispam.myweb.nl>
Message-ID: <ad0ocl$ce8$2@cyan.nl.gxn.net>
Source record: 141778

I have an ancient Shakespeare 11 mtr vertical (a two part white fiber 5.5
mtrs long).
I can't place it on my roof; the only place is on my attic.
But then it's not vertical anymore. More of a slope.:-)
Does it still perform on reception in this position?

Thnx.
--
Ed de Jong
Balk. The Netherlands
URL: http://beam.to/galact
E-mail: ed@jonged.myweb.nl <mailto:ed@jonged.myweb.nl> (default)

_____
{The night hides a world but unveils a universe}

4073. Re: Soldering PL259s---Dayton Demo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 19:54:59 UTC
From: Mario Melendez <mmelendez@engineer.com>
Message-ID: <3CF3E093.35F01678@engineer.com>
Source record: 141800

~Fuzzylogic~ wrote:

> > 8. If using RG8 or RG213, fold the braid back over the outer cover and
> > screw the body
> > of the connector on over the braid and proceed in the same manner.

I don't like to screw the connector into the braid. First of all it's hard... especially when you're doing Belden 9913 or one of those cables that's got half a copper mine in the braid. Second, you can break the braid and send pieces tumbling into the chamber, and over time you may actually lose your braid to connector contact (especially when you're using coax with paper thin braid).

And, in rainy weather that separation between the cable housing and the connector caused by the braid is a good place for water to seep in... and before you know it your PL's are dripping in the shack :(

I dunno... I think doing it the way ARRL says might be a bit harder, but it'll save you some trouble later on...

--
//\/\ario //\/\elendez- TI2DLL
mmelendez@engineer.com

4074. Re: Does anyone have a drawing for a 6m - 2 stage, verticalcolinea...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 20:10:01 UTC
From: Les Wolstenholme <avondale@zetnet.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3cf3e48d$0$10782$4c56ba96@master.news.zetnet.net>
Source record: 141776

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:6603-3CF39FEE-119@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Les, G0RDF wrote:
> "As header---."
>
> Search the net on W4RNL.
> Click on "Tales and Technicals".
> Check the EDZ uopdate of Hugo Romander`s Co-linear from 1938, still
> carried in the 1943 ARRL Antenna Book.
> Diagram, pattern, and performance figures are given for 20 meters, but
> it can be scaled.

Thanks Richard. I can find the site and the section "Tales and
Technicals".

Alas, no reference to Hugo Romander's co-linear I'm afraid.

Many thanks,

Les

4075. Is the Gap Titan really that bad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 20:11:18 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CF3E465.66128C37@capnet.com>
Source record: 141779

n

4076. Re: What is a 'quiet' antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 21:27:10 UTC
From: Ace_On_Par3 <pwhelton@hal-pcNOSPAM.org>
Message-ID: <ad0spr$18ol$1@news.hal-pc.org>
Source record: 141780

Quad.

--

"Malcolm Bibby" <bibby@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:LgMI8.73$fT5.51803@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net...
> One frequently sees references to antennas that are 'quiet'. (I don't
mean
> dead!). What does 'quiet' mean in this context. Which are the
'quietest'
> antennas?
>
> Thanks,
>
> Malcolm, W1/GW3NJY
>
>
>

4077. Re: diirections LW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 22:13:37 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ad0veg$414$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141781

It receives best from some directions at some frequencies and receives best
from other directions at other frequencies.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================
"11th Dimension" <ed@jonged.antispam.myweb.nl> wrote in message
news:ad0ocl$ce8$1@cyan.nl.gxn.net...
> What is the direction of reception of a simple longwire?
> Does it receive in all, one, or some directions?
> Can a longwire be constructed that receives in al directions (crossed
> longwire)?
>
> Thnx.
> --
> Ed de Jong
> Balk. The Netherlands
> URL: http://beam.to/galact
> E-mail: ed@jonged.myweb.nl <mailto:ed@jonged.myweb.nl> (default)
> _____________________________________
> {The night hides a world but unveils a universe}
>
>
>

4078. Re: Does anyone have a drawing for a 6m - 2 stage, verticalcolinea...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 23:28:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6057-3CF412B7-60@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141784

Les Wolstenholme wrote:
"Alas, no reference to Hugo Romander`s co-linear I`m afraid."

I apologize for the paucity of information I gave.
I should have added: Select "EDZ Beam Update".

In that section, Cebik says:"W8AP sent some correspondence he had with Hugo Romander, W2NB (W6CCH in the 1960s), and Henry Pollak, WB4HFL, sent me a copy of a Ham Radio article by Alvan Mitchell, W6QVI. The article was an update on Hugo`s co-linear EDZ array.

If you find your way through Cebik`s treasure trove, you will find the diagrams, patterns, and performance. They were still there when I checked back a few minutes ago.

I`m sorry I screwed up on leaving a good trail.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4079. Re: diirections LW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 23:40:49 UTC
From: Chester Alderman <calderman@cox.net>
Message-ID: <5AUI8.2036$ib4.132679@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 141782

Keep in mind that a 'longwire' is typically considered to be an antenna that
is over a wavelength long. Generally the longer you make an antenna wire,
the more it tends to radiate or recieve off the end of the wire. A long wire
still recieves from all directions, it's just that it tends to recieve
better off of the ends.

"11th Dimension" <ed@jonged.antispam.myweb.nl> wrote in message
news:ad0ocl$ce8$1@cyan.nl.gxn.net...
> What is the direction of reception of a simple longwire?
> Does it receive in all, one, or some directions?
> Can a longwire be constructed that receives in al directions (crossed
> longwire)?
>
> Thnx.
> --
> Ed de Jong
> Balk. The Netherlands
> URL: http://beam.to/galact
> E-mail: ed@jonged.myweb.nl <mailto:ed@jonged.myweb.nl> (default)
> _____________________________________
> {The night hides a world but unveils a universe}
>
>
>

4080. Re: antenna for kf

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-28 23:42:58 UTC
From: Chester Alderman <calderman@cox.net>
Message-ID: <6CUI8.2069$ib4.134134@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 141783

So what if he is? Why dont you try to help him?

"ve3tmt" <ve3tmt@rac.ca> wrote in message
news:8KPI8.6325$t97.1181727@news20.bellglobal.com...
>
> "Bizon" <bizongod@poczta.fm> wrote in message
> news:ad0evp$1kq$2@news.tpi.pl...
> > yo
> > what's antenna do you propose on
> > kf bands ? (3,5 .. 28 MHz)
> > vertical polarity
> >
> > thanks
> > bizon
> >
> > obviously a cb'er
>
>

4081. Re: diirections LW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 01:06:02 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF42979.1291DA06@icok.net>
Source record: 141785

Ed,
Longwire antennas receive in all directions, but tend
to receieve 'better' in the directions the 'ends' point
in. Depends a great deal on height and how they are laid
out.
'Doc

4082. Re: Shield wire ground: One or both ends?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 01:33:13 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <ad1b4p$qa3$3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 141786

In rec.radio.amateur.antenna Mark Borgerson <mark@oes.to> wrote:

>> equipment to make sure the signals are working on the same zero voltage. If
>> you use a volt meter from one ground wire to another and have any voltage,
>> you have a potential problem.

> Nice pun!

Yep. And the only part of the posting that is accurate. The rest is a
mishmash of myth and misunderstanding how currents are conducted.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4083. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 01:34:25 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <ad1b71$qa3$4@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 141787

Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net> wrote:

>> I *hate* web
>>pages that play music!!

> You maight want to check out AddSubtract. Using that it is very easy
> to block music and many other things when visiting a web page. Really
> nice for those who are using slower ISP connections.

You can do the same with Netscape and IE (at least, with the versions
I have).

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4084. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 01:36:36 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <ad1bb4$qa3$5@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 141788

Gary <isgs294@yahoo.com> wrote:
> Mario Melendez <mmelendez@engineer.com> wrote in message
news:<3CDFFF21.548393DC@engineer.com>...
>> Bill Nelson wrote:

> Those cellular booster antenna are very effective of removing money
> from your wallet.

>> On the subject, just how effective are those cellular booster antennas
>> be? Any idea on how they work exactly? Is it simply more surface area to
>> pick up signals with which transmits the signal to the phone via some
>> kind of inductance (similar to those theft detection devices in stores)
>> or is there some more complex EM activity involved?

I did not write any of the above, so why is my name included in the
quoted material?

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4085. Any Experience with Hy-gain AV-18HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 01:56:42 UTC
From: Len <lburke1@midsouth.rr.com>
Message-ID: <uzWI8.108048$%U4.22744516@twister.midsouth.rr.com>
Source record: 141789

Does anyone have any experience with the AV-18HT HF vertical by Hy-gain?

--

4086. Re: W9INN Antennas Page now ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 02:11:21 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <l4e8fuoaa40au9494g4dc02d46hr2goci7@4ax.com>
Source record: 141790

On Wed, 29 May 2002 01:34:25 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net> wrote:
>
>>> I *hate* web
>>>pages that play music!!
>
>> You maight want to check out AddSubtract. Using that it is very easy
>> to block music and many other things when visiting a web page. Really
>> nice for those who are using slower ISP connections.
>
>You can do the same with Netscape and IE (at least, with the versions
>I have).

Bill,

Check AddSubtract out.. You may find it will do a lot more.

I've been using for more that a year and really like it.

73
Danny, K6MHE

4087. Re: antenna for kf

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 02:11:36 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <22613-3CF438D8-454@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141791

Bizon wrote:
"What antennas do you propose on h-f bands? (3.5 ...28 MHz)
Vertical polarity

Been there and done it. My experience has been with AM and SSB commercial assignments around the world on h-f.

In every case we were restricted to a handfull of fixed frequencies. We pretuned the transceivers for these assignments and switched between them as necessary. Pretuning included baseloaded whips with motor driven automatic switch selsction of the right coil taps and capacitance.

Today I would do the same for rockbound assignments. If you are using an antenna in the amateur service, there are no assigned frequencies, only band limits. You likely want an antenna which can work anywhere within one or more bands. A "screwdriver antenna" has proved efficient and convenient for mobile use.

For a fixed location, you have a lot if choices. I would search L.B. Cebik`s pages very carefully for all the wire arrays which require no installed ground system, vertical dipoles, which also can shun ground systems, and ground-planes, including ground mounted verticals, to see what best fit the situation.

Just do a web search on W4RNL for Cebik`s pages.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4088. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 04:03:42 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CF4531E.86B119AE@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141792

Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> Gary <isgs294@yahoo.com> wrote:
> > Mario Melendez <mmelendez@engineer.com> wrote in message
news:<3CDFFF21.548393DC@engineer.com>...
> >> Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> > > Those cellular booster antenna are very effective of removing money
> > > from your wallet.
>
> >> On the subject, just how effective are those cellular booster antennas
> >> be? Any idea on how they work exactly? Is it simply more surface area to
> >> pick up signals with which transmits the signal to the phone via some
> >> kind of inductance (similar to those theft detection devices in stores)
> >> or is there some more complex EM activity involved?
>
> I did not write any of the above, so why is my name included in the
> quoted material?

That's the nice thing about proper attributions. There is no line in the
previous posting that contains '>>>' so it is obvious that nothing you
said is quoted.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4089. radio shack hookup wire good or 40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 04:24:49 UTC
From: x <andreash23@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ad1kn7$9p0$1@feed.centurytel.net>
Source record: 141793

I followed the discussions on this board about wire sizes for dipoles. I did not understand the codes that people used for the insulation, some said THHW was good but I could not find it.

My Situation: CC&R restriction, try to make a 40 m dipole as stealth as possible, feedpoint on the top and back of my house, both ends going in about 60 - 70 degrees to eachother and 60 degrees to the ground. End points will be only about 10 ft high, feedpoint about 20 ft. Restrictive but should allow me to have fun with my TX, an Elecraft K2. Anyway, to be as stealth as possible, many of you persuaded me to use black wire and a size of 20 gauge. since the dipole middle point is not free hanging, the wire just needs to be able to support itself, I think 20 gauge is just fine... Will use it with Antenna tuner to tune the HF bands above 40.

My question:
I picked up RadioShack Hook-Up wire black, rated 300 V, stranded, 80 degrees C (should be about 150 F), 1/64'' PVC, TYPE AWM (radioshack item 278-1219). Looks like it is copper. Will this work for my application?

Thanks in advance and see you soon on HF

4090. Re: radio shack hookup wire good or 40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 04:28:53 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CF45905.6424AA9F@netscape.net>
Source record: 141794

x wrote:

> My question:
> I picked up RadioShack Hook-Up wire black, rated 300 V, stranded, 80 degrees
> C (should be about 150 F), 1/64'' PVC, TYPE AWM (radioshack item 278-1219).
> Looks like it is copper. Will this work for my application?
>
> Thanks in advance and see you soon on HF

I'm a bit puzzled about all the insulation details but if its hook-up
wire then it should be copper (maybe tinned-copper) so it should
work....if you like the color :-)

-WX4A

4091. HF dipole antenna, coax question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 04:36:15 UTC
From: x <andreash23@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ad1lclahu1@feed.centurytel.net>
Source record: 141795

I need about 40 ft of coax to feed a 40 - 10 m dipole. I would love to use 90 db shielded coax, so the 9913 type coax looks very good, also it has only 0.8db loss per 100'' on 30 Mhz. Since 40' is not too long and I do operate QRP I want to get high quality type cable.

If you used this coax, how did you like it? Is it bendable around corners? Also, I would be interested in getting gray or white colored coax (CC&Rs and my house is white). Is there a place where I can select the color of the coax (store, internet, ...)?

Thanks in advance.

X

4092. Re: HF dipole antenna, coax question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 04:46:17 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CF45D19.942D6C08@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141796

x wrote:
>
> I need about 40 ft of coax to feed a 40 - 10 m dipole. I would love to use
> 90 db shielded coax, so the 9913 type coax looks very good, also it has only
> 0.8db loss per 100'' on 30 Mhz.

It's very difficult to keep moisture out of the hollow part of 9913. I would
recommend LM-400 instead.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4093. Re: HF dipole antenna, coax question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 04:52:39 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CF45E97.1CD407DA@netscape.net>
Source record: 141797

x wrote:
>
> I need about 40 ft of coax to feed a 40 - 10 m dipole. I would love to use
> 90 db shielded coax, so the 9913 type coax looks very good, also it has only
> 0.8db loss per 100'' on 30 Mhz. Since 40' is not too long and I do operate
> QRP I want to get high quality type cable.
>
> If you used this coax, how did you like it? Is it bendable around corners?
> Also, I would be interested in getting gray or white colored coax (CC&Rs and
> my house is white). Is there a place where I can select the color of the
> coax (store, internet, ...)?
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> X

9913 has been known to become a sponge for water and moisture and really
doesn't have a very tolerable bending radius. I understand there is an
improved version out these days???
A good RG-213, LMR400, or even good quality RG-8 may serve you better.
All of the above mentioned are the same size cables and you really can't
do much corner bending with them. If that is a major issue you can get
decent RG8-X and sacrifice a couple tenths of a db.
Here's a place to browse some alternatives.
http://www.thewireman.com/coaxp.html#110
As for colors...they're around but pretty scarce.

-WX4A

4094. Re: HF dipole antenna, coax question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 05:41:10 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CF469F1.F1599D84@att.net>
Source record: 141798

"x", if this is a single dipole and you intend to operate from 40 through
10, then you will have to tune the coax feedline. On some bands the SWR may
become quite high and thus the coax will have considerable loss in addition
to its normal terminated loss.

I strongly suggest that since you are going to have to tune the line
anyway, use twinlead or ladderline instead of coax to reduce the feedline
loss. Twinlead can be made fairly difficult to see. The usual RS TV variety
is fine for QRP power levels.

If you are using several parallel-fed dipoles then coax will be fine
provided that you can get the lengths of the various dipoles approzimately
correct. Even there unless you can spread the antennas out quite a bit,
there will be interaction and you may end up with a tuner after all.

Hard to work 40-10 with one antenna without going to a tuned system. The
alternative, of course, is to throw away a considerable amount of power on
some bands by resistive loading.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

".Bill :-)" wrote:
>
> x wrote:
> >
> > I need about 40 ft of coax to feed a 40 - 10 m dipole. I would love to use
> > 90 db shielded coax, so the 9913 type coax looks very good, also it has only
> > 0.8db loss per 100'' on 30 Mhz. Since 40' is not too long and I do operate
> > QRP I want to get high quality type cable.
> >
> > If you used this coax, how did you like it? Is it bendable around corners?
> > Also, I would be interested in getting gray or white colored coax (CC&Rs and
> > my house is white). Is there a place where I can select the color of the
> > coax (store, internet, ...)?

4095. Re: radio shack hookup wire good or 40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 06:04:03 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CF46F53.3C01D36@eznec.com>
Source record: 141799

It'll be fine.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

x wrote:
>
> I followed the discussions on this board about wire sizes for dipoles. I
> did not understand the codes that people used for the insulation, some said
> THHW was good but I could not find it.
>
> My Situation: CC&R restriction, try to make a 40 m dipole as stealth as
> possible, feedpoint on the top and back of my house, both ends going in
> about 60 - 70 degrees to eachother and 60 degrees to the ground. End points
> will be only about 10 ft high, feedpoint about 20 ft. Restrictive but
> should allow me to have fun with my TX, an Elecraft K2. Anyway, to be as
> stealth as possible, many of you persuaded me to use black wire and a size
> of 20 gauge. since the dipole middle point is not free hanging, the wire
> just needs to be able to support itself, I think 20 gauge is just fine...
> Will use it with Antenna tuner to tune the HF bands above 40.
>
> My question:
> I picked up RadioShack Hook-Up wire black, rated 300 V, stranded, 80 degrees
> C (should be about 150 F), 1/64'' PVC, TYPE AWM (radioshack item 278-1219).
> Looks like it is copper. Will this work for my application?
>
> Thanks in advance and see you soon on HF

4096. Re: Magnetic Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 10:14:59 UTC
From: Olle Wiman <sm6hcj@seaside.se>
Message-ID: <3CF4AA23.6DF8ED4@seaside.se>
Source record: 141801

Please see:
http://www.qsl.net/dl7awl/loop.htm
(it's in German, but very informative!)
73 de sm6hcj

Christian Rogne wrote:
>
> I have just had a closer look on the Magnetic Loop Antenna, with motor
> steering of the capacitor, and som noise shielding on the steering, but I
> can't figure out how to connect these parts together.
>
> There are five different schematics;
>
> 1. The Steering
> http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/loopste.htm
> 2. The Antenna side
> http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/loopsteu-e.htm
> 3. The Shielding of the motor
> http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/loopsteu-e.htm
> 4. The Radio side
> http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/loopsteu-e.htm
>
> Please need som help ??
>
> 73's de LA8QJA, Christian

4097. 2400 MHz antenna (Wireless antenna)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 10:18:09 UTC
From: Marco Snoek <mps@DONT-YOU-DARE-webmind.nl>
Message-ID: <ad29p0$pq5$1@scavenger.euro.net>
Source record: 141802

Hi,

hope one of you can help me out with this one...

A couple of friends and I want to set up a wireless network in our village.
2 of them already have a connection, but i'm investigating the
possibilities, eg, I know you can build your own antennas, but where can I
find information about this? (schedules, formulas, etc)
The freq. is 2.4Ghz

Thanx,
Greetings from Holland,
Marco

4098. --> i mean... antenna for wireless network ..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 10:25:20 UTC
From: Marco Snoek <mps@DONT-YOU-DARE-webmind.nl>
Message-ID: <ad2a6eurn1@scavenger.euro.net>
Source record: 141803

"Marco Snoek" <mps@DONT-YOU-DARE-webmind.nl> schreef in bericht
news:ad29p0$pq5$1@scavenger.euro.net...
> Hi,
>
> hope one of you can help me out with this one...
>
> A couple of friends and I want to set up a wireless network in our
village.
> 2 of them already have a connection, but i'm investigating the
> possibilities, eg, I know you can build your own antennas, but where can I
> find information about this? (schedules, formulas, etc)
> The freq. is 2.4Ghz
>
> Thanx,
> Greetings from Holland,
> Marco
>
>

4099. Re: HF dipole antenna, coax question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 10:57:16 UTC
From: KAZeringue <kazeringue@aol.com>
Message-ID: <3CF4B65A.9050805@aol.com>
Source record: 141804

Take a look at "Bury-Flex" from Davis RF.

It has similar loss characteristics to LMR400. I just bought a small chunk for a short 2 meter run, but it's not installed yet. Looks like good cable.

see
http://www.davisrf.com/

Available at http://www.thewireman.com/

73
w4kaz

4100. Re: Mobile antenna install questions...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 17:57:27 UTC
From: isgs294@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <56e0cd4a.0205290957.4c7b579d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141805

Bolt it to the side of the van. Use a ball mount and place it
whereever you like on the side of the van. Lots of room for antennas.
You might also look at the bumper mounts available. Not sure about a
94, does it have a real metal bumper? If so a hustler bumper mount
will work.

tek_guy@hotmail.com (KG4NEL) wrote in message
news:<cbf4a67d.0205261726.e629674@posting.google.com>...
> Hi -
>
> I'm finally going to install a permanent radio setup in my vehicle, a
> '94 Ford E-150 cargo van, but I'm running into a problem - where to
> mount antennas. It's all metal, so no ground plane worries, but
> there's a lack of places to mount stuff. BTW, the radios are going to
> be an Icom IC-706MKIIG, a Yaesu VX-5R and a Midland CB rig.
>
> For 2 meters and 70 cm, I'm probably going to drill a hole in the roof
> and install a Larsen dual-bander - that seems like the best option.
> But, I'm at a loss in deciding where I can install a 3/8"-24 mount for
> a CB antenna or a Hamstick. I've seen mounts that attach to the
> bumper, but I don't want something that's really obvious...is there
> such a thing as a flat plate mount that bolts into the holes under the
> bumper? That might work, and would be hard to see. I was also thinking
> of a vertical lip mount, but one with a 3/8"-24 stud. I haven't seen
> one of these yet.
>
> I'd really appreciate any help with this project...
>
> 73s,
>
> Jim
> KG4NEL

4101. Re: radio shack hookup wire good or 40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 18:05:38 UTC
From: jwalkermi@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020529140538.07756.00001275@mb-fv.aol.com>
Source record: 141806

I used Radio Shack's 20 gauge solid copper black insulated hookup wire for my stealth long wire antenna and it works fine.

Jack

4102. Re: 2400 MHz antenna (Wireless antenna)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 21:00:59 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <ufaggfoveava2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141807

"Marco Snoek" <mps@DONT-YOU-DARE-webmind.nl> wrote in message
news:ad29p0$pq5$1@scavenger.euro.net...
> Hi,
>
> hope one of you can help me out with this one...
>
> A couple of friends and I want to set up a wireless network in our
village.
> 2 of them already have a connection, but i'm investigating the
> possibilities, eg, I know you can build your own antennas, but where can I
> find information about this? (schedules, formulas, etc)
> The freq. is 2.4Ghz
>
> Thanx,
> Greetings from Holland,
> Marco
>
Marco,

Are you looking for information about an omnidirectional antenna for an access point, or for directional antennas for the clients? Dimensions are extremely critical at 2.4 GHz, so you might want to save yourself some headaches and buy inexpensive antennas. On the other hand, that's easy for me to say because I'm not in Holland!

Here are some links to some home made 2.4 GHz antenna information:
http://www.saunalahti.fi/elepal/antennie.html
http://www.wwc.edu/~frohro/Airport/Primestar/Primestar.html
http://www.ij.net/packrats/Article_9/DISH_AOG.html
http://www.qsl.net/ki7cx/wgfeed.htm
http://www.qsl.net/n9zia/wireless/pics/2.4colinear.jpg
http://www.frars.org.uk/images/contentimages/1064.jpg
http://www.wireless.org.au/~jhecker/helix/helical.html
http://kyleti.aswwc.net/index.php?page=projects
http://www.saunalahti.fi/~elepal/antenna2.html

Some commercial suppliers:
http://www.antennasystems.com/broadband.html
http://www.superpass.com/price.html

You might want to give Iparix a call to see what they have for you:

Iparix (formerly Skybernet)
Wegalaan 22-24
NL-2130 AD Hoofdorp
Netherlands

+31-23-567-7600
drueb@skybernet.nl

Don W.

4103. Best HF Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 21:52:35 UTC
From: peter Sundstr&#65533;m <peter@frittfall.nu>
Message-ID: <b5jafucnu9tle3m2urd9l4s5n3m0be6df6@4ax.com>
Source record: 141808

What do you guyï¿½s think is the best Yagi out on the market today? I
have room for quite big antennas. I have heard lotiï¿½s of good things
about Force 12 C31XR, but there is a djungle of antennas out there
Cushcraft X9 Skyhawk Etc, etc.... What dou you guys think!
Thanks /Peter

4104. Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 22:35:10 UTC
From: kg4ggx@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020529183510.11380.00001709@mb-fm.aol.com>
Source record: 141809

Hi all
I am in the process of putting up a 2 element quad hf beam. Is it worth worrying about the declination angle or is compass north ok. I would rather be correct and get the best performance possible. Thanks for all the replys.
73 Rob K4MAU

4105. Re: Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 22:54:11 UTC
From: Nixo Villie <nixo_villie@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <n_cJ8.3138$155.288931@news2.west.cox.net>
Source record: 141810

Not enough info to answer the question. What is
the geographical location of the antenna site?

Nixo

"KG4GGX" <kg4ggx@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020529183510.11380.00001709@mb-fm.aol.com...
: Hi all
: I am in the process of putting up a 2 element quad hf
beam. Is it worth
: worrying about the declination angle or is compass north
ok. I would rather be
: correct and get the best performance possible. Thanks for
all the replys.
: 73 Rob K4MAU

4106. Re: Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 23:10:29 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CF55FE5.4B7C0537@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141811

Nixo Villie wrote:
> Not enough info to answer the question. What is
> the geographical location of the antenna site?

I hope it's not the North Pole. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4107. Re: Does anyone have a drawing for a 6m - 2 stage,verticalcolinea...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 23:11:24 UTC
From: Les Wolstenholme <avondale@zetnet.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3cf5608b$0$10779$4c56ba96@master.news.zetnet.net>
Source record: 141812

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:6057-3CF412B7-60@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Les Wolstenholme wrote:
> "Alas, no reference to Hugo Romander`s co-linear I`m afraid."
>
> I apologize for the paucity of information I gave.
> I should have added: Select "EDZ Beam Update".
>
> In that section, Cebik says:"W8AP sent some correspondence he had with
> Hugo Romander, W2NB (W6CCH in the 1960s), and Henry Pollak, WB4HFL,
> sent me a copy of a Ham Radio article by Alvan Mitchell, W6QVI. The
> article was an update on Hugo`s co-linear EDZ array.
>
> If you find your way through Cebik`s treasure trove, you will find the
> diagrams, patterns, and performance. They were still there when I
> checked back a few minutes ago.
>
> I`m sorry I screwed up on leaving a good trail.

Found it now. Many thanks Richard, I owe you one (Pint of real ale if you
get over here).

Best wishes,

Les

4108. Re: Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 23:27:34 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CF563C1.11A7FE52@shaw.ca>
Source record: 141813

KG4GGX wrote:
>
> Hi all
> I am in the process of putting up a 2 element quad hf beam. Is it worth
> worrying about the declination angle or is compass north ok. I would rather be
> correct and get the best performance possible. Thanks for all the replys.
> 73 Rob K4MAU

Set it to true north -- use the north star as your guide --
its close enough
for most purposes.
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

4109. Re: Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 23:50:22 UTC
From: DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com>
Message-ID: <70qafukfgj9uvnq2iu6j46j4mv3q7ea80i@4ax.com>
Source record: 141814

On 29 May 2002 22:35:10 GMT, kg4ggx@aol.com (KG4GGX) wrote:

>Hi all
> I am in the process of putting up a 2 element quad hf beam. Is it worth
>worrying about the declination angle or is compass north ok. I would rather be
>correct and get the best performance possible. Thanks for all the replys.
> 73 Rob K4MAU

The magnetic variation at Shannon Airport, Fredericksburg is 10
degrees west. Its probably pretty close to that at Partlow, Va. too.
So, if you set the beam to north by pointing it at 10 degrees to the
right of what the compass says, while your rotator is showing north,
you should probably see the north star exactly off the front of the
boom.

Watch about taking that compass reading anywhere close to a steel
tower... <GGG>

Dave Head
K8DH

4110. G5RV touching tree branches??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-29 23:54:00 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <ZFdJ8.66492$7S6.26338400@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141815

Hello

Hauled up my G5RV between two trees about 50 ft up but upon inspection the antenna will not clear some small branches and foilage on a tree near the middle of the run. Antenna is passing through the trouble area. Lierally impossible too cut the branches out of the way. How will this effect SWR, antenna performance? Don't want to destroy a brand new rig nor burn down the local forest.

Any help is appreciated.

73s
Ed
KD5SJN

4111. Re: Master Mobile Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 02:09:46 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <0JfJ8.68805$7S6.26420751@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141817

Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
news:3cf2e376_4@news1.prserv.net...
> You need to be a little more specific, as Master Mobile sold mainly pieces
> that you could make into whatever antenna configuration you wanted. The
> base sections were modified AS surplus sections rethreaded and painted or
> chromed, there were a plethora of coils from the original 1" dia. inside
the
> aluminum shield can to several versions of tunable coils. The top whips
> were standard stainless tapered rods of various lengths, and there was the
> "Micro-Z-Matcher" to tune out the remaining reactance at the feed point.
> The Hi-Q series of center load coils were the forerunners of the
> bugcatchers, and I am still using one of the center insulators for mine.
> Having the plastic cover on them made it impossible to change taps easily,
> so everyone I knew discarded the cover the first time they QSYed.
>
> --
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address
> Greg Roecker <n4osj@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
> news:YGvI8.41172$7S6.17926550@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
> > I am looking for any of the Master Mobile Hi-Q mobile antennas that were
> > manufactured in the mid 1950's by Master Mobile Mounts, Inc. of Los
> Angeles,
> > California. Please reply to the email address above.
> >
> > Thanks and 73,
> >
> > Greg / n4osj

Speaking of Master Mobile, does anyone know what happened to them? Did they
fail, merge, or get bought out? I' ve always wondered what happened to
them. I have
several of the Hi-Q coils I have picked up over the years at hamfests. Time
was, HF mobile was not at all popular, and VHF FM was all the rage. You
could find these
Master Mobile coils for as little as 50 cents. I just collected them for
the fun of it. I have
a 3' lower mast, several coils--one of which was given to me by the widow of
the man who got me interested in radio. One of the coils still has the
"Master Mobile" logo on it--
almost like brand new. Others are faded, but still usable (but I won't). I
had one that I
bought new in 1966 that I used so much it fell apart!

Jerry
K4KWH
> >
> >
> >
>
>

4112. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 02:40:49 UTC
From: dnb <dnb@comcastt.net>
Message-ID: <RigJ8.71959$Gs.6649082@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141816

Has it occurred to anyone else that "booster" is a slang term referring to a pickpocket?

Rather ironic.

4113. Re: Best HF Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 02:57:36 UTC
From: NI4L <ni4l@charter.net>
Message-ID: <3CF59520.9020708@charter.net>
Source record: 141818

http://www.kmaantennas.com/
Best antenna i have ever owned!!!!

peter Sundstr"m wrote:

> What do you guyï¿½s think is the best Yagi out on the market today? I
> have room for quite big antennas. I have heard lotï¿½s of good things
> about Force 12 C31XR, but there is a djungle of antennas out there
> Cushcraft X9 Skyhawk Etc, etc.... What dou you guys think!
> Thanks /Peter
>

--
NI4L CUSTOM RESONANT DIPOLE
LEGAL LIMIT ++ CUSTOM MADE CENTER FED DIPOLE
Made with the same components used by our military forces today
Custom made to YOUR FREQUENCY of operation
Let me take the hassle out of making a RESONANT DIPOLE for you.
Click here for more info... http://www.angelfire.com/nb/ni4l/

4114. Re: HF dipole antenna, coax question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 03:33:04 UTC
From: x <andreash23@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ad463l$9d1$1@feed.centurytel.net>
Source record: 141719

Ok, I could go over my attic with the coax too. Then I would not have to worry about stealth (still a small part will be in the weather, so that is still important).

In terms of lighning protection, is it ok to go over the attic with the coax. I still would have a switch/ground box in my shack, that leads a thick ground wire to the outside into the ground. OK?

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message news:3CF45E97.1CD407DA@netscape.net...
> x wrote:
> >
> > I need about 40 ft of coax to feed a 40 - 10 m dipole. I would love to use
> > 90 db shielded coax, so the 9913 type coax looks very good, also it has only
> > 0.8db loss per 100'' on 30 Mhz. Since 40' is not too long and I do operate
> > QRP I want to get high quality type cable.
> >
> > If you used this coax, how did you like it? Is it bendable around corners?
> > Also, I would be interested in getting gray or white colored coax (CC&Rs and
> > my house is white). Is there a place where I can select the color of the
> > coax (store, internet, ...)?
> >
> > Thanks in advance.
> >
> > X
>
> 9913 has been known to become a sponge for water and moisture and really
> doesn't have a very tolerable bending radius. I understand there is an
> improved version out these days???
> A good RG-213, LMR400, or even good quality RG-8 may serve you better.
> All of the above mentioned are the same size cables and you really can't
> do much corner bending with them. If that is a major issue you can get
> decent RG8-X and sacrifice a couple tenths of a db.
> Here's a place to browse some alternatives.
> http://www.thewireman.com/coaxp.html#110
> As for colors...they're around but pretty scarce.
>
> -WX4A
>

4115. Re: Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 03:36:51 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cf59d8a.1591596@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 141720

Check for the local USGS topo map at the library (or you can buy it at many sporting goods stores). Magnetic variation is shown in the margin of the USGS maps.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

4116. Re: Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 03:42:55 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF59FBB.F5CA9707@icok.net>
Source record: 141721

Rob,
It isn't going to make any difference at all.
If the beam is 30 degrees (+/-) of the direction
you want it to point, you will never hear any
difference.
'Doc

4117. Re: Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 03:43:03 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CF59FC7.BB306B16@netscape.net>
Source record: 141723

Tim Groat wrote:
>
> Check for the local USGS topo map at the library (or you can buy it at
> many sporting goods stores). Magnetic variation is shown in the margin
> of the USGS maps.
>
> --KR0U

Close enough:
http://emantechnology.com/magnetdecln.htm

-Bill

4118. Re: G5RV touching tree branches??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 03:47:10 UTC
From: DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com>
Message-ID: <f28bfukqlml0c2jqnsf0tl70g50khfrc4n@4ax.com>
Source record: 141722

On Wed, 29 May 2002 18:54:00 -0500, "Ed Laughery"
<laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:

>Hello
>
>Hauled up my G5RV between two trees about 50 ft up but upon inspection the
>antenna will not clear some small branches and foilage on a tree near the
>middle of the run. Antenna is passing through the trouble area. Lierally
>impossible too cut the branches out of the way. How will this effect SWR,
>antenna performance? Don't want to destroy a brand new rig nor burn down
>the local forest.
>
>Any help is appreciated.
>
>73s
>Ed
>KD5SJN

It certainly can't help. Arcing to the leaves, esp. when wet, could
likely cause at least some bad SWR. Dunno if you'd ever set the tree
on fire or not, but why take a chance. I recommend a good chain saw.

Dave Head
K8DH
>
>

4119. Re: Best HF Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 03:53:52 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ufb8k1os5vfac6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141724

```
Check this:
http://www.fluidmotion.ws/
I have a 3-element coming.
I'll report to the group.
H.
NQ5H
```

"peter Sundstr"m" <peter@frittfall.nu> wrote in message
news:b5jafucnu9tle3m2urd9l4s5n3m0be6df6@4ax.com...
> What do you guy&#65533;s think is the best Yagi out on the market today? I
> have room for quite big antennas. I have heard lot&#65533;s of good things
> about Force 12 C31XR, but there is a djungle of antennas out there
> Cushcraft X9 Skyhawk Etc, etc.... What dou you guys think!
> Thanks /Peter

4120. Re: G5RV touching tree branches??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 05:13:48 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205292113.1bc61130@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141725

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:<ZFdJ8.66492$7S6.26338400@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>...
> Hello
>
> Hauled up my G5RV between two trees about 50 ft up but upon inspection the
> antenna will not clear some small branches and foilage on a tree near the
> middle of the run. Antenna is passing through the trouble area. Lierally
> impossible too cut the branches out of the way. How will this effect SWR,
> antenna performance? Don't want to destroy a brand new rig nor burn down
> the local forest.
>
> Any help is appreciated.
>
> 73s
> Ed
> KD5SJN

It should have little effect at all, except possibly when wet. If you had arcing problems , you could use insulated wire. That should cure any problems unless the insulation rubs away. Even with bare wire, you shouldn't have any real trouble. If you did have arcing problems, it would be at the high voltage points on the antenna. That would vary according to the band used. Almost all my wire antennas run through trees. I rarely have any problems. The only time I've ever arced to a tree was when running over a KW. That was at the ends of a dipole rubbing against green branches. I've never had problems with only 100w. MK

4121. Re: G5RV touching tree branches??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 05:20:57 UTC
From: restamp@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ZEiJ8.1747$Am4.1206946@twister.columbus.rr.com>
Source record: 141726

In article <f28bfukqlml0c2jqnsf0tl70g50khfrc4n@4ax.com>,
DPH <rally2xs@compuserve.com> wrote:
>On Wed, 29 May 2002 18:54:00 -0500, "Ed Laughery"
><laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:
>
>>Hello
>>
>>Hauled up my G5RV between two trees about 50 ft up but upon inspection the
>>antenna will not clear some small branches and foilage on a tree near the
>>middle of the run. Antenna is passing through the trouble area. Lierally
>>impossible too cut the branches out of the way. How will this effect SWR,
>>antenna performance? Don't want to destroy a brand new rig nor burn down
>>the local forest.
>
>It certainly can't help. Arcing to the leaves, esp. when wet, could
>likely cause at least some bad SWR. Dunno if you'd ever set the tree
>on fire or not, but why take a chance. I recommend a good chain saw.

I'll have to take the opposite stance. You're right -- it can't help,
but it is unlikely to affect things much unless the contact point is near
a current null and you are running power. I do know one confirmed case
where someone I know succeeded in setting a bush on fire, but that was
when the antenna was *terminated* in the bush, and he was most definitely
QRO. Empirically, my G5RV touches small branches and foliage at several
points and I have never noticed a problem with SWR.

If you can, by all means correct the problem, but since you can't,
put the antenna up, keep your eyes open, and enjoy the hobby.

Rob Stampfli/KD8WK

4122. Re: G5RV touching tree branches??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 05:44:28 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <jWiJ8.59068$Bo3.4920758@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141727

Hi

Thanks to everyone that posted or sent me an email. From all that has been said, I will proceed but will keep a watchful eye on the SWR for a possible problem band. Don't plan to run over 100 watts until I can put up a tower and beam.

73s
Ed KD5SJN/AE

"Mark Keith" <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message news:25eb70d7.0205292113.1bc61130@posting.google.com...
> "Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message news:<ZFdJ8.66492$7S6.26338400@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>...
> > Hello
> >
> > Hauled up my G5RV between two trees about 50 ft up but upon inspection the
> > antenna will not clear some small branches and foilage on a tree near the
> > middle of the run. Antenna is passing through the trouble area. Lierally
> > impossible too cut the branches out of the way. How will this effect SWR,
> > antenna performance? Don't want to destroy a brand new rig nor burn down
> > the local forest.
> >
> > Any help is appreciated.
> >
> > 73s
> > Ed
> > KD5SJN
>
> It should have little effect at all, except possibly when wet. If you
> had arcing problems , you could use insulated wire. That should cure
> any problems unless the insulation rubs away. Even with bare wire, you
> shouldn't have any real trouble. If you did have arcing problems, it
> would be at the high voltage points on the antenna. That would vary
> according to the band used. Almost all my wire antennas run through
> trees. I rarely have any problems. The only time I've ever arced to a
> tree was when running over a KW. That was at the ends of a dipole
> rubbing against green branches. I've never had problems with only
> 100w. MK

4123. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 05:44:53 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <ad4e8l$ak2$5@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 141728

CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>
>> I did not write any of the above, so why is my name included in the
>> quoted material?

> That's the nice thing about proper attributions. There is no line in the
> previous posting that contains '>>>' so it is obvious that nothing you
> said is quoted.
> --
True, for those that understand sentence prefix attributions. But many
don't - they assume that the line immediately following the most imbedded
name was written by that person.

It is just courtesy for the person writing the followup to remove such
confusing attributions.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4124. Re: HF dipole antenna, coax question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 05:53:23 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <ad4eoi$ak2$6@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 141729

x <andreash23@hotmail.com> wrote:

> In terms of lighning protection, is it ok to go over the attic with the
> coax. I still would have a switch/ground box in my shack, that leads a
> thick ground wire to the outside into the ground. OK?

That will not protect you very well. You need the path to ground to be
before the coax first enters the shack.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4125. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 06:59:50 UTC
From: Neal Sacon <n7rx@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <G5kJ8.11820$0A2.18032@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 141730

80M: Vee beam
40M: Half-wave horizontal loop
20M: ZL Special
15M: See 40M
10M: Delta loop.

GL

73 Neal N7RX

"N4IXT" <n4ixt@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:acn0o4$qvspi$1@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de...
> Gearing up for field day, would like to build some new antennas to use.
> Preferably wire antennas since I have a boat load of wire and not a lot of
> money. There's the traditional dipoles / inverted v's of course, but would
> like to do something a little different. Any suggestions?
>
> Thanks and 73's
>
> Robert / N4IXT
>
>
>

4126. Need stealthy antenna for 4.500 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 09:28:10 UTC
From: Scott Vanzandt <vzandt@midsouth.rr.com>
Message-ID: <uvrbfug4vncejo30mp0v6j670b5l8t6eg8@4ax.com>
Source record: 141732

I need to locate a stealthy type antenna for the 4.5 MHz frequency.
Would like something to handle around 500 Watts, but could live with
100 for now. Any ideas? I have a G5RV wrapped around the eves now, but
it is difficult to tune in this region. Anyone used the Isotron
antennas?
N2WMD
Scott

>and for the spam bots:
>president@whitehouse.gov
>vicepresident@whitehouse.gov
>vento@mail.house.gov
>gephardt@mail.house.gov
>senator@feinstein.senate.gov
>senator_mccain@mccain.senate.gov
>senator@wellstone.senate.gov
>senator_byrd@byrd.senate.gov
>classonde@psbgm.qc.ca
>root@localhost
>admin@localhost
>root@mailloop.com
>Chairman Reed Hundt: rhundt@fcc.gov
>Commissioner James Quello: jquello@fcc.gov
>Commissioner Susan Ness: sness@fcc.gov
>Commissioner Rachelle Chong: rchong@fcc.gov
>postmaster@localhost
>admin@localhost
>
>Eat that, spam! PLEASE copy this and paste it to your sig card.

4127. Re: do cell phone antenna boosters work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 09:28:44 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020530052844.00457.00001283@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 141731

>It is just courtesy for the person writing the followup to remove such
>confusing attributions.
>
>--
>Bill Nelson

And it gets even more confusing: some search engines will list the first few lines of your post, and list the text quoted without any arrows, indents, or quotes. Thus it looks like the post-er said it, rather than quoted it.

73
Chip N1IR

4128. Re: Best HF Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 11:00:25 UTC
From: Juha Rantanen <oh6xx@sral.fi>
Message-ID: <PAnJ8.638$z6.148203@reader1.news.jippii.net>
Source record: 141733

Since when has a 3-element beam been a big antenna on 20m and up bands?
Peter asked for best performance antenna and added he has room for big one
too. I'd go for the Force design as they are trapless and take all the power
normal amplifier can give out. I have operated X9 numerous times and it's a
good antenna with good gain but it has traps. Traps are always places to
have possible faults. If it was me I'd go for the Force. If you want real
experts advice on this matter join the Towertalk mailinglist and ask the
same question there. You can find more info about Towertalk from here:
http://lists.contesting.com/mailman/listinfo/towertalk .

Juha OH6XX

"H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net> wrote in message
news:ufb8k1os5vfac6@corp.supernews.com...
> Check this:
> http://www.fluidmotion.ws/
> I have a 3-element coming.
> I'll report to the group.
> H.
> NQ5H
>
> "peter Sundstr"m" <peter@frittfall.nu> wrote in message
> news:b5jafucnu9tle3m2urd9l4s5n3m0be6df6@4ax.com...
> > What do you guy&#65533;s think is the best Yagi out on the market today? I
> > have room for quite big antennas. I have heard lot&#65533;s of good things
> > about Force 12 C31XR, but there is a djungle of antennas out there
> > Cushcraft X9 Skyhawk Etc, etc.... What dou you guys think!
> > Thanks /Peter
>
>

4129. Best antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 11:15:12 UTC
From: Tommi <tommi.paajanen@luukku.com>
Message-ID: <4RnJ8.133$Eq3.8599@read2.inet.fi>
Source record: 141734

What is the best antenna for radio? I'm just going to listen radio in Finland.

4130. Mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 11:30:00 UTC
From: Ellis Family <prellis@pcug.org.au>
Message-ID: <3cf69d3b@newshost.pcug.org.au>
Source record: 141757

Okay, and thanks for the responses to my question two days ago.

However, maybe I asked the wrong question.

What is the 'electrical shape' or 'equivalent circuit' of the classic mobile antenna (the 'mobile-phone' style antenna with a through-glass base, and two 'elements separated by a coil that begins about 35-40% from the base and extends anout 10-15% up the middle of the wire.)

This will assist me to understand the beast.

With my thanks,
Peter VK1KEP
from Canberra, Capital City of Australia

PS: I have been sent a design article for a home-made base, thanks.

4131. Re: Best HF Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 11:42:57 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ufc43fh36u108f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141735

When all the elements are always the right length. Sure a 7 element
monobander is better; on one frequency.
This antenna is going where I was about to use a log-periodic. We shall see.
H.
NQ5H

"Juha Rantanen" <oh6xx@sral.fi> wrote in message
news:PAnJ8.638$z6.148203@reader1.news.jippii.net...
> Since when has a 3-element beam been a big antenna on 20m and up bands?
> Peter asked for best performance antenna and added he has room for big one
> too. I'd go for the Force design as they are trapless and take all the
power
> normal amplifier can give out. I have operated X9 numerous times and it's
a
> good antenna with good gain but it has traps. Traps are always places to
> have possible faults. If it was me I'd go for the Force. If you want real
> experts advice on this matter join the Towertalk mailinglist and ask the
> same question there. You can find more info about Towertalk from here:
> http://lists.contesting.com/mailman/listinfo/towertalk .
>
> Juha OH6XX
>
> "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net> wrote in message
> news:ufb8k1os5vfac6@corp.supernews.com...
> > Check this:
> > http://www.fluidmotion.ws/
> > I have a 3-element coming.
> > I'll report to the group.
> > H.
> > NQ5H
> >
> > "peter Sundstr"m" <peter@frittfall.nu> wrote in message
> > news:b5jafucnu9tle3m2urd9l4s5n3m0be6df6@4ax.com...
> > > What do you guy's think is the best Yagi out on the market today? I
> > > have room for quite big antennas. I have heard lot's of good things
> > > about Force 12 C31XR, but there is a djungle of antennas out there
> > > Cushcraft X9 Skyhawk Etc, etc.... What dou you guys think!
> > > Thanks /Peter
> >
> >
>
>

4132. Re: G5RV touching tree branches??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 11:54:27 UTC
From: RMC@work.com
Message-ID: <3cf612c0$0$771$69cb9d16@trog.dstl.gov.uk>
Source record: 141736

If you can't cut the branches off, you could tie them back with twine. that is a fairly invisible method if you use dark coloured stuff.

> Thanks to everyone that posted or sent me an email. From all that has been
> said, I will proceed but will keep a watchful eye on the SWR for a possible
> problem band. Don't plan to run over 100 watts until I can put up a tower
> and beam.

4133. Re: Need stealthy antenna for 4.500 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 11:56:34 UTC
From: RMC@work.com
Message-ID: <3cf6133f$0$768$69cb9d16@trog.dstl.gov.uk>
Source record: 141737

http://www.eham.net/reviews/search

Have a look here by typing "Isotron" - there's a dozen reviews which might help you make a decision. I too am looking into it as an option.

> it is difficult to tune in this region. Anyone used the Isotron antennas?

4134. Inverter RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 12:51:28 UTC
From: Nelson Gietz <ngietz@mb.sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <LapJ8.232$sd.7469@news1.mts.net>
Source record: 141738

Guys,
This may be a long shot, but here goes.
I'm listening in a remote area, and the only power is from a Trace DR3624 "modified sine wave" inverter... which actually produces regulated square wave output. The output has a leading edge spike that produces harmonics fairly high into the HF region.
Does anyone have any experience with putting a capacitor across the output of such an inveter, say of the order of .01 mfd, to ground out the RFI? Would it harm the inverter?
N.

4135. Re: Need stealthy antenna for 4.500 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 13:17:33 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CF6266D.4EE2F270@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141739

Scott Vanzandt wrote:
> I need to locate a stealthy type antenna for the 4.5 MHz frequency.
> Would like something to handle around 500 Watts, but could live with
> 100 for now. Any ideas? I have a G5RV wrapped around the eves now, but
> it is difficult to tune in this region. Anyone used the Isotron
> antennas? N2WMD Scott

What radio service is on 4.5 MHz? MARS?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4136. Re: antenna umbrella AM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 13:25:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13573-3CF6285F-57@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141740

Cris wrote:
"or find plan of manufacture of an antenna umbrella---."

I assumed a top hat using upper sections of insulated guy wires as capacitive loading.

Came across an antenna in a book at a book store last night called an "umbrella". This was a type of folded monopole. The tower and top guys were all grounded, except for one guy. The top guys were all continuous. The top guy insulated at the ground end was driven across its insulator to earth.

The input impedance is multiplied by the square of the number of conductors as in other folded antennas.

An extra wire could be added to the top of a grounded tower, with grounded top guys, as a shunt feed to do the same thing.

A wire could be added to the top of a self-supporting grounded tower as a shunt feed to give the drivepoint impedance characteristics of a folded monopole. Tower and shunt feed wire wouldn`t look much like an umbrella.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4137. Re: Inverter RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 14:02:16 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF630E3.1290D39@icok.net>
Source record: 141741

Nelson,
The 'problem' is the wave form. Square waves
always produce RFI. I don't know how much a .01
mfd capacitor would help your situation, but it
can't hurt.
'Doc

4138. Re: Best antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 14:06:40 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF631E6.6FE8EE6C@icok.net>
Source record: 141742

Tommi,
There is no 'best' antenna, there are only
antennas that work 'better' than others in
particular circumstances. If everything you want
to hear comes from a particular direction, then a
directional antenna would work 'best' for you.
If, on the other hand, you find that the stations
you wish to hear come from all directions, then
an omni-directional antenna, or a rotatable
directional antenna might be 'best'. Unfortunately,
there is no 'one' antenna that is 'best' for everything.
'Doc

4139. Re: Need stealthy antenna for 4.500 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 14:11:04 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF632F2.10604E03@icok.net>
Source record: 141743

Scott,
While the Isotron antenna is an option, I
think you will have 'better' results by dumping
the G5RV and using a dipole 'cut' for 4.5 Mhz.
'Doc

4140. Re: Need stealthy antenna for 4.500 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 14:41:31 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CF639EB.267CF276@att.net>
Source record: 141744

RMC@work.com wrote:

> http://www.eham.net/reviews/search
>
> Have a look here by typing "Isotron" - there's a dozen reviews which might
> help you make a decision. I too am looking into it as an option.
>
> > it is difficult to tune in this region. Anyone used the Isotron antennas?

At least below 20 meters Isotrons are little better than aircooled dummy loads.

4141. Re: Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 15:17:36 UTC
From: buz buzz <buz@buz.net>
Message-ID: <ohgcfu0q3qfedbvv1djta540aaio1dv40a@4ax.com>
Source record: 141745

Most antenna patterns are so broad that, usually, close is good
enough.

If you are really worried you can fine tune it after it is up... and
maybe write an article about it for some magazine. ;-)

On 29 May 2002 22:35:10 GMT, kg4ggx@aol.com (KG4GGX) wrote:

>Hi all
> I am in the process of putting up a 2 element quad hf beam. Is it worth
>worrying about the declination angle or is compass north ok. I would rather be
>correct and get the best performance possible. Thanks for all the replys.
> 73 Rob K4MAU

4142. Re: Inverter RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 16:32:54 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <2rkcfu84ah7bub8hct79lalt4kmapr4969@4ax.com>
Source record: 141746

On Thu, 30 May 2002 07:51:28 -0500, "Nelson Gietz"
<ngietz@mb.sympatico.ca> wrote:

>Guys,
> This may be a long shot, but here goes.
> I'm listening in a remote area, and the only power is from a Trace
>DR3624 "modified sine wave" inverter... which actually produces regulated
>square wave output. The output has a leading edge spike that produces
>harmonics fairly high into the HF region.
> Does anyone have any experience with putting a capacitor across the
>output of such an inveter, say of the order of .01 mfd, to ground out the
>RFI? Would it harm the inverter?
> N.
>
>

Hi Nelson,

Try using an isolation (1:1) line transformer. Use the faraday shield
to further isolate, and the inductance should do the rest to smooth
out the harsh edges. Might help to find a transformer with a
"swinging" core construction (load variable inductance).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4143. Re: HF dipole antenna, coax question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 16:52:17 UTC
From: Phil Wheeler <w7ox@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CF658D5.9040502@earthlink.net>
Source record: 141747

x wrote:

> I need about 40 ft of coax to feed a 40 - 10 m dipole. I would love to use
> 90 db shielded coax, so the 9913 type coax looks very good, also it has only
> 0.8db loss per 100'' on 30 Mhz. Since 40' is not too long and I do operate
> QRP I want to get high quality type cable.
>
> If you used this coax, how did you like it?

I've used it but only in VHF installations and for long runs. For
going up masts around rotators, I use a short run of RG-213 and
eat the loss.

9913 is hard to keep dry due to the partially hollow interior.
I've also found it easy to short the conductor to the ground in
connectors for that reason (hollowness).

LMR-400 is much nicer if you need low loss. Or for an HF dipole,
use ladder line.

73, Phil

4144. Re: Does a GAP TITAN vertical work well?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 17:00:57 UTC
From: Phil Wheeler <w7ox@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CF65ADE.8060002@earthlink.net>
Source record: 141748

StarGazer wrote:

> Does it work better than a R5?
>
> Anyone done side by side comparision?
>
> Will the Titan work on bands other than what is advertised?
>
>

I had one a few years ago. After a month of trying to get it to work right (and many $$$ phoning GAP), I took it down and sold it for 2/3 of what I paid.

I count myself lucky to find an unwary buyer :-;

73, Phil

4145. Lakeview Hamstick vs. BUX CommCo version???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 17:42:17 UTC
From: "James P. Rybak" <jrybak@mesastate.edu>
Message-ID: <1022780239.100016@tshaper>
Source record: 141750

Are there any differences electrically or mechanically between the Hamstick antennas sold by Lakeview and the similar looking antennas sold by BUX CommCo (Buck Rogers K4ABT)? The BUX CommCo antennas are about $6 cheaper.

Thanks.

Jim Rybak W0KSD

4146. Re: A3s VS. TH3mk4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 17:43:23 UTC
From: Phil Wheeler <w7ox@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3CF664CF.9020200@earthlink.net>
Source record: 141749

I've had a TH3Mk4 up for about 4 years at 40 ft and it has been an
excellent performer. I can detect no signs of deterioration,
visibly nor in comparing the VSWR curves to what I recoreded
initially.

The LB quads do look interesting and well-constructed -- and I
think one covers 10 thru 30. With quads, constuction is
everything. I've seen too many of them visibly broken over the
years. the the reports up-thread re the LB quads are very promising.

73, Phil

Greg Taylor wrote:

> I am planning on putting up my first triband antenna soon and I would like
> to get some opinions.
>
> I have a Rohn BX-64 self supporting tower and I am probably going to put up
> a mid-size beam. I have done quite a bit of research and have pretty much
> narrowed the choices down to the Hy-gain TH3MK4 or the Cushcraft A2S. These
> two antennas will fit both my tower as well as my budget. I have a Yaesu
> GS-450A rotor and I do believe it will handle either beam sufficently. I am
> open to all comments and advice on this subject. Hopefully I'll get some
> responses before Dayton. Thanks one and all.
>
> --
> 73
>
> N9OUK Greg
>
> "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do
> nothing."
> Edmund Burke (1729-1797)
>
>
>
>
>

4147. Best Screwdriver Ant. for Fixed Station???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 18:07:37 UTC
From: "James P. Rybak" <jrybak@mesastate.edu>
Message-ID: <1022781759.227125@tshaper>
Source record: 141752

What is the consensus concerning the best screwdriver antenna to use for a fixed station (apartment)? I want to use a screwdriver antenna for 20 and 15 meters because of its small size. I'm not too interested in using it on 40 meters or lower frequencies.

I see lots of conflicting testimony concerning which of the commercially made screwdrivers is the best made and which works the best so I want to find the opinions of the people in this group.

Thanks.

Jim Rybak W0KSD

4148. Re: HF dipole antenna, coax question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 18:09:16 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0205301009.727496f5@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141751

"x" <andreash23@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:<ad463l$9d1$1@feed.centurytel.net>...
> Ok, I could go over my attic with the coax too. Then I would not have to
> worry about stealth (still a small part will be in the weather, so that is
> still important).
>
>
> In terms of lighning protection, is it ok to go over the attic with the
> coax. I still would have a switch/ground box in my shack, that leads a
> thick ground wire to the outside into the ground. OK?

Not a good idea. If you have an elevated coax running to a shack that
is not snubbed to ground below the antenna, you can have very high
voltage potentials at the shack if you take a strike. You never want
to invite lightning into the shack. The way you propose, you are
directing the strike to your shack, and then to the ground. It's best
to run the coax down to ground level, and then to the shack. If you
can't do that, I'd have a way to throw the coax outside when you have
bad wx. Or maybe have a disconnect at a convenient place outside near
the antenna. That way you can isolate the house. I'd rig it up so when
you unhook it, you can ground it to a ground rod below the antenna.
That way if it does take a hit, it has a good connection to ground and
it will be a non-event as far as you are concerned in the house.
Here, I do that coax grounding outside my window to the shack. Low
dipoles don't get hit too often, but it can happen. If you direct it
to the shack, expect dime size holes blasted in various places as it
tries to connect with ground. MK

4149. Re: Which end of my FM yagi antenna do I point towards the transmitter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 18:56:56 UTC
From: Rudolf <removethis.rudolf@rhayward.demon.nl>
Message-ID: <ufctg4fibsj007@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141753

Well, if you can't tell the difference by trying, it really doesn't
matter... ;-)

OK, sorry. The shorter elements are on the side pointing towards the
transmitter you want.

David W. Deley <deleyd@gte.net> schreef in berichtnieuws
3CF3081D.6050107@gte.net...
> Which end of my FM yagi antenna should I
> point towards the radio station transmitter? One
> end has the shorter elements and the other end has the
> longer elements that the antenna wire connects to.
>

4150. Re: Best Screwdriver Ant. for Fixed Station???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 19:28:33 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CF67D61.13641E2D@crosslink.net>
Source record: 141754

"James P. Rybak" wrote:
>
> What is the consensus concerning the best screwdriver antenna to use for a
> fixed station (apartment)? I want to use a screwdriver antenna for 20 and
> 15 meters because of its small size. ...

A screwdriver, or any loaded vertical is a compromise that trades performance for portability - a very good, albiet expensive, compromise for a mobile station. Nor are the ones I've seen exactly unobtrusive. OTOH a simple dipole consisting of two tuned wires each about 16' long will perform as well or better on 20 and costs next to nothing. That'd be my first choice. Second choice would be one wire held up by one of MFJs telescoping f'glass poles (about $80) or a fishing pole or 2 (cheaper); using the balcony or whatever you plan to use for a counterpoise for the screwdriver. Experiment b4 spending $big. It's fun! That's why so many folks inhabit reeky ... antenna.
73 K3DWW

4151. Re: Best Screwdriver Ant. for Fixed Station???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 20:10:06 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF68718.C1823578@icok.net>
Source record: 141755

Jim,
In my opinion, you would be wasting your money to
use any screw driver antenna for only 15 and 20m,
but it's your money. Any of the screw driver antennas
should work fine for you, if you provide an adequate
counterpoise for it.
'Doc

4152. Re: Best antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 20:47:56 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13573-3CF68FFC-70@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141758

Tommi wrote:
"What is the best antenna for radio?"

Doc gave the right answer. It depends on circumstances.

There is, however, a generally satisfactory answer for most casual listeners. That is why most broadcast receivers have contained loop antennas for the past 70 years.

No external wire is usually needed for signal reception. The loop null can be aimed at interference to improve reception, if needed. The loop shorts-out low-frequency interference that might overload the receiver in a volts versus microvolts situation.

In low-signal areas, the loop can be turned to get the best signal. If the loop is fixed within the radio, this means turning the radio. If the signal is very low, an external wire can be connected with the loop to get more signal. Millions of examples exist.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4153. g5rv question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 20:59:05 UTC
From: rb <rbigg@seii.net>
Message-ID: <ad63ah$fd0$1@news.chatlink.com>
Source record: 141756

Ed--just about all the guys gave good advice on your query. I run a long dipole through small clusters of leaves and twigs. The only time there is any change is when it's raining. My loading does change some then, but I can twiddle my tuner knobs and get SWR back down where it oughta be, then reverse that when it's dry. I can't tell any diff as to how well my signal gets out.

Fire it up and go for it!!!

73 Ron, K5BDJ

4154. Re: Inverter RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 21:26:38 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13572-3CF6990E-167@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141759

Nelson Gietz wrote:
"The output has a leading edge spike that produces harmonics into the HF region."

Thousands of AM broadcast stations keep r-f out of their a-c supply with tower lighting chokes in each a-c power wire to the tower. Large a-c capacitors shunt each wire on the supply side to ensure no r-f gets on the supply.

Reverse this for your square-wave inverter. Put the capacitor side of the "L" filter on the load side. The side without capacitance connects to your square-wave supply.

J.W. Miller used to supply high-current r-f chokes for tower lighting. They have to be available somewhere or you can wind your own with wire of adequate size. These are air-core coils with much higher reactance at 550 KHz than 50 0hms. Probably 1000 ohms reactance or more.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4155. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 22:29:54 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CF6A7E2.433AEFC@eznec.com>
Source record: 141760
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

I've just had some interesting and informative email correspondence with Sylvan Butler, N7OWL, about gelled vs absorbed-liquid (AGM) sealed lead acid (SLA) batteries. I had commented that batteries with gelled electrolyte are rare, despite the fact that amateurs call all SLA batteries "gel cells". Sylvan had disagreed, saying that gelled types were common and AGM types rare.

This, and our correspondence, prompted me to do some web searching, and I came up with the following:

One of the batteries I see very often is the Panasonic SLA. Its electrolyte system is described at http://www.panasonic.com/industrial/battery/oem/images/pdf/slaover.pdf. It's pretty clearly AGM type and not gelled.

Sylvan and I both agree that one of the most common SLA batteries encountered is the Yuasa NP series. He had taken one, or a similar battery, apart and found gelled electrolyte. But Here's what the Yuasa web site says about the NP series, at http://www.yuasa-battery.co.uk/NP_Batteries.html:

"All NP batteries utilise Yuasa's unique electrolyte Suspension system incorporating a microfine glass mat to retain the maximum amount of electrolyte in the cells. The electrolyte is retained in the separator material by miniscus effect and there is no free electrolyte to escape from the cells. No gels or other contaminants are added."

The vent is described:

"The batteries are equipped with a simple, safe low pressure venting system which releases excess gas and automatically reseals should there be a build up of gas within the battery due to severe overcharge. However, on no account should the battery be charged in a sealed container."

I downloaded the Yuasa NP manual. It uses slightly different wording to describe the electrolyte system:

"All Yuasa NP batteries utilise an electrolyte suspension system consisting of a glass fibre separator material. This suspension system helps to achieve maximum service life, by fully retaining the electrolyte and preventing its escape from the separator material. No silica gels or other contaminents are used."

So it's clear that the common Yuasa NP series is also AGM and not gelled electrolyte type.

In email, Sylvan commented:

I agree.

But I do know I've taken apart several defunct SLAs and found a pudding-like substance (usually visibly dehydrated and cracking) inside, under the epoxy or tar seal.

Looking at the www.yuasa-battery.co.uk site, they only mention AGM types of SLAs. They also refer to their "NP" family as "a new generation". I wonder if they used to sell gelled electrolyte a few years ago, but now are not?

There are a lot of advantages of AGM compared to gelled, so discontinuing gelled and replacing them with AGM would not suprise me. The only disadvantage would be cost, and that may be somewhat mitigated if (as some nations require) the manufacturer is accounting for end-of-life recycling.

--------end of comment-------

With at least the popular Panasonic and Yuasa types not being gelled, I'll stand by my statement that truly gelled electrolyte SLAs are uncommon, although they certainly do exist. Does anyone know of a relatively common type of SLA that really does have gelled electrolyte?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4156. Re: HF antenna in hotel room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-30 23:33:44 UTC
From: David <pdr14@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <sFyJ8.77472$%o.7088063@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141761
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.ham-radio.hf

If you can find a good ground like one of those combination air conditioner/heat units that you often find in a hotel room I would just run a 1/4 wave off of that. All your antennas will be half as long as what you would have to string up if you were to use a dipole. I mad a lot of CW contacts that way on 20 M with nothing more that 16 feet of wire.

good luck

David KG2LI

4157. Re: Best Screwdriver Ant. for Fixed Station???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 00:22:35 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <VhzJ8.3673$rX.846015@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141762

gotta agree with doc-- better off using lakeside's antennas for 10, and
15--if that all you want. besides biggest advantage on 80-40 , where small
change in ant makes big dif on loading, not higher freqs , where a wet
noodle covers the ENTIRE band !!! jim

"James P. Rybak" <jrybak@mesastate.edu> wrote in message
news:1022781759.227125@tshaper...
>
> What is the consensus concerning the best screwdriver antenna to use for a
> fixed station (apartment)? I want to use a screwdriver antenna for 20 and
> 15 meters because of its small size. I'm not too interested in using it
> on 40 meters or lower frequencies.
>
> I see lots of conflicting testimony concerning which of the commercially
> made screwdrivers is the best made and which works the best so I want to
> find the opinions of the people in this group.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Jim Rybak W0KSD

4158. Re: Inverter RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 00:59:09 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cf6c893.4060543@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 141763

On Thu, 30 May 2002 14:02:16 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>
>
>Nelson,
> The 'problem' is the wave form. Square waves
>always produce RFI. I don't know how much a .01
>mfd capacitor would help your situation, but it
>can't hurt.
> 'Doc

It conceivably could increase radiation at some frequencies, by resonating with whatever stray inductance is present. Using an L-C filter lets you tune the resonance to a (low) frequency where it won't bother you, somewhere below the broadcast band.

Also, the rapid change in voltage produces high peak currents in the cap, which may not be able to survive it.

In any case:

- Use only AC-rated caps. Type "X" and "Y" RFI filter caps are intended for line filter use. Ordinary ceramic disks are not!

- Check the results with a 'scope and a cheap AC dummy load (light bulbs, etc.) before plugging in expensive gear. If there's a lot of ringing, it can cause expensive problems to electronic equipment.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

4159. Re: Bad SWR on Ham Stick Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 01:15:55 UTC
From: Tony Bogusz <tony_b@ameritech.net>
Message-ID: <f9AJ8.22082$d7.6147653@newssrv26.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 141621

The other gentleman is correct. With the ProAm hamsticks I use on the ballmount on the driver's side rear of my minivan, I have to cliplead some shunt C between the ball and one of the mount's mounting (ground) screws for the 160, 75, 40, 20 and 6 meter versions in order to get a decent SWR at resonance. My values, determined empirically with an MFJ259:

6 meters requires 30pF
20 meters requires 200pF
40 meters requires 400pF
For 75 and 160 I use all 3 cliplead and capacitor sets for a total of 630pF.

I use 1000V. silver mica caps with stranded wire spliced to each cap's leads and then put shrink tubing over the cap. The 400pF unit is 2 x 200pF caps in parallel. At 100W output these work sufficiently and stay on even at highway speeds. If you're running more power, you may need higher voltage rated caps.

The 75 meter hamstick is a dog. If you haven't bought one, don't.The 160 meter version is much more efficient with its larger coil.

Hope this was helpful to you.

73, Tony (W9MT)

>David <pdr14@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:kkAJ8.79556$Gs.7445240@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> Does anyone else have a problem getting the SWR to look good on Ham Stick
> type antennas?
> I have the 40 M stick from Valor / ProAm and at resonance the SWR is still
> around 3.5 to one.
> The antenna has a good ground and I did trim the stinger so that it
doesn't
> extend into the coil as recommended. My home made 17M antenna on the same
> 3/8 - 24 mount has an SWR better that 1.2 to 1 so I know that I did a good
> job grounding. I want to add 30M and 20 M to my mobile and am wondering if
I
> should look at something other than hamsticks.
>
> TNX for any help
>
> KG2LI David
>
>

4160. Re: Lakeview Hamstick vs. BUX CommCo version???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 01:17:38 UTC
From: Tony Bogusz <tony_b@ameritech.net>
Message-ID: <SaAJ8.22083$d7.6147740@newssrv26.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 141622

Nothing significant that you'll notice. The Iron Horse/ProAm hamsticks are
also less expensive than the Lakewood's.

73, Tony (W9MT)

James P. Rybak <jrybak@mesastate.edu> wrote in message
news:1022780239.100016@tshaper...
>
> Are there any differences electrically or mechanically between the
> Hamstick antennas sold by Lakeview and the similar looking antennas sold
> by BUX CommCo (Buck Rogers K4ABT)? The BUX CommCo antennas are about $6
> cheaper.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Jim Rybak W0KSD

4161. Bad SWR on Ham Stick Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 01:27:44 UTC
From: David <pdr14@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <kkAJ8.79556$Gs.7445240@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141764

Does anyone else have a problem getting the SWR to look good on Ham Stick type antennas?
I have the 40 M stick from Valor / ProAm and at resonance the SWR is still around 3.5 to one.
The antenna has a good ground and I did trim the stinger so that it doesn't extend into the coil as recommended. My home made 17M antenna on the same 3/8 - 24 mount has an SWR better that 1.2 to 1 so I know that I did a good job grounding. I want to add 30M and 20 M to my mobile and am wondering if I should look at something other than hamsticks.

TNX for any help

KG2LI David

4162. Re: EH antenna on the QRZ.com forum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 01:29:11 UTC
From: w8ji tom <2w8ji@contesting.com>
Message-ID: <HIAJ8.1014$%k1.766438@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141765

"J. Harvey" <JM001.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:fyaG8.30665$y17.658140@news20.bellglobal.com...
> <n7ws at arrl net (Wes Stewart)>
> > I was hoping to scale one of these up to 432 MHZ, but the
> > antenna would be smaller that the diameter of the coax.
> >
> > Now what Stefano? Maybe I could just leave off the
> > "EH antenna" and open circuit the coax. Wouldn't the
> > efficiency be similar?
>
> Works for waveguide - about +10dBi gain along the boresight. Maybe I
could
> start selling "antennas" for WR90 waveguide - the product would be a
hacksaw
> blade. :-)

The guy who "invented" that antenna lives in Millegeville GA, same place as
the largest state mental hospital in GA is located.

4163. 'Doc or Anyone??? Hexbeam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 01:35:06 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CF6D34A.BACB7BE7@capnet.com>
Source record: 141768

Doc,

Do you know of anyone who has owned a hexbeam?

Do you think its worth the chance of buying?

I need something small.

Have you ever modeled the hexbeam on the computer?

4164. Has anyone ever modeled the hexbeam on the computer?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 01:35:30 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3CF6D362.AAA34C0F@capnet.com>
Source record: 141767

ll

4165. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 01:48:08 UTC
From: David <pdr14@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <sDAJ8.72063$Kp.7274396@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141766

I like simple inverted V antennas for field day. Just one support in the center and two tent stakes for the ends and you're on the air. Hang it from a tree and have fun. Also for stationary mobile HF I like to connect 1/4 wave wires to the 3/8 - 24 hamstick mount on my truck and run the wire up a tree at an angle. I guess you would call this a 1/4 wave sloper fed at the bottom. they work great.

David
KG2LI

4166. Re: Bad SWR on Ham Stick Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 01:53:42 UTC
From: deadhead <me@home.somewhere>
Message-ID: <ooldfu8ip09sqnfcae1pnmn7i6p3n1qrl0@4ax.com>
Source record: 141619

On Fri, 31 May 2002 01:27:44 GMT, "David" <pdr14@comcast.net> wrote:

>Does anyone else have a problem getting the SWR to look good on Ham Stick
>type antennas?
>I have the 40 M stick from Valor / ProAm and at resonance the SWR is still
>around 3.5 to one.
>The antenna has a good ground and I did trim the stinger so that it doesn't
>extend into the coil as recommended. My home made 17M antenna on the same
>3/8 - 24 mount has an SWR better that 1.2 to 1 so I know that I did a good
>job grounding. I want to add 30M and 20 M to my mobile and am wondering if I
>should look at something other than hamsticks.
>
>TNX for any help
>
>KG2LI David
>

I've found that you need to put some capacitance across the 40 mtr
"sticks" in order to get the swr down below 2:1. Don't recall what
value I used, I went to using the AT-11 auto tuner and don't need the
capacitors anymore.

Hank

4167. Re: G5RV or windom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 02:01:55 UTC
From: David <pdr14@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <nQAJ8.80974$Oa1.7022003@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141620

I have plans for a very simple trap dipole for 40 , 20, 15, and 10M.
55 feet over all length and you only have to make 2 traps :)

Let me know if your interested in this antenna. I wouldn't mind taking the time to spell out the instructions for you.

The antenna plan is in the book " Simple Low Cost Wire Antennas For Radio Amateurs " by William Orr, W6SAI . It's a rather inexpensive paper back so you may just want to buy the book.

David
KG2LI

4168. Re: Best Screwdriver Ant. for Fixed Station???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 02:09:13 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2114-3CF6DB49-278@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141624

Vito, K3DWW wrote:
"OTOH a simple dipole consisting of two tuned wires each about 16 feet long will perform as well or better on 20 meters and costs next to nothing."

James P. Ryback said: I want to use a screwdriver antenna for 20 and 15 meters because of its small size.

I assume James has an appropriate ground which permits 1/4-wave operation of a screwdriver antenna. That may be 1/2 the length of a 1/2-wave antenna and satisfy James` requirement for small size. That`s 16 feet or less, instead of the 32 feet Vito suggested.

The simple dipole Vito suggested won`t match the transmission line in both bands, 20 and 15 meters, that James said he wanted to use. That means it won`t accept all available power at all the frequencies James might use, and it won`t minimize SWR on all frequencies.

James said he wanted to use a screwdriver, and asked for recommendations as to which is the best screwdriver.

The e-ham reviews I`ve seen rate them all highly, but surely there are lurkers in this newsgroup who have experience with screwdriver antennas. They seem to be real competitors of Bug Catcher antennas in the "shootouts" conducted to find the best mobile antenna.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4169. G5RV feedline orientation effects?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 02:35:59 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <qgBJ8.65623$Bo3.5552471@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141623

Hi All

What might be the effect on radiation pattern, transmission degradation, SWR of a G5RV, if the feedline portion is oriented 90 degrees to the antenna proper but parallel to the ground vs. hanging staright down? Can this effect be modeled with EZNEC?

Thanks in avance.

73s
Ed
AD5JV

4170. Re: 2400 MHz antenna (Wireless antenna)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 02:58:15 UTC
From: Astatic <cSbPkAoM@edsamail.com.sg>
Message-ID: <bFBJ8.145307$ah_.125865@news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Source record: 141625

Had a hard time looking for them the first time too. Here are some of the links from my favorites that may help.

http://www.narx.net/~chrisk/WaFreeNet/GalaxyMod/index.html

http://trevormarshall.com/waveguides.htm

http://awip.truffula.net/index.php/PvcYagi

http://www.radio-active.net.au/web/80211/galaxy.html

http://spacehopper.org/push/www.guerrilla.net/reference/antennas/2ghz_collinear_omni/

http://spacehopper.org/push/www.guerrilla.net/reference/antennas/2ghz_collinear_omni_lowpwr/

http://reseaucitoyen.be/index.php?UdaYagi

http://homepages.wwc.edu/student/kyleti/discone.html

http://www.oreillynet.com/lpt/wlg/448

http://www.saunalahti.fi/~elepal/antenna2.html

http://reseaucitoyen.be/index.php?BoiteDeConserve1

http://narx.net/~mike/projects/waveguide/

http://www.wwc.edu/~frohro/Airport/Primestar/Primestar.html

http://www.wireless.org.au/~jhecker/helix/helical.html

http://www.nec2.org/

http://www.turnpoint.net/wireless/cantennahowto.html

http://verma.sfsu.edu/users/wireless/pringles.php

http://www.saunalahti.fi/elepal/antenna1.html

http://www.geocities.com/gimmickmo/wireless/antenna/brassyagi/

http://members.iinet.net.au/~stygen/Quad.html

http://www.qsl.net/n9zia/wireless/page04.html

http://www.silfreed.net/yagi/

http://www.radio-active.net.au/web/80211/pringles.html

http://www.qsl.net/oe3mzc/antenna.htm

http://www.g6lvb.com/quadruple_helix.htm

http://www.tux.org/~bball/antenna/

http://www.saunalahti.fi/~elepal/antenna1.html

http://www.hyperlinktech.com/web/antennas_2400.html

http://www.poynting.net/antennas/ism_24ghzyagi12dbi.shtml

http://www.hdcom.com/2.4ghzantennas.html

http://www.teletronics.com/tii/products/antennas/24-yagi.html

http://www.fab-corp.com/index.htm

"Marco Snoek" <mps@DONT-YOU-DARE-webmind.nl> wrote in message
news:ad29p0$pq5$1@scavenger.euro.net...
> Hi,
>
> hope one of you can help me out with this one...
>
> A couple of friends and I want to set up a wireless network in our village
.
> 2 of them already have a connection, but i'm investigating the
> possibilities, eg, I know you can build your own antennas, but where can I
> find information about this? (schedules, formulas, etc)
> The freq. is 2.4Ghz
>
> Thanx,
> Greetings from Holland,
> Marco
>
>

4171. Re: Has anyone ever modeled the hexbeam on the computer?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 03:03:32 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CF6E804.15FF5F6@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141626

StarGazer wrote:
>
> ll

Here is a NEC 2 model of a 20 meter hexbeam:
=========

```
CM from http://www.hexbeam.com/specs.html:
CM
CM BAND Turning Radius
CM 40M 19.0'
CM 30M 13.2'
CM 20M 9.4'
CM 17M 7.4'
CM 15M 6.3'
CM 12M 5.4'
CM 10M 4.7'
CM 6M 2.7'
CM
CM from http://www.hexbeam.com/supergain.html:
CM
CM Fmhz Turning Radius
CM 14.175 9.25'
CM
CM from http://www.hexbeam.com/faqs.html:
CM
CM recommended height above ground:
CM 1/2 wavelength, suggest 40' for 20M
CM
CM model details
CM model fed half 9.25' radius 37 segs/wire
CM single element model:
CM 1 37 0.00000 0.00000 40.00000 4.62500 4.00500 40.00000
0.01000
CM 2 37 0.00000 0.00000 40.00000 -4.62500 4.00500 40.00000
0.01000
CM 3 37 4.62500 4.00500 40.00000 9.25000 0.00000 40.00000
0.01000
CM 4 37 -4.62500 4.00500 40.00000 -9.25000 0.00000 40.00000
0.01000
CM 14 gauge = 0.0641" = 0.0320" = 0.002670833333...'
CM Cu: LD 5 Seg 0 0 5.8001E7
CM Hexbeam
CM Free space (GN -1)
CM 14.250 MHz
```

```
CM 8 copper wires, feet
CM
CM R = 9.5 ; radius of spreaders
CM DL1 = .725 ; amount by which driven element is shortened at each
end
CM DL2 = .43 ; amount by which reflector is shortened at each end
CM S = .2 ; spacing between center of hexbeam and feed point
CM X0 = R*COS(30) = 8.2272
CM Y0 = R*SIN(30) = 4.7500
CM X1 = DL1*COS(30) = 0.6279
CM Y1 = R-DL1*SIN(30) = 9.1375
CM X2 = DL2*COS(30) = 0.3724
CM Y2 = R-DL2*COS(30) = 9.1276
CM
CM 1 S 0 0 X0 Y0 0 #14
CM 1 X0 Y0 0 X1 Y1 0 #14
CM 1 S 0 0 X0 -Y0 0 #14
CM 1 X0 -Y0 0 X1 -Y1 0 #14
CM
CM 1 0 0 0 -X0 Y0 0 #14
CM 1 -X0 Y0 0 -X2 Y2 0 #14
CM 1 0 0 0 -X0 -Y0 0 #14
CM 1 -X0 -Y0 0 -X2 -Y2 0 #14
CM
CM 1 source
CM Wire 1, end1
CM
CM
CE
GW 1 37 0.2000 0.0000 40 8.2272 4.4750 40
0.002670833
GW 2 37 8.2272 4.4750 40 0.6279 9.1375 40
0.002670833
GW 3 37 0.2000 0.0000 40 8.2272 -4.7500 40
0.002670833
GW 4 37 8.2272 -4.7500 40 0.6279 -9.1375 40
0.002670833
GW 5 37 0.0000 0.0000 40 -8.2272 4.4750 40
0.002670833
GW 6 37 -8.2272 4.4750 40 -0.3724 9.1276 40
0.002670833
GW 7 37 0.0000 0.0000 40 -8.2272 -4.7500 40
0.002670833
GW 8 37 -8.2272 -4.7500 40 -0.3724 -9.1276 40
0.002670833
GS 0 0 0.3048
GE 1
LD 5 1 0 0 5.8001E7
LD 5 2 0 0 5.8001E7
LD 5 3 0 0 5.8001E7
```

```
LD 5 4 0 0 5.8001E7
LD 5 5 0 0 5.8001E7
LD 5 6 0 0 5.8001E7
LD 5 7 0 0 5.8001E7
LD 5 8 0 0 5.8001E7
GN
-1
PT -1
EX 0 1 1 0 1.00E+00
EX 0 3 1 0 -1.00E+00
FR 0 50 0 0 5.00000 0.5
XQ 0
FR 0 8 0 0 14.00000 0.05
XQ 0
EN
```

========

and here is the model output:

```
f= 14.00 R= 3.7 X= -16.1j Z= 16.5 swr= 14.9
f= 14.05 R= 4.3 X= -11.4j Z= 12.2 swr= 12.3
f= 14.10 R= 5.7 X= -6.5j Z= 8.6 swr= 8.9
f= 14.15 R= 8.3 X= -1.9j Z= 8.5 swr= 6.1
f= 14.20 R= 11.8 X= 1.7j Z= 11.9 swr= 4.3
f= 14.25 R= 15.4 X= 3.7j Z= 15.8 swr= 3.3
f= 14.30 R= 18.2 X= 4.5j Z= 18.8 swr= 2.8
f= 14.35 R= 20.0 X= 4.8j Z= 20.5 swr= 2.5
```

=========

4172. Re: Bad SWR on Ham Stick Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 03:09:39 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CF6E973.789B4D0F@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141627

David wrote:
> I have the 40 M stick from Valor / ProAm and at resonance the SWR is still
> around 3.5 to one.

If that is true, it is a *good* thing. It means that your feedpoint impedance
is around 15 ohms which is very good. All you need to do is match 15 ohms
at the feedpoint. Matching can be done with an inductor, a capacitor, or
an UNUN.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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4173. Re: Back up Power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 03:12:30 UTC
From: JB <ac6tk@nospamcybertime.net>
Message-ID: <ad6pkv$f70$1@madmax.keyway.net>
Source record: 141628
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

```
: > >Maintenance Free car batteries often use a calcium additive that reduces
: > >the electrolyte loss and allows a greater margin for overcharge. This
: > >....[snip]....
: > >However, I don't see why anyone would want to use a stock type
: > >car battery unless they had a bunch of junk cars in the yard, and
: > >a low current drain accessory to run, like an old CB or 8-track
: > >stereo, because stock type low-maintenance or maintenance-free
: > >car batteries don't keep well in this kind of operation.
: >
: > That doesn't match my experience.
: >
: > I've powered an 100-watt HF transceiver, a 25-watt VHF transceiver, and
: > an AM/FM receiver (for easy listening), plus occasionally even the lights
: > (when the mains are off) in my shack for over 25 years using stock lead-
: > acid batteries from my local discount store. They last about as long
: > (3-5 years) in my "shack" as they do in my automobiles.
: >
: > --Myron.
:
: I've been using them for nearly 15 years here and no problems. Car
: batteries hold up fine as long as you don't overcharge them, don't let
: them discharge too far, and keep the water up in them. But I do prefer
: a marine deep cycle if I had my choice as their design suits radio use
: better. But a car battery will work just fine. I'm running a 706 on
: one right now. I use a fully automatic charger to keep the charge up,
: but a trickle charge will work fine as long as you remember to unhook
: it when you have a full charge. Heavily discharging a car battery will
: greatly shorten it's life and capacity. All long as you avoid that,
: you won't have much trouble. A deep cycle can handle heavy discharges
: better, but even with those it's best not to heavily discharge them. I
: never heavily discharge any of those lead acid batteries on purpose.
: Sometimes it'll happen though out portable etc. If I buy a new battery
: just for radio use, I get the big marine deep cycles. MK

Here's my experience:

I find that I have had to replace stock Automotive starting batteries
about 2:1 when compared to Marine Deep Cycle batteries.

I have had good life with Gates cells even though I have only bought
used ones. All of gells (or whatever) are pulls from UPS service, and
either they are good and I get a few years use or I pitch them. I have
a couple that claim to be sealed that didn't have as much life as the
```

sealed Gells (says "GELL" on the side) that were 5 years old when
I got them.

Currently I have 7 years on a Nautilus group 27 Deep Cycle Marine
in the trunk (in a box with a fusible link) that pulls all the radio gear
with the key off and has still outlasted 2 "premium" 72 month batteries
in the front of the vehicle. Before I went to dual systems my battery
life on the front OEM and Premium batteries was even worse. Even
when I was buying the best that could squeeze into the space.
I can't count how many Die Hard and JCPenny batteries I fried when
I was running around with Motracs in the early days. If only Radio
Shack had them on the "free battery a month" cards along with
"lifetime" tubes.

Jim, ac6tk

4174. Re: 'Doc or Anyone??? Hexbeam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 03:14:06 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CF6EA7E.A8C583B2@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141629

StarGazer wrote:
> Have you ever modeled the hexbeam on the computer?

The only thing new about the hexbeam is the support system. The
hexbeam is just a variation of the X-beam or W-beam which has been
around for many years. It has approximately the same characteristics
as a two element Yagi.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4175. Re: G5RV feedline orientation effects?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 03:32:21 UTC
From: restamp@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <99CJ8.2865$Am4.2207967@twister.columbus.rr.com>
Source record: 141630

In article <qgBJ8.65623$Bo3.5552471@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>,
Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:
>What might be the effect on radiation pattern, transmission degradation, SWR
>of a G5RV, if the feedline portion is oriented 90 degrees to the antenna
>proper but parallel to the ground vs. hanging staright down? Can this
>effect be modeled with EZNEC?

I've wondered about this myself, because this is how my G5RV is
situated. Although the instructions direct that the matching
network hang vertically, I think the rationale behind this is to
ensure it is indeed perpendicular to the radiating elements.
Another thing to consider is feedline radiation: If the
feedline is attached near ground level and runs along the ground
to the shack, feedline radiation will inherently not be a problem.
However, you can easily choke off unbalanced feedline currents
in other configurations by creating a tight winding of a dozen
or so loops of the coax immediately before attaching it to the
matching network.

I would also be interested in hearing other people's perspectives
on this.

Rob Stampfli/KD8WK

4176. A coaxial vertical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 04:43:45 UTC
From: VortexOne <vortex1@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <5cDJ8.1337$sL2.213437611@newssvr13.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 141631

Having recently retired, I began to think about rekindling my interest in amateur radio. The first task I undertook was to design a fixed CB antenna for my grandson. Because a ﬠnormalﬠ ground plane with four radials would be quite unsightly on the roof top, I chose a coaxial vertical antenna. The counterpoise (the feed line runs inside) is made of a single aluminum tube 1.75ﬠ diameter, length 104ﬠ, while the radiator is made by a series of smaller diameter tubes from 5/8ﬠ to ﬠﬠ for a total length of 102ﬠ. The center frequency is 27.2 MHZ. I assumed that this kind of antenna should have approx. R = 73 ohms, i.e. similar to a run-of-the-mill dipole. I made a ﬠseries impedance matchingﬠ section to match the 50 ohm feed line to the 73 ohm of the antenna (assumed w/ zero reactance), using two segments of 75 ohm and 50 ohm coax cable in series. I was pleased to measure a SWR=1.5. I did some calculation based on this result, and I determined that the antenna had a Za = 110 + j0. Although surprised by this, I made an other ﬠseries impedance matching sectionﬠ for a 50 to 110 ohm match. I was stunned to find out that SWR=1, yes 1, the needle does not even move from the 1 mark and it remains there even between CH1 and CH40 (wide band).
My questions to the experts are:
1. Is the chosen approach optimal?
2. Is an impedance of 110 ohm with zero reactance to be expected for such an antenna?
3. Any free software to model it?

Thank you very much.

Vortex One
(vortex1@hotmail.com put the word RADIO in the subject line, without it the message will be trashed (antispam measure))

4177. Re: 'Doc or Anyone??? Hexbeam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 06:56:12 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF71E82.8BAD8E6C@icok.net>
Source record: 141632

StarGazer,
Afraid I'm not going to be much help to
you. I haven't modeled a 'hexbeam', and don't
know of anyone who uses one. Sorry...
'Doc

4178. Re: Field Day Wire Antenna Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 07:04:03 UTC
From: Glenn <ggrrhh@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <RfFJ8.4$NS6.12931@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 141633

Wire half square . Gain and directivity.

4179. Re: G5RV feedline orientation effects?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 07:43:32 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CF729A4.D2CB5FA1@eznec.com>
Source record: 141634

The problem with modeling this with EZNEC or other program is that whenever the feedline isn't symmetrically placed with respect to the antenna, or if a perfectly balanced tuner isn't used, the feedline -- including the entire path to the rig and from there to ground -- become part of the radiating system and have to be accurately included in the model. The hard or impossible part to model is the path to ground. Currents can be modified and transformed by a tuner, and there's no way to accommodate this in EZNEC. If you do want to experiment some to see what kind of general level of pattern distortion you might expect in a worst case, you can simply ground one conductor of the feedline, or extend one conductor from the "rig" to ground. When doing this, the feedline has to be modeled as two parallel wires, not using the EZNEC transmission line model. Be sure to review the manual section on parallel wires, which you can find in the index under "Parallel Wires".

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hi All
>
> What might be the effect on radiation pattern, transmission degradation, SWR
> of a G5RV, if the feedline portion is oriented 90 degrees to the antenna
> proper but parallel to the ground vs. hanging staright down? Can this
> effect be modeled with EZNEC?
>
> Thanks in avance.
>
> 73s
> Ed
> AD5JV

4180. Re: G5RV feedline orientation effects?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 07:48:10 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CF72ABA.4B6112CB@eznec.com>
Source record: 141635

If you use a properly designed common-mode choke (current balun), you have effectively an open circuit at the point where it's inserted. So you can model the feedline as two parallel conductors and put the source where the balun goes. If the coax is long enough and oriented such that it can have considerable induced current (probably not likely), you could model this as a single wire (to represent the outside of the shield) whose end is close to, but not connected to, the source/twinlead feedline input end.

I wouldn't count on precise results from this sort of modeling, but it should give you a good feel for about how much of an effect the feedline orientation is having on the pattern.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Rob Stampfli wrote:
>
> In article <qgBJ8.65623$Bo3.5552471@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>,
> Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:
> >What might be the effect on radiation pattern, transmission degradation, SWR
> >of a G5RV, if the feedline portion is oriented 90 degrees to the antenna
> >proper but parallel to the ground vs. hanging staright down? Can this
> >effect be modeled with EZNEC?
>
> I've wondered about this myself, because this is how my G5RV is
> situated. Although the instructions direct that the matching
> network hang vertically, I think the rationale behind this is to
> ensure it is indeed perpendicular to the radiating elements.
> Another thing to consider is feedline radiation: If the
> feedline is attached near ground level and runs along the ground
> to the shack, feedline radiation will inherently not be a problem.
> However, you can easily choke off unbalanced feedline currents
> in other configurations by creating a tight winding of a dozen
> or so loops of the coax immediately before attaching it to the
> matching network.
>
> I would also be interested in hearing other people's perspectives
> on this.
>
> Rob Stampfli/KD8WK

4181. Variometer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 09:09:56 UTC
From: Pie`` IK2VTJ <picarusoNONVOGLIOSPAM@writeme.com>
Message-ID: <ad7f1i$un0ch$1@ID-83989.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 141636

Hi Gents,

help me, pse. I'm getting crazy, more than usual, trying to remember where I read an article about the 'thing' in the subject.
What I saw and need to review is a project using a variometer coupled with four vertical antennas array and, maybe, with a sense (whip) antenna.
The whole thing, well mixed, was just for finding the incoming signal direction, of course. (ARDF, my passion!:-)
I don't ask you to tell me 'where' I saw that article :-), but if someone of you can give me an address where to find something like that, I'll be eternally gratefull for at least two hours or a little bit more!!
Many thanks in advance and

73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.

http://www.qsl.net/ik2vtj
http://www.ardf.it

Togli / Remove
NONVOGLIOSPAM
dall'indirizzo / from address

4182. Re: radio shack hookup wire good or 40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 10:37:21 UTC
From: Harris <n2ah@spam.sprynet.com>
Message-ID: <BnIJ8.216634$ja.60228682@news02.optonline.net>
Source record: 141637

"x" wrote:

> I followed the discussions on this board about wire sizes for dipoles. I
> did not understand the codes that people used for the insulation, some
said
> THHW was good but I could not find it.

Home Depot carries THHN wire (the "THHN" refers to the insulation) in
various gauges and colors. You can get 500 feet of 14 ga stranded THHN for
under $15. That's under 3 cents a foot!

If you think 20 ga hook-up wire will be strong enough mechanically, that
will work OK too. But if you get ice, snow, or high winds at your location,
you may have to replace the 20 ga wire occasionally.

Art Harris, N2AH

4183. Re: Variometer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 11:37:56 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <ogJJ8.12440$Ed1.2223689@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141638

"Pie�� IK2VTJ" asked:
> help me, pse. I'm getting crazy, more than usual, trying to
> remember where I read an article about the 'thing' in the subject.
> What I saw and need to review is a project using a variometer
> coupled with four vertical antennas array and, maybe, with a
> sense (whip) antenna. The whole thing, well mixed, was just for
> finding the incoming signal direction, of course. (ARDF, my
> passion!:-) I don't ask you to tell me 'where' I saw that
> article :-), but if someone of you can give me an address
> where to find something like that, I'll be eternally gratefull
> for at least two hours or a little bit more!!
> Many thanks in advance and
> 73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.

The word "goniometer" springs to mind...

Google search:
www.google.com/search?&q=goniometer+antenna

One interesting hit:
http://www.lwca.org/library/articles/kh6sr/artndb5.htm

Is that the sort of 'thing' you're looking for ?

Good luck.

4184. Ground Bonding, Use of Coax Braid for grounding material.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 12:09:14 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <MFJJ8.69644$Bo3.5689180@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141639

Hi

I installed a 8 ft ground rod outside the new shack location. Connected ground rod to a copper pipe along the back of the equipment bench - total length of ground "wire/braid" about 6 feet. All equipment connections made to the copper pipe. I've read the comments in the ARRL handbook about the use of Coax Braid for the ground conections - Please comment on the practical use of RG58 (standard size) coax braid - ends clamped and soldered to copper pipe and grounding rod and equipment side soldered to lugs and attached to the equipment ground.

In addition, my shack is approx. 35 feet from the main electrical panel ground. Is is really practical to bond my ground rod to the main ground with #6 copper wire (please comment on better/another way). The confusion lies in the "keep ground leads as short as possible" and "all grounds should be bonded together". Assuming that it is properly connected throughout the electrical system, does the three-wire AC common also act as a "bond" between the grounds?

I'm not trying to make this more difficult than neccessary, but would like to set up the system in a practical but correct manner.

Thanks in advance.

73s
Ed - AD5JV

4185. Re: Correction RG8 braid - NOT RG58 - Ground Bonding, Use of Coax Braid for grounding material.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 12:12:10 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <xIJJ8.69659$Bo3.5689785@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141640

Hi Again

Please excuse the typo in my original post - Change RG58 braid to RG8 braid.

Sorry for the error.

Regards
Ed

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:MFJJ8.69644$Bo3.5689180@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> Hi
>
> I installed a 8 ft ground rod outside the new shack location. Connected
> ground rod to a copper pipe along the back of the equipment bench - total
> length of ground "wire/braid" about 6 feet. All equipment connections
made
> to the copper pipe. I've read the comments in the ARRL handbook about the
> use of Coax Braid for the ground conections - Please comment on the
> practical use of RG58 (standard size) coax braid - ends clamped and
soldered
> to copper pipe and grounding rod and equipment side soldered to lugs and
> attached to the equipment ground.
>
> In addition, my shack is approx. 35 feet from the main electrical panel
> ground. Is is really practical to bond my ground rod to the main ground
> with #6 copper wire (please comment on better/another way). The confusion
> lies in the "keep ground leads as short as possible" and "all grounds
should
> be bonded together". Assuming that it is properly connected throughout
the
> electrical system, does the three-wire AC common also act as a "bond"
> between the grounds?
>
> I'm not trying to make this more difficult than neccessary, but would like
> to set up the system in a practical but correct manner.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> 73s
> Ed - AD5JV
>
>
>

4186. Re: CJ the forger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 12:19:19 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <95safusv7kj6d7r5agaanr7bp839bc4ktv@4ax.com>
Source record: 141641

On Mon, 27 May 2002 16:38:10 GMT, "dnb" <dnb@comcastt.net> wrote:
t
> ....ab7sl is forging posts using their names. After all,
>ab7sl has stooped to plagarism so either way seems to fit the mindset of the
>owner.

No doubt.

4187. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 12:34:06 UTC
From: Bruce Burke <wb4yucXX@junoXX.com>
Message-ID: <25KJ8.69753$Bo3.5696605@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141642

"Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net> wrote in
news:3cef9eda@news.netacc.net:

>
> "Art Unwin KB9MZ" <aunwin@fgi.net> wrote in message
> news:c4becf19.0205241805.c61e2d0@posting.google.com...
>> Copperweld is difficult to handle and if it gets away can poke your
>> eye out.
>>
>> why mess with something that
>> could be dangerous ?
>
>> Art Unwin.
>
> If this is your idea of dangerous, you probably shouldn't be building
> antennas.
>
> ... Or soldering PL-259s (might burn your pinkey)
>
> ... Or climbing towers (might fall)
>
> ... Or ....
>
>
>
> Steve
>
>
>
>

Guess he's never heard of safety goggles......

4188. Re: 'Doc or Anyone??? Hexbeam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 12:52:36 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020531085236.26174.00001375@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 141643

I've used 'em, both homebrew and factory built. They're small, blend in well, mechanically clever, easy on rotors, and--as CAM says--perform about the same as a 2-element yagi. In my view, if you've got limited space, it's one of the better ways to go.

73

Rick K1BQT

4189. Cross Field Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 13:08:32 UTC
From: chas <chas@multiscan.junglelink.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ad7skgpap1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141644

No doubt this has been raised before, but I'm struggling with the Cross Field Antenna - does it work as per theory or does it just radiate like any other "short" antenna?

From the reading I've done so far, the debate seems to hang on some maths, which is pretty complex stuff - for me at least. However, the theory of the CFA seems to hang on IF the Poynting vector power becomes "real" in the far field. In conventional antennas, the Poynting vector power is apparently purely reactive so does not contribute to the radiation from the antenna.

The theoretical papers I've seen seem to be "against" the cross field antenna, but without be able to do the math myself I can't judge! Is there a definitive paper which tests the antenna against the theoretical design and against conventional "short" antenna's?

TIA

Chas

4190. NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 13:09:24 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3CF77604.6F02264F@crosslink.net>
Source record: 141645

Found an interesting site on NVIS.

<http://www.tactical-link.com/field_deployed_nvis.htm>

Haven't seen much here. Optimum height for just beyond LOS hops? Learned opinions? Experience?
TIA
73 K3DWW

4191. Re: radio shack hookup wire good or 40 dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 13:37:41 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13572-3CF77CA5-235@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141646

"X" wrote:
"I followed the discussions on this board about wire sizes for dipoles.
I did not understand the codes people used for insulation, some said
THHW was good but I could not find it."

I have a decoder and I don`t find it either. Decoder says:
T=Flame Retardant Thermoplastic
H=Heat Resistant
W=Moisture Resistant

Usually insulation or a lack thereof has little to do with the
suitability of antenna wire. Important are a tensile strength of about
30000 Lbs/sq.in. and a weight of about 555 Lbs/cu.ft. for copper.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4192. Re: NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 14:52:36 UTC
From: Rick Karlquist <richard@karlquist.removethis.com>
Message-ID: <U6MJ8.65796$ux5.81766@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 141647

I just put up a 40 meter inverted vee with apex height of 30
feet and apex angle of 120 degrees. Within 1000 miles, it is
way better (like several S units) than a ground mounted quarter wave
vertical I A/B'ed it with. At longer distances, they are about the same.
It is also somewhat quieter on receive.

Rick N6RK

"Vito" <vito@crosslink.net> wrote in message
news:3CF77604.6F02264F@crosslink.net...
> Found an interesting site on NVIS.
>
> <http://www.tactical-link.com/field_deployed_nvis.htm>
>
> Haven't seen much here. Optimum height for just beyond LOS hops? Learned
> opinions? Experience?
> TIA
> 73 K3DWW

4193. Re: NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 14:52:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1763-3CF78E3D-98@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141649

Vito, K3DWW wrote:
"Optimum height for just beyond LOS hops?"

Vertical antennas tend to have a null directly overhead. This is not good for NVIS.

Low dipoles are usually good NVIS radiators. Reflection from the earth under a dipole produces a phase reversal. The round-trip from radiator to earth and return to the radiator takes time and during this time the signal phase is continuing its cycle.

The round trip time and the 180 degress of the reflection add to 360 degrees when the distance between radiator and reflector are 90 degrees or 1/4-wave.

360 degrees is the same as 0 degrees when you are cycling, so a radio wave headed from a reflection and traveling straight up toward the zenith is in phase with energy just emerging from the radiastor in the case of a dipole over a reflector. You have a gain is signal strength due to addition of the reflection to the new energy, in the direction of the zenith. The sender power is constant so there is less power radiated in other directions. There is no "free lunch".

Communications are best between identical radio antennas when the antennas are best suited for the purpose. Mixing antennas is often done but is not the best idea.

"Systems Concept" is "Baffle Gab" as Reg would say.

"Close to the ground" may be good to avoid military detection, but it isn`t optimum for NVIS unless it coincides with an effective height of 1/4-wave for your dipole.

If stations can receive both ground-wave and sky-wave, do as the broadcasters do. Go with the less fickle ground-wave. Use vertical antennas and suppress the sky-wave.

The frequency to use for NVIS is no mystery. Use a frequency below the critical frequency. Frequencies above the critical frequency aren`t returned to earth by the ionosphere.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4194. Re: Variometer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 14:58:46 UTC
From: Pie`` IK2VTJ <picarusoNONVOGLIOSPAM@writeme.com>
Message-ID: <ad832i$ujl2q$1@ID-83989.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 141648

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> ha scritto nel
messaggio news:ogJJ8.12440$Ed1.2223689@news20.bellglobal.com...
> The word "goniometer" springs to mind...
>
> Google search:
> www.google.com/search?&q=goniometer+antenna
>
> One interesting hit:
> http://www.lwca.org/library/articles/kh6sr/artndb5.htm
>
> Is that the sort of 'thing' you're looking for ?
>
> Good luck.

Quite close to it! Many thanks.
--
73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.

http://www.qsl.net/ik2vtj
http://www.ardf.it

Togli / Remove
NONVOGLIOSPAM
dall'indirizzo / from address

4195. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 15:20:56 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21431-3CF794D8-91@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141652

Bob, W4MB wrote:
"The best source of Copperweld is an electrical supply house."

As some have said, it`s even better if you can get it free or at reduced price. Don`t steal it from any old pole line, however.

We had a microwave repeater that often produced an a-c power alarm. Investigation would show a section of powerline missing again. Last time it happened, the dead thief lay alongside the downed wire.

Copperweld is a registered trademark. Copperweld is widely used by military and commercial antenna and transmission line builders.

Surplus opportunities happen.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4196. Re: NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 15:34:05 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21430-3CF797ED-267@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141653

I wrote:
"Low dipoles are usually good NVIS radiators."

Should have made that "low horizontal dipoles".

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4197. WTB Eaton/Ailtech/Carnel FC-67 Converter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 15:51:13 UTC
From: wdizney@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <c44869b7.0205310751.6610ba1@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141650
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.equipment,misc.industry.electronics.marketplace

I am looking to buy a model FC-67 Frequency Converter, made by any one of the manufacturers: Eaton, Ailtech, Carnel Labs. This covers the range of 18-40Ghz. This is usually paired with the model NM-67. If anybody has one or can give any information on locating one, please direct e-mail me at: wdizney@yahoo.com

Thanks in advance.
Mike

4198. Hamstick modeling

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 15:51:17 UTC
From: Neal Sacon <n7rx@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <VZMJ8.76361$352.4615@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 141651

Has any body modeled a hamstick or equivalent using EZNEC or equivalent.

73 Neal N7RX

4199. Re: A coaxial vertical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 16:00:59 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21430-3CF79E3B-268@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141655

Vortex 1 wrote:
"Is an impedance of 110 ohm with zero reactance to be expected for such an antenna?"

The commercial coax antennas I`ve used were 50-ohm spec. Checked Arnold B. Bailey`s "TV and Other Receiving Antennas". No spec surprise. "Resistance at center frequency: 50 ohms" The surprise is a footnote. "Bailey, A.B., U.S. Patent 2184729, 1939."

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4200. Re: Hamstick modeling

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 16:10:23 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Message-ID: <3CF7A06F.9C32D9B5@IEEE.org>
Source record: 141654

Neal Sacon wrote:
> Has any body modeled a hamstick or equivalent using EZNEC or equivalent.

There's an easier way to estimate performance than modeling.
"The ARRL Antenna Book" gives the approximate radiation
resistance for an 8-ft Mobile Whip. For instance, let's
assume your 80m Hamstick has a feedpoint resistance at
resonance of 35 ohms as indicated by a measured SWR of
1.4:1. The radiation resistance is about 0.8 ohms. The
efficiency is about 100x0.8/35 = 2.3%.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

4201. Re: Any Experience with Hy-gain AV-18HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 17:02:44 UTC
From: Doug <doug@ycsi.net>
Message-ID: <ad8abk$a52$0@63.90.193.156>
Source record: 141656

Works very well at moderate to long distances, not worth much up close.
Has noise pickup as it is vertically polarized, about 6 db worse than a
dipole or other horizontally polarized antenna. With a little work you may
be able to add the warc bands, although I havent worked out the stubs for
the new 5 mhz band yet.

Have fun......

73

Doug, K7YD
Livingston, MT

Len wrote:

> Does anyone have any experience with the AV-18HT HF vertical by Hy-gain?
>
> --

4202. Re: Ground Bonding, Use of Coax Braid for grounding material.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 17:37:48 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF7B4CB.3B27B60F@icok.net>
Source record: 141658

Ed,
The braid from coax is not the 'best' ground conductor
you can use. If the braid is not 'tinned' it will eventually
deteriorate from the 'junk' it picks up from being in weather.
Depending on where you live that deterioration may take some
time, but not always! A better conductor would be a copper
strap like roof/chimney flashing.
One other thing, you need to make clamp connections to a
ground rod, you can NOT depend on solder connections.
'Doc

4203. Re: Cross Field Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 17:39:44 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CF7B560.C5583ABD@eznec.com>
Source record: 141657

A google search on CFA Belrose will bring you a number of good
references.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

chas wrote:
>
> No doubt this has been raised before, but I'm struggling with the Cross
> Field Antenna - does it work as per theory or does it just radiate like any
> other "short" antenna?
>
> From the reading I've done so far, the debate seems to hang on some maths,
> which is pretty complex stuff - for me at least. However, the theory of
> the CFA seems to hang on IF the Poynting vector power becomes "real" in the
> far field. In conventional antennas, the Poynting vector power is
> apparently purely reactive so does not contribute to the radiation from the
> antenna.
>
> The theoretical papers I've seen seem to be "against" the cross field
> antenna, but without be able to do the math myself I can't judge! Is
> there a definitive paper which tests the antenna against the theoretical
> design and against conventional "short" antenna's?
>
> TIA
>
> Chas

4204. AC603 tower and beam 4sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 18:58:26 UTC
From: Jeff <j.dauphinais@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <mJPJ8.16243$UT.1065937@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 141659

I have for sale 1 full size "HY-Gain" beam 10 and 15 meters. fully assembled for your inspection. 13' Boom and longest element is 22' $100.00 I also have a steel tower totaling 25'. this is in 3 sections 1 10 foot st8 and 1 5foot st8 and 1 10 foot top section. I don't not have a rotator. $50.00. pickup only from Nashua,NewHampshire. I am selling these because they are to big for my new QTH. This beam has spent a large portion of its life in storage. 73's Jeff AA1GR

4205. UHF and PL259 and 70cm band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 19:34:29 UTC
From: aka <adamkar@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <ad8ieqgvg1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141660

I want to make longer cable to antennas 70 cm band.
I was in shop and I saw some barrels and plugs. Insulators theirs were different colours. Which from them is best ?
How quick verify (barrel, plug) PLC-259 (UHF) will be it was used to 70 cm band ? Almost all manufacturers apply UHF on exit of radiotelephones, but impedance them is unknown. How to match best UHF for antenna (home made) on 70 cm band ?

B RGS
Adam

4206. Re: Cross Field Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 19:35:53 UTC
From: chas <chas@multiscan.junglelink.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ad8japrtk1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141661

Thanks Roy

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CF7B560.C5583ABD@eznec.com...
> A google search on CFA Belrose will bring you a number of good
> references.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> chas wrote:
> >
> > No doubt this has been raised before, but I'm struggling with the Cross
> > Field Antenna - does it work as per theory or does it just radiate like
any
> > other "short" antenna?
> >
> > From the reading I've done so far, the debate seems to hang on some
maths,
> > which is pretty complex stuff - for me at least. However, the theory
of
> > the CFA seems to hang on IF the Poynting vector power becomes "real" in
the
> > far field. In conventional antennas, the Poynting vector power is
> > apparently purely reactive so does not contribute to the radiation from
the
> > antenna.
> >
> > The theoretical papers I've seen seem to be "against" the cross field
> > antenna, but without be able to do the math myself I can't judge! Is
> > there a definitive paper which tests the antenna against the theoretical
> > design and against conventional "short" antenna's?
> >
> > TIA
> >
> > Chas

4207. FS: KLM KT-34XA tribander in NJ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 20:13:08 UTC
From: ak2f@qsl.net
Message-ID: <bb3de17.0205311213.4f2f654b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141662
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

For Sale in NJ:
KLM KT-34XA triband beam in good condition. One of the best triband beams made. Now brought back to life my M2 antennas. Have all hardware and manual. Just took down last weekend to make room for VHF SSB array.
$300
Woody ak2f@qsl.net (alt: ak2f@arrl.net)

4208. Re: UHF and PL259 and 70cm band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 20:23:00 UTC
From: "Odd Erling N. Eriksen" <odderi@pvv.org>
Message-ID: <ad8m33$79k$1@tyfon.itea.ntnu.no>
Source record: 141663

aka wrote:

> How quick verify (barrel, plug) PLC-259 (UHF) will be it was used to 70 cm
> band ? Almost all manufacturers apply UHF on exit of radiotelephones, but
> impedance them is unknown. How to match best UHF for antenna (home made) on
> 70 cm band ?

-In general, you don't want to use PLC-259's on 70cm. N connectors is the
way to go. Anyway, I wasn't able to figure out from your posting exactly
what you were asking for.

If possible, could you repost in German or Russian?

--
73 de LC8MAT

Odd Erling, ARK

Unix is user friendly - it's just picky about its friends.

4209. OT: Ham clubs in Chattanooga TN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 20:31:20 UTC
From: N4IXT <n4ixt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <ad8mlh$vet5q$2@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 141664

I have a friend of a friend who currently lives near Chattanooga TN. This fall she is going to Africa to be a missionary. She is in the process of studying to get her tech, then general license so she will be able to communicate back home.

I'm looking for a club in the Chattanooga area who might be able to give her a little guidance, answer questions, maybe give her a place to test. If anyone is in that area and can give me a contact name/number I can direct her to, I sure would be appreciative.

Thanks,

Robert / N4IXT

4210. Re: Bad SWR on Ham Stick Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 20:57:03 UTC
From: Sparks W4EAS <sparksw4eas@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <3CF7E39F.7718@mindspring.com>
Source record: 141666

40 and 75 meters usually need a line matching coil at the base of the "Stick". This is to match the low "Z" to 50 ohms.. 73 Sparks W4EAS

4211. Message board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 20:57:21 UTC
From: Kaos <m3jgh@st-helens.co.uk>
Message-ID: <1022878630.99520.0@demeter.uk.clara.net>
Source record: 141665

http://www.m3jgh.co.uk

Join in !!!

4212. 2.4GHz Wireless network question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 21:00:42 UTC
From: jordan <jojabr@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <_vRJ8.20171$tj5.4260334@typhoon.atl.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 141667

Hey,
I was wondering about something the other day. If you have a wireless network connection and you want to send the signal off in two directions with two directional antennas (yagis, dishes, etc), can you put a splitter in the LMR400 cable and have two antennas pointing at each direction? Or would this confuse the network? Would the power output be sufficient? Too much? Thanks for any response!

-Jordan

4213. Indoor am/fm antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 21:49:50 UTC
From: deforger@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020531174950.25246.00002258@mb-fp.aol.com>
Source record: 141668

Hi everyone,
This is a little off topic but I am looking for an indoor antenna for a stereo system the is used in a retail store. The radio picks up the stations but drifts in and out.The landlord ko'd putting an antenna on the roof or I would have. The store is filled with flourescent,track,and neon lighting. I ran a normal di pole and this helped but not good enough. I was looking at Turk brand indoor amplified antenna.I was worried about the amplification making it better but overloading it with noise from all the lights. Has anyone had any first hand experience with these antennas or with this type of problem? I already suggested getting a multi disc cd player and forget the am/fm but that didn't go over to well. Any ideas?

Robert
KC2BBI

4214. Re: A coaxial vertical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 22:12:40 UTC
From: VortexOne <vortex1@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <szSJ8.1450$UC7.230715555@newssvr13.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 141669

What is " The surprise is a footnote": "Bailey, A.B., U.S. Patent 2184729,
1939." ?????
Thanks,
VortexOne

4215. Re: Cushcraft AV-4/5 Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 22:53:51 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <3aTJ8.28866$0A2.24509@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 141670

Jay -

Sounds like the AV-4, since the AV-5 had the X-hat assembly for 80/75 meters

Cushcraft has the entire 8 page assembly manual on-line (Acrobat PDF) for this series of antennas (AV-3, AV-4, AV-5).

IF the arrow and 2 digit code is still visible

TF 10 meters
TG 15 meters
TH 20 meters
TJ 40 meters

Still have questions ?

Customer Service may be reached by telephone, E-mail, and/or phone Cushcraft at (603) 627-7877 between 8 AM and 5 PM Eastern Time.

Other E-Mail addresses include:
E-Mail Cushcraft at "hamsales@cushcraft.com" for product information or "techsup@cushcraft.com" for technical support. Cushcraft's FAX number is (603) 627-1764.

Mailing address is: Cushcraft Corporation, 48 Perimeter Road, Manchester, NH 03103.

Can I get parts for my Cushcraft Antenna?

Cushcraft supplies replacement parts for all current antennas and many discontinued models. If there was a defect part shipped with your new Cushcraft antenna, a part missing from a new antenna, or a replacement part is desired, use our web parts ordering page, Parts/Order Form. If our Technical Support Team is between 4PM Eastern Time, your missing or wrong part will be shipped immediately at no charge. You may also contact Cushcraft by phone, fax or E-Mail for parts orders.

Cushcraft charges $7.00 for shipping and handling on all non warranty parts orders. Stock parts are shipped within 48 hours. Orders may by paid in advance with Visa or Master Card. Personal checks or money orders are accepted before orders are shipped/ We do not send orders COD.

I lost my Instruction Manual or I bought a used Cushcraft antenna and want to buy a manual. What do I do?

Currently the numerous manuals are available online in Adobe Acrobat .pdf format.Our goal is to have all of our manuals available on this page.

To order any of our antenna manuals, send by surface mail $5.00 in a letter with the antenna model number listed (ex. ARX2B, R6000) to our mailing address. The majority of our manual requests are from people that have purchased a used Cushcraft antenna. We do not supply "Free" manuals. This is because they are not actually "Free". Shipping, printing, and handling costs are expensive and we do not wish to pass these costs on to all of our customers.

w9gb

"Jay" <jay@shallowhouse.com> wrote in message
news:8dc1a47d.0205280651.3aa1f44e@posting.google.com...
> Hello,
>
> I have a cushcraft AV-4 or 5 (not sure which) and have three traps.
> The cushcraft manual doesn't give you a good description of the traps
> and they are unmarked. (Oh Joy). Can anyone help me ID them?
>
> One is 16.5" long with a black cap
> One is 19.25" long with a black cap
> One is 23.5" long with a yeallish-clear cap.
>
> I think I might be missing a trap (which is why I do not know if I
> have the 4 or the 5). Any help would be great.
>
> Jay n8os

4216. Re: Norm's rotor service website????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 22:58:18 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <eeTJ8.166574$Po6.334853@rwcrnsc52.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 141671

Norm does good work

I would have also suggested CATS Rotor Doctor, but priorities have changed there.

http://www.rotordoc.com/

The primary focus of C.A.T.S. has changed as well. In 2001, we introduced our new line of rotators starting with the RD-1800. As soon as we finish up the latest batch of those and I get some more free time; I plan to finish the design of the medium-size model, the RD-1250. The controls are coming along very slowly; and we may have to find a new designer for them.

Along with the manufacturing; as some of you already know, we have developed a new parts site where you can view and order repair parts online. www.Rotor-Parts.com

This has initially taken a considerable amount of time; but should save quite a bit once all of the obsolete and antique parts are finally entered.

Therefore, our previous services of repairs and reconditioning have had to be placed much lower on the priority list since the time required to service rotators correctly is often times 3-4 hours (counting receiving, paperwork, and shipping.)

So, we had pretty much discontinued that function of C.A.T.S. for the spring of 2002.

However, since some of our previous customers seem upset at the loss of those services; we have decided to resume them, but at a higher cost comparable to that of other companies like Kenwood, Icom, etc. Also, service will now be performed on a 'time-permitting basis'. Of course, as before, the "first-in, first-out" rule applies.

"kc5cqa" <kc5cqa@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:pj75fuo2e7ej1bra0dg7gsd645blpogpm1@4ax.com...
> kc55cqa@devtex.net
>
>
> I've had a hard drive die,,,, would anyone know the web site of Norm's
> ??? could you email the info to address above, leave off one "5"
> cl. thanks

4217. Re: Ham clubs in Chattanooga TN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 23:03:21 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <ZiTJ8.28921$0A2.24311@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 141672

Search the database of over 1900 clubs throughout the USA

http://www.arrl.org/FandES/field/club/clubsearch.phtml

w9gb

"N4IXT" <n4ixt@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:ad8mlh$vet5q$2@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de...
> I have a friend of a friend who currently lives near Chattanooga TN. This
> fall she is going to Africa to be a missionary. She is in the process of
> studying to get her tech, then general license so she will be able to
> communicate back home.
>
> I'm looking for a club in the Chattanooga area who might be able to give
her
> a little guidance, answer questions, maybe give her a place to test. If
> anyone is in that area and can give me a contact name/number I can direct
> her to, I sure would be appreciative.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Robert / N4IXT
>
>

4218. Mobile phone antenna (mod for 70cm!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-05-31 23:36:49 UTC
From: Ellis Family <prellis@pcug.org.au>
Message-ID: <3cf80880@newshost.pcug.org.au>
Source record: 141673

Thanks, folks.

Several people responded with comments that make sense, except for several details.

What I see is a mobile phone antenna built for nominally the "900MHz" band, but actually it is more correctly ~870MHz (Lambda=34.5cm; 1/2=17.25cm; 1/4=8.6cm):

UPPER 20cm
MIDDLE 5cm coil
LOWER 10cm

Therefore, the lower portion is just a bit > 1/4 wave and the upper is just a bit > 1/2 wave.

Is there a way of calculating the inductances / design?

Thanks, again. I'll get on top of this!

Peter
VK1KEP

> With my thanks,
> Peter VK1KEP
> from Canberra, Capital City of Australia
>
> PS: I have been sent a design article for a home-made base, thanks.
>
>

4219. Re: 2.4GHz Wireless network question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 00:04:32 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <ufg411dt7taic6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141674

"jordan" <jojabr@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:_vRJ8.20171$tj5.4260334@typhoon.atl.ipsvc.net...
> Hey,
> I was wondering about something the other day. If you have a wireless
> network connection and you want to send the signal off in two directions
> with two directional antennas (yagis, dishes, etc), can you put a splitter
> in the LMR400 cable and have two antennas pointing at each direction? Or
> would this confuse the network? Would the power output be sufficient? Too
> much? Thanks for any response!
>
> -Jordan
>

It's not impossible to do what you're suggesting, but it's better to use two access points on two different non-overlapping channels with two separate antennas.

Depending on range, you might consider a reflector in the signal path to 'bounce' a part of the signal in the other direction, although that's probably more trouble than it's worth. Access points and antennas are pretty cheap!

Don W.

4220. Re: A coaxial vertical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 03:19:56 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29914-3CF83D5C-341@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141678

Vortex One wrote:
"What is: the surprise is a footnote, Bailey, A.B., U.S. Patent 2184729, 1939?"

I had no idea Bailey was the patent holder on the coaxial antenna. Many authors discuss the coaxial antenna, but I don`t recall any crediting Bailey. Bailey`s own excellent book is the only reference i`ve seen to the patent. Bailey may be obscure to many, but based on his book, "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" alone, I would say he is in no way insignificant.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4221. Re: Indoor am/fm antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 03:20:18 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cf841ab_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 141675

The amplifier is not going to know the difference between signal and noise and will amplify both equally. What you must do is locate a spot where the signal is strongest and the noise weakest, and install the antenna there. In a window, in the back room away from the lights, whatever. Incandescent track lights won't be a problem, neons, fluorescents, incandescent dimmers, motor speed controls, and computer monitors will likely be the principal noise sources. The signals fading in and out are due to standing waves in the room changing as people walk around, providing another reason to locate the antenna somewhere else.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Deforger <deforger@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020531174950.25246.00002258@mb-fp.aol.com...
> Hi everyone,
> This is a little off topic but I am looking for an indoor antenna for
a
> stereo system the is used in a retail store. The radio picks up the
stations
> but drifts in and out.The landlord ko'd putting an antenna on the roof or
I
> would have. The store is filled with flourescent,track,and neon lighting.
I ran
> a normal di pole and this helped but not good enough. I was looking at
Turk
> brand indoor amplified antenna.I was worried about the amplification
making it
> better but overloading it with noise from all the lights. Has anyone had
any
> first hand experience with these antennas or with this type of problem? I
> already suggested getting a multi disc cd player and forget the am/fm but
that
> didn't go over to well. Any ideas?
>
> Robert
> KC2BBI

4222. Re: Ground Bonding, Use of Coax Braid for grounding material.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 03:37:01 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <vfXJ8.72218$Bo3.6043810@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141676

Hi All

Thanks to each of you that posted.

I appreciate the help and need all that I can get. Passing element tests is one thing, soaking up experience is another. Your help surely speeds up the latter.

73s
Ed AD5JV

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CF7B4CB.3B27B60F@icok.net...
>
>
> Ed,
> The braid from coax is not the 'best' ground conductor
> you can use. If the braid is not 'tinned' it will eventually
> deteriorate from the 'junk' it picks up from being in weather.
> Depending on where you live that deterioration may take some
> time, but not always! A better conductor would be a copper
> strap like roof/chimney flashing.
> One other thing, you need to make clamp connections to a
> ground rod, you can NOT depend on solder connections.
> 'Doc

4223. Re: Indoor am/fm antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 03:47:08 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <_sXJ8.13493$Ed1.2592146@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141677

"Deforger"
> The landlord ko'd putting an antenna on the roof...

Can you get 'Cable TV' (with FM stations of course) ? Or find a reason to
put something outside and sneak an antenna into the same installation.
Maybe you 'need' a dish to send data back to the head office, or a security
camera or intercom for the back door.

Hope the landlord isn't an antenna nut... Hi!

4224. some test equipment for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 04:42:09 UTC
From: wdizney@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <c44869b7.0205312042.2395eefd@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141680
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.equipment,misc.industry.electronics.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

I have the following for sale. All pieces are fully operational and
are in good looking condition.

1)Wiltron model 87a50 VSWR bridge. 2-18Ghz, APC7 connectors sn/809011
=$200.00
1)HP model 491C TWT amplifier 2-4Ghz 1Watt output and 30db =$300.00
1)Genrad model 1238 Detector 10Hz to 100kHz =$800.00
1)Genrad model 1658 RLC meter =$350.00
1)HP 8411a Frequency Converter for the 8410C 0.11-12.4GHz APC7
=$300.00
1)HP K752C directional coupler 18-26.5Ghz =$100.00
1)HP R752C directional coupler 26.5-40Ghz =$100.00
1) HP 8671a signal generator 2-6.2GHz $1500.00
1) Wavetek 2002a sweep generator to 2.5Ghz(broken front handles)=
$250.00
1) Racal Dana 9510 counter timer $250.00
2) TEK WM 490 k 18-26.5 Ghz waveguide mixer = $250.00
2) HP 8640-60506 40dB low noise amplifier 20hz to 10Mhz $100.00
1) HP K532a Frequency meter 18-26.5Ghz = $150.00
2) HP R486a thermister mount 26.5GHz -40Ghz =$150
1) Miller grid dip meter 90651 frequency range 1.7-300Mhz =$200.00
1) Ailtech FM-100 communication monitor =$400.00
1) singer FM-10cs frequency meter/signal generator =$300.00
1) HP 8697a plugin for the 8690 sweep generator 26.5 to 40Ghz
=$1200.00
1) HP 8696a plugin for the 8690 sweep generator 18 to 16.5Ghz
=$1000.00
1) FXR/microlab 60-90GHz direct reading attenuator 0-50dB =$400.00
1) Eaton/Ailtech 18 -26.5Ghz horn waveguide antenna =$400.00
1) Eaton/Ailtech 26.5 -40 Ghz horn waveguide antenna =$600.00

Buyer pays actual shipping charges if buying one piece. 2 or more
pieces, and I will pay shipping. The more you buy, the more of a
discount you'll get. I know it's long list, and I have to clean out
my workshop to make way for our new nursery.

Thanks for your time,
Mike
wdizney@yahoo.com

4225. Superloop 80

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 04:55:32 UTC
From: "J.S. Russell" <jsrussell@firstsaga.com>
Message-ID: <ad9jaj$8tr$1@bob.news.rcn.net>
Source record: 141679

Does anyone know what the total length of the Super Loop 80?

John
KE4SCS

4226. Re: Superloop 80

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 06:28:18 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF86977.6E00D787@icok.net>
Source record: 141681

John,
I would guess something around 250 - 260 feet.
'Doc

4227. Re: Compass declination angle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 08:25:47 UTC
From: dkl@topowest.com
Message-ID: <beb07017.0206010025.1d043c4a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141682

www.topowest.com

-dl

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:<3CF59FC7.BB306B16@netscape.net>...
> Tim Groat wrote:
> >
> > Check for the local USGS topo map at the library (or you can buy it at
> > many sporting goods stores). Magnetic variation is shown in the margin
> > of the USGS maps.
> >
> > --KR0U
>
> Close enough:
> http://emantechnology.com/magnetdecln.htm
>
> -Bill

4228. VHF/UHF TV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 11:18:04 UTC
From: Andrew <andreew@postone.com>
Message-ID: <9hahfus01gg7v0rn22kbv4vccs6mc4c98q@4ax.com>
Source record: 141683

Hi all

I'm trying to build a TV antenna, with a bit of setbacks.

I'm using the military 292 design (1 1/4 wave antenna with 3 1/4 wave counterpoises). I attached the antenna to the core, and counterpoise to the sheath, using those electrician's things where you insert the wire and screw down. Found a plastic basket diameter 25 cm, punched holes at 120 degrees intervals, and used it to spread the counterpoises.

I'm using 150 MHz as my center frequency, thus the 1/4 wave is about 50 cm.

As things stand, the VHF channels 5, 8, 12 are better than the UHF ones (channels 28 to 32). When I fold down the wire, the UHF ones are marginally better, but the VHF degrades a lot. So I suppose the design of the antenna is about right.

A few questions.

Is there an ideal "spread" for the counterpoise?

How else can I optimise the reception? The reception is a bit fuzzy with shadows.

Is there a need to build a UHF antenna and connect it with a diplexer? Or is it more trouble than it's worth?

Thanks in advance.

4229. Does anyone have a drawing for a 2 stage, end fed, 6m co-linear please..??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 13:54:00 UTC
From: Les Wolstenholme <avondale@zetnet.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3cf8d26c$0$10780$4c56ba96@master.news.zetnet.net>
Source record: 141684

As header with thanks in advance.

Must be end (bottom) fed, with or
without radials.

Cheers,

Les

4230. Re: 'Doc or Anyone??? Hexbeam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 14:35:18 UTC
From: G&R <"stop the spam"@limbo.hell>
Message-ID: <mY4K8.12265$eJ5.1714095@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141685

It depends on what you are looking for, you may consider our Baby Boomer
Quad (10-15-20m).

Our antenna is a truely mini quad and not a qagi.

For details check out our page at:

www.degendesigns.com

or email me directly at info@degendesigns.com

73

Guenther
info@degendesigns.com

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3CF6D34A.BACB7BE7@capnet.com...
> Doc,
>
> Do you know of anyone who has owned a hexbeam?
>
> Do you think its worth the chance of buying?
>
> I need something small.
>
> Have you ever modeled the hexbeam on the computer?
>

4231. How to 6 Meters on 80m dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 15:14:39 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cf8e49f.7142392@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 141686

My aiwa CNW418 wont match it, and I dont have anymore coax room to run another antenna. Will some sort of Other transmatch work or is 50mhz too high to try and match.

Some great openings Im hearing right now.

thanks
Rick KF7QZ

4232. Re: How to 6 Meters on 80m dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 16:13:22 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CF8F2A2.59DCBD6D@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141687

"R. Scott" wrote:
> My aiwa CNW418 wont match it, and I dont have anymore coax room to
> run another antenna. Will some sort of Other transmatch work or is
> 50mhz too high to try and match.

Since a half-wavelength is about 9 feet on 6m, you can change the length
of your 80m dipole to achieve a resonance on 6m without much affecting
the characteristics of the dipole on 80m. I would chop off six inches
at a time until your tuner achieves a match on 6m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4233. Re: How to 6 Meters on 80m dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 16:30:09 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cf8f66e.1803194@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 141688

>Since a half-wavelength is about 9 feet on 6m, you can change the length
>of your 80m dipole to achieve a resonance on 6m without much affecting
>the characteristics of the dipole on 80m. I would chop off six inches
>at a time until your tuner achieves a match on 6m.
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

Thanks CAM, I forgot to multiply my Wavelengths, thanks for reminding
me

Rick KF7QZ

4234. Re: How to 6 Meters on 80m dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 17:07:52 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CF8FF68.5EC886C2@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141689

"R. Scott" wrote:
>
> >Since a half-wavelength is about 9 feet on 6m, you can change the length
> >of your 80m dipole to achieve a resonance on 6m without much affecting
> >the characteristics of the dipole on 80m. I would chop off six inches
> >at a time until your tuner achieves a match on 6m.
>
> Thanks CAM, I forgot to multiply my Wavelengths, thanks for reminding
> me

Since you are multiplying a variable by about 14, don't expect the
calculated results to exactly match the real results. You might get
lucky and you might not. I predict some cutting and trying will be
necessary.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4235. Re: How to 6 Meters on 80m dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 17:42:11 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cf90769.6151260@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 141690

>Since you are multiplying a variable by about 14, don't expect the
>calculated results to exactly match the real results. You might get
>lucky and you might not. I predict some cutting and trying will be
>necessary.
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

Especially since its an NVIS antenna

Rick

4236. Re: Don Johnson - URL Doesn't Work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 19:00:40 UTC
From: 11th Dimension <ed@jonged.antispam.myweb.nl>
Message-ID: <adb5ki$7aa$1@cyan.nl.gxn.net>
Source record: 141691

Like this?

Proxy Error
The proxy server received an invalid response from an upstream server.
The proxy server could not handle the request GET /.

Reason: Could not connect to remote machine: Connection refused

---

Apache/1.3.22 Server at www.w6aaq.com Port 80

Yeah, me too...

_____
{The night hides a world but unveils a universe}

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:ma1ifusf86k0ka8ru20sn26nogtjau3kqq@4ax.com...
> Has anyone been able to bring up Don Johnson's (W6AAQ) web site? It
> is listed as http://www.w6aaq.com . I get a server error.
>
> Dick - W6CCD

4237. Re: How to 6 Meters on 80m dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 19:09:28 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CF91BE8.70BAB413@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141692

> CAM wrote:
> >Since you are multiplying a variable by about 14, don't expect the
> >calculated results to exactly match the real results. You might get
> >lucky and you might not. I predict some cutting and trying will be
> >necessary.
>
> Especially since its an NVIS antenna

An NVIS antenna for 6m? Would that be three feet off the ground? :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4238. Re: How to 6 Meters on 80m dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 20:57:43 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3cf93536.362014@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 141693

>An NVIS antenna for 6m? Would that be three feet off the ground? :-)
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

Nope NVIS for 40/80, apex is about 20 ft up tips 20 and 15 feet up.

4239. yagi for satellite work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 22:17:54 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <mKbK8.95906$Oa1.9084274@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141694

I read the article in this months edition of QST about making QSOs via the AO-27 and UO-14 satellites. I'm looking for ideas on how to construct a dual band handheld yagi antenna to use for this purpose. I know about the ones that everyone uses from Arrowantennas but I'd like to get into this with as little money as possible (to see if I'm going to like it) so I'd like to try and build one for less money. I've got a old TV antenna that the wind blew down some time ago and I feel that I could probably salvage enough aluminum from it to make this antenna. I'm just having difficulty in finding plans that show how to build the antenna. The few plans I have seen all show useing a gamma match. I've never built an antenna before and this is where I get lost. I can't seem to understand how to build the gamma match. If someone would be kind enough to point me in the right direction I'd appreciate it.

Thanks
Matt
KC5YTV

4240. E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-01 23:52:09 UTC
From: Dave Riley <vze43pw7@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <J6dK8.12227$m9.11673@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141695

Anyone seen this?

http://www.eh-antenna.com/

4241. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 00:16:24 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CF963B5.B8614102@icok.net>
Source record: 141696

Dave,
Yes, and I think the site, it's self', is done very
nicely. Can't say the same for the content, though.
It appears to be typical 'EH/CFA' nonsense, more believable
than the average information available about 'EH/CFA', but
still, nonsense.
'Doc

4242. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 00:35:11 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CF9683F.C698D035@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141697

Dave Riley wrote:
>
> Anyone seen this?
>
> http://www.eh-antenna.com/

Will I am not a patent attorney, I have been through the patent process.

Two points:

1. He claims he has applied for an international patent. There is no such thing. A Paris Treaty Convention filing gives a time extension for another year prior to actual applications being filed in each country for which patent protection is desired. It is not an "international patent".

2. He is disclosing his intellectual property before his patent is granted, thus nullifying his patent application.

So I must conclude, if the thing works (a 2 inch antenna on 10 meters???), use it or make it without fear of patent hassles...

4243. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 00:38:54 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CF9691E.79B411D4@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141698

Dave Riley wrote:
>
> Anyone seen this?
>
> http://www.eh-antenna.com/

While I am not a patent attorney, I have been through the patent process.

Two points:

1. He claims he has applied for an international patent. There is no such thing. A Paris Treaty Convention filing gives a time extension for another year prior to actual applications being filed in each country for which patent protection is desired. It is not an "international patent" and only extends the deadline for filing in countries that are signatories to the the Paris Treaty Convention.

2. He is disclosing his intellectual property before his patent is granted, thus nullifying his patent application.

So I must conclude, if the thing works (a 2 inch antenna on 10 meters???), use it or make it without fear of patent hassles...

4244. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 01:22:18 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CF9734A.3D5833A4@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141703

Dave Riley wrote:
>
> Anyone seen this?
>
> http://www.eh-antenna.com/

Dave Riley wrote:
>
> Anyone seen this?
>
> http://www.eh-antenna.com/

While I am not a patent attorney, I have been through the patent process.

Two points:

1. He claims he has applied for an international patent. There is no such thing. A Paris Convention Treaty filing gives a time extension for another year prior to actual applications being filed in each country for which patent protection is desired. It is not an "international patent" and only extends the deadline for filing in countries that are signatories to the the PCT. Individual patents still must be filed in each country prior to the PCT filing extension running out.

2. He has disclosed his intellectual property before his patent is granted, thus nullifying his patent application.

So I must conclude, if the thing works (a 3 inch antenna on 10 meters???), use it, make it, or sell it, without fear of patent infringement hassles...

4245. Re: yagi for satellite work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 01:24:36 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CF97383.A1D77A3C@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141699

hey matt
would you go at a brake job on your car with that same thought?
i'll put these cheap used pads on my car to see if i like stopping?
there are some parts of ham radio that cost money there is no way around it and VHF/UHF weak signal stuff is one of them
with sat work you really should have a good gain antenna and good coax both of which cost money
by the time you collect the parts and the time it would take to build a dual band yagi with 2 feed points you could have shelled out the $100 for the arrow and had it together and worked several passes
its a little hard to tell if your going to like something if you go at it in a way that will go against you hearing anything more than the closest of passes
spend your money on antennas and coax and find free tracking software to tell you when they will be in range
like satscape its very good and easy to use
another thing is to look on QTH.com or QRZ,com for used antennas from someone who tried it and didnt like it
good luck

Matt Patterson wrote:

> I read the article in this months edition of QST about making QSOs via the
> AO-27 and UO-14 satellites. I'm looking for ideas on how to construct a
> dual band handheld yagi antenna to use for this purpose. I know about the
> ones that everyone uses from Arrowantennas but I'd like to get into this
> with as little money as possible (to see if I'm going to like it) so I'd
> like to try and build one for less money. I've got a old TV antenna that
> the wind blew down some time ago and I feel that I could probably salvage
> enough aluminum from it to make this antenna. I'm just having difficulty in
> finding plans that show how to build the antenna. The few plans I have seen
> all show useing a gamma match. I've never built an antenna before and this
> is where I get lost. I can't seem to understand how to build the gamma
> match. If someone would be kind enough to point me in the right direction
> I'd appreciate it.
>
> Thanks
> Matt
> KC5YTV

4246. Re: yagi for satellite work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 01:25:19 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adbs5uqal1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141700

Hi Matt

The following description of how a gamma-match works may be of help.
Consider a simple 1/2-wave dipole fed with a coaxial line.

The braid (grounded side) of the coax is connected to the center of the dipole.

The inner conductor of the coax is extended, in parallel, alongside the antenna and then tapped into to the antenna conductor at some relatively short distance from its center.

The whole arrangement behaves as an impedance transformer.

As you know, the RF voltage relative along the antenna varies from zero (relative to ground) at its center to a high voltage at its ends. The antenna current varies from (sensibly) zero at its ends to a maximum at its center. And so the antenna impedance looking into the tap varies from low values near the center to high values near its ends.

So at some tapping point along the antenna conductor the impedance will MATCH the coaxial line impedance Zo. Maximum power will then be transferred to the antenna with a minimum of power reflected back down the line.

There is a slight complication however. The length of the extended inner conductor from line to the tapping point will have inductive and capacitative reactances. These reactances depend on the diameter of the extended conductor and the spacing between the extended and antenna conductors. It also depends on the diameter of the antenna conductor. In effect, the extension and antenna conductors form a short length of transmission line from the coax to the tapping point.

It is a highly complicated calculation to determine from physical dimensions where the exact tapping point to match the antenna to the coax Zo should be. So the best thing to do is copy what someone else has already proved to be satisfactory as described in RSGB, ARRL and many other learned international publications.

But it's not a very critical matter. Just knock something together which will allow the tap to be moved along the antenna until you have minimum SWR on the coax line. When there are reflecting and directing elements associated with a dipole the impedance changes and the optimum tapping point shifts.

A similar arrangement works by feeding a loop antenna, large or small, via a gamma match.

The corresponding arrangement for a balanced-twin feedline is known (I think) as a Delta Match. There's nothing connected to the dipole center. Delta being the Greek letter or word for a triangle - like the Nile river delta !

Unfortunately there's no design program in the following collection which will suit your needs. But I'm sure there are many existing practical designs which are near enough. Remember, a different number of yagi directing elements or a change in dimensions will entail only a small change in the position of the tapping point for optimum operation. Precision in construction is often overated.

It's not so difficult. Antenna design is very tolerant. Happy constructing !

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

==========

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message news:mKbK8.95906$Oa1.9084274@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> I read the article in this months edition of QST about making QSOs via the
> AO-27 and UO-14 satellites. I'm looking for ideas on how to construct a
> dual band handheld yagi antenna to use for this purpose. I know about the
> ones that everyone uses from Arrowantennas but I'd like to get into this
> with as little money as possible (to see if I'm going to like it) so I'd
> like to try and build one for less money. I've got a old TV antenna that
> the wind blew down some time ago and I feel that I could probably salvage
> enough aluminum from it to make this antenna. I'm just having difficulty in
> finding plans that show how to build the antenna. The few plans I have seen
> all show useing a gamma match. I've never built an antenna before and this
> is where I get lost. I can't seem to understand how to build the gamma
> match. If someone would be kind enough to point me in the right direction
> I'd appreciate it.
>
> Thanks
> Matt
> KC5YTV
>
>

4247. Re: Don Johnson - URL Doesn't Work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 01:27:26 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CF9742D.D20D1A25@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141701

isnt that the error one gets when they lost there account at there
webhost

Dick Hughes wrote:

> Has anyone been able to bring up Don Johnson's (W6AAQ) web site? It
> is listed as http://www.w6aaq.com . I get a server error.
>
> Dick - W6CCD

4248. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 01:29:54 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adbsei$1ng$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141702

Yes, quite entertaining to say the least !

> Anyone seen this?

4249. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 01:44:52 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CF97894.3FCFD805@netscape.net>
Source record: 141704

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Yes, quite entertaining to say the least !
>
> > Anyone seen this?

I love that testimonial where the guy says it works as good in his basement as it does outside in a tree. Probably true.

-Bill

4250. Re: yagi for satellite work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 01:52:35 UTC
From: Rollo&#65533;
Message-ID: <adbtp301ti0@drn.newsguy.com>
Source record: 141705

In article <mKbK8.95906$Oa1.9084274@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>, "Matt says...
>
>I read the article in this months edition of QST about making QSOs via the
>AO-27 and UO-14 satellites. I'm looking for ideas on how to construct a
>dual band handheld yagi antenna to use for this purpose.

Matt, I wouldn't use a dual-bander. I'd use two separate antennas. I guess if they are on the same stick, some people would consider them to a be a single dual-band antenna, but "dual band" means something different to me.

I don't know if you have the capability to go full-duplex, i.e., if you have a separate transmitter and receiver, but it's worth it.

Transmitting to be heard by UO-14 (AO-27 is down at the moment) is not that hard. However, hearing the satellite for 100% of a pass, thru a number of polarization shifts per pass, is harder.

I ended up building my own handheld 440/receive yagi from specs at: http://www.clarc.org/Articles/uhf.htm -- (however, last time I checked that URL it was down). I don't use the Yagi anymore-- my current favorite receive antenna is a handheld 4-element quad made from PVC pipe and welding wire.

For uplink, the antenna on top of my car works fine. Hearing is important. If you can hear the bird, you can work it. If you CAN'T hear the bird, don't bother *trying* to work it.

There's nothing wrong with the Arrow antenna. It's a great piece of gear. Even the price is right. However, I find it fun and rewarding to build stuff.

If you decide you don't want to build something and you buy the Arrow, get the duplexer too. Consider transmitting and receiving to be two separate jobs. Transmitting to UO-14 is easy. Hearing it well enough to hear when people come back to you is the harder part.

>
>

4251. Re: yagi for satellite work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 03:08:48 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <4%fK8.91686$Kp.9271947@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141706

I have a dual band HT (TH-79AD) that can that can transmit on 2m and receive on 440 at the same time. So I think I got the radio part covered. Looks like from the posts.. my best bet is going to be to save up enough money to get dual bander from arrowantennas and the duplexer. Going to be a while before I have that much spare change though :-(

Thanks for all the feedback,

Matt
KC5YTV
"Rollo" <KC0MPL@gjbiz.com> wrote in message
news:adbtp301ti0@drn.newsguy.com...
> In article <mKbK8.95906$Oa1.9084274@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>, "Matt says...
> >
> >I read the article in this months edition of QST about making QSOs via the
> >AO-27 and UO-14 satellites. I'm looking for ideas on how to construct a
> >dual band handheld yagi antenna to use for this purpose.
>
> Matt, I wouldn't use a dual-bander. I'd use two separate antennas. I guess if
> they are on the same stick, some people would consider them to a be a single
> dual-band antenna, but "dual band" means something different to me.
>
> I don't know if you have the capability to go full-duplex, i.e., if you have a
> separate transmitter and receiver, but it's worth it.
>
> Transmitting to be heard by UO-14 (AO-27 is down at the moment) is not that
> hard. However, hearing the satellite for 100% of a pass, thru a number of
> polarization shifts per pass, is harder.
>
> I ended up building my own handheld 440/receive yagi from specs at:
> http://www.clarc.org/Articles/uhf.htm -- (however, last time I checked that URL
> it was down). I don't use the Yagi anymore-- my current favorite receive
> antenna is a handheld 4-element quad made from PVC pipe and welding wire.
>
> For uplink, the antenna on top of my car works fine. Hearing is important. If
> you can hear the bird, you can work it. If you CAN'T hear the bird, don't

> bother *trying* to work it.
>
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Even
> the price is right. However, I find it fun and rewarding to build stuff.
>
> If you decide you don't want to build something and you buy the Arrow, get
the
> duplexer too. Consider transmitting and receiving to be two separate
jobs.
> Transmitting to UO-14 is easy. Hearing it well enough to hear when people
come
> back to you is the harder part.
>
> >
> >
>
>

4252. Re: VHF/UHF TV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 05:25:38 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206012125.40a05a67@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141707

Andrew <andreew@postone.com> wrote in message
news:<9hahfus01gg7v0rn22kbv4vccs6mc4c98q@4ax.com>...
> Hi all
>
> I'm trying to build a TV antenna, with a bit of setbacks.
>
> I'm using the military 292 design (1 1/4 wave antenna with 3 1/4 wave
> counterpoises). I attached the antenna to the core, and counterpoise
> to the sheath, using those electrician's things where you insert the
> wire and screw down. Found a plastic basket diameter 25 cm, punched
> holes at 120 degrees intervals, and used it to spread the
> counterpoises.

Sounds like to me you built a 150 1/4 ground plane. Not the greatest
TV antenna, and surely not for all channel use.
>
> I'm using 150 MHz as my center frequency, thus the 1/4 wave is about
> 50 cm.
>
> As things stand, the VHF channels 5, 8, 12 are better than the UHF
> ones (channels 28 to 32). When I fold down the wire, the UHF ones are
> marginally better, but the VHF degrades a lot. So I suppose the design
> of the antenna is about right.

Not really. You are using an antenna which is really not that well
suited for tv use.
>
> A few questions.
>
> Is there an ideal "spread" for the counterpoise?
>
> How else can I optimise the reception? The reception is a bit fuzzy
> with shadows.
>
> Is there a need to build a UHF antenna and connect it with a diplexer?
> Or is it more trouble than it's worth?
>
> Thanks in advance.

You would be much better off to just buy a regular VHF/UHF TV antenna.
TV antenna's are not really practical to homebrew unless you want
limited channel use, or else build a design suited for the job. It's
easier to just buy one. A set of "rabbit ears" would probably
outperform what you are using. A simple TV antenna for one frequency
can be made with TV twin lead. Just split apart the twin lead at the

end to make a 1/2 wave dipole and tack it on the wall as high as you can get it. If your TV only has a 75 ohm connector you will need a 75-300 ohm balun. Mount it horizontal in most cases. But a real TV antenna outside would be much better. MK

4253. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 08:28:32 UTC
From: chas <chas@multiscan.junglelink.co.uk>
Message-ID: <adckvg$64c$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141708

"G Blair" <gblair@sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:3CF9683F.C698D035@sympatico.ca...
> Dave Riley wrote:
> >
> > Anyone seen this?
> >
> > http://www.eh-antenna.com/
>
>
> So I must conclude, if the thing works (a 2 inch antenna on 10
> meters???), use it or make it without fear of patent hassles...

Currently my opinion (based on the limited reading I have done) is that this doesn't work. Being fair in an unfair world, they do encourage amateurs to build them (personal use only) and judge them for themselves. They will enter into dialogue to help with tuning and design which is about as open as they can be.

They've just given me design parameters for 2 metres (- as one wit said "I've just built one for 23cms - I put it down somewhere and now I can't find it!").

Now I just have to make one and come to my own conclusions!

Best Regards

Chas

4254. New transmission line analysis and charting program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 08:35:56 UTC
From: ac6la@arrl.net
Message-ID: <960228f1.0206020035.7a8531a3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141709

TLDetails is a new program that may be used to study transmission line behavior. Results are displayed in tabular format and on "animated" (quickly redrawn) charts. The program has built-in specs for 47 different lines, including the revised results from the Wes Stewart study on Wireman ladder line. You can also define up to 3 custom lines.

See the "TLDetails" section at www.qsl.net/ac6la for more information and a free download file.

73,
Dan AC6LA

4255. Re: VHF/UHF TV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 12:35:19 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFA1107.6B3927F9@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141710

Andrew wrote:
> I'm trying to build a TV antenna, with a bit of setbacks.
> I'm using the military 292 design (1 1/4 wave antenna with 3 1/4 wave
> counterpoises).

Sounds like you are using a vertically polarized antenna to try to
receive horizontally polarized signals. Not a good idea.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4256. Re: VHF/UHF TV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 12:54:09 UTC
From: Andrew <andreew@postone.com>
Message-ID: <h15kfuci5pmkb3lemuq4qps6rdh0qlngd4@4ax.com>
Source record: 141711

On 1 Jun 2002 22:25:38 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:

>Sounds like to me you built a 150 1/4 ground plane. Not the greatest
>TV antenna, and surely not for all channel use.

Is there a specific reason? What is this antenna suitable for then?

>You would be much better off to just buy a regular VHF/UHF TV antenna.
>TV antenna's are not really practical to homebrew unless you want
>limited channel use, or else build a design suited for the job. It's
>easier to just buy one. A set of "rabbit ears" would probably
>outperform what you are using. A simple TV antenna for one frequency
>can be made with TV twin lead. Just split apart the twin lead at the
>end to make a 1/2 wave dipole and tack it on the wall as high as you
>can get it. If your TV only has a 75 ohm connector you will need a
>75-300 ohm balun. Mount it horizontal in most cases. But a real TV
>antenna outside would be much better. MK

I understand it's easier to buy one, but I'm quite interested in radio
comms, and this is one of the few ways I can see things actually work.
Instead of just theories and stuff.

I've made a J-pole out of twin lead. Mounted vertically. Wasn't too
dificult. Reception for VHF is not bad. A bit of sparks here and
there. But UHF is 80% snow. I guess I'll have to scale the design for
soemwhere along 500 MHz and add a diplexer? Or is there a better
solution?

Thanks a lot.

4257. Re: Ground Bonding, Use of Coax Braid for grounding material.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 13:22:47 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <H_oK8.50639$ib4.1845725@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 141712

The rod grounds must be bonded together per the electrical codes. The
internal house wiring does not count here, you must run a bond wire between
each and every ground rod.

"Short as possible" is good for RF and lightning protection, but bonding
to
protect against stray AC line frequency leakage currents can be much longer
since the inductance of the wire has little effect at 60 Hz.

Regards

Pete

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:MFJJ8.69644$Bo3.5689180@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> Hi
>
> > In addition, my shack is approx. 35 feet from the main electrical panel
> ground. Is is really practical to bond my ground rod to the main ground
> with #6 copper wire (please comment on better/another way). The confusion
> lies in the "keep ground leads as short as possible" and "all grounds
should
> be bonded together". Assuming that it is properly connected throughout
the
> electrical system, does the three-wire AC common also act as a "bond"
> between the grounds?
>
> >
> 73s
> Ed - AD5JV
>
>
>

4258. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 14:17:47 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cfa26f5.3056227@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 141713

On Sun, 02 Jun 2002 00:16:24 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> Yes, and I think the site, it's self', is done very nicely.

I disagree. That annoying side menu blocks the left-hand edge part of the text, and its animated motion is distracting. The text contains color highlights that look like links to other content, but usually aren't. The overall usability is poor, because this decoration gets in the way of the content.

imo, they should axe the misuse of javascript and colors, and emphasize making the content readable.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

4259. Rex Bassett Trap Dipole Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 15:20:24 UTC
From: w4fms@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020602112024.20035.00001658@mb-mc.aol.com>
Source record: 141714

I picked up an old Rex Basset trap dipole. It's well made with stainless and brass hardware, copperweld and two sets of "Helium filled" traps. I believe this antenna is from the late 50's. I'm looking for any product info or advertising materials to get more info on it. Any info appreciated. Thanks in advance.

Frank, W4FMS

4260. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 16:22:14 UTC
From: Empty Horn <emptyhorn@yahoo.co.uk>
Message-ID: <addgnm$19n$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141715

<tmgroat at peakpeak dot com (Tim Groat)> wrote in message
news:3cfa26f5.3056227@news.peakpeak.com...
> On Sun, 02 Jun 2002 00:16:24 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:
>
> > Yes, and I think the site, it's self', is done very nicely.
>
> I disagree. That annoying side menu blocks the left-hand edge part of
> the text, and its animated motion is distracting. The text contains
> color highlights that look like links to other content, but usually
> aren't. The overall usability is poor, because this decoration gets in
> the way of the content.
>
> imo, they should axe the misuse of javascript and colors, and
> emphasize making the content readable.

Bravo. Good posting.

M

4261. Re: VHF/UHF TV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 17:02:31 UTC
From: andreew@postone.com
Message-ID: <22cb7795.0206020902.530e0305@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141716

CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:<3CFA1107.6B3927F9@hotmail.com>...
> Andrew wrote:
> > I'm trying to build a TV antenna, with a bit of setbacks.
> > I'm using the military 292 design (1 1/4 wave antenna with 3 1/4 wave
> > counterpoises).
>
> Sounds like you are using a vertically polarized antenna to try to
> receive horizontally polarized signals. Not a good idea.

Okay, I'll try it in a horizontal configuration. That's going to be a bit more tricky though...

That said, what is the impedance for the J-pole design, total length of about 50" (or 1.3 m), center frequency 150 MHz?

Is there any link where I can find the dimensions to this antenna in lambda, instead of inches? Then I can scale it to 500 MHz UHF.

Also, how are the tolerances? Do I have to be very precise, within 1 cm? Or 5 to 10 cm will suffice?

Thank you.

4262. Re: Rex Bassett Trap Dipole Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 17:08:32 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <jisK8.816$LR4.123034@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141717

"W4FMS"
> ..."Helium filled" traps...
> ...from the late 50's...

Obviously those little Helium atoms will have long since wandered off...

4263. Re: VHF/UHF TV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 17:38:15 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFA5807.443895F8@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141718

Andrew wrote:
> That said, what is the impedance for the J-pole design, total length
> of about 50" (or 1.3 m), center frequency 150 MHz?

A horizontal 150 MHz center-fed 1/2WL dipole would work just as well as
a J-pole and be much easier to build. Heck, you could even use some
TV rabbit ears.

The feedpoint impedance of a J-pole is adjustable depending upon
where on the stub the feedline is connected.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4264. Re: E-H Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 17:51:00 UTC
From: aunwin@fgi.net
Message-ID: <c4becf19.0206020951.5847ad40@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141569

G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca> wrote in message news:<3CF9683F.C698D035@sympatico.ca>...
> Dave Riley wrote:
> >
> > Anyone seen this?
> >
> > http://www.eh-antenna.com/
>
> Will I am not a patent attorney, I have been through the patent process.
>
> Two points:
>
> 1. He claims he has applied for an international patent. There is no
> such thing. A Paris Treaty Convention filing gives a time extension for
> another year prior to actual applications being filed in each country
> for which patent protection is desired. It is not an "international
> patent".
I would say that after getting a patent in the U.K. and then in the
U.S.
he is a holder of an International patent but not a 'World patent'.
Most foreign patents are applied for countries which have a large
commercial market and whose costs are minimal to the advantage
obtained. To obtain a 'World
patent' would require the rescources of a multi millionair because of
maintenance and other costs of the individual countries.
Most patent offices have a section for international patents(P.T.O.
etc) but rarely if ever a section for World patents

If you want to knock the believability of an article you have to be
factual or you are lending credability to the article in question.

>
> 2. He is disclosing his intellectual property before his patent is
> granted, thus nullifying his patent application.

Not so, an untrue statement.

He is protected against commercial theft the moment he discloses
it to the patent office by 'paper wrapper' means or a 'patent
application.' No patent protects against 'anybody' duplicating the
idea, only against those who do so for commercial reasons.
The whole idea of patents is to encourage new ideas by supplying
protection against commercial theft. Unfortunately as time goes by in
the U.S. market
those with money can afford to flaunt the intent because of the high
costs

required for litigation to protect one's efforts.

> So I must conclude, if the thing works (a 2 inch antenna on 10
> meters???), use it or make it without fear of patent hassles...

The 2 inch antenna WILL work on 10 metres, tho probably very badly.
Please do not take this posting as advocating the EH antenna in any
way.

4265. Re: VHF/UHF TV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 18:28:37 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206021028.23ad4f48@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141570

Andrew <andreew@postone.com> wrote in message
news:<h15kfuci5pmkb3lemuq4qps6rdh0qlngd4@4ax.com>...
> On 1 Jun 2002 22:25:38 -0700, nm5k@wt.net (Mark Keith) wrote:
>
> >Sounds like to me you built a 150 1/4 ground plane. Not the greatest
> >TV antenna, and surely not for all channel use.
>
> Is there a specific reason? What is this antenna suitable for then?

Most TV is horizontally polarized, and the antenna is only good for a
fairly narrow frequency range and still have decent low angle
performance. When you use a VHF ground plane on UHF, the pattern is
fairly high angle due to the too long radiator. Couple that with the
appx 20 db attenuation from the mismatched polarization and there you
have it. Not too bueno...
>
> >You would be much better off to just buy a regular VHF/UHF TV antenna.
> >TV antenna's are not really practical to homebrew unless you want
> >limited channel use, or else build a design suited for the job. It's
> >easier to just buy one. A set of "rabbit ears" would probably
> >outperform what you are using. A simple TV antenna for one frequency
> >can be made with TV twin lead. Just split apart the twin lead at the
> >end to make a 1/2 wave dipole and tack it on the wall as high as you
> >can get it. If your TV only has a 75 ohm connector you will need a
> >75-300 ohm balun. Mount it horizontal in most cases. But a real TV
> >antenna outside would be much better. MK
>
> I understand it's easier to buy one, but I'm quite interested in radio
> comms, and this is one of the few ways I can see things actually work.
> Instead of just theories and stuff.

Well, thats all and good, but you would be better off tinkering with
ham antennas if you want to do that. TV antennas need to be designed
to cover a wide frequency range with good performance thoughout that
range. Most use log designs for VHF, and then add a corner
reflector/log setup for UHF.
>
> I've made a J-pole out of twin lead. Mounted vertically. Wasn't too
> dificult. Reception for VHF is not bad. A bit of sparks here and
> there. But UHF is 80% snow. I guess I'll have to scale the design for
> soemwhere along 500 MHz and add a diplexer? Or is there a better
> solution?

Well, that would be an ok antenna for 2m fm use, but it's still not a
very good TV antenna for the same reasons as the ground plane. Also

the performance of the ground plane vs the 1/2 wave J pole should be nearly the same assuming decent decoupling from the feedlines. You would be better of using a horizontal dipole fed with twin lead than a J pole in most all cases. If you bought a TV antenna , the performance would be about 200% better. I build about all my antennas, but I wouldn't waste my time trying to build a TV antenna when I can buy one as cheap as I can make one. I bought a 25 element UHF corner reflector for $12 at a radio shack when they had it on sale. The UHF performance is like night/day compared to any simple antenna such as a vertical or rabbit ears, etc. MK

4266. New Tower advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 18:41:34 UTC
From: David <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com>
Message-ID: <vFtK8.3105$K2.427282@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141571

Planning the purchase of a new tower for my home in south Florida. I'm having a little trouble deciding which one will be the best for me money and installation wise. The US Tower TX-455 looks like my first choice, but I have some questions. First, local codes require that it withstand 105mph windload which I'm fairly sure won't be a problem with it cranked down? Second, I'm afraid of heights and like the idea of a foldover accessory (but is it worth another $430?). Third, are people really paying about $800 to have this tower shipped to Florida???? I couldn't believe my ears when they told me that.

Are there other comparable crankups to the TX-455 that might have a closer factory to south Florida so it doesn't cost me so much in shipping?

If you have one of these towers and live in the south Florida area, how has it stood up to the winds so far, and what antenna(s) to you have on it? I'll be putting up a HyGain TH-11DX.

73,
David

4267. Hygain TH-11DX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 18:48:51 UTC
From: David <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com>
Message-ID: <UItK8.3120$K2.427929@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141572

Since MFJ took over HyGain, has there been any quality changes to HyGain antennas? If you bought a TH-11DX in the past year or so, are you happy with it? And, one last question, what's the windload of the TH-11DX?

Thanks for any info,
David

4268. Re: Hygain TH-11DX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 19:52:03 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <DHuK8.9868$b73.7972@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141573

The TH-11DX has about 12.5 sq. feet wind loading. On a 2" mast 10 feet above the tower, it will generate around 32,000 in-lb lateral stress at the thrust bearing.

73 de W6DKN

"David" <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com> wrote in message news:UItK8.3120$K2.427929@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> Since MFJ took over HyGain, has there been any quality changes to HyGain
> antennas? If you bought a TH-11DX in the past year or so, are you happy
> with it? And, one last question, what's the windload of the TH-11DX?
>
> Thanks for any info,
> David
>
>
>

4269. News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 21:10:39 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <hRvK8.1698$LR4.205962@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141574

www.cnn.com/2002/US/06/02/arms.parts.reut/index.html

It was probably hams that bought this stuff...

4270. Re: Hygain TH-11DX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 22:39:56 UTC
From: W6DKN <w6dkn@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <09xK8.5014$Oj4.2644@nwrddc03.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141575

Oops, I forgot to mention the stress figure I quoted was using a 70 mph
wind velocity as a reference. At 100 mph, it will be around 63,000 in-lbs.

<<< Dan >>>

"W6DKN" <w6dkn@qsl.net> wrote in message
news:DHuK8.9868$b73.7972@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> The TH-11DX has about 12.5 sq. feet wind loading. On a 2" mast 10 feet
> above the tower, it will generate around 32,000 in-lb lateral stress at
the
> thrust bearing.
>
> 73 de W6DKN
>
> "David" <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:UItK8.3120$K2.427929@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> > Since MFJ took over HyGain, has there been any quality changes to
HyGain
> > antennas? If you bought a TH-11DX in the past year or so, are you
happy
> > with it? And, one last question, what's the windload of the TH-11DX?
> >
> > Thanks for any info,
> > David
> >
> >
> >
>

4271. WANTED: Sky King rotator clamp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-02 23:42:00 UTC
From: Alf <alf@peayour.hatke42.freeserve.co.uk>
Message-ID: <adeagohrj3@newsg4.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 141576

Wanted: Lower mast clamp for ancient Sky King rotator, model
SU-2000-3M. Price and condition?

--
Alf
GW3SRG QTHR Swansea

4272. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 00:52:34 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFABDBF.86ADC27@icok.net>
Source record: 141577

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
>
> www.cnn.com/2002/US/06/02/arms.parts.reut/index.html
>
> It was probably hams that bought this stuff...

You could be right. And why not? Seems to me that
the 'problem' was with the military, not the people who
bought the stuff. Lost for 12 years? It's out-moded
anyway.
'Doc

4273. Re: VHF/UHF TV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 02:02:07 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cfad2d4_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 141578

People:

I think our friend here has jumped over some of the more basic fundamentals of electromagnetics.

That said, let's review:

1. Most simple antennas operate over a bandwidth of only a few percent of frequency. Covering one 6 MHz wide channel with a simple antenna is challenge enough, covering many channels is, well, see #2.

2. TV channels vary in frequency from 54 MHz (Ch. 2) to 750 MHz (Ch. 60), with lots of erratic jumps, but a 15 to 1 frequency range, never the less. Complicated structures can be made to operate efficiently over this kind of frequency range, but simple antennas, see 1. above.

3. There are no TV stations near 150 MHz. Channel 6 is 82 - 88 MHz, and channel 7 is 174 - 180 MHz.

4. Channels 28 to 32 are 550 - 580 MHz range, where a quarter wave is about 5 inches (very roughly).

5. TV signals are predominantly horizontally polarized as others have pointed out, but due to scattering, etc. in the real world, there is considerable other energy present.

6. You need to obtain some basic handbooks on antennas, and frequency allocations as well, or preferably an Elmer who will sit down with you and answer your questions in a lot more detail than you are going to find here.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Andrew <andreew@postone.com> wrote in message
news:9hahfus01gg7v0rn22kbv4vccs6mc4c98q@4ax.com...
> Hi all
>
> I'm trying to build a TV antenna, with a bit of setbacks.
>
> I'm using the military 292 design (1 1/4 wave antenna with 3 1/4 wave
> counterpoises). I attached the antenna to the core, and counterpoise
> to the sheath, using those electrician's things where you insert the
> wire and screw down. Found a plastic basket diameter 25 cm, punched
> holes at 120 degrees intervals, and used it to spread the
> counterpoises.
>
> I'm using 150 MHz as my center frequency, thus the 1/4 wave is about

> 50 cm.
>
> As things stand, the VHF channels 5, 8, 12 are better than the UHF
> ones (channels 28 to 32). When I fold down the wire, the UHF ones are
> marginally better, but the VHF degrades a lot. So I suppose the design
> of the antenna is about right.
>
> A few questions.
>
> Is there an ideal "spread" for the counterpoise?
>
> How else can I optimise the reception? The reception is a bit fuzzy
> with shadows.
>
> Is there a need to build a UHF antenna and connect it with a diplexer?
> Or is it more trouble than it's worth?
>
> Thanks in advance.

4274. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 02:13:20 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cfad51e_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 141579

Having dealt with DRMO for more years than I care to admit, as well as having worked with US Customs to prevent sales of high tech items to unfriendly countries, I can unhesitatingly tell you that the US Government is clueless in correctly identifying "High Tech" items. And, "Classified" items would never be turned over to a commercial carrier to transport or store. As usual, the media has blown a simple story all out of proportion, and ignored most of the facts.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
J. Harvey, VE1BLL <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message news:hRvK8.1698$LR4.205962@news20.bellglobal.com...
> www.cnn.com/2002/US/06/02/arms.parts.reut/index.html
>
> It was probably hams that bought this stuff...
>
>
>

4275. RFI Into Computer Modem.. Any Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 02:50:19 UTC
From: mrguard@iname.com
Message-ID: <LPAK8.7695$Am4.5421447@twister.columbus.rr.com>
Source record: 141580
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Greetings,
I just put up a Hustler 4BTV Vertical and my neighbor is calling and
telling me I am cutting him off the Internet via his dialup.
Anyone have any experiences with RFI happening with computers and
the modems? I am lost where to start here.. He says there is a little
bit of interference on the phone line.
I appreciate any comments.
James
N8KGU
mrguard@earthlink.net

4276. Re: RFI Into Computer Modem.. Any Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 04:00:00 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <uflqegnmb4t3c2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141581
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hello James,
I had the same trouble here with the internal modem on my Dell desktop computer but only on 10m and 40m bands and then only QRO. I solved it entirely by adding a radio Shack in-line telephone filter right at the modem jack on the back of the computer tower. It is an inline filter and just plugs right in. I have verified through K-Comm that they make them for Radio Shack That solved it 100% even with QRO / SSB. Now with cable modem there has been no trouble on nay band or any power level.

At the time I bought the filter it was $19.95 and the was the part #
1. Radio Shack p/n 43-150 - Telephone RFI filter

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

James A Keller wrote:
> Greetings,
> I just put up a Hustler 4BTV Vertical and my neighbor is calling and
> telling me I am cutting him off the Internet via his dialup.
> Anyone have any experiences with RFI happening with computers and
> the modems? I am lost where to start here.. He says there is a little
> bit of interference on the phone line.
> I appreciate any comments.
> James
> N8KGU
> mrguard@earthlink.net

4277. Re: New Tower advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 04:58:52 UTC
From: mrmo3627@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020603005852.29885.00002588@mb-fy.aol.com>
Source record: 141582

look up fl.towers in south fl.

4278. Re: Ground Bonding, Use of Coax Braid for grounding material.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 05:58:28 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <awDK8.495$EW5.47390@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141583

Thanks again to all the left a post. I indeed followed through and ran the bond wire between the two ground rods. Local code required #4 wire, so should I ever need to tow a battleship, I will be ready.

73s
Ed - AD5JV

" Uncle Peter" <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM> wrote in message news:H_oK8.50639$ib4.1845725@news1.east.cox.net...
> The rod grounds must be bonded together per the electrical codes. The
> internal house wiring does not count here, you must run a bond wire between
> each and every ground rod.
>
> "Short as possible" is good for RF and lightning protection, but bonding
> to
> protect against stray AC line frequency leakage currents can be much longer
> since the inductance of the wire has little effect at 60 Hz.
>
> Regards
>
> Pete
>
>
> "Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
> news:MFJJ8.69644$Bo3.5689180@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> > Hi
> >
> > > In addition, my shack is approx. 35 feet from the main electrical panel
> > > ground. Is is really practical to bond my ground rod to the main ground
> > > with #6 copper wire (please comment on better/another way). The confusion
> > > lies in the "keep ground leads as short as possible" and "all grounds
> should
> > > be bonded together". Assuming that it is properly connected throughout
> the
> > > electrical system, does the three-wire AC common also act as a "bond"
> > > between the grounds?
> >
> > >
> > > 73s
> > > Ed - AD5JV
> >

> >
> >
>
>

4279. newbie needs condo antenna help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 06:05:38 UTC
From: Susan Guberman-Garcia <susangg@garcia.mpowermail.com>
Message-ID: <Xns9221EB417EEE4susangggarciampowerm@64.154.60.165>
Source record: 141584

Hello...I just passed the technician test yesterday, plan to take the code and general tests in July. I just bought a used Icom 746 multi band transceiver on EBay and need advice and help on an antenna set up that will
be compatible with the transceiver's auto-tune function, will allow me to get signals without causing interference to my own electronics equipment (computers, phones, TV) and that of my neighbors, and will not offend the fuddy duddy condo homeowners association. The condo we are moving to (for a year) is in Bear Valley, at 7000 feet elevation. It's a 2 story plus loft townhouse, so we have ground floor, second floor and loft. We are not allowed to affix anything to the outer wall or roof. We have a balcony but its facing a side that is heavily treed. We have windows in the loft and if we could have a special window put in, we could stick a mount out the window without technically violating the CCR's. I ordered the "stealth radio" book but if anyone has any ideas please feel free. I am very new to all this and I would need something I could buy, not build (I am not technically inclined so I tend to buy off the shelf stuff...) We also have an enclosed garage and we can park a car right in front of it....I want an antenna that is capable of allowing me to communicate with people in Central America, and particularly, in Belize....You can email me also at:
susangg@garcia.mpowermail.com
Eventually we will be moving to Panama where we can put up a 200 ft tower if we want but for now I want to be able to listen and transmit from condo-land...help!

4280. Re: RFI Into Computer Modem.. Any Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 07:34:56 UTC
From: "D. Stussy" <kd6lvw@bde-arc.ampr.org>
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.4.44.0206030732250.18345-100000@exp.bde-arc.ampr.org>
Source record: 141585
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Mon, 3 Jun 2002, James A Keller wrote:
>I just put up a Hustler 4BTV Vertical and my neighbor is calling and
>telling me I am cutting him off the Internet via his dialup.
>Anyone have any experiences with RFI happening with computers and
>the modems? I am lost where to start here.. He says there is a little
>bit of interference on the phone line.
>I appreciate any comments.

It's probably getting in via the crappy cord that comes with a modem to connect
it to the wall jack. Most of these are NOT shielded.

4281. magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 07:47:46 UTC
From: Jan Van Belle <Jan.Van_Belle@alcatel.be>
Message-ID: <3CFB1F22.9929FE28@alcatel.be>
Source record: 141586
Body handling: Binary attachment payload not displayed: Jan.Van_Belle.vcf

Hello all,

When surfing the web while trying to find a plan for a small antenna for 6m, 2m, 70cm (combined (= multiband) or not), I encountered the magnetic loop. It seems to be a small one, hard to configure but quite good (read about an OM in London who worked 50 countries from his flat).

Can you give me second opinions, URLs where I can find plans and/or general formulas to calculate the whole thing. I also read about single and multiple-loop. I suppose these are better than the single-loops, but finding plans about it is even tougher.

73's de Jan, ON1DOA

BTW: is it possible to make a kind of yagi with this kind of antenna? If yes: how to calculate the distances??

[One or more binary attachments are retained only in the source text.]

4282. Anyone know anything about this coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 07:50:08 UTC
From: Prospector <zip@zip>
Message-ID: <id3mfu48hd87ijq10amufsfo1sjho19h77@4ax.com>
Source record: 141587

Picked up 25' of this coax in new-looking condiition with pl-259 connectors on each end at flea market for $1. It looks like most other .405 inch diameter black RG8/u foam coax. It has a braided copper shield but I can't see if the center conductor is solid or stranded because the connectors are hiding it. It has the following markings: "Columbia 1198 Superflex RG8/u Foam". Is anyone familiar with this brand of RG8 coax? What is the dB loss per 100 feet at 30 and 100MHz? What is the % velocity of propagation? What is the characteristic impedence in Ohms? What is the % shield covering? How much power in Watts on the 10 meter band can I safely pump into this coax? I have looked hi and lo on the internet and can't find any specs for this brand. Any information will be helpful. Thanks.

Prospector

4283. Re: RFI Into Computer Modem.. Any Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 10:55:16 UTC
From: Book <bookvous@optusnet.com.au>
Message-ID: <3cfb4a9d$0$21002$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 141588
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Give him some shielded stuff or anything to prevent the interference.

--
Book
'Got root?'
"D. Stussy" <kd6lvw@bde-arc.ampr.org> wrote in message
news:Pine.LNX.4.44.0206030732250.18345-100000@exp.bde-arc.ampr.org...
> On Mon, 3 Jun 2002, James A Keller wrote:
> >I just put up a Hustler 4BTV Vertical and my neighbor is calling and
> >telling me I am cutting him off the Internet via his dialup.
> >Anyone have any experiences with RFI happening with computers and
> >the modems? I am lost where to start here.. He says there is a little
> >bit of interference on the phone line.
> >I appreciate any comments.
>
> It's probably getting in via the crappy cord that comes with a modem to
connect
> it to the wall jack. Most of these are NOT shielded.
>

4284. Re: New Tower advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 11:25:07 UTC
From: Jack <NOSPAMkc8pkn@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <adfjja$j39$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 141597

Check Heights Towers, http://www.heightstowers.com they have some nice aluminum towers and they are in Florida. You should be able to find some local hams that like to climb, I have a couple here who love to. The Heights are not cheap, but then they are probably less than the US Tower, especially the shipping, try to get them to drop ship it at a terminal and you pick it up there as this will also cut costs.

73
Jack

"David" <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com> wrote in message
news:vFtK8.3105$K2.427282@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> Planning the purchase of a new tower for my home in south Florida. I'm
> having a little trouble deciding which one will be the best for me money
and
> installation wise. The US Tower TX-455 looks like my first choice, but I
> have some questions. First, local codes require that it withstand 105mph
> windload which I'm fairly sure won't be a problem with it cranked down?
> Second, I'm afraid of heights and like the idea of a foldover accessory
(but
> is it worth another $430?). Third, are people really paying about $800
to
> have this tower shipped to Florida???? I couldn't believe my ears when
> they told me that.
>
> Are there other comparable crankups to the TX-455 that might have a closer
> factory to south Florida so it doesn't cost me so much in shipping?
>
> If you have one of these towers and live in the south Florida area, how
has
> it stood up to the winds so far, and what antenna(s) to you have on it?
> I'll be putting up a HyGain TH-11DX.
>
> 73,
> David
>
>
>

4285. Re: RFI Into Computer Modem.. Any Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 11:41:51 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFB55FF.B0E6CDD8@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141589
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

"D. Stussy" wrote:
>
> On Mon, 3 Jun 2002, James A Keller wrote:
> >I just put up a Hustler 4BTV Vertical and my neighbor is calling and
> >telling me I am cutting him off the Internet via his dialup.
> >Anyone have any experiences with RFI happening with computers and
> >the modems? I am lost where to start here.. He says there is a little
> >bit of interference on the phone line.
> >I appreciate any comments.
>
> It's probably getting in via the crappy cord that comes with a modem to connect
> it to the wall jack. Most of these are NOT shielded.

Some of the RFI to my external modem was coming in on the AC adapter cord.
A few turns of the AC cord on a ferrite toroid fixed the problem.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4286. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 11:44:53 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFB56B5.E16D6E0C@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141590

Jan Van Belle wrote:
> When surfing the web while trying to find a plan for a small antenna
> for 6m, 2m, 70cm (combined (= multiband) or not), I encountered the
> magnetic loop. It seems to be a small one, hard to configure but quite
> good (read about an OM in London who worked 50 countries from his flat).

The main attraction of a magnetic loop is its small physical size on HF
frequencies. They are not generally used on VHF/UHF where physical size
is usually not a problem.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4287. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 11:55:57 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adflgc$7hd$2@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141591

Hello Jan,

The best software program anywhere available for analysis and design of magloops is -

MAGLOOP4

And it's free. But the mechanical details must be decided by yourself.

If by 'multiple loops' you mean multi-turn - forget it. Multi-turn loops are ALWAYS less efficient than single turn versions. They offer no advantages whatever.

However, magloops are at their best when saving space at the lower frequencies, ie., 160, 80, 40 and 20m. There doesn't seem to be much point in using a magloop on 6m, 2m and 70 cms. At VHF a full size, highly efficient dipole will fit into anybody's attic or backyard. And a dipole has exactly the same radiation pattern as a magloop.

The big disadvantage of forming magloops into yagi-type arrays is that spacing between elements must be exactly the same as with full-size yagi arrays. That's why nobody ever bothers to make one.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

"Jan Van Belle"
> Hello all,
>
> When surfing the web while trying to find a plan for a small antenna
> for 6m, 2m, 70cm (combined (= multiband) or not), I encountered the
> magnetic loop. It seems to be a small one, hard to configure but quite
> good (read about an OM in London who worked 50 countries from his flat).
>
> Can you give me second opinions, URLs where I can find plans and/or
> general formulas to calculate the whole thing. I also read about single
> and multiple-loop. I suppose these are better than the single-loops, but
> finding plans about it is even tougher.
>
> 73's de Jan, ON1DOA
>
> BTW: is it possible to make a kind of yagi with this kind of antenna? If
> yes: how to calculate the distances??

4288. Re: RFI Into Computer Modem.. Any Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 11:55:58 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adflgd$7hd$3@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141592
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Obtain a ferrite ring. Wind a dozen or 15 turns of 20 gauge twin speaker
cable on it and connect it in series with his phone line near the computer.

If that doen't work try connecting a three-wire choke in series with the
computer 60Hz power lead.

==========
"James A Keller" <mrguard@iname.com> wrote in message
news:LPAK8.7695$Am4.5421447@twister.columbus.rr.com...
> Greetings,
> I just put up a Hustler 4BTV Vertical and my neighbor is calling and
> telling me I am cutting him off the Internet via his dialup.
> Anyone have any experiences with RFI happening with computers and
> the modems? I am lost where to start here.. He says there is a little
> bit of interference on the phone line.
> I appreciate any comments.
> James
> N8KGU
> mrguard@earthlink.net
>

4289. Re: VHF/UHF TV antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 12:51:48 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1761-3CFB6664-567@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141596

Andrew wrote:
"I`m trying to build a TV antenna with a bit of setbacks."

If the stations you would like to receive are all in the same direction, a rhombic would be hard to beat.

A rhombic is a traveling wave antenna, not a standing wave antenna, so it is unlikely to make ghosts when terminated with the right resistor (600 ohms).

It is highly directional and despite side lobes improves signal to noise ratio. With 4 or 5 wavelengths per side it gives about 14 db gain over a dipole at 200 MHz.

It is easy to make. Two #10 wires each 36 feet long, separated 18 feet at the midpoint, overall length 31 feet.

This is Arnold B. Bailey`s design and partial description. Bailey was a consulting engineer and authored "TV and Other Receiving Antennas".

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4290. Re: Anyone know anything about this coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 12:53:40 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <adfosh$j0g@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 141593

Hi
Columbia wire and cable is a division of Carol cable co. Anyway 1198 is a RG8/u type foam cable that is not different than any other brand of foam cable. It's a 50 ohm, 78% vel of prop, cable with a standard PVC jacket. Its loss is at 50MHz, 1.2db/100', at 100MHz, 1.8db and at 200MHz, 2.6db/100'. These loss spec's are slightly better than RG-213. It's shield coverage is 97% and it will handle the same amount of power as RG-213 or any of the RG8 type coax can.

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"Prospector" <zip@zip> wrote in message
news:id3mfu48hd87ijq10amufsfo1sjho19h77@4ax.com...
> Picked up 25' of this coax in new-looking condiition with pl-259
> connectors on each end at flea market for $1. It looks like most
> other .405 inch diameter black RG8/u foam coax. It has a braided
> copper shield but I can't see if the center conductor is solid or
> stranded because the connectors are hiding it. It has the following
> markings: "Columbia 1198 Superflex RG8/u Foam". Is anyone familiar
> with this brand of RG8 coax? What is the dB loss per 100 feet at 30
> and 100MHz? What is the % velocity of propagation? What is the
> characteristic impedence in Ohms? What is the % shield covering? How
> much power in Watts on the 10 meter band can I safely pump into this
> coax? I have looked hi and lo on the internet and can't find any
> specs for this brand. Any information will be helpful. Thanks.
> -------------
> Prospector
> -------------

4291. Re: newbie needs condo antenna help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 13:10:27 UTC
From: Roger Leone <arleone@inreach.com>
Message-ID: <YWJK8.306$UP5.72245265@news.inreach.com>
Source record: 141594

Susan:

Go to: http://ac6v.com/antprojects.htm

You will find a shole section on "Stealth Antennas"

Roger K6XQ

4292. Re: RFI Into Computer Modem.. Any Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 13:16:44 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFB6C26.73A7229C@icok.net>
Source record: 141595
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

James,
Have your neighbor put filters on his telephone
line. That's the simplest answer. If you really
want to do it right, use shielded cable from the
phone-box on the outside of the house, along with
an AT&T '1611A' filter at the box. Maybe something
like the old 'K-Com' filter at the modem. If that
doesn't 'cure' it, nothing will.
'Doc

4293. Dual band vertical common mode choke?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 14:05:51 UTC
From: Jeff Farrar <jeff@farrar.com>
Message-ID: <3JKK8.157169$L76.243585@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 141598

I am moving my station from the attic down to the ground floor and hence need to run new feedline to all the antennas. I have a Diamond X200A at about 40 feet mounted to the chimney. I am currently feeding it with LMR400 and currently don't have any feedline radiation problems. But, since I am running a new line I thought that I might want to coil up some feedline at antenna since you just can't "stick it in there" later. Any idea on the number of turns required or the diameter? I check both the handbook and the antenna book but they didn't cover this for VHF/UHF. Any reason I don't need to add it as well?

Thanks in advance.

Jeff

4294. Re: New Tower advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 14:48:32 UTC
From: phochief@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <776b4c05.0206030648.15a17acf@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141599

mrmo3627@aol.com (MrMo3627) wrote in message
news:<20020603005852.29885.00002588@mb-fy.aol.com>...
> look up fl.towers in south fl.

Thanks for the reply....but what does that mean?

4295. Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 16:34:24 UTC
From: ON4JA <ON4JA@wanadoo.be>
Message-ID: <adg5qn$10ev6$1@sinclair.be.wanadoo.com>
Source record: 141600

HI ,

Could a single long wire , fed with an automatic
coupler be a useful (good) antenna for receive
and transmit .
Thanks
ON4JA .

4296. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 17:12:46 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFBA38E.644483F6@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141601

ON4JA wrote:
> Could a single long wire , fed with an automatic
> coupler be a useful (good) antenna for receive
> and transmit .

If it has a decent ground plane.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4297. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 17:29:02 UTC
From: jwalkermi@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020603132902.17076.00001865@mb-ce.aol.com>
Source record: 141602

I work the world with mine.

Jack

4298. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 17:46:03 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ufnar5o6ca6gb9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141603

Hello ON4JA,
Absolutely with no question. I currently have 310 DXCC countries
worked on a W9INN 5-band dipole at 54ft / 18m. And as I'm sure you
already know "the higher the better".
My QTH is also a benefit to me being at 5,412 ft / 1,812 m above sea
level. Many photos and antenna / station info on my website....good
luck in the pileups OM!!!

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

"ON4JA" <ON4JA@wanadoo.be> wrote in message
news:adg5qn$10ev6$1@sinclair.be.wanadoo.com...
> HI ,
>
> Could a single long wire , fed with an automatic
> coupler be a useful (good) antenna for receive
> and transmit .
> Thanks
> ON4JA .
>
>
>
>
>

4299. Re: Anyone know anything about this coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 17:53:28 UTC
From: Prospector <zip@zip>
Message-ID: <5ianfukqfo1gbcvqqogdm4h15fe10rtojm@4ax.com>
Source record: 141604

Thanks John for your great answer. Looks like this piece of coax will
be perfect for the HF rig I am planning on installing in my old
Winnebago motorhome with an all metal roof.

Prospector

On Mon, 3 Jun 2002 08:53:40 -0400, "John Passaneau" <jxp16@psu.edu>
wrote:

>Hi
>Columbia wire and cable is a division of Carol cable co. Anyway 1198 is a
>RG8/u type foam cable that is not different than any other brand of foam
>cable. It's a 50 ohm, 78% vel of prop, cable with a standard PVC jacket. Its
>loss is at 50MHz, 1.2db/100', at 100MHz, 1.8db and at 200MHz, 2.6db/100'.
>These loss spec's are slightly better than RG-213. It's shield coverage is
>97% and it will handle the same amount of power as RG-213 or any of the RG8
>type coax can.

4300. 260 MHz Milcom Sat Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 18:11:35 UTC
From: linux <linux@znet.com>
Message-ID: <3CFBB157.D92@znet.com>
Source record: 141605

I have a Dorne & Margolin right hand circular polarization 260 MHz satcom antenna. I also have an Advanced Receiver Research pre-amp that was made for 260 MHz as well. This whole set-up includes antenna, manual, pre-amp, and carry case.

This system worked great with my Icom R-7000, but now I spend more time on the computer, so time to clear out the garage. I will e-mail photos to anyone interested. I would like $250 + shipping.

Please e-mail me at linux@znet.com

4301. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 18:12:17 UTC
From: paul friedman <paulfriedman@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <5kOK8.25411$Le2.1184193@typhoon.mn.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 141606

I use a an end-fed long wire for 80m and 40m. It isn't all that long (75 ft) and it isn't that high (max is 30 ft). With it, I've worked 49 states on 80 and WAS on 40 plus some good DX with 100w from Minnesota. It went up in January of this year. Longer would be better and higher would certainly be better, but it works rather well as a compromise antenna for me.

BTW, Icom 746 and AH4 in case you are curious.

Paul ab0si

"ON4JA" <ON4JA@wanadoo.be> wrote in message
news:adg5qn$10ev6$1@sinclair.be.wanadoo.com...
> HI ,
>
> Could a single long wire , fed with an automatic
> coupler be a useful (good) antenna for receive
> and transmit .
> Thanks
> ON4JA .
>
>
>
>
>

4302. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 18:24:20 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CFBB454.EEBD474B@netscape.net>
Source record: 141607

CJ wrote:
>
> Hello ON4JA,
> Absolutely with no question. I currently have 310 DXCC countries
> worked on a W9INN 5-band dipole at 54ft / 18m. And as I'm sure you
> already know "the higher the better".

Is a 'dipole' the same as a 'longwire'?

-Bill

4303. Long-wire for 33cm band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 18:37:35 UTC
From: robertrochte@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <67dc05ac.0206031037.f18c7fc@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141608

Would a random long-wire antenna be effective for 33cm ATV work? I'm looking for fairly omnidirectional performance (I know that the lobes get weird as the length goes up) and decent gain over a 1/4 wave rubber-ducky.

Assuming that this is even a reasonable idea, how would I ensure an impedance match with such an antenna?

Thanks much.

-Robert

4304. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 19:11:54 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ufnfs1ncre9s96@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141609

Not sure Bill..maybe you can research that for us and post back?

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CFBB454.EEBD474B@netscape.net...
> CJ wrote:
> >
> > Hello ON4JA,
> > Absolutely with no question. I currently have 310 DXCC countries
> > worked on a W9INN 5-band dipole at 54ft / 18m. And as I'm sure you
> > already know "the higher the better".
>
>
> Is a 'dipole' the same as a 'longwire'?
>
> -Bill
>

4305. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 19:32:28 UTC
From: Alan White <alannc44@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <gvPK8.59502$6v2.2394485@twister.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 141610

Nice page.....Baywatch Babes is a very interesting page link too, btw.

Did I miss the photos of your antennas? I saw the equipment.

Alan
WN4HOG
--
Windsurfing Club: http://www.ibscc.org
Homepage: http://pw1.netcom.com/~alannc44/qsl.htm

"CJ" <difficult@times.com> wrote in message
news:ufnar5o6ca6gb9@corp.supernews.com...
> Hello ON4JA,
> Absolutely with no question. I currently have 310 DXCC countries
> worked on a W9INN 5-band dipole at 54ft / 18m. And as I'm sure you
> already know "the higher the better".
> My QTH is also a benefit to me being at 5,412 ft / 1,812 m above sea
> level. Many photos and antenna / station info on my website....good
> luck in the pileups OM!!!
>
> --
> 73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
> AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
> www.ab7sl.com
>
>
> "ON4JA" <ON4JA@wanadoo.be> wrote in message
> news:adg5qn$10ev6$1@sinclair.be.wanadoo.com...
> > HI ,
> >
> > Could a single long wire , fed with an automatic
> > coupler be a useful (good) antenna for receive
> > and transmit .
> > Thanks
> > ON4JA .
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
>
>

4306. Re: RFI Into Computer Modem.. Any Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 20:08:26 UTC
From: Jim Hampton <aa2qa@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <e6c154bf6d8989fd9e4e6be7504d09cf.80792@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 141611
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Jim, you've got some good ideas in other posts, so leave mine until last as I doubt this will be the problem. I did have a problem with my new PC (finally got DSL - LOVE it) - the darn thing puts a TON of noise into my tv in the kitchen. I'm on DirecTv with the svideo and audio cables connected directly to the big tv in the front room. Then, I take the rf output of the satellite box and feed it to the kitchen and also upstairs. For whatever reason, the problem was confined to the tv in kitchen. I went and bought a filtered ac power strip from Rat Shack. I was not particularly pleased the the 15 dB filtering spec (the stuff at work has 30, 40, and 50 dB filtered outlets), but it greatly reduced the noise in the picture. Although still visible, it is BARELY visible and no one is complaining. A filtered (not just surge filtering, rf filtering) power outlet on the computer and modem (there are six outlets on the box I bought) may well assist your neighbor with the problem.

73 from Rochester, NY
Jim AA2QA

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

4307. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 20:24:01 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFBD04C.9802D032@icok.net>
Source record: 141612

I think someone had better define
'long wire' antenna.
'Doc

4308. Re: Long-wire for 33cm band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 20:40:19 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFBD410.A92E6351@icok.net>
Source record: 141613

Robert,
I don't think it would be worth the effort. If
you intend for it to be portable, it's going to be
very inconvenient as well as almost impossible to
'point'. A vertical array type antenna would be
'better' than the 'duck' for omnidirectional use. It
will also be a bit inconvenient at times, depending
on how/where you mount it.
'Doc

4309. Re: Dual band vertical common mode choke?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 20:41:47 UTC
From: John Passaneau <jxp16@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <adgkai$129s@r02n01.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 141615

Hi Jeff:

Coax coil choke baluns just don't work at VHF/UHF because the distributed capacity bypasses the signals around the choke. And the minimum bend radius for coax makes winding a coil that could possibly work imposable. A choke made of ferrite beads would work, but VHF/UHF verticals don't need baluns as they are unbalanced antennas. If you want to fuss unnecessarily with it, one thing to try is putting a second set of ground radials 1/4 wave length below the first set and connect the shield of the coax to them. Anyway it is not necessary in this case. I'm afraid that hams have become balun happy and somehow feel that every antenna needs one to work to that it will some how work better with one, It just isn't so. On VHF/UHF the only antennas that can use a "balun" are beams. If there is feedline radiation, it could twist the pattern, this is not a problem with verticals.

--
John Passaneau
Penn State University, State College Pa.
W3JXP
w3jxp@arrl.net

"Jeff Farrar" <jeff@farrar.com> wrote in message
news:3JKK8.157169$L76.243585@rwcrnsc53...
> I am moving my station from the attic down to the ground floor and hence
> need to run new feedline to all the antennas. I have a Diamond X200A at
> about 40 feet mounted to the chimney. I am currently feeding it with
LMR400
> and currently don't have any feedline radiation problems. But, since I am
> running a new line I thought that I might want to coil up some feedline at
> antenna since you just can't "stick it in there" later. Any idea on the
> number of turns required or the diameter? I check both the handbook and
the
> antenna book but they didn't cover this for VHF/UHF. Any reason I don't
> need to add it as well?
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> Jeff
>
>

4310. Re: newbie needs condo antenna help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 20:48:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFBD5EA.AEC11EAD@icok.net>
Source record: 141614

Susan,
It sounds like you have a number of choices
as to where to put an antenna. Considering the
capabilities you want, I think the higher HF
bands (10-20m?) would be your best bet. There
are quite a few options, a vertical in a big
flower pot on the balcony, dipole(s) in the loft,
and who knows what, just depends on your imagination.
Good luck...
'Doc
PS - Congratulations! Don't quit with the General
either!

4311. Re: Dual band vertical common mode choke?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 21:20:00 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ufnnc0g0tdpjc4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141617

> I'm afraid that hams have become balun happy and
>somehow feel that every antenna needs one to work to that it will some how
>work better with one, It just isn't so. On VHF/UHF the only antennas that
>can use a "balun" are beams. If there is feedline radiation, it could twist
>the pattern, this is not a problem with verticals.

According to one analysis I've read (at W0RCY's page, which appears to have vanished over the past week or so), J-pole antennas which are DC-grounded can also benefit from being driven through a balun. This helps maintain the balance of the feed to the matching section / shorted stub, which the DC grounding of the antenna would otherwise disturb. Using a balun makes the grounded J-pole less subject to SWR variations due to coupling between the outside of the feedline and nearby objects.

W0RCY says that the balun isn't necessary in J-pole antennas which do _not_ have a separate DC ground.

How important this issue is in practice, I can't say for sure. I gather that a lot of people are using plumber's-delight copper-tubing J-pole antennas with DC grounds and without baluns, and are very happy with the results. So, I guess "Your mileage may vary" applies!

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

4312. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 21:21:31 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CFBDDDB.A08D631@eznec.com>
Source record: 141616

Reg Edwards wrote:

> . . .

> If by 'multiple loops' you mean multi-turn - forget it. Multi-turn loops
> are ALWAYS less efficient than single turn versions. They offer no
> advantages whatever.

> . . .

Why is that? It would seem that if two turns were made, the wire resistance would double but the radiation resistance would quadruple. This should lead to better efficiency. Of course, if the turns are close together, current bunching will increase the wire resistance somewhat. But assuming the turns are reasonably spaced, why is a single turn loop always more efficient?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4313. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 21:40:48 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CFBE260.E215BD70@netscape.net>
Source record: 141618

CJ wrote:
>
> Not sure Bill..maybe you can research that for us and post back?
>
> --
> 73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
> AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
> www.ab7sl.com

I did just that, Charles, and its not. I thought you would have known
that.
-Bill

4314. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 21:46:54 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFBE3CE.CE1DC7F5@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141519

'Doc wrote:
> I think someone had better define 'long wire' antenna.

From the "ARRL Antenna Book": "long wire - A wire antenna that is one wavelength or greater in electrical length. When two or more wavelengths long, it provides gain and a multilobe radiation pattern. When terminated at one end it becomes essentially unidirectional off that end."
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4315. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 22:55:48 UTC
From: gil <gilpi@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <3CFBF3F4.5050801@mindspring.com>
Source record: 141520

I use about 40ft of wire into a mfj 971 tuner running about 30 watts and have worked 80% of what I hear from 80-10 m on CW

Gil N2WJW

ON4JA wrote:

> HI ,
>
> Could a single long wire , fed with an automatic
> coupler be a useful (good) antenna for receive
> and transmit .
> Thanks
> ON4JA .

4316. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 22:57:16 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CFBF40D.80FFE602@shaw.ca>
Source record: 141521

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > . . .
>
> > If by 'multiple loops' you mean multi-turn - forget it. Multi-turn loops
> > are ALWAYS less efficient than single turn versions. They offer no
> > advantages whatever.
>
> > . . .
>
> Why is that? It would seem that if two turns were made, the wire
> resistance would double but the radiation resistance would quadruple.
> This should lead to better efficiency. Of course, if the turns are close
> together, current bunching will increase the wire resistance somewhat.
> But assuming the turns are reasonably spaced, why is a single turn loop
> always more efficient?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

One definite advantage would be the saving of space
occupied by the antenna. Just think how nice it would
be to have an 80m antenna just inside the window!
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

4317. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-03 23:01:07 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3CFBF4F4.D29231C7@shaw.ca>
Source record: 141522

ON4JA wrote:
>
> HI ,
>
> Could a single long wire , fed with an automatic
> coupler be a useful (good) antenna for receive
> and transmit .
> Thanks
> ON4JA .

Don't confuse a long wire with a random wire. Lots of hams are working the world with random wires. A random wire can be any length -- a long wire is usually a number of wavelengths long. For starters, get anything out the window you can. Efficiency and other things you can deal with later -- the big thing is just to get on the air. Have fun!! 73 es gud dx
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

4318. Re: Long-wire for 33cm band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 00:05:12 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0206031605.4b38c8b6@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141523

Are you serious?

robertrochte@hotmail.com (Robert Rochte) wrote in message
news:<67dc05ac.0206031037.f18c7fc@posting.google.com>...
> Would a random long-wire antenna be effective for 33cm ATV work? I'm
> looking for fairly omnidirectional performance (I know that the lobes
> get weird as the length goes up) and decent gain over a 1/4 wave
> rubber-ducky.
>
> Assuming that this is even a reasonable idea, how would I ensure an
> impedance match with such an antenna?
>
> Thanks much.
>
> -Robert

4319. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 00:35:11 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFC0B28.72DE9D79@icok.net>
Source record: 141524

CAM & All,
Right, and with that definition of a long-wire,
most of what is being discussed here is not about
a long-wire antenna. More like a random-wire. That's
what I was getting at.
'Doc

4320. Re: What is copperweld?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 00:53:56 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <f7UK8.11120$rX.1996318@e420r-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141525

yeh, and even gets better- as old Tech for railroad, and became lineman to get away fro tensions of railroad communication (boy, they loved me for that!), had wire trouble (these are BALANCED circuits!, 1 ohm of resistance in 100 miles makes for lotsa noise!) had , on branch line guy tap the phone line for his radio antenna- cut him off, also had some folks stealing copper wire , and SPLICEING INTO BARBED WIRE FENCE FOR FEW SPANS! but, when you get ok to salvage, cost pretty low for copper weld, like get it out of here!
,
and usually stout enuff to tow a truck! jim nn7k
"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:21431-3CF794D8-91@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Bob, W4MB wrote:
> "The best source of Copperweld is an electrical supply house."
>
> As some have said, it`s even better if you can get it free or at reduced
> price. Don`t steal it from any old pole line, however.
>
> We had a microwave repeater that often produced an a-c power alarm.
> Investigation would show a section of powerline missing again. Last time
> it happened, the dead thief lay alongside the downed wire.
>
> Copperweld is a registered trademark. Copperweld is widely used by
> military and commercial antenna and transmission line builders.
>
> Surplus opportunities happen.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

4321. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 01:25:59 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adh4v6$rs1$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141526

Roy asked -
> why is a single turn [mag] loop
> always more efficient?

==========

It is because proximity effect (closely spaced turns) increases conductor loss resistance much faster than the same length of wire wound with one turn. Crudely, proximity effect versus frequency increases skin resistance 3 to 5 times faster than ordinary skin effect on a single turn. If you use the same amount of copper to make two turns of the same loop diameter I think it gets even worse. But I don't propose to write a treatise on the subject. Its not worth the trouble.

You place faith in measurements. So wind a solenoid coil about 100 micro-henrys. This will need about 87 turns of 20 AWG enamelled wire on a 1.5" diameter former about 4" long. A toilet roll cardboard tube will do.

Measure Q at 2 MHz. At that frequency and inductance Q measurements are reasonably accurate to perform. Make sure not to drop the former down the toilet pan before using it.

Calculate what the wire resistance must be to give the measured value of Q. You will find the calculated HF wire resistance is 3, 4 or 5 times the resistance of the same staight length of wire used to wind the coil.

The HF resistance of copper wire at room temperature is accurately Sqrt(F)/12/D ohms per metre. F in MHz. D = diameter in mm.

That's proximity effect!

The efficiency and Q of magloops calculated according to ARRL publications assumes conductor resistance is the same as straight wire resistance and is seriously in error. Technical editors should look into it.

Regarding magloops, if it should be thought advantageous that two turns will allow a tuning capacitor 1/4 of the capacitance needed for one turn, and so reduce the physical size of the capacitor, then it turns out that for the same RF power input, the capacitor working voltage is doubled and the tuning capacitor is exactly the same physical size (and cost) as for the single turn loop.

And again, the self-capacitance of a two-turn loop is many times greater than a single-turn loop. For a given value of tuning capacitor the number of

frequency bands covered is SEVERELY restricted. It can easily be reduced to one.

Roy, you have made me feel very guilty about restraining the activities of dedicated experimenters. I'm sorry. Praps it's time I went back to being a TN. (TN = Telescope Nuts) ;o)

PS: The ONLY reason for using multi-turn receiving loops at 136 KHz is because you can't get 0-1 microfarad, air-spaced, variable tuning capacitors.

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

4322. Re: newbie needs condo antenna help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 02:21:17 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <ox=8PJ8u9xBxbTAa25qRf0mtwGkB@4ax.com>
Source record: 141527

"Susan Guberman-Garcia" <susangg@garcia.mpowermail.com> wrote:

>Hello...I just passed the technician test yesterday,

Now that you've passed your technician license, and you have a 746 that will do the 6 & 2 meter bands, you might build/buy antennas for those two bands, get your feet wet in the whole process, and later, when you get your general license, you'll be in better shape to put up hf antennas.

One nice thing about 6 and 2 is the antennas for those bands are very small, and will fit your space. It will be more of a challenge when you get on the hf bands, as the antennas are larger.

It wouldn't hurt to buy a soldering iron, a few wire working tools, and a cheap multi-meter to test for shorts & continuity, even if you're going to buy commercially made antennas.

> plan to take the
>code and general tests in July. I just bought a used Icom 746 multi
>band transceiver on EBay and need advice and help on an antenna set up
>that will
>be compatible with the transceiver's auto-tune function, will allow me
>to get signals without causing interference to my own electronics
>equipment (computers, phones, TV)

You may want to buy the ARRL's book on RFI, radio frequency interference, since you're going to be mounting antennas inside your living space. You're probably going to have at least some interference, and the book will help you deal with it.

> and that of my neighbors, and will not
>offend the fuddy duddy condo homeowners association. The condo we are
>moving to (for a year) is in Bear Valley, at 7000 feet elevation. It's
>a 2 story plus loft townhouse, so we have ground floor, second floor and
>loft. We are not allowed to affix anything to the outer wall or roof.
>We have a balcony but its facing a side that is heavily treed. We have
>windows in the loft and if we could have a special window put in, we
>could stick a mount out the window without technically violating the
>CCR's. I ordered the "stealth radio" book but if anyone has any ideas
>please feel free. I am very new to all this and I would need something
>I could buy, not build (I am not technically inclined so I tend to buy
>off the shelf stuff...) We also have an enclosed garage and we can park
>a car right in front of it....I want an antenna that is capable of
>allowing me to communicate with people in Central America, and
>particularly, in Belize....

For Central American contacts, your best bet will be the higher hf bands, 20, 17, 15, 12 and 10 meters. In particular, 20 meters is open around the clock -- the other bands are open mainly during the day.

Anyhow, have fun and welcome to the hobby.

Bob
k5qwg

>You can email me also at:
>susangg@garcia.mpowermail.com
>Eventually we will be moving to Panama where we can put up a 200 ft
>tower if we want but for now I want to be able to listen and transmit
>from condo-land...help!

4323. Re: New Tower advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 02:30:44 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <oDVK8.110779$Kp.11285588@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141528

Or you could really cut costs and run a ad in the local newpaper, dollarsaver, thrifty nickle. In your ad just state that you are a Amateur Radio Operator looking for a good used tower to put up at the home. Mention you'd be willing to go there and take it down and haul it off for them. You can refine the wording, better then I did. I did this very same thing and came out of the deal with two nice Rohn 25G 50' towers. Here's the kicker, one guy only charged me $20 for the whole thing in exchange for taking it down and the other said if I could just come and get it off of his property that I could have it. So for $20 and a couple afternoons work I have a 100' of Rohn 25G that is going up in my backyard very very soon. As soon as I get a hinging base for it and some guy wire. Not bad when you consider the price of a new tower. Take the money you saved and buy you the biggest beam you can get! :-)

Just my 2 cents,
Matt
KC5YTV

"David" <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com> wrote in message
news:vFtK8.3105$K2.427282@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> Planning the purchase of a new tower for my home in south Florida. I'm
> having a little trouble deciding which one will be the best for me money
and
> installation wise. The US Tower TX-455 looks like my first choice, but I
> have some questions. First, local codes require that it withstand 105mph
> windload which I'm fairly sure won't be a problem with it cranked down?
> Second, I'm afraid of heights and like the idea of a foldover accessory
(but
> is it worth another $430?). Third, are people really paying about $800
to
> have this tower shipped to Florida???? I couldn't believe my ears when
> they told me that.
>
> Are there other comparable crankups to the TX-455 that might have a closer
> factory to south Florida so it doesn't cost me so much in shipping?
>
> If you have one of these towers and live in the south Florida area, how
has
> it stood up to the winds so far, and what antenna(s) to you have on it?
> I'll be putting up a HyGain TH-11DX.
>
> 73,
> David
>
>

>
>

4324. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 02:32:02 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <AEVK8.6410$LR4.773795@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141529

Obviously, any particular wire antenna can be random, resonant or long (depending upon the frequency of operation). With appropriate equipment and connections, it might even be several of these at the same time.

Apologies - we're drifting back to rec.radio.endless_dicussion.english.

4325. Re: How to 6 Meters on 80m dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 03:00:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1763-3CFC2D40-221@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141530

Rick, KF7QZ wrote:
"I don`t have anymore coax to run another antenna."

Why does a 1/4-wavelength of wire have a low input impedance when the far end of the wire is an open circuit? The energy arriving at the far end has nearly no place to go but to reverse directions. When this energy again arrives back at the feedpoint, its collision with the new energy produces the low impedance.

If energy fed the antenna wire never returned to the feedpoint, what would the feedpoint impedance be? It would be the surge impedance of the wire or wires in the antenna. The surge impedance is likely much higher than the drivepoint impedance of quarterwave wires. The numerical value of the surge impedance depends on the distance of the wires from the earth and other neighbors.

An 80m standing wave antenna wire is likely 16X the length of the same wire in a similar antenna for 5m. That`s the ratio of 80 to 5.

A 5m signal making a round trip to the open-circuit end of an 80m antenna wire is likely pretty well used up through radiation and loss. It will have litlle energy left to lower the input resistance to the wire at 5m. The high surge impedance will severely limit input current to the 80m antenna wire anyway.

This would seem to make it practical to simply parallel a 5m dipole across the 80m antenna drivepoint. The whiskers on the 80m antenna should have little effect, due to their negligible size, on the big antenna`s performance. Likewise, the big antenna`s high drivepoint impedance at the high (5m) frequency should make the big antenna`s loading negligible on the small antenna`s drive, at and around the small antenna`s resonant frequency. The small antenna has a low impedance and accepts all the current.

One coax should serve both antennas well when they are simply connected in parallel to the coax.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4326. KB6KQ Antennas ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 03:16:18 UTC
From: Max <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <biWK8.10801$Av5.939053@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141531

Anyone in Canada carry these loop antennas? Primarily interested in the 2m version.

4327. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 04:38:50 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFC4441.6D382AC1@icok.net>
Source record: 141532

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
>
> Obviously, any particular wire antenna can be random, resonant or long
> (depending upon the frequency of operation). With appropriate equipment and
> connections, it might even be several of these at the same time.
>
> Apologies - we're drifting back to rec.radio.endless_dicussion.english.

It isn't that 'obvious' to me, so why don't you explain to me
how,"With appropriate equipment and connections, it might even be
several of these at the same time". I can make two ligitimate
combinations out of those three properties, but don't see any
more
than that. How can you have a 'random' and 'long' wire antenna
at
the same time on the same frequency? Does this fall in the same
classification as 'magic' lengths of coax? How about an example
or
two?
'Doc

4328. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 05:57:23 UTC
From: Jan Van Belle <Jan.Van_Belle@alcatel.be>
Message-ID: <3CFC56C3.B2469ED9@alcatel.be>
Source record: 141533
Body handling: Binary attachment payload not displayed: Jan.Van_Belle.vcf

```
Irv Finkleman wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> >
> > Reg Edwards wrote:
> >
> > > > . . .
> >
> > > > If by 'multiple loops' you mean multi-turn - forget it. Multi-turn loops
> > > > are ALWAYS less efficient than single turn versions. They offer no
> > > > advantages whatever.
> >
> > > > . . .
> >
> > > Why is that? It would seem that if two turns were made, the wire
> > > resistance would double but the radiation resistance would quadruple.
> > > This should lead to better efficiency. Of course, if the turns are close
> > > together, current bunching will increase the wire resistance somewhat.
> > > But assuming the turns are reasonably spaced, why is a single turn loop
> > > always more efficient?
> >
> > > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> One definite advantage would be the saving of space
> occupied by the antenna. Just think how nice it would
> be to have an 80m antenna just inside the window!

Sorry, but that's not really an answer to this question

Jan, ON1DOA

[One or more binary attachments are retained only in the source text.]
```

4329. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 06:01:33 UTC
From: Jan Van Belle <Jan.Van_Belle@alcatel.be>
Message-ID: <3CFC57BD.8E3902CD@alcatel.be>
Source record: 141534
Body handling: Binary attachment payload not displayed: Jan.Van_Belle.vcf

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Roy asked -
> > why is a single turn [mag] loop
> > always more efficient?
>
> ============================
>
> It is because proximity effect (closely spaced turns) increases conductor
> loss resistance much faster than the same length of wire wound with one
> turn. Crudely, proximity effect versus frequency increases skin resistance 3
> to 5 times faster than ordinary skin effect on a single turn. If you use
> the same amount of copper to make two turns of the same loop diameter I
> think it gets even worse. But I don't propose to write a treatise on the
> subject. Its not worth the trouble.
>
> You place faith in measurements. So wind a solenoid coil about 100
> micro-henrys. This will need about 87 turns of 20 AWG enamelled wire on a
> 1.5" diameter former about 4" long. A toilet roll cardboard tube will do.
>
> Measure Q at 2 MHz. At that frequency and inductance Q measurements are
> reasonably accurate to perform. Make sure not to drop the former down the
> toilet pan before using it.
>
> Calculate what the wire resistance must be to give the measured value of Q.
> You will find the calculated HF wire resistance is 3, 4 or 5 times the
> resistance of the same staight length of wire used to wind the coil.
>
> The HF resistance of copper wire at room temperature is accurately
> Sqrt(F)/12/D ohms per metre. F in MHz. D = diameter in mm.
>
> That's proximity effect!
>

This is really an interesting answer! On first thought, one would think
automatically: the more turns, the more gain...

Jan, ON1DOA

[One or more binary attachments are retained only in the source text.]

4330. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 06:05:21 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ufom7jk6lvjhc8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141537

Best advice in this entire thread so far Irv....

>-- the big thing is just to get on the air

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:3CFBF4F4.D29231C7@shaw.ca...
> ON4JA wrote:
> >
> > HI ,
> >
> > Could a single long wire , fed with an automatic
> > coupler be a useful (good) antenna for receive
> > and transmit .
> > Thanks
> > ON4JA .
>
> Don't confuse a long wire with a random wire. Lots of hams
> are working the world with random wires. A random wire can
> be any length -- a long wire is usually a number of
> wavelengths long. For starters, get anything out the window
> you can. Efficiency and other things you can deal with
> later -- the big thing is just to get on the air. Have
> fun!! 73 es gud dx
> --
> Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
> Beating it with diet and exercise!
> 297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
> 58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)
> --------------------
> Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
> http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/
> --------------------
> Irv Finkleman,
> Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
> Calgary, Alberta, Canada

4331. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 06:06:41 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ufom7k7f96s4c9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141536

Hello Bill,
Well obviously you aren't as smart as you think you are....
>I thought you would have known that.

1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=lets-argue.html

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3CFBE260.E215BD70@netscape.net...
> CJ wrote:
> >
> > Not sure Bill..maybe you can research that for us and post back?
> >
> > --
> > 73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
> > AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
> > www.ab7sl.com
>
> I did just that, Charles, and its not. I thought you would have known
> that.
> -Bill
>

4332. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 06:07:13 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ufom8jf7ti1rdd@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141538

Yes we are drifting back....
1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=lets-argue.html

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in
message news:AEVK8.6410$LR4.773795@news20.bellglobal.com...
> Obviously, any particular wire antenna can be random, resonant or long
> (depending upon the frequency of operation). With appropriate
equipment and
> connections, it might even be several of these at the same time.
>
> Apologies - we're drifting back to
rec.radio.endless_dicussion.english.
>
>
>

4333. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 06:08:15 UTC
From: Jan Van Belle <Jan.Van_Belle@alcatel.be>
Message-ID: <3CFC594F.567F493D@alcatel.be>
Source record: 141535
Body handling: Binary attachment payload not displayed: Jan.Van_Belle.vcf

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Hello Jan,
>
> The best software program anywhere available for analysis and design of
> magloops is -
>
> MAGLOOP4
>
> And it's free. But the mechanical details must be decided by yourself.
>
> If by 'multiple loops' you mean multi-turn - forget it. Multi-turn loops
> are ALWAYS less efficient than single turn versions. They offer no
> advantages whatever.
>
> However, magloops are at their best when saving space at the lower
> frequencies, ie., 160, 80, 40 and 20m. There doesn't seem to be much point
> in using a magloop on 6m, 2m and 70 cms. At VHF a full size, highly
> efficient dipole will fit into anybody's attic or backyard. And a dipole
> has exactly the same radiation pattern as a magloop.
>
> The big disadvantage of forming magloops into yagi-type arrays is that
> spacing between elements must be exactly the same as with full-size yagi
> arrays. That's why nobody ever bothers to make one.
> ---
> ========================
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ

So what's the big difference with QUAD antennas? I just ask because I
have a dualband QUAD in my attick for 2m and 70cm. With my new TRX I can
also handle the 6m band. Because I can't put any antenna outside, I had
to look for a small design. As I remember, the QUAD is a quarter
wavelength per side, what's quite bigger than the loop (I think). How
cab we compare the gain of these two???

Regards,

Jan, ON1DOA

[One or more binary attachments are retained only in the source text.]

4334. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 06:25:27 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CFC5D57.F65C4026@eznec.com>
Source record: 141539

I've done a bit of searching and, although proximity effect is very
often mentioned, quantitative information is nearly entirely lacking.

It seems obvious to me that if turns are spaced far enough apart,
proximity effect would be negligible. Of course, if wires are too far
apart, the expected N^2 increase in radiation resistance won't occur,
either. But one reference I found, reading a lot between the lines and
frankly without high confidence in the conclusion, seemed to indicate
that the advantage in a two-turn coil would outweigh the increased
proximity effect loss at a turn spacing of somewhere between one and two
wire diameters. Even if this isn't correct, there has to be a spacing
where the added loss will be less than the advantage you'd gain from at
least a second turn.

It sounds like you've made a lot of measurements -- what have you found
to be the variation in proximity effect loss as a function of winding
pitch (turn spacing)?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Roy asked -
> > why is a single turn [mag] loop
> > always more efficient?
>
> ============================
>
> It is because proximity effect (closely spaced turns) increases conductor
> loss resistance much faster than the same length of wire wound with one
> turn. Crudely, proximity effect versus frequency increases skin resistance 3
> to 5 times faster than ordinary skin effect on a single turn. If you use
> the same amount of copper to make two turns of the same loop diameter I
> think it gets even worse. But I don't propose to write a treatise on the
> subject. Its not worth the trouble.
>
> You place faith in measurements. So wind a solenoid coil about 100
> micro-henrys. This will need about 87 turns of 20 AWG enamelled wire on a
> 1.5" diameter former about 4" long. A toilet roll cardboard tube will do.
>
> Measure Q at 2 MHz. At that frequency and inductance Q measurements are
> reasonably accurate to perform. Make sure not to drop the former down the
> toilet pan before using it.
>
> Calculate what the wire resistance must be to give the measured value of Q.

> You will find the calculated HF wire resistance is 3, 4 or 5 times the
> resistance of the same staight length of wire used to wind the coil.
>
> The HF resistance of copper wire at room temperature is accurately
> Sqrt(F)/12/D ohms per metre. F in MHz. D = diameter in mm.
>
> That's proximity effect!
>
> --
>
> The efficiency and Q of magloops calculated according to ARRL publications
> assumes conductor resistance is the same as straight wire resistance and is
> seriously in error. Technical editors should look into it.
>
> --
>
> Regarding magloops, if it should be thought advantageous that two turns will
> allow a tuning capacitor 1/4 of the capacitance needed for one turn, and so
> reduce the physical size of the capacitor, then it turns out that for the
> same RF power input, the capacitor working voltage is doubled and the tuning
> capacitor is exactly the same physical size (and cost) as for the single
> turn loop.
>
> And again, the self-capacitance of a two-turn loop is many times greater
> than a single-turn loop. For a given value of tuning capacitor the number of
> frequency bands covered is SEVERELY restricted. It can easily be reduced to
> one.
>
> Roy, you have made me feel very guilty about restraining the activities of
> dedicated experimenters. I'm sorry. Praps it's time I went back to being a
> TN. (TN = Telescope Nuts) ;o)
>
> PS: The ONLY reason for using multi-turn receiving loops at 136 KHz is
> because you can't get 0-1 microfarad, air-spaced, variable tuning
> capacitors.
> ---
> ========================
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ
> Free Radio Modelling Software
> Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
> ========================

4335. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 07:39:36 UTC
From: chas <chas@multiscan.junglelink.co.uk>
Message-ID: <adhqro$5ll$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141540

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CFBD04C.9802D032@icok.net...
>
>
> I think someone had better define
> 'long wire' antenna.
> 'Doc

I think end fed wire more than 2 wavelengths long - the book is up in the shack and I ain't climbing up there again tonight!

Chas

4336. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 08:14:25 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFC76C9.F4D54248@icok.net>
Source record: 141541

CJ,
And if you can't come up with any meaningful
rebutal, some people resort to cheap shots like
this.
'Doc

4337. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 08:15:06 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFC76F3.309229D5@icok.net>
Source record: 141542

chas,
I don't blame you, and you're right anyway.
'Doc

4338. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 10:37:42 UTC
From: Val <val_a20@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFC9876.3D21F23F@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141543

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Hello Jan,
>
> The best software program anywhere available for analysis and design of
> magloops is -
>
> MAGLOOP4
>
> And it's free. But the mechanical details must be decided by yourself.
>
> If by 'multiple loops' you mean multi-turn - forget it. Multi-turn loops
> are ALWAYS less efficient than single turn versions. They offer no
> advantages whatever.

You are a bit rigid... Is it not better to be able to get QRV on 160 m
given TINY space available, than NOT being able to get QRV? A full-
size dipole is always more efficient than a magloop, but You seems
to agree that this is a loss worth to take, if You want to become QRV
on e.g. 30 or 20 meters. If one is AWARE of the loss, then a multi-
turn loop HAS advantages in some cases, at least to some amateurs. Or?

Val.

--snip---
>

> Regards from Reg G4FGQ
> Free Radio Modelling Software
> Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
> ========================
>
> "Jan Van Belle"
> > Hello all,
> >
> > When surfing the web while trying to find a plan for a small antenna
> > for 6m, 2m, 70cm (combined (= multiband) or not), I encountered the
> > magnetic loop. It seems to be a small one, hard to configure but quite
> > good (read about an OM in London who worked 50 countries from his flat).
> >
> > Can you give me second opinions, URLs where I can find plans and/or
> > general formulas to calculate the whole thing. I also read about single
> > and multiple-loop. I suppose these are better than the single-loops, but
> > finding plans about it is even tougher.
> >

> > 73's de Jan, ON1DOA
> >
> > BTW: is it possible to make a kind of yagi with this kind of antenna? If
> > yes: how to calculate the distances??

4339. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 11:29:03 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <4w1L8.12610$Av5.1067044@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141544

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
>> Obviously, any particular wire antenna can
>> be random, resonant or long (depending upon
>> the frequency of operation).

I believe that the above part is non-controversial, right ?

Example:
30m 'random' wire on 160m band.
...just turn the dials...
30m 'long' wire on 10m band.
...etc...

>> With appropriate equipment and connections,
>> it might even be several of these at the same time.

"'Doc"
> How can you have a 'random' and 'long' wire antenna at
> the same time on the same frequency ?

Ah, I see your confusion. For the second statement ("...at the same time.")
I didn't indicate the 'same frequency'. Obviously it needs to be used at
several frequencies at once. This is trivial for receive mode (splitter); a
little bit more complicated for transmit.

4340. Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 11:45:35 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cfca607.61963500@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 141545

In the winter here (NY USA) I was receiving strong 10M signals on my
10M dipole from Europe and South America. Now, I get almost nothing.
Ditto for my shortwave receiver (Grundig YachtBoy 400) on a random
length wire.

The dipole is enveloped by the leaf canopy of the surrounding trees,
but the random wire sees lots of horizon.

I pick up abundant activity on 20M at night on the 10M dipole. I know
the leaves are still there at night (even if I can't see them).

Why have I lost 10M and not 20M? I expected 10M to drop off in the
summer, but it is not yet summer and RX has gone almost to zero.

Ken KC2JDY
Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

4341. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 12:20:57 UTC
From: "Harold E. Johnson" <W4ZCB@mchsi.com>
Message-ID: <Jg2L8.105303$cQ3.3196@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 141546

>
> Why have I lost 10M and not 20M? I expected 10M to drop off in the
> summer, but it is not yet summer and RX has gone almost to zero.
>
> Ken KC2JDY

Welcome to the sunspot cycle.

W4ZCB

4342. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 12:38:40 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFCB4D0.7B823CA8@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141547

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> ... there has to be a spacing
> where the added loss will be less than the advantage you'd gain from at
> least a second turn.

Perhaps there is more than just a conceptual problem to be solved. How about the physical configuration problems? If one spreads the coils apart to avoid proximity effects, one will, of necessity, have to increase the lengths of the capacitor leads which contribute to I^2R losses and probably decrease the 'Q' of the coil.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4343. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 12:43:48 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFCB604.47D7953@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141548

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
>
> Doc wrote:
> > How can you have a 'random' and 'long' wire antenna at
> > the same time on the same frequency ?
>
> Ah, I see your confusion. For the second statement ("...at the same time.")
> I didn't indicate the 'same frequency'. Obviously it needs to be used at
> several frequencies at once. This is trivial for receive mode (splitter); a
> little bit more complicated for transmit.

If the length of a long wire is chosen at random, i.e. long but not measured,
wouldn't it be both "long" and "random" on the same frequency?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4344. Re: New Tower advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 12:53:05 UTC
From: David <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com>
Message-ID: <tz2L8.14367$_p6.4001867@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141549

Matt and Jack,

Thanks for the replies...appreciate the advice. But, I'd really like to hear from someone in south Florida who has a TX-455 or the heavier HDX-455 fill me in on their experiences with buying, shipping and installing the tower - and dealing with building permits (if they bothered). And, what antenna(s) they have on it? I'm currently using a 45' Aluma Tower that's quite nice but not capable of handling the antennas I'll be installing. So I'll still probably go with the TX-455 even though it's going to be pretty expensive.

Anybody out there with a TX-455?

4345. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 13:03:21 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15421-3CFCBA99-809@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141550

Chas wrote:
"I think an end fed wire more than 2 wavelengths long - (is a
long-wire)"

The definition of one wavelength or more that Cecil gave was not bad
either.

Definitions are varied.

The 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book gives an approximate
definition of an electrically long wire on page 13-1:
"---a wire is not electrically long, even at 28 MHz, unless its physical
length is equal to at least a half wavelength at 3.5 MHz,---."

A half wavelength at 3.5 MHz is one wavelength at 7 MHz, 42.86 meters.

A wavelength is 10.7 meters at 28 MHz.

So, 42.86/10.7 = 4 wavelengths
4-wavelengths plus some undefined increment is a long wire by this
definition. Many would say a wire shorter than 4 wavelengths was a
"long-wire".

Page 2-12 in the Antenna Book shows what happens to the pattern of a
100-foot dipole at 4.8 MHz, 9.55 MHz, 14.6 MHz, and 19.45 MHz. At 14.6
MHz, the dipole is 3/2 wavelength. Its pattern has already split apart
into three directions rotating around the wire. In a plan view or cross
section this makes 6 lobes.

One could say that this split up is the consequence of the dipole being
a "long-wire".
The wire is 1.5 wavelengths.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4346. Re: New Tower advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 13:59:45 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <w8b8PDBpO2UwCrlAxlTYCJ70fnra@4ax.com>
Source record: 141551

"David" <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com> wrote:

>Matt and Jack,
>
>Thanks for the replies...appreciate the advice. But, I'd really like to
>hear from someone in south Florida who has a TX-455 or the heavier HDX-455
>fill me in on their experiences with buying, shipping and installing the
>tower - and dealing with building permits (if they bothered). And, what
>antenna(s) they have on it? I'm currently using a 45' Aluma Tower that's
>quite nice but not capable of handling the antennas I'll be installing. So
>I'll still probably go with the TX-455 even though it's going to be pretty
>expensive.
>
>Anybody out there with a TX-455?

Not me, but there is some installation info on that tower at the site for Texas
Towers, http://www.texastowers.com

Good luck...

Bob
k5qwg
>
>
>
>

4347. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 14:05:41 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3cfcc6a4.70313531@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 141552

On Tue, 04 Jun 2002 12:20:57 GMT, "Harold E. Johnson"
<W4ZCB@mchsi.com> wrote:
>Welcome to the sunspot cycle.

I knew we were coming off the peak year of the 11-year cycle, but I
didn't think it would drop off so drastically so soon.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

4348. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 14:09:17 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFCC9EF.C449B62C@icok.net>
Source record: 141553

I see you're into dancing lessons too.
'Doc

4349. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 14:20:36 UTC
From: bc316 <bc316/@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3cfccb3b$0$2964$39cecf19@nnrp1.twtelecom.net>
Source record: 141554

So... Is a long wire on 6 meters a random wire on 80 meters?

-BC

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:4w1L8.12610$Av5.1067044@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
> >> Obviously, any particular wire antenna can
> >> be random, resonant or long (depending upon
> >> the frequency of operation).
> >
> > I believe that the above part is non-controversial, right ?
> >
> > Example:
> > 30m 'random' wire on 160m band.
> > ...just turn the dials...
> > 30m 'long' wire on 10m band.
> > ...etc...
> >
> >> With appropriate equipment and connections,
> >> it might even be several of these at the same time.
> >
> > "'Doc"
> > > How can you have a 'random' and 'long' wire antenna at
> > > the same time on the same frequency ?
> >
> > Ah, I see your confusion. For the second statement ("...at the same
time.")
> > I didn't indicate the 'same frequency'. Obviously it needs to be used at
> > several frequencies at once. This is trivial for receive mode (splitter);
a
> > little bit more complicated for transmit.
> >
> >
> >
> >

4350. Re: UHF and PL259 and 70cm band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 14:57:55 UTC
From: n2ah@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <ce47897e.0206040657.b7fcd1e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141555

"aka" wrote:
> I want to make longer cable to antennas 70 cm band.
> I was in shop and I saw some barrels and plugs. Insulators theirs were
> different colours. Which from them is best ?
> How quick verify (barrel, plug) PLC-259 (UHF) will be it was used to 70 cm
> band ? Almost all manufacturers apply UHF on exit of radiotelephones, but
> impedance them is unknown. How to match best UHF for antenna (home made) on
> 70 cm band ?
>

I see no problem using a PL-259 type connector or adapter. The "UHF"
connector is often maligned by those who prefer "N" connectos. But
when properly installed and weather sealed, UHF connectors have
negligible loss at 450 MHz.

Art Harris, N2AH

4351. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 15:44:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13572-3CFCE06D-832@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141558

Doc wrote:
"I see your`re into dancing lessons too."

The expressions, long in terms of wavelength and short in terms of wavelength, use one wavelength as a standard of comparison.

What`s wrong with that?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4352. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 15:45:10 UTC
From: jwalkermi@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020604114510.28597.00002224@mb-fh.aol.com>
Source record: 141556

Geeze, all the guy wanted to know was would a wire strung outside and connected through a coupler work. How does a question like that generate such an ego debate?

4353. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 15:47:41 UTC
From: Roger Leone <arleone@inreach.com>
Message-ID: <ok5L8.347$rK.83566602@news.inreach.com>
Source record: 141557

> I knew we were coming off the peak year of the 11-year cycle, but I
> didn't think it would drop off so drastically so soon.
>
> Ken KC2JDY

Ken:

HF propagation fluctuates on long term (sunspot cycles) as well as short term (daily) and medium term (seasonal) time scales.

That is what makes it interesting!

Also, just because you don't hear anyone doens't mean the band is dead. When everyone is listening, nobody hears anyone. Try some CQ's.

Roger K6XQ

4354. Which dipose wires - does it matter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 16:18:45 UTC
From: Andreas Hofmann <andreash23@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3cfce88e$1@news.microsoft.com>
Source record: 141559

Hi,

Unfortunately, I cannot erect my dipole in free space. It will be rather low and sort of like a V. Anyway, I know that one side of the dipole might be closer to electrical appliances that generate some QRN (switching power supply, etc.). Now, I am wondering whether the side with the closer sources of QRN should be fed by the inner coax conductor or by the outer one? Does it matter at all?

If it does matter, should I do a test with both ways and compare QRN and general RX sensitivity?

Thx and 73,
Andreas

4355. Measuring Standing Waves on a Transmission Line with a DC Voltmeter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 16:24:35 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <7R5L8.11485$zh2.6099714@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141560

I am having a disagreement with someone over his claim that you can measure the standing wave ratio (SWR) on a transmission line with a DC voltmeter.

This is the method he has outlined:

"Locate the point across the twinlead with either the greatest or least DC potential. Measure it. Move the probes one-quarter wave up or down the transmission line. Measure it. Do the math."

He explains:

"SWR is the ratio of Vmax to Vmin on the standing wave. The wave doesn't move (standing?) and can be measured as a DC potential. It's easier to measure on twin-lead since you don't have to poke through the shield, but you can indeed measure SWR with a
DC voltmeter."

I said the superposition of an incident sinusoidal wave and a reflected sinusoidal wave results in a standing wave that is still sinusoidal which varies in amplitude at the frequency of the incident wave. You could measure this with a RF probe and a DC voltmeter, but not a DC voltmeter alone because the standing wave has no DC component. I asked if he was saying that the superposition gives rise to a DC potential and this was his response (with insults edited out):

"The superposition "gives rise" to an
-average- potential difference between the two points on opposite sides of a transmission line. It can be measured with a DC meter because a DC meter doesn't work like a strobe on a wave tank (unless it is a sampling meter"

I said that I think that he does not understand that the superposition of these two waves gives rise to a standing wave which varies in amplitude at the incident wave's frequency. There is no DC potential. This is his response:

"I understand it well, but you failed to realize there is a standing wave on the other side of the transmission line, and that the reflected waves are not 180 degrees from the incident"

I have no idea what "there is a standing wave on the other side of the transmission line" means, but I am pretty sure that there is no DC component on a transmission line caused by standing waves and the "-average- potential difference between the two points on opposite sides of a transmission line" is not measurable with a DC voltmeter.

Am I missing something? I thought I was paying attention in my high school physics class when we got to the subject of superposition.

4356. Re: Measuring Standing Waves on a Transmission Line with a DC Voltmeter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 16:47:43 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <47rpfucgdh252u1ile73jpdr2p5in5r58v@4ax.com>
Source record: 141561

On Tue, 04 Jun 2002 16:24:35 GMT, "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
wrote:

>I am having a disagreement with someone over his claim that you can measure
>the standing wave ratio (SWR) on a transmission line with a DC voltmeter.
>
>This is the method he has outlined:
>
>"Locate the point across the twinlead with either the greatest or least
>DC potential. Measure it. Move the probes one-quarter wave up or down
>the transmission line. Measure it. Do the math."
>
>He explains:
>
>"SWR is the ratio of Vmax to Vmin on the standing wave. The wave doesn't
>move (standing?) and can be measured as a DC potential. It's easier to
>measure on twin-lead since you don't have to poke through the shield, but
>you can indeed measure SWR with a
>DC voltmeter."
>
This is obviously spun from whole cloth and entirely unexposed to
experience. Ask for a demonstration of this simple concept and watch
the embarrassed squirming.

73's Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4357. Re: Measuring Standing Waves on a Transmission Line with a DC Voltmeter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 16:50:10 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CFCEFC2.4299C1E3@eznec.com>
Source record: 141562

You are correct in your explanation of standing waves, and that there is
no DC potential.

It is of course possible that a DC voltmeter might register something
when connected across a transmission line, due to rectification of the
RF by the meter's front end. But what it reads couldn't be relied upon
as being proportional to the RF voltage.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

jicon_101 wrote:
>
> I am having a disagreement with someone over his claim that you can measure
> the standing wave ratio (SWR) on a transmission line with a DC voltmeter.
>
> This is the method he has outlined:
>
> "Locate the point across the twinlead with either the greatest or least
> DC potential. Measure it. Move the probes one-quarter wave up or down
> the transmission line. Measure it. Do the math."
>
> He explains:
>
> "SWR is the ratio of Vmax to Vmin on the standing wave. The wave doesn't
> move (standing?) and can be measured as a DC potential. It's easier to
> measure on twin-lead since you don't have to poke through the shield, but
> you can indeed measure SWR with a
> DC voltmeter."
>
> I said the superposition of an incident sinusoidal wave and a reflected
> sinusoidal wave results in a standing wave that is still sinusoidal which
> varies in amplitude at the frequency of the incident wave. You could
> measure this with a RF probe and a DC voltmeter, but not a DC voltmeter
> alone because the standing wave has no DC component. I asked if he was
> saying that the superposition gives rise to a DC potential and this was his
> response (with insults edited out):
>
> "The superposition "gives rise" to an
> -average- potential difference between the two points on opposite
> sides of a transmission line. It can be measured with a DC meter
> because a DC meter doesn't work like a strobe on a wave tank (unless
> it is a sampling meter"
>
> I said that I think that he does not understand that the superposition of

> these two waves gives rise to a standing wave which varies in amplitude at
> the incident wave's frequency. There is no DC potential. This is his
> response:
>
> "I understand it well, but you failed to realize there is a standing wave on
> the other side of the transmission line, and that the reflected waves are
> not 180 degrees from the incident"
>
> I have no idea what "there is a standing wave on the other side of the
> transmission line" means, but I am pretty sure that there is no DC component
> on a transmission line caused by standing waves and the "-average- potential
> difference between the two points on opposite sides of a transmission line"
> is not measurable with a DC voltmeter.
>
> Am I missing something? I thought I was paying attention in my high school
> physics class when we got to the subject of superposition.

4358. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 17:02:53 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adirrr$hg5$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141563

Dear Roy, et al, and hangers-on.

Let's not be dragged away from the crux of the matter by unnecessary, often erroneous complications. Let's get back to basics. KISS!

There's a magloop. It is tuned. Its diameter is small relative to the free-space wavelength. There may be any number of turns in the loop. It is coupled to the transmitter or a matched receiver via a smaller, single-turn, internal coupling loop.

No-one will disagree the energy or power extracted from the local RF field is proportional to the area enclosed by the loop as the waves pass through. First consider a loss-less loop. Conductor resistance is zero.

The number of turns is not relevant. Because, if the number of turns doubles then the radiation resistance within the loop (as you will agree) quadruples. But the turns ratio related to the single-turn coupling loop remains precisely the same as needed to match the main loop, via the coupling loop, to the same receiver or transmitter impedance.

To emphasize - the number of turns in the loop is not relevant in the ideal, lossless, 100% efficient situation.

When the loop conductor is not loss-less the number of loop turns is STILL NOT RELEVANT. But efficiency obviously decreases with the intrinsic Q of the loop. For small loops (in which we are mainly interested) loop Q is almost entirely controlled by the loop conductor loss resistance.

Having established, to the first degree of approximation, that it is only the intrinsic Q of the loop which affects efficiency, it is necessary only to show that two or more turns of the same conductor and loop diameter have a lower Q than a single turn loop.

That (you will agree) multi-turn coils of any sort always have a lower Q than a single turn due to skin and proximity effects proves my point.

So multi-turn magloops are always less efficient than single turn loops.

Unless, of course, you cheat by using a much great amount of copper to increase the conductor diameter of multi-turn loops.

In fact, if you are rich and have a lot of money to spend on copper, the most economical way of increasing radiating efficiency is to increase the conductor diameter of a single-turn magloop. Two turns will get you nowhere!

EVEN WITH A LOSS-LESS LOOP CONDUCTOR YOU WILL AGREE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY TO MORE THAN 100% BY USING MORE THAN ONE TURN.

But dear amateur radio experimenters, please don't allow me to dampen your enthusiasm. Mine's as keen as was my father's in 1925.

God Save Our Dear Queen Elizabeth. Most regretably, goodbye to Hollywood!

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

4359. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 17:02:54 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adirrt$hg5$2@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141564

> The 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book gives an approximate
> definition of an electrically long wire -
> etc, etc, etc.

==========

There is far too much faith embedded in ARRL chapters of ARRL Bibles than is warranted by their accuracy or reliabilty.

Anyone who attempts to add to or to reinforce an opinion or proposition by quoting such publications is automatically suspect and liable to be dumped.

Just an opinion based on experience.

Reg, G4FGQ.

God Save the Queen.

4360. Feed Line Loss Chart?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 17:31:56 UTC
From: N4IXT <n4ixt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <adiu1p$11tld7$1@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 141565

Anyone know of a website that lists the Feed Line losses per X feet for popular coax types at the various bands (hf, vhf, uhf)? I've seen a few, but what I've found only lists VHF or UHF, would like to see some specs on HF.

Thanks and 73's,

Robert / N4IXT

4361. Re: Ham clubs in Chattanooga TN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 17:32:48 UTC
From: N4IXT <n4ixt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <adiu21$11tld7$2@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 141566

Thanks, I used it and found a club I recommended to her.

Robert / N4IXT

"w9gb" <gregory.beat@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:ZiTJ8.28921$0A2.24311@rwcrnsc54...
> Search the database of over 1900 clubs throughout the USA
>
> http://www.arrl.org/FandES/field/club/clubsearch.phtml
>
>
> w9gb
>
> "N4IXT" <n4ixt@arrl.net> wrote in message
> news:ad8mlh$vet5q$2@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de...
> > I have a friend of a friend who currently lives near Chattanooga TN.
This
> > fall she is going to Africa to be a missionary. She is in the process of
> > studying to get her tech, then general license so she will be able to
> > communicate back home.
> >
> > I'm looking for a club in the Chattanooga area who might be able to give
> her
> > a little guidance, answer questions, maybe give her a place to test. If
> > anyone is in that area and can give me a contact name/number I can
direct
> > her to, I sure would be appreciative.
> >
> > Thanks,
> >
> > Robert / N4IXT
> >
> >
>
>

4362. Re: Feed Line Loss Chart?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 17:56:54 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFCFF66.251745B@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141567

N4IXT wrote:
> Anyone know of a website that lists the Feed Line losses per X feet for
> popular coax types at the various bands (hf, vhf, uhf)? I've seen a few, but
> what I've found only lists VHF or UHF, would like to see some specs on HF.

There's one in The ARRL Handbook, ARRL Antenna Book, Wirebook III (or IV)
http://www.thewireman.com
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4363. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:10:22 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ufq0kgbqeaff15@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141568

I could not agree more....I posted that my dipole (a "wire" antenna) had
been very effective for me at my qth and instantly was ridiculed for
answering this guy.....

1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=lets-argue.html

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

"JWalkerMI" <jwalkermi@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020604114510.28597.00002224@mb-fh.aol.com...
> Geeze, all the guy wanted to know was would a wire strung outside and
connected
> through a coupler work. How does a question like that generate such
an ego
> debate?

4364. Re: yagi for satellite work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:18:53 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0206041018.30f33521@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141469

Try this antenna. Shouldn't cost you more than 10 bucks and doesn't
use a gama match.

http://www.qsl.net/vk3jed/2m70cmant1html.html

Randy
KD4OWL

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:<mKbK8.95906$Oa1.9084274@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>...
> I read the article in this months edition of QST about making QSOs via the
> AO-27 and UO-14 satellites. I'm looking for ideas on how to construct a
> dual band handheld yagi antenna to use for this purpose. I know about the
> ones that everyone uses from Arrowantennas but I'd like to get into this
> with as little money as possible (to see if I'm going to like it) so I'd
> like to try and build one for less money. I've got a old TV antenna that
> the wind blew down some time ago and I feel that I could probably salvage
> enough aluminum from it to make this antenna. I'm just having difficulty in
> finding plans that show how to build the antenna. The few plans I have seen
> all show useing a gamma match. I've never built an antenna before and this
> is where I get lost. I can't seem to understand how to build the gamma
> match. If someone would be kind enough to point me in the right direction
> I'd appreciate it.
>
> Thanks
> Matt
> KC5YTV

4365. newbe wants info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:19:33 UTC
From: tonystuart@aol.com
Message-ID: <a8adb506.0206041019.3bab3d1f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141470

I want to know how to set up to send my internet connection 500 ft. is this called microwave,2.4 ghtz or 802.?? protocal?

4366. Re: yagi for satellite work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:24:13 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0206041024.78d779de@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141471

You can save money by building your own duplexer. Here is a link to
the same duplexer design being sold on Arrow Antennas. Parts list is
included.

http://roxyrox.org/k0lee/duplexer.htm

Randy
KD4OWL

"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote in message
news:<mKbK8.95906$Oa1.9084274@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>...
> I read the article in this months edition of QST about making QSOs via the
> AO-27 and UO-14 satellites. I'm looking for ideas on how to construct a
> dual band handheld yagi antenna to use for this purpose. I know about the
> ones that everyone uses from Arrowantennas but I'd like to get into this
> with as little money as possible (to see if I'm going to like it) so I'd
> like to try and build one for less money. I've got a old TV antenna that
> the wind blew down some time ago and I feel that I could probably salvage
> enough aluminum from it to make this antenna. I'm just having difficulty in
> finding plans that show how to build the antenna. The few plans I have seen
> all show useing a gamma match. I've never built an antenna before and this
> is where I get lost. I can't seem to understand how to build the gamma
> match. If someone would be kind enough to point me in the right direction
> I'd appreciate it.
>
> Thanks
> Matt
> KC5YTV

4367. Standard 1208 DA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:39:02 UTC
From: J�ST M�! M�RK {���} <markis@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <aP7L8.4735$4w1.319800445@newssvr13.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 141475

Hello, Does any one know how to make a Standard 1208 DA TX on murs band?
Thank's, Mark

4368. Re: Measuring Standing Waves on a Transmission Line with a DC Voltmeter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:42:17 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFD09EE.8BF9D0EC@icok.net>
Source record: 141472

jicon_101,
Can't say whether you missed anything in physics
class, but what you may have missed that your friend
didn't, was an 'agriculture' class. He certainly
knows bull shit.
'Doc

4369. Re: newbe wants info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:42:24 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CFD09BD.AFE8E754@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141473

yes in most cases its microwave
also keep in mind if you send it 500 feet anyone in that 500 feet will be
able to connect to your internet connection and your computer there is
really no way to secure a wireless lan
if you really want to do this check out
www.directivesystems.com
they sell a wide range of antennas for 2.4 gig

tont stuart wrote:

> I want to know how to set up to send my internet connection 500 ft. is
> this called microwave,2.4 ghtz or 802.?? protocal?

4370. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:43:28 UTC
From: Harris <aharris@bookworm.suffolk.lib.ny.us>
Message-ID: <kT7L8.20478$A%3.226066@ord-read.news.verio.net>
Source record: 141474

Roger Leone <arleone@inreach.com> wrote:

> Also, just because you don't hear anyone doens't mean the band is dead.
> When everyone is listening, nobody hears anyone. Try some CQ's.

Very true! Ever notice that whenever there is a contest, the band comes to life?

Art Harris, N2AH

4371. Re: Which dipose wires - does it matter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:45:59 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFD0AC5.C64D6C7B@icok.net>
Source record: 141476

Andreas,
It makes no difference at all. RF is an alternating
current. Each 'side' of the dipole takes 'turns' being
positive and negative.
'Doc

4372. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:49:46 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFD0BA9.D8FA8966@icok.net>
Source record: 141477

Richard,
Would you call a 75 foot, end fed wire antenna
a long-wire antenna on 80 meter? Some have in this
thread. ~Thats~ what's wrong with that.
'Doc

4373. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:51:53 UTC
From: Harris <aharris@bookworm.suffolk.lib.ny.us>
Message-ID: <d%7L8.20479$A%3.226066@ord-read.news.verio.net>
Source record: 141478

.Bill :-) <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote:

> Is a 'dipole' the same as a 'longwire'?

Generally, a dipole is center fed and 1/2 wavelength long. A long wire is usually end fed and several wavelengths long. The long wire has gain at various angles WRT the wire (depending how many wavelengths long it is).

Art Harris, N2AH

4374. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:52:57 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFD0C6E.FDA37520@icok.net>
Source record: 141479

bc316,
It can be, but it doesn't have to be if it
doesn't want to be.
'Doc

4375. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:54:47 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFD0CDB.2803B638@icok.net>
Source record: 141480

Reg Edwards wrote:

> God Save the Queen.

Oh lord, what's she done now?
'Doc

4376. Re: Long-wire for 33cm band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:55:25 UTC
From: robertrochte@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <67dc05ac.0206041055.d9277d8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141481

Yes... Let me put it in context (so that you don't think I'm a complete idiot) -- this is for a balloon-borne transmitter! I guess I should have said that from the start. It's a 250mw FM-ATV transmitter from Supercircuits.

I'm wondering why I would want to use a 1/4 wave or anything else (my original plan was a 1/4 wave groundplane) when I could easily trail a long (and still relatively lightweight, given the necessary length vs. freq.) wire.

-R

> Are you serious?
>

4377. Re: Measuring Standing Waves on a Transmission Line with a DC Voltmeter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 19:08:34 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <LA=9PM6wl+sifbTjYpvex=my96ad@4ax.com>
Source record: 141482

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote:

>I am having a disagreement with someone over his claim that you can measure
>the standing wave ratio (SWR) on a transmission line with a DC voltmeter.

Dumb question, but why would one measure alternating current with a
direct-current meter?

Bob
k5qwg

>
>
>
>This is the method he has outlined:
>
>
>
>"Locate the point across the twinlead with either the greatest or least
>DC potential. Measure it. Move the probes one-quarter wave up or down
>the transmission line. Measure it. Do the math."
>
>
>
>He explains:
>
>
>
>"SWR is the ratio of Vmax to Vmin on the standing wave. The wave doesn't
>move (standing?) and can be measured as a DC potential. It's easier to
>measure on twin-lead since you don't have to poke through the shield, but
>you can indeed measure SWR with a
>DC voltmeter."
>
>
>
>I said the superposition of an incident sinusoidal wave and a reflected
>sinusoidal wave results in a standing wave that is still sinusoidal which
>varies in amplitude at the frequency of the incident wave. You could
>measure this with a RF probe and a DC voltmeter, but not a DC voltmeter
>alone because the standing wave has no DC component. I asked if he was
>saying that the superposition gives rise to a DC potential and this was his
>response (with insults edited out):
>

>
>
>"The superposition "gives rise" to an
>-average- potential difference between the two points on opposite
>sides of a transmission line. It can be measured with a DC meter
>because a DC meter doesn't work like a strobe on a wave tank (unless
>it is a sampling meter"
>
>
>
>I said that I think that he does not understand that the superposition of
>these two waves gives rise to a standing wave which varies in amplitude at
>the incident wave's frequency. There is no DC potential. This is his
>response:
>
>
>
>"I understand it well, but you failed to realize there is a standing wave on
>the other side of the transmission line, and that the reflected waves are
>not 180 degrees from the incident"
>
>
>
>I have no idea what "there is a standing wave on the other side of the
>transmission line" means, but I am pretty sure that there is no DC component
>on a transmission line caused by standing waves and the "-average- potential
>difference between the two points on opposite sides of a transmission line"
>is not measurable with a DC voltmeter.
>
>
>
>Am I missing something? I thought I was paying attention in my high school
>physics class when we got to the subject of superposition.
>
>

4378. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 19:09:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2114-3CFD1083-816@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141483

Reg wrote:
"But efficiency obviously decreases with the intrinsic Q of the loop."

Reg disdains my Radio Handbook, but it correctly says: Q = Reactance / Resistance.

That being true, efficiency obviously increases with Q as loss is associated with resistance. As can be seen in the formula, when resistance decreases, Q rises.

Reg must have intended to add, delete, or use different words.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4379. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 19:44:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15422-3CFD1883-260@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141486

Doc wrote:
"Would you call a 75 foot, end fed wire antenna a long-wire antenna on 80 meter?"

Arithmetic says 75 ft = 22.9 mtrs.

In terms of wavelength, the 75 ft wire is 22.9/80, and that is 0.29 wavelengths, not long.

For some purposes, 0.29 wavelength may be a reasonable fraction of a wavelength.

I would say a 75 ft wire was long if intended as a 1/4 wave radiator at 80 meters and short if intended as a 1/2 wave radiator at 80 meters.

But, I wouldn`t say that a 75 ft wire was a long-wire antenna at 80 meters. I agree with Cecil that the wire should exceed 80 meters in length to be called a long-wire antenna at 80 meters.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4380. Re: newbe wants info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 19:52:56 UTC
From: jordan <jojabr@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ufq6l54je0ja17@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141484

Do you mean you want an 802.11b network extending in a 500-foot radius? If so you would need an external antenna connected to your acces point. e-mail me for more info. (jojabr @ hotmail)

-jordan
"tont stuart" <tonystuart@aol.com> wrote in message news:a8adb506.0206041019.3bab3d1f@posting.google.com...
> I want to know how to set up to send my internet connection 500 ft. is
> this called microwave,2.4 ghtz or 802.?? protocal?

4381. Re: Feed Line Loss Chart?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 20:12:12 UTC
From: "n7ws at arrl net"
Message-ID: <3cfd1e12.21504866@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 141485

On Tue, 4 Jun 2002 12:31:56 -0500, "N4IXT" <n4ixt@arrl.net> wrote:

|Anyone know of a website that lists the Feed Line losses per X feet for
|popular coax types at the various bands (hf, vhf, uhf)? I've seen a few, but
|what I've found only lists VHF or UHF, would like to see some specs on HF.
|
|Thanks and 73's,

Funny you should ask. Just 2 days ago, Dan, AC6LA, posted this gem:

" TLDetails is a new program that may be used to study transmission
line
behavior. Results are displayed in tabular format and on "animated"
(quickly redrawn) charts. The program has built-in specs for 47
different lines, including the revised results from the Wes Stewart
study on Wireman ladder line. You can also define up to 3 custom
lines.

See the "TLDetails" section at www.qsl.net/ac6la for more information
and a free download file."

Loads of great software at this site and it's all free.

Wes Stewart, N7WS

4382. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 20:56:31 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFD2954.4D28BE9@icok.net>
Source record: 141487

Richard Harrison wrote:

> Arithmetic says 75 ft = 22.9 mtrs.
>
> In terms of wavelength, the 75 ft wire is 22.9/80, and that is 0.29
> wavelengths, not long.

Finally, an answer that matches the question.

>
> For some purposes, 0.29 wavelength may be a reasonable fraction of a
> wavelength.
>
> I would say a 75 ft wire was long if intended as a 1/4 wave radiator at
> 80 meters and short if intended as a 1/2 wave radiator at 80 meters.

Who said anything about a 1/4 wave radiator?

>
> But, I wouldn`t say that a 75 ft wire was a long-wire antenna at 80
> meters. I agree with Cecil that the wire should exceed 80 meters in
> length to be called a long-wire antenna at 80 meters.
>

What's the point of unnecessary 'word games'?

'Doc

4383. Re: Standard 1208 DA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 20:58:00 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFD29BB.996EDCB9@icok.net>
Source record: 141488

"Jï¿½ST Mï¿½! Mï¿½RK {ï¿½ï¿½ï¿½}" wrote:
>
> Hello, Does any one know how to make a Standard 1208 DA TX on murs band?
> Thank's, Mark

Ask it very nicely?
'Doc

4384. Re: Measuring Standing Waves on a Transmission Line with a DC Voltmeter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 21:17:37 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFD2E71.F5ACF82D@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141489

Bob Miller wrote:
>
> "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >I am having a disagreement with someone over his claim that you can measure
> >the standing wave ratio (SWR) on a transmission line with a DC voltmeter.
>
> Dumb question, but why would one measure alternating current with a
> direct-current meter?

I measure RMS RF with a DC voltmeter. 'Course I have an RF probe ahead
of it.

I suspect the confused person has seen a graph of a standing wave and
assumed it was DC.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4385. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 21:19:27 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFD2EDF.3214333@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141490

'Doc wrote:
>
> Reg Edwards wrote:
> > God Save the Queen.
>
> Oh lord, what's she done now?

She's been a Queen as long as I have been a ham.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4386. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 21:41:05 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3CFD33F1.218AE317@bloomer.net>
Source record: 141491

Must be declining sunspots. Should start picking up again in about 5
years...

Scott
N0EDV

Ken wrote:
>
> In the winter here (NY USA) I was receiving strong 10M signals on my
> 10M dipole from Europe and South America. Now, I get almost nothing.
> Ditto for my shortwave receiver (Grundig YachtBoy 400) on a random
> length wire.
>
> The dipole is enveloped by the leaf canopy of the surrounding trees,
> but the random wire sees lots of horizon.
>
> I pick up abundant activity on 20M at night on the 10M dipole. I know
> the leaves are still there at night (even if I can't see them).
>
> Why have I lost 10M and not 20M? I expected 10M to drop off in the
> summer, but it is not yet summer and RX has gone almost to zero.
>
> Ken KC2JDY
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

--

Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ParasolAirplanes
Building RV-4
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

4387. Re: Long-wire for 33cm band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 22:08:42 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0206041408.661da29a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141492

You may want to try a ribbon J-Pole or even a colinear UHF antenna.

robertrochte@hotmail.com (Robert Rochte) wrote in message
news:<67dc05ac.0206041055.d9277d8@posting.google.com>...
> Yes... Let me put it in context (so that you don't think I'm a
> complete idiot) -- this is for a balloon-borne transmitter! I guess I
> should have said that from the start. It's a 250mw FM-ATV transmitter
> from Supercircuits.
>
> I'm wondering why I would want to use a 1/4 wave or anything else (my
> original plan was a 1/4 wave groundplane) when I could easily trail a
> long (and still relatively lightweight, given the necessary length vs.
> freq.) wire.
>
> -R
>
> > Are you serious?
> >

4388. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 22:22:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1763-3CFD3D8B-249@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141495

Doc wrote:
"Who said anything about a 1/4 wave radiator?"

I did. I used an example of a wire too long to be resonant as a 1/4 wave and too short to be resonant as a 1/2 wave. A true long wire may be far short of infinite and so may need to be resonated to accept maximum power.

The original questioner asked about using a tuner with a single long wire. Sure you can.

When a radiating wire is more than 1/2 wavelength, the phase reversal in the wire produces destructive interference from the added wire with the reversed current direction. This produces the interference and the multilobe pattern.

The price of using a long-wire antenna is the multilobe pattern. This isn`t always bad.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4389. Re: Long-wire for 33cm band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 22:22:34 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <53fqfug827k4bgpbmk59hr4prcceu4jim9@4ax.com>
Source record: 141493

On 4 Jun 2002 11:55:25 -0700, robertrochte@hotmail.com (Robert Rochte) wrote:

>Yes... Let me put it in context (so that you don't think I'm a
>complete idiot) -- this is for a balloon-borne transmitter! I guess I
>should have said that from the start. It's a 250mw FM-ATV transmitter
>from Supercircuits.
>
>I'm wondering why I would want to use a 1/4 wave or anything else (my
>original plan was a 1/4 wave groundplane) when I could easily trail a
>long (and still relatively lightweight, given the necessary length vs.
>freq.) wire.
>
>-R
>

Hi Robert,

If you have been reading the tedious splitting of hairs in this thread, you will then appreciate that having a "long-wire" antenna will fit your application to a T in sofar as beaming the link downward. On the other hand, a halfwave vertical (or quarterwave ground plane) will find you in a null.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4390. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 22:56:03 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <adjgi3$en6$0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 141494

The sunspots are declining, but the numbers are still fairly high and
there have been some recent disturbances, as well. The decline is
usually not as steep as the rise, so conditions shouldn't be too bad in
the fall. 10 meter propagation goes down during the summer and this
effect is already being seen. Also, the A index has been rather high
for the past several days.

Bob, N7XY

On Tue, 04 Jun 2002 16:41:05 -0500, Scott wrote:
> Must be declining sunspots. Should start picking up again in about 5
> years...
>
> Scott
> N0EDV
>
>
> Ken wrote:
>>
>> In the winter here (NY USA) I was receiving strong 10M signals on my
>> 10M dipole from Europe and South America. Now, I get almost nothing.
>> Ditto for my shortwave receiver (Grundig YachtBoy 400) on a random
>> length wire.
>>
>> The dipole is enveloped by the leaf canopy of the surrounding trees,
>> but the random wire sees lots of horizon.
>>
>> I pick up abundant activity on 20M at night on the 10M dipole. I know
>> the leaves are still there at night (even if I can't see them).
>>
>> Why have I lost 10M and not 20M? I expected 10M to drop off in the
>> summer, but it is not yet summer and RX has gone almost to zero.
>>
>> Ken KC2JDY
>> Ken
>> (to reply via email
>> remove "zz" from address)
>

--
Bob Nielsen, N7XY nielsen@oz.net
Bainbridge Island, WA http://www.oz.net/~nielsen
IOTA NA-065, USI WA-028S

4391. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 23:18:37 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020604191837.22921.00000038@mb-cs.aol.com>
Source record: 141496

Reg wrote,
>Dear Roy, et al, and hangers-on.
>
>Let's not be dragged away from the crux of the matter by unnecessary, often
>erroneous complications. Let's get back to basics. KISS!
>
>There's a magloop. It is tuned. Its diameter is small relative to the
>free-space wavelength. There may be any number of turns in the loop. It is
>coupled to the transmitter or a matched receiver via a smaller, single-turn,
>internal coupling loop.
>
>No-one will disagree the energy or power extracted from the local RF field
>is proportional to the area enclosed by the loop as the waves pass through.
>First consider a loss-less loop. Conductor resistance is zero.
>
>The number of turns is not relevant. Because, if the number of turns
>doubles then the radiation resistance within the loop (as you will agree)
>quadruples. But the turns ratio related to the single-turn coupling loop
>remains precisely the same as needed to match the main loop, via the
>coupling loop, to the same receiver or transmitter impedance.
>
>To emphasize - the number of turns in the loop is not relevant in the
>ideal, lossless, 100% efficient situation.
>
>When the loop conductor is not loss-less the number of loop turns is STILL
>NOT RELEVANT. But efficiency obviously decreases with the intrinsic Q of
>the loop. For small loops (in which we are mainly interested) loop Q is
>almost entirely controlled by the loop conductor loss resistance.
>
>Having established, to the first degree of approximation, that it is only
>the intrinsic Q of the loop which affects efficiency, it is necessary only
>to show that two or more turns of the same conductor and loop diameter have
>a lower Q than a single turn loop.
>
>That (you will agree) multi-turn coils of any sort always have a lower Q
>than a single turn due to skin and proximity effects proves my point.
>
>So multi-turn magloops are always less efficient than single turn loops.
>
>Unless, of course, you cheat by using a much great amount of copper to
>increase the conductor diameter of multi-turn loops.
>
>In fact, if you are rich and have a lot of money to spend on copper, the
>most economical way of increasing radiating efficiency is to increase the

>conductor diameter of a single-turn magloop. Two turns will get you
>nowhere!
>
>EVEN WITH A LOSS-LESS LOOP CONDUCTOR YOU WILL AGREE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO
>INCREASE EFFICIENCY TO MORE THAN 100% BY USING MORE THAN ONE TURN.
>
>But dear amateur radio experimenters, please don't allow me to dampen your
>enthusiasm. Mine's as keen as was my father's in 1925.
>
>God Save Our Dear Queen Elizabeth. Most regretably, goodbye to Hollywood!
>---
>========================
>Regards from Reg G4FGQ
>Free Radio Modelling Software
>Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
>========================
>
Actually, it's the ratio of radiation resistance to total resistance that is important. If Reg can
prove that the ratio is unchanged by adding turns to a small loop, he might get someone to
actually believe him. Balanis gives a more balanced account of multiturn loop behavior that
doesn't rely on statements concerning lossless conductors as radiators.

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

4392. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 23:34:55 UTC
From: aunwin@fgi.net
Message-ID: <c4becf19.0206041534.ad90e76@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141497

Cecil,
When I stretch the wire coils from the solenoid
over the toilet roll end to make a 'slinky',
i.e presumeably the removal of proximity effect,
where do I put those 'capacitors'
that you speak of other than
'that' place?
Cheers,
A hanger on

CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:<3CFCB4D0.7B823CA8@hotmail.com>...
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > ... there has to be a spacing
> > where the added loss will be less than the advantage you'd gain from at
> > least a second turn.
>
> Perhaps there is more than just a conceptual problem to be solved. How
> about the physical configuration problems? If one spreads the coils apart
> to avoid proximity effects, one will, of necessity, have to increase the
> lengths of the capacitor leads which contribute to I^2R losses and
> probably decrease the 'Q' of the coil.

4393. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 23:56:46 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <2tcL8.61955$0A2.48414@rwcrnsc54>
Source record: 141498

She's been a queen longer than I've been alive.
--
CW
KC7NOD

"CAM" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:3CFD2EDF.3214333@hotmail.com...
> 'Doc wrote:
> >
> > Reg Edwards wrote:
> > > God Save the Queen.
> >
> > Oh lord, what's she done now?
>
> She's been a Queen as long as I have been a ham.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4394. Re: Green-hand question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 00:02:12 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <9ycL8.7824$LR4.1105911@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141500

"Benjamin Fang" in Taiwan asked:
> Can it receive a signal at 100m place if the
> transmission distance of my antenna is 100m?

Typically, only under "ideal conditions".

4395. Green-hand question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 00:06:10 UTC
From: Benjamin Fang <benjamin_fang@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <adjk64$b8h$1@news.seed.net.tw>
Source record: 141499

Hi,

Can it receive a signal at 100m place if the transmission distance of my antenna is 100m?

Thanks!! ^_^

4396. Re: RFI Into Computer Modem.. Any Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 00:34:56 UTC
From: sjbeyers@trianglenet.net
Message-ID: <72befaab.0206041634.5dcb4337@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141501
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

"CJ" <difficult@times.com> wrote in message news:<uflqegnmb4t3c2@corp.supernews.com>...
> Hello James,
> I had the same trouble here with the internal modem on my Dell desktop
> computer but only on 10m and 40m bands and then only QRO. I solved it
> entirely by adding a radio Shack in-line telephone filter right at the
> modem jack on the back of the computer tower. It is an inline filter and
> just plugs right in. I have verified through K-Comm that they make them
> for Radio Shack That solved it 100% even with QRO / SSB. Now with
> cable modem there has been no trouble on nay band or any power level.
>
> At the time I bought the filter it was $19.95 and the was the part #
> 1. Radio Shack p/n 43-150 - Telephone RFI filter

I've been having the same problem, so I rushed out and got the Radio
Shack filter. Problem solved, and the price of the filter has been
reduced to $10.95.

Steve W9HJW

4397. 2.4 GHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 00:53:20 UTC
From: fvracr@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020604205320.10099.00003296@mb-ch.aol.com>
Source record: 141502

Need a simple 2.4 GHz home brew antenna plans for some high power rocket play.

Kirk
KA7YJB

4398. Re: newbe wants info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 01:04:55 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <adjo3nitc2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 141503

Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote:
> yes in most cases its microwave
> also keep in mind if you send it 500 feet anyone in that 500 feet will be
> able to connect to your internet connection and your computer there is
> really no way to secure a wireless lan

That is not true. Many ISPs have the capability of encrypting all
communications. The software is also available for PC to PC comms.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4399. Re: newbe wants info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 01:16:54 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3cfd6684$0$28009$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 141505

VPN would be the obvious??

Cheers,
wally.

"Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:adjo3nitc2@quark.scn.rain.com...
Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote:
> yes in most cases its microwave
> also keep in mind if you send it 500 feet anyone in that 500 feet will be
> able to connect to your internet connection and your computer there is
> really no way to secure a wireless lan

That is not true. Many ISPs have the capability of encrypting all
communications. The software is also available for PC to PC comms.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4400. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 01:48:14 UTC
From: Bart Rowlett <BHRowlett@raytheon.com>
Message-ID: <3CFD6DDE.359A042F@raytheon.com>
Source record: 141506

Reg Edwards wrote:

> Dear Roy, et al, and hangers-on.
>
> Let's not be dragged away from the crux of the matter by unnecessary, often
> erroneous complications. Let's get back to basics. KISS!
>
> There's a magloop. It is tuned. Its diameter is small relative to the
> free-space wavelength. There may be any number of turns in the loop. It is
> coupled to the transmitter or a matched receiver via a smaller, single-turn,
> internal coupling loop.
>
> No-one will disagree the energy or power extracted from the local RF field
> is proportional to the area enclosed by the loop as the waves pass through.
> First consider a loss-less loop. Conductor resistance is zero.

Neglecting losses, the power coupled to a passing plane wave is proportional to the effective aperture. As long as the physical dimensions of the loop is small compared to the wavelength, the effective aperture is proportional to the wavelength squared and essentially independent of the physical dimensions of the loop. The loop dimensions only become relevant when considering losses and bandwidth.

> The number of turns is not relevant. Because, if the number of turns
> doubles then the radiation resistance within the loop (as you will agree)
> quadruples.

Due to the so called proximity effect, the conductor loss resistance of a multi turn loop will be somewhat greater than if the same conductor were stretched out straight. I believe the question being addressed here is whether the radiation resistance, or loss resistance increases faster as the number of turns is increased.

> When the loop conductor is not loss-less the number of loop turns is STILL
> NOT RELEVANT. But efficiency obviously decreases with the intrinsic Q of
> the loop. For small loops (in which we are mainly interested) loop Q is
> almost entirely controlled by the loop conductor loss resistance.
>
> Having established, to the first degree of approximation, that it is only
> the intrinsic Q of the loop which affects efficiency, it is necessary only
> to show that two or more turns of the same conductor and loop diameter have
> a lower Q than a single turn loop.

Granted, though in most practical loop antennas of the sort being discussed, the losses in the resonating capacitor and the associated connections are significant and should be accounted for during design optimization.

> That (you will agree) multi-turn coils of any sort always have a lower Q
> than a single turn due to skin and proximity effects proves my point.

Proximity effect rarely reduces Q by more than a few percent in well designed coils having dimensions suitable for use in compact loop antennas at HF. The additional losses due to proximity effect are small compared to the nearly quadratic increase in inductance as the number of turns are increased. Q continues to increase with the number of turns until the effects of distributed capacitance and imperfect turn-to-turn flux linkage begin to take their toll. The maximum possible Q for a given coil diameter is typically achieved when the length of the solenoid is between 50% to 100% of the coil diameter and the pitch approximately twice the conductor diameter. The optimum number of turns (and conductor diameter) depends on the solenoid diameter, frequency and conductor material parameters. As I recall, the optimum number of turns for HF inductors made from untarnished copper wire is typically from 15 to 40.

Increasing conductor diameter beyond the optimum will cause a reduction in Q.

> So multi-turn magloops are always less efficient than single turn loops.

Not so. The real problem with multi turn magloops at HF is that they are awkward mechanically, and often require impractical resonating capacitors. At lower HF frequencies the Q can become so high that the bandwidth becomes unusably low, especially if the structure isn't sufficiently rigid mechanically.

> Unless, of course, you cheat by using a much great amount of copper to
> increase the conductor diameter of multi-turn loops.

Maintaining the conductor diameter constant and adding turns does increase the weight copper utilized. It isn't unreasonable to expect the efficiency would increase up to some point.

> In fact, if you are rich and have a lot of money to spend on copper, the
> most economical way of increasing radiating efficiency is to increase the
> conductor diameter of a single-turn magloop. Two turns will get you
> nowhere!

Increasing the diameter of a single turn is a practical way to increase the efficiency to the point where the bandwidth becomes unusable as long as the loop is installed well clear of ground or other conductive media. Increasing from one to two turns usually doesn't make sense since unless it is required to meet specific size constraints and to match a particular resonating capacitor found in one's junkbox. Practically speaking, two turns is the worst case both mechanically and with regard to proximity effect.

Optimization of loop parameters is a fascinating exercise and well worth the trouble in order to understand the interactions between the various physical factors. Ultimately compact loops are a compromise between various theoretical and practical considerations.

My own experience is that constraints due to ground proximity and other practical details ultimately drive the design to a single turn, with the largest loop and conductor diameter meeting the imposed cost and size constraints. Aluminum has the advantage of being easily weldable and tarnish resistant, where

copper usually must be soldered. Connecting an aluminum flange to a suitable vacuum variable capacitor is problematical though several excellent, though exotic, techniques are available.. Homebrewers are often tempted to construct the loop in octagon form using plumbing solder and straight sections of copper alloy tubing, instead of a continuous bend. In such designs, the loss resistance will be dominated by the solder joints and not the intrinsic resistance of the copper alloy. It is better to use a tubing diameter small enough to either silver solder the joints, or better yet, fabricate a continuous bend.

bart
wb6hqk

>

4401. Re: yagi for satellite work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 02:13:26 UTC
From: mensch90249@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <17sqfugidn80fj54gcfvkc62j97k1obvfo@4ax.com>
Source record: 141507

Matt,
Don't wait so long you lose interest - the url below shows how to construct some inexpensive (sounds so much nicer than "cheap") yagi's for 2 meters, 220 MHz, 440 MHz and more. Get yourself some 1/2 x 1/2 inch wood (usually found along with or near the molding in Home Depot or Lowe's) and some #10 wire and you're in business. You can build 2 on one boom if you like. If you're interested, I can scan and send you some plans for building a diplexer (for 2 meter/440 MHz) using a few small variable caps and home-wound coils. Built one several years ago, put it in a metal enclosure and it works just dandy. You can always upgrade later - for now follow Rollo's advice on operating and get on the air.

Best of Luck & 73,
Howard KE6MAK
http://www.clarc.org/Articles/uhf.htm

On Sun, 02 Jun 2002 03:08:48 GMT, "Matt Patterson"
<mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote:

>I have a dual band HT (TH-79AD) that can that can transmit on 2m and receive
>on 440 at the same time. So I think I got the radio part covered. Looks
>like from the posts.. my best bet is going to be to save up enough money to
>get dual bander from arrowantennas and the duplexer. Going to be a while
>before I have that much spare change though :-(
>
>Thanks for all the feedback,
>
>Matt
>KC5YTV
>"Rolloï¿½" <KC0MPL@gjbiz.com> wrote in message
>news:adbtp301ti0@drn.newsguy.com...
>> In article <mKbK8.95906$Oa1.9084274@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>, "Matt
>says...
>> >
>> >I read the article in this months edition of QST about making QSOs via
>the
>> >AO-27 and UO-14 satellites. I'm looking for ideas on how to construct a
>> >dual band handheld yagi antenna to use for this purpose.
>>
>> Matt, I wouldn't use a dual-bander. I'd use two separate antennas. I
>guess if
>> they are on the same stick, some people would consider them to a be a
>single
>> dual-band antenna, but "dual band" means something different to me.

>>
>> I don't know if you have the capability to go full-duplex, i.e., if you
>have a
>> separate transmitter and receiver, but it's worth it.
>>
>> Transmitting to be heard by UO-14 (AO-27 is down at the moment) is not
>that
>> hard. However, hearing the satellite for 100% of a pass, thru a number of
>> polarization shifts per pass, is harder.
>>
>> I ended up building my own handheld 440/receive yagi from specs at:
>> http://www.clarc.org/Articles/uhf.htm -- (however, last time I checked
>that URL
>> it was down). I don't use the Yagi anymore-- my current favorite receive
>> antenna is a handheld 4-element quad made from PVC pipe and welding wire.
>>
>> For uplink, the antenna on top of my car works fine. Hearing is
>important. If
>> you can hear the bird, you can work it. If you CAN'T hear the bird, don't
>> bother *trying* to work it.
>>
>> There's nothing wrong with the Arrow antenna. It's a great piece of gear.
>Even
>> the price is right. However, I find it fun and rewarding to build stuff.
>>
>> If you decide you don't want to build something and you buy the Arrow, get
>the
>> duplexer too. Consider transmitting and receiving to be two separate
>jobs.
>> Transmitting to UO-14 is easy. Hearing it well enough to hear when people
>come
>> back to you is the harder part.
>>
>> >
>> >
>>
>>
>

4402. Re: 2.4 GHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 02:13:34 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <ufqpq8d6kc6j00@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141504

"FVRACR" <fvracr@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020604205320.10099.00003296@mb-ch.aol.com...
> Need a simple 2.4 GHz home brew antenna plans for some high power rocket
play.
>
> Kirk
> KA7YJB

I don't know what you mean by "high power rocket play". What kind of
antenna are you looking for? I have links to very many 2.4 GHz home brew
antenna plans.

Don W.

4403. Cool antenna pattern site

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 02:27:29 UTC
From: sntijerina@earthlink.net
Message-ID: <d78342e8.0206041827.78fe4370@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141508

Greetings all -

Whenever I come across a cool site, I like to sure these with folks.
The site has a cool online antenna plotting tool with a catalog of
over
3300 antennas patterns from various manufacturers. The site also
claims
that they will upload any antenna patterns mailed to them that are not
in their catalog (might be worth looking into). Anyhow, here's the
link : www.antennapatterns.com

4404. Re: Green-hand question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 02:44:36 UTC
From: Benjamin Fang <benjamin_fang@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <adjtf5$hv4$1@news.seed.net.tw>
Source record: 141509

As you said, if it can transmit 100m distance, it will be able to receive signal at near to 100m point. Right?

Thank you very much!! ^_^

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> ���g��l�� news:9ycL8.7824$LR4.1105911@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "Benjamin Fang" in Taiwan asked:
> > Can it receive a signal at 100m place if the
> > transmission distance of my antenna is 100m?
>
> Typically, only under "ideal conditions".
>
>
>

4405. Re: Green-hand question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 02:59:22 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <e8fL8.5286$W74.1242361@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141510

"Benjamin Fang" in Taiwan tried again:
> ...if it can transmit 100m distance,
> it will be able to receive signal at
> near to 100m point. Right?

What are you up to ? Wireless networking ?

The transmit and receive ranges will only match exactly if the units at each
end are identical in all respects (symmetry) and assuming no external
factors (like noise at one end).

4406. Re: Long wire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 03:08:48 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <uHz9PBVYGOPEoe8UKYg7mdTRgZqU@4ax.com>
Source record: 141511

"CW" <clinton.magers@attbi.com> wrote:

>She's been a queen longer than I've been alive.

I was quite amazed to hear the Queen's coronation on our big Zenith floor-console radio (12-inch speaker!), broadcasting all the way from merry old England. This would have been about 1952 -- Little Richard's Tutti-Fruitti was still two years away, Elvis was about three years away, and Howdy Doody was on our neighbor's black & white TV every afternoon with Buffalo Bob and Clarabelle.

And now that I think of it, I had a "random wire" hanging off that Zenith.

Bob
k5qwg

4407. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 03:10:22 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFD811E.EAF66DEA@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141512

Art Unwin KB9MZ wrote:
> When I stretch the wire coils from the solenoid
> over the toilet roll end to make a 'slinky',
> i.e presumeably the removal of proximity effect,
> where do I put those 'capacitors'
> that you speak of other than 'that' place?

A magnetic loop contains a resonating capacitor. The leads to/from the capacitor have inductance and resistance. Consider a two turn mag loop where the ends of the inductor are three feet apart. Where do you locate the capacitor leads? What made me think of such is the same physical problem exists for traps.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4408. receiving MMDS transmission...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 05:07:03 UTC
From: luke@webesse.com
Message-ID: <8b40e14a.0206042107.6bde8a42@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141513

Is it possible to build a receiver for MMDS transmission if I have line of sight?

Are parts needed freely available in store?

Luke

4409. Re: receiving MMDS transmission...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 05:31:47 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <6nhL8.11425$QZ3.1405677@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141514

"Luke Chiam" asked:
> Is it possible to build a receiver for
> MMDS transmission if I have line of sight?
> Are parts needed freely available in store?

MMDS = Multipoint Microwave Distribution System
also know as Multi-channel Multi-point Distribution System
or "Wireless Cable".

I believe that most such systems are now encrypted using the usual 'set top'
box with some sort of access control. If not, they would be called HFTV
(Hey, Free TV !).

4410. Re: UHF and PL259 and 70cm band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 06:00:49 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0206042200.22e2c90e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141515

Hi Adam,
the PL-259 connector is not very good above 100 MHz, although it was originally intended for UHF (hence its other name). Its thermal loss is not too big. The main problem is it introduces impedance incontinuity into the coax: the nominal impedance of PL-259 should be 50 ohms, but it is not kept inside the connector. Therefore, the TNC, BNC and N connectors were constructed. The N connector is probably the best, but also the most expensive and quite hard to mount. TNC and BNC cannot carry big power during transmitting; they WILL DO for QRP.
If you insist on using PL-259, look for the ones with teflon (polytetrafluorethylene) insulator, which has a light gray color. It is relatively low-loss and withstands high temperatures. Gold plating of metallic parts adds durability and enables quality soldering.

73 de Ivan

4411. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 08:20:07 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CFDC9B7.95F00F45@eznec.com>
Source record: 141516

I don't see anything new in what you've said. And, I *don't* agree with what you've said:

> That (you will agree) multi-turn coils of any sort always have a lower Q
> than a single turn due to skin and proximity effects proves my point.

If you neglect proximity effect, the Q should be approximately proportional to the number of turns. The reason is that the inductive reactance is approximately proportional to the square of the number of turns. The series resistance is directly proportional to the number of turns. Therefore, the Q is proportional to the number of turns. The question remains as to the power of the proximity effect to nullify this advantage. I don't see anything in your response that addresses this. I maintain that it's entirely possible, with sufficient turn spacing, that proximity effect can be reduced to the point that the Q -- and efficiency -- increases with the number of turns.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Dear Roy, et al, and hangers-on.
>
> Let's not be dragged away from the crux of the matter by unnecessary, often
> erroneous complications. Let's get back to basics. KISS!
>
> There's a magloop. It is tuned. Its diameter is small relative to the
> free-space wavelength. There may be any number of turns in the loop. It is
> coupled to the transmitter or a matched receiver via a smaller, single-turn,
> internal coupling loop.
>
> No-one will disagree the energy or power extracted from the local RF field
> is proportional to the area enclosed by the loop as the waves pass through.
> First consider a loss-less loop. Conductor resistance is zero.
>
> The number of turns is not relevant. Because, if the number of turns
> doubles then the radiation resistance within the loop (as you will agree)
> quadruples. But the turns ratio related to the single-turn coupling loop
> remains precisely the same as needed to match the main loop, via the
> coupling loop, to the same receiver or transmitter impedance.
>
> To emphasize - the number of turns in the loop is not relevant in the
> ideal, lossless, 100% efficient situation.
>
> When the loop conductor is not loss-less the number of loop turns is STILL

> NOT RELEVANT. But efficiency obviously decreases with the intrinsic Q of
> the loop. For small loops (in which we are mainly interested) loop Q is
> almost entirely controlled by the loop conductor loss resistance.
>
> Having established, to the first degree of approximation, that it is only
> the intrinsic Q of the loop which affects efficiency, it is necessary only
> to show that two or more turns of the same conductor and loop diameter have
> a lower Q than a single turn loop.
>
> That (you will agree) multi-turn coils of any sort always have a lower Q
> than a single turn due to skin and proximity effects proves my point.
>
> So multi-turn magloops are always less efficient than single turn loops.
>
> Unless, of course, you cheat by using a much great amount of copper to
> increase the conductor diameter of multi-turn loops.
>
> In fact, if you are rich and have a lot of money to spend on copper, the
> most economical way of increasing radiating efficiency is to increase the
> conductor diameter of a single-turn magloop. Two turns will get you
> nowhere!
>
> EVEN WITH A LOSS-LESS LOOP CONDUCTOR YOU WILL AGREE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO
> INCREASE EFFICIENCY TO MORE THAN 100% BY USING MORE THAN ONE TURN.
>
> But dear amateur radio experimenters, please don't allow me to dampen your
> enthusiasm. Mine's as keen as was my father's in 1925.
>
> God Save Our Dear Queen Elizabeth. Most regretably, goodbye to Hollywood!
> ---
> ========================
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ
> Free Radio Modelling Software
> Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
> ========================

4412. Re: Green-hand question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 10:10:34 UTC
From: Benjamin Fang <benjamin_fang@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <adknjdabj1@news.seed.net.tw>
Source record: 141517

hi,

Thank you !! Thank you very much !!!

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> ���g��l��
news:e8fL8.5286$W74.1242361@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "Benjamin Fang" in Taiwan tried again:
> > ...if it can transmit 100m distance,
> > it will be able to receive signal at
> > near to 100m point. Right?
>
> What are you up to ? Wireless networking ?
>
> The transmit and receive ranges will only match exactly if the units at
each
> end are identical in all respects (symmetry) and assuming no external
> factors (like noise at one end).
>
>
>
>

4413. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 11:49:21 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adkts1fud1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141518

Roy Said -
> If you neglect proximity effect, the Q should be approximately
> proportional to the number of turns.

==========

The only thing wrong with this statement is that you can't neglect proximity effect. As said earlier, it is several times greater than simple skin effect.

4414. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 11:49:24 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adkts3fud2@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141419

Jan Van Belle originally wrote -

"I also read about single
and multiple-loop. I suppose these are better than the single-[mag]loops,
but
finding plans about it is even tougher."

The short reply is - To a first approximation increasing the number of
turns from one DOES NOTHING.

If the number of turns on the main loop is increased the input impedance of
the coupling loop remains the same. For the same power level the
ampere-turns in the main loop remains the same. The radiation pattern
remains unchanged. The radiated field strength remains unchanged.

For the same loop diameter the best way of using more copper to increase
transmitting efficiency is to increase the conductor diameter of a single
turn.

Any nitpickers?

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

4415. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 11:53:05 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CFDFBA1.FD98A9D0@eznec.com>
Source record: 141420

I only place faith in good measurements. Invalid conclusions can be, and
often are, made on the basis of poorly made ones. I considered making
some measurements to investigate proximity effect, but ran into a snag.
I routinely measure the Q of toroidal inductors with what I believe is
pretty good accuracy. But how do you make good Q measurements of an
air-core solenoid? The field from the coil would be so extensive that it
would be hard to keep conductors out of the field. Because the Q is
fairly high to begin with, it wouldn't take much to lower it
substantially. I measure toroid Q by making a resonant circuit with an
air variable capacitor -- I've found that many silver mica capacitors
have a low enough Q to affect results. Then I couple into and out of the
circuit with very small capacitors, and make sure the input and output
are both terminated with either very high or very low impedances to
avoid affecting the Q. If less care were taken, Q measurements would
invariably show lower Q than the inductor actually has -- which might
lead one to attribute excess loss to, say, proximity effect. But my
fixture is metal and not terribly small. This is ok for the confined
field of a toroid, but I can't hope to make good measurements of air
core solenoids with it.

How do you make your measurements?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Reg Edwards wrote:

> . . .
> You place faith in measurements. So wind a solenoid coil about 100
> micro-henrys. This will need about 87 turns of 20 AWG enamelled wire on a
> 1.5" diameter former about 4" long. A toilet roll cardboard tube will do.
>
> Measure Q at 2 MHz. At that frequency and inductance Q measurements are
> reasonably accurate to perform. Make sure not to drop the former down the
> toilet pan before using it.
> . . .

4416. Re: Green-hand question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 11:58:54 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <32nL8.11687$QZ3.1472168@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141421

"Benjamin Fang"
> Thank you !! Thank you very much !!!

Be-ku-chee.

4417. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 12:06:59 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adkut2$h5s$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141422

Dear Jan, It makes me cringe when I read about "more gain" when what is meant is "less loss". ;o)

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

4418. Re: UHF and PL259 and 70cm band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 12:43:12 UTC
From: derswede@aol.comspam.com
Message-ID: <20020605084312.14732.00002958@mb-cg.aol.com>
Source record: 141423

>Hi Adam,
>the PL-259 connector is not very good above 100 MHz, although it was
>originally intended for UHF (hence its other name).

UHF = "Universal High Frequency" connector if my memory is working correctly. Old friend who used to do all the radios for VEPCO (Virginia Electric Power Co for our international friends) used to curse the PL/SO connectors. He used N exclusively above 100 mhz. I use some PL259's on a 432 rig, but plan to migrate to N's in the future, due to some of the excellent comments/research presented here (keep up the good work, guys....lots of us lurk and learn. Esp. Doc's comments...tnx!)

A

4419. Re: UHF and PL259 and 70cm band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 14:11:28 UTC
From: Dave Holford <holford@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CFE1C10.7CC291A4@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141424

OK1SIP wrote:
>
> Hi Adam,
> the PL-259 connector is not very good above 100 MHz, although it was
> originally intended for UHF (hence its other name). Its thermal loss
> is not too big. The main problem is it introduces impedance
> incontinuity into the coax: the nominal impedance of PL-259 should be
> 50 ohms, but it is not kept inside the connector. Therefore, the TNC,
> BNC and N connectors were constructed. The N connector is probably the
> best, but also the most expensive and quite hard to mount. TNC and BNC
> cannot carry big power during transmitting; they WILL DO for QRP.
> If you insist on using PL-259, look for the ones with teflon
> (polytetrafluorethylene) insulator, which has a light gray color. It
> is relatively low-loss and withstands high temperatures. Gold plating
> of metallic parts adds durability and enables quality soldering.
>
> 73 de Ivan

UHF is "Union High Frequency" i.e. a connector for High Frequency use.
N and BNC have the same electrical connection - you can plug a BNC and N
together, the BNC/TNC just dont have the outer screw ring of the N and
they are designed for different diameter cables.

Dave

4420. Isotron?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 15:46:37 UTC
From: gary <sgmm.hurd@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <xnqL8.25620$b73.12266@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141425

Anyone have any experience using the Isotron antennas? www.isotron.com

Thanks and 73 de Gary/WR1U

--

****
Down the corridor or life in between our death and birth
We may start to lose our way in the search to find our worth
Our value comes in the fact we live
Life is a gift only God can give

Petra

4421. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 15:51:53 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adlc2o$f0q$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141426

Roy asked -

> But how do you make good Q measurements
> of an air-core solenoid?

> This is ok for the confined field of a toroid,
> but I can't hope to make good measurements of air
> core solenoids with it.

> How do you make your Q measurements?

==========

Roy, it seems you don't make Q measurements on solenoids because you havn't any confidence in your instruments. ;o)

Try my method. I invented it but there's no patent pending -

Suspend the coil under test with its tuning capacitor on a thin string. Keep it away from other objects, metallic or insulating, by a distance of 4 or 5 times the coil's longest dimension.

Place a single-turn link coupling somewhere around the middle of the coil.

Take a loosely twisted pair from the link coil to a high impedance RF voltmeter of some sort, preferably an approximately balanced input.

Place the voltmeter where it can be read from the operating position of your radio transmitter.

Switch on the transmitter to fairly low power. The antenna can be your usual, multi-band, omnidirectional job. The coil under test will be in the transmitter's strong near field. It will be difficult to avoid it.

Vary transmit frequency to find the 3dB (71% of max voltmeter reading) bandwidth of the coil. Q = Fres/B.

I have used a scope with its graticule as the voltmeter. But best is a home-brew, two-transistor, wideband amplifier with a 0-100 microamps meter scale. Battery operated. All contained in a 4" by 2" by 1.5" project box.

The method, of course, depends on the voltmeter picking up a considerably smaller signal than it receives from the coil under test. Less than 10% is no problem. Disadvantage - Q measurements can be made only on the transmitter's frequency bands.

The same method can be used to determine the self-capacitance of coils. Search around until the self-resonant frequency is found. Yet another old-wives' tale will be exposed - the Q at self-resonance is as sharp as a

razor. But the common or garden antenna analyser will do that job without
using the station's transmitter.

=======================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
=======================

4422. Re: Does a GAP TITAN vertical work well?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 16:00:34 UTC
From: ted.culin@gte.net
Message-ID: <3cfe3501.6347473@news.gte.net>
Source record: 141427

>Does it work better than a R5?
>
>Anyone done side by side comparision?
>
>Will the Titan work on bands other than what is advertised?
>
As for the Titan I have no experience. I do have a Gap DX8 challenger and it has woked well for me on all the bands as advertised. I have a mod to make it work on 17m as well.

With all gap antennas, they don't like any verticle metal too close to them, for instance gutter down spouts. Get them as far away from those as possible - more than 20 feet, do not elevate you coax above the ground except to make the verticle run directly under the antenna and then I'd make a coax choke at that point.

4423. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 16:00:50 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CFE35B2.6427F57E@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141428

Isn't an Isotron, http://www.rayfield.net/isotron/, an inside out loop antenna, where the loop is the Isotron capacitive plates and the loop tuning capacitor is the Isotron coil?

4424. Re: Does a GAP TITAN vertical work well?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 16:04:59 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ufsdlg7m4f9ed0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141429

Hello Ted,
Here is a link with nearly 40 owner reviews of the Gap Titan antenna as
recently as May 14,2002.

1. http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/315

Other Gap antennas are reviewed at this site as well....

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
www.ab7sl.com

"Ted" <ted.culin@gte.net> wrote in message
news:3cfe3501.6347473@news.gte.net...
>
> >Does it work better than a R5?
> >
> >Anyone done side by side comparision?
> >
> >Will the Titan work on bands other than what is advertised?
> >
> As for the Titan I have no experience. I do have a Gap DX8 challenger
> and it has woked well for me on all the bands as advertised. I have a
> mod to make it work on 17m as well.
>
> With all gap antennas, they don't like any verticle metal too close to
> them, for instance gutter down spouts. Get them as far away from
> those as possible - more than 20 feet, do not elevate you coax above
> the ground except to make the verticle run directly under the antenna
> and then I'd make a coax choke at that point.

4425. How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 17:19:07 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cfe47a9.3314668@news.cet.com>
Source record: 141433

...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?

Thanx

4426. Re: Long-wire for 33cm band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 17:23:10 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0206050923.575807ba@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141430

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<53fqfug827k4bgpbmk59hr4prcceu4jim9@4ax.com>...
> On 4 Jun 2002 11:55:25 -0700, robertrochte@hotmail.com (Robert Rochte)
> wrote:
>
> >
>
> Hi Robert,
>
> If you have been reading the tedious splitting of hairs in this
> thread, you will then appreciate that having a "long-wire" antenna
> will fit your application to a T in sofar as beaming the link
> downward. On the other hand, a halfwave vertical (or quarterwave
> ground plane) will find you in a null.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hanging the 1/4-wave or 1/2-wave antenna under the balloon upside down
will not put him in the null.

4427. Tuning/matching a remote ferrite rod aerial

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 17:24:47 UTC
From: "Richard C. Ferryman" <Richard.Ferryman@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <fuhsfugvnr0rhsciv5iv71h8imk19v7rat@4ax.com>
Source record: 141431

I am constructing a remote ferrite rod anenna for receiving LF. This
mounts out of doors on a simple rotator. I have a 1/2" (12mm) by
10" (25cm) rod of the right grade ferrite out of an old LW/MW radio.
I am tuning with varicap diodes in balanced mode (resistor from tuning
voltage to junction of cathodes, anode to each end of winding). This
works very well and have extra windings so can bandswitch with reed
relays and tune 50 kHz to 1.5 MHz in four bands.
Problem is how to reasonably match to my 50 ohm approx input on the
receiver. I either have an extra set of winding (switched) as
coupling or tap at about 50% and feed an FET source follower.
Any suggestions?
Richard G4BBH

4428. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 17:35:46 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <SZrL8.22845$LC3.1707011@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 141432

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:adirrr$hg5$1@knossos.btinternet.com...

<snip>
>
> The number of turns is not relevant. Because, if the number of turns
> doubles then the radiation resistance within the loop (as you will agree)
> quadruples. But the turns ratio related to the single-turn coupling loop
> remains precisely the same as needed to match the main loop, via the
> coupling loop, to the same receiver or transmitter impedance.
>
> To emphasize - the number of turns in the loop is not relevant in the
> ideal, lossless, 100% efficient situation.
>

If the number of turns in the loop increases the loop's radiation
resistance, how can you state that the number of turns is not relevant? The
relationship between radiation resistance and loss resistance determines the
loop efficiency.

Just an aside:

The relationship that the loop's radiation resistance increases as a
function of N^2 is valid for only very very small loops. Typically, the
relationship holds for loops with a diameter less than 1/60 of a wavelength.
The relationship also becomes less valid with increasing number of turns.
As the number of turns increases, the frequency at which this relationship
holds decreases.

For loops where the operating frequency increases but is still sufficiently
below the loop's first anti-resonance, the radiation resistance of the loop
may increase at a rate of N^4 or even N^6. This is also a function of the
number of turns.

Above the loop's first anti-resonance frequency, these simple relationships
no longer hold and the discussion becomes more involved

> When the loop conductor is not loss-less the number of loop turns is STILL
> NOT RELEVANT. But efficiency obviously decreases with the intrinsic Q of
> the loop. For small loops (in which we are mainly interested) loop Q is
> almost entirely controlled by the loop conductor loss resistance.
>
<snip>

> That (you will agree) multi-turn coils of any sort always have a lower Q
> than a single turn due to skin and proximity effects proves my point.
>

> So multi-turn magloops are always less efficient than single turn loops.
>

This statement is not correct.

Proximity effects do increase the conductor loss per unit length as the number of turns increases. However, increasing the number of turns, which is quite relevant, generally increases the radiation resistance to a greater extent, which causes multi-turn loops to be more efficient.

<snip>
>
> EVEN WITH A LOSS-LESS LOOP CONDUCTOR YOU WILL AGREE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO
> INCREASE EFFICIENCY TO MORE THAN 100% BY USING MORE THAN ONE TURN.
>

With very small multi-turn loops we are not going to reach 100% efficiency. If you have a very very small loop (1/60 WL), you might use multiple turns to increase the efficiency from 0.2% to 2.0%. With a larger loop, where the radiation resistance may increase at a rate of N^5, you might use multiple turns to increase the efficiency from 3% to 30%.

Steve VE9SRB

4429. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 20:10:06 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cfe701c.797840@news.cet.com>
Source record: 141443

In <UN$H5wAwjo$8EwT3@pickmere.demon.co.uk>, "M.J.Powell"
<mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>In article <3cfe47a9.3314668@news.cet.com>, Sparky <sparky@cet.com>
>writes
>>...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
> ___
>It's root /6:1 ratio.

That's fine for a transformer, but I'm interested in a balun. Do I put
the shield on the center tap of the transformer's high-impedance
winding?

4430. Re: yagi for satellite work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 20:10:25 UTC
From: Claus Waldraff <df8gh@t-online.de>
Message-ID: <3CFE7031.8020109@t-online.de>
Source record: 141435

Matt Patterson wrote:

> I've got a old TV antenna that
> the wind blew down some time ago and I feel that I could probably
salvage
> enough aluminum from it to make this antenna. I'm just having
difficulty in
> finding plans that show how to build the antenna. The few plans I
have seen
> all show useing a gamma match. I've never built an antenna before
and this
> is where I get lost. I can't seem to understand how to build the gamma
> match. If someone would be kind enough to point me in the right
direction
> I'd appreciate it.

Matt, don't have the different links at hand so take a look at my website and find links to a US ham building yagis from TV antennas , a mexican ham with a beautiful intruction for a gamma match and of course the page of Jerry, K5OE for homebuilding antennas yourself.

73 de Claus
DF8GH, JN48pa
http://home.t-online.de/home/df8gh

4431. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 20:11:17 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adlr94$8i7$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141434

Bart, an interesting and comprehensive cover of the factors involved.

Having thought more about it I agree that for 2 turns it is possible for radiation resistance to increase faster than conductor loss resistance. Indeed, my program SOLNOID2 shows that for coils of magloop proportions the Q for a 2-turn loop with spaced-turns, at 2 and 4 MHz can be greater than Q of a single turn.

It so happens coil inductance increases with the number of turns in exactly the same proportion as radiation resistance. So higher Q is a direct indication of higher radiating efficiency for small lossy loops. But we are considering only the possibility of an increase in signal strength less than 1.5 dB for twice the weight of copper.

Whereas if twice the weight of copper is used to double the diameter of the single conductor there is a certain 3dB improvement in signal strength. (Provided conductor loss is the only loss).

As you remind us, conductor loss is not the only loss in magloops. It is can be swamped by ground and other in-the-attic losses. In these cases an extra turn on a loop can serve no useful purpose. Then there is no alternative but to increase loop diameter.
==========
I have to disagree with one of your points. When a loop is constructed of a number of 4, 6 or 8 straight segments the loss due soldered joints is imperceptible. I can't imagine how the popular misconception about loss in joints ever arose, let alone how it continues to be propagated. You can't blame CB-ers.
==========
Reg, G4FGQ

4432. Re: G5RV feedline orientation effects?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 20:35:51 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <AquL8.28698$_p6.5496190@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141436

Hi

Thanks again to everyone posting.

I indeed set up the G5RV with the feed extending at 90 degree from the antenna but oriented pararallel to the antenna vs hanging down. The antenna is running East West and at my location near Baton Rouge, La , I have worked stations in Oregon, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Florida, and the Virgin Islands using 50 to 100 watts. Generally able to get a < 1.5 SWR on most bands with the exception of 17m where receiving is excellent but can't seem to tune any better than a 6:1 SWR (manually tuning with a MFJ-949E). Any ideas on that one or is 17m a known problem with the G5RV? Having so much fun, resisting the urge to temporarily lower the feedline to the normal hanging orientation and check the operation. I guess thats a form of antenna experimentaion.

73s
Ed - AD5JV

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3CF729A4.D2CB5FA1@eznec.com...
> The problem with modeling this with EZNEC or other program is that
> whenever the feedline isn't symmetrically placed with respect to the
> antenna, or if a perfectly balanced tuner isn't used, the feedline --
> including the entire path to the rig and from there to ground -- become
> part of the radiating system and have to be accurately included in the
> model. The hard or impossible part to model is the path to ground.
> Currents can be modified and transformed by a tuner, and there's no way
> to accommodate this in EZNEC. If you do want to experiment some to see
> what kind of general level of pattern distortion you might expect in a
> worst case, you can simply ground one conductor of the feedline, or
> extend one conductor from the "rig" to ground. When doing this, the
> feedline has to be modeled as two parallel wires, not using the EZNEC
> transmission line model. Be sure to review the manual section on
> parallel wires, which you can find in the index under "Parallel Wires".
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Ed Laughery wrote:
> >
> > Hi All
> >
> > What might be the effect on radiation pattern, transmission degradation,
SWR
> > of a G5RV, if the feedline portion is oriented 90 degrees to the antenna

> > proper but parallel to the ground vs. hanging staright down? Can this
> > effect be modeled with EZNEC?
> >
> > Thanks in avance.
> >
> > 73s
> > Ed
> > AD5JV

4433. Re: Isotron?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 20:56:43 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CFE7ADB.EC0B218F@att.net>
Source record: 141437

gary wrote:

> Anyone have any experience using the Isotron antennas? www.isotron.com

Aircooled dummy loads.

4434. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 21:36:45 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <uft13do7qosob6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141438

In article <adlr94$8i7$1@helle.btinternet.com>,
Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>Whereas if twice the weight of copper is used to double the diameter of the
>single conductor there is a certain 3dB improvement in signal strength.
>(Provided conductor loss is the only loss).

Doubling the weight of copper would double the area of the conductor,
increasing the diameter by a factor of 1.41 (equivalent to three gauge
numbers, I believe). Doubling the diameter of the copper would
require quadrupling the weight of the wire (equivalently, reducing the
wire gauge number by 6).

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

4435. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 21:56:00 UTC
From: "M.J.Powell" <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <UN$H5wAwjo$8EwT3@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 141440

In article <3cfe47a9.3314668@news.cet.com>, Sparky <sparky@cet.com>
writes
>...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?

It's root /6:1 ratio.

Mike
--
M.J.Powell

4436. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 22:07:13 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFE8B91.96FC7782@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141439

Sparky wrote:
> ...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?

6:1 is a tough ratio. Most hams use a 4:1 and live with the 1.5:1 SWR.
What's the application?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4437. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 22:37:16 UTC
From: w8ji tom <2w8ji@contesting.com>
Message-ID: <wowL8.45$_R6.21438@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141441

Reg wrote:

> > The number of turns is not relevant. Because, if the number of turns
> > doubles then the radiation resistance within the loop (as you will
agree)
> > quadruples. But the turns ratio related to the single-turn coupling
loop
> > remains precisely the same as needed to match the main loop, via the
> > coupling loop, to the same receiver or transmitter impedance.
> >
> > To emphasize - the number of turns in the loop is not relevant in the
> > ideal, lossless, 100% efficient situation.

True enough.

But in the real world efficiency almost always decreases when multiple turns are used, assuming all things are equal outside the loop conductor. One exception can be because we might increase the effective cross-sectional area of the conductor by adding more turns.

Imagine we had a one turn loop with a 1" diameter conductor, and sliced it to make two turns. If capacitor Q remains the same, efficiency will decrease. If we added a second 1" conductor, loss would decrease. But it would not decrease as much as if the second conductor's material was used to make the original conductor larger.

Steve wrote:
ber of turns in the loop increases the loop's radiation
> resistance, how can you state that the number of turns is not relevant?
The
> relationship between radiation resistance and loss resistance determines
the
> loop efficiency.

You are being triicked by the same thing that misleads Nathan Cohen and many others with magical antennas. The poor definition of radiation resistance using the resistance at the feed terminals misleads people into thinking they have increased the effective area of the antenna and decreased the current required for a given field strength.

One common example of this, besides the Fractal antenna fantasy, is the folded unipole or folded dipole. Some people miss the point that the increase in "radiation resistance" is caused by what really amounts to a transformer action that transforms both loss and feedpoint resistances to a higher value by an equal amount. Common formulas for loop antennas use the almost useless terminal resistance as "radiation resistance", rather than

considering the TOTAL current causing radiation in the multiple parallel conductors in the radiation resistance calculation.

If I have a given field intensity produced by a 1-meter diameter loop, and slice the loop into two conductors that still form a two-turn loop 1-meter in diameter, I still have one-ampere of overall current (1/2 ampere in each conductor). Assuming each turn has twice the resistance and half the current, loss is exactly the same. If I paralled those same conductors loss would be the same!

No free lunch by either slicing or folding.

The same thing happens in folded dipoles and in unipoles.

> Just an aside:
>
> The relationship that the loop's radiation resistance increases as a
> function of N^2 is valid for only very very small loops. Typically, the
> relationship holds for loops with a diameter less than 1/60 of a
wavelength.
> The relationship also becomes less valid with increasing number of turns.
> As the number of turns increases, the frequency at which this relationship
> holds decreases.

So what? We double the conductor length carrying current, while we increase the resistance of each turn at the same rate as we increase termninal impedance. It's all a wash, except we now have a problem with not filling the window with as much conductor surface area as possible. We have additional problems with current bunching up in one area, and that effect increases RF resistance faster than we might expect. We also have stray capacitance between close-spaced conductors causing the undesireable effect of distributed capacitance, which can decrease bandwidth while increasing losses (making us think we made things better than we did).

I can build a system with more loss that has less bandwidth, both accidentally and intentionally. One example is coaxial traps, which can have increased loss and decreased bandwidth because capacitive and inductive reactance change is not directly proportional to frequency change as it is in ideal components! The small loop is no exception.

Better to just use one large conductor, unless capacitor ESR is a large problem comnpared to other losses. For example, if I were going use a crummy normal air variable with high current through bearings or wipers it might be better to reduce capacitor current by a factor of two even if it at the expense of increasing conductor resistance. If I were building a good efficient loop, I'd use a good capacitor and a single turn unless the capacitor physical size or weight was not practical.

As an real-world typical rule, with a well-constructed air-capacitor, making a multi-turn loop decreases efficiency over simply using the same conductors in parallel (or same net surface area) connected as a single-turn loop. The MFJ single-turn loop settled on a single 1" diameter conductor, because it worked better compared to two-turn models. It had more bandwidth, and higher

FS.

Best to throw radiation resistance in the dumpster, unless you consider what they really are talking about.

Reg said:

> > So multi-turn magloops are always less efficient than single turn loops.
> >

Steve said:

> This statement is not correct.

It is generally correct, but not ALWAYS correct. Take for example the case of a high ESR in the capacitor or capacitor connections.

With a good capacitor and proper connections, Reg is correct. Like most things in life, there are exceptions that must be considered.

> number of turns increases. However, increasing the number of turns, which
> is quite relevant, generally increases the radiation resistance to a greater
> extent, which causes multi-turn loops to be more efficient.

That's much less correct than what Reg said!

The path length increases, but loss resistance increases faster than the path length increase would otherwise indicate, and so the overall loss increases. Unless of course you cheat and increase the effective surface area, or have a poor capacitor or poor capacitor connections.

73 Tom W8JI

4438. Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 22:42:08 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <TowL8.27157$EW5.1537244@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141442

Hi All

How many of you disconnect your antennas during thunderstorm activity? If so, how many use a patch panel arrangement for ease of disconnect? Is the loss associated with additional SO239/PL239s or even a SO239 barrel negligible? Please pass on any other options.

Thanks in advance.

73s
Ed - AD5JV

4439. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 23:03:11 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <OMwL8.9527$LR4.1544093@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141446

"Ed Laughery"
> How many of you disconnect your antennas
> during thunderstorm activity ?

It's is safer to disconnect the antennas *before* (not during) the thunderstorm activity.

:-)

Your posting reminds me of the many times that I have been awakened in the middle of the night by a violent thunderstorm and have had to ponder the value of my radio versus the value of my life.

4440. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 23:04:52 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adm5ekdin1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141444

The antenna/feedline impedance transformation ratio is most uncritial number
in the whole of radio engineering.

Make it 4 to 1 impedance ratio and neither you nor anyone else will not
notice the slightest difference.

Get a ferrite ring. For 1.8 to 30 MHz, wind on about 8 or 10 turns of 18
gauge twin speaker wire. Connect the two wires in series. And there you have
it.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================
"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cfe47a9.3314668@news.cet.com...
> ...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
>
> Thanx
>

4441. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 23:04:53 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adm5ekdin2@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141445

Dear Dave, have you forgotten magloop conductors are constructed of copper (or aluminium alloy) tubes?

Have you heard of skin effect? RF currents flow only on and very closely to the surface of the material.

Doubling conductor diameter to halve loss resistance only doubles weight of the material. Or approximately so.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================
"Dave Platt" <dplatt@radagast.org> wrote in message
news:uft13do7qosob6@corp.supernews.com...
> In article <adlr94$8i7$1@helle.btinternet.com>,
> Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>
> >Whereas if twice the weight of copper is used to double the diameter of
the
> >single conductor there is a certain 3dB improvement in signal strength.
> >(Provided conductor loss is the only loss).
>
> Doubling the weight of copper would double the area of the conductor,
> increasing the diameter by a factor of 1.41 (equivalent to three gauge
> numbers, I believe). Doubling the diameter of the copper would
> require quadrupling the weight of the wire (equivalently, reducing the
> wire gauge number by 6).
>
> --
> Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
> Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
> I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
> boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

4442. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 23:24:30 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CFE9DAE.3A7BF46C@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141447

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Dear Dave, have you forgotten magloop conductors are constructed of copper
> (or aluminium alloy) tubes?
>
> Have you heard of skin effect? RF currents flow only on and very closely to
> the surface of the material.
>
> Doubling conductor diameter to halve loss resistance only doubles weight of
> the material. Or approximately so.
> ---

Reg,

I think Dave's thinking reflects he is considering only solid copper
wire or rod.

4443. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 23:35:39 UTC
From: G Blair <gblair@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CFEA04B.CF852E88@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141450

Ed Laughery wrote:
>
> Hi All
>
> How many of you disconnect your antennas during thunderstorm activity? If
> so, how many use a patch panel arrangement for ease of disconnect? Is the
> loss associated with additional SO239/PL239s or even a SO239 barrel
> negligible? Please pass on any other options.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> 73s
> Ed - AD5JV

During violent thunderstorms, a lot of people on sailboats place the VHF
and any side band radios in the stove.

Usually the stove is grounded to the dynaplate thus creating a grounded
faraday cage for the contents.

4444. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 23:37:38 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <UcxL8.27277$EW5.1561744@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141448

Hi

Funny answer. Sorry my question was so poorly stated.

Please broaden my question to discuss methods to disconnect antennas without having to remove directly from inconvenient to reach "backs" of radios prior to potential thunderstorm activity or those moments when "THE THUNDER and LIGHTENING just woke me up".

In addition to the "antena patch panel" solution, are the antenna switches such as the MFJ variety that disconnect and short the antennas to ground a decent solution?

73s
Ed - AD5JV

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message news:OMwL8.9527$LR4.1544093@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "Ed Laughery"
> > How many of you disconnect your antennas
> > during thunderstorm activity ?
>
> It's is safer to disconnect the antennas *before* (not during) the
> thunderstorm activity.
>
> :-)
>
> Your posting reminds me of the many times that I have been awakened in the
> middle of the night by a violent thunderstorm and have had to ponder the
> value of my radio versus the value of my life.
>
>
>

4445. Re: Long-wire for 33cm band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 23:38:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <j08tfu456sf3lhdtplo0r0tkplrod0q7gf@4ax.com>
Source record: 141449

On 5 Jun 2002 10:23:10 -0700, randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com (Randy
A. Hefner) wrote:

>Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<53fqfug827k4bgpbmk59hr4prcceu4jim9@4ax.com>...
>> On 4 Jun 2002 11:55:25 -0700, robertrochte@hotmail.com (Robert Rochte)
>> wrote:
>>
>> >
>>
>> Hi Robert,
>>
>> If you have been reading the tedious splitting of hairs in this
>> thread, you will then appreciate that having a "long-wire" antenna
>> will fit your application to a T in sofar as beaming the link
>> downward. On the other hand, a halfwave vertical (or quarterwave
>> ground plane) will find you in a null.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>
>Hanging the 1/4-wave or 1/2-wave antenna under the balloon upside down
>will not put him in the null.

Hi Randy,

Is this from thorough software analysis? ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4446. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 23:42:32 UTC
From: aunwin@fgi.net
Message-ID: <c4becf19.0206051542.4c2ca6ac@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141451

I see your point Cecil.
I started to follow the dicussion from the
'solenoid' point and started to unravel the turns
to get away from this so called proximity effect
augument. Then I got a bit confused as to what point the
radiation change would occur (thru the coils to the dipole
type radiation) since I thought that was the point that
Roy was making. Needless to say the solenoid aspect which
was said to be crude by Reg side tracked me away from
the multi turn question, magnetic loops and resonating
capacitors. Can we say the end to end capacitance thru air
would be sufficient for me to save face ?
Frankly it is really all about aperture.
A Hanger on

CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:<3CFD811E.EAF66DEA@hotmail.com>...
> Art Unwin KB9MZ wrote:
> > When I stretch the wire coils from the solenoid
> > over the toilet roll end to make a 'slinky',
> > i.e presumeably the removal of proximity effect,
> > where do I put those 'capacitors'
> > that you speak of other than 'that' place?
>
> A magnetic loop contains a resonating capacitor. The leads to/from
> the capacitor have inductance and resistance. Consider a two turn
> mag loop where the ends of the inductor are three feet apart. Where
> do you locate the capacitor leads? What made me think of such is the
> same physical problem exists for traps.

4447. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-05 23:48:41 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <uft8qp1g6hup5f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141452

>> Dear Dave, have you forgotten magloop conductors are constructed of copper
>> (or aluminium alloy) tubes?
>>
>> Have you heard of skin effect? RF currents flow only on and very closely to
>> the surface of the material.
>>
>> Doubling conductor diameter to halve loss resistance only doubles weight of
>> the material. Or approximately so.
>> ---
>
>Reg,
>
>I think Dave's thinking reflects he is considering only solid copper
>wire or rod.

Quite right. The small-signal loops I've dealt with in the past have typically been made with wire or rod.

For loops made with hollow conductors, Reg is of course correct - 2x the metal equals 2x the diameter, assuming that the wall thickness remains unchanged.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

4448. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 00:01:44 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <hc8tfucesj22ice28k7gv7219idtu25nnr@4ax.com>
Source record: 141453

On Wed, 5 Jun 2002 18:37:38 -0500, "Ed Laughery"
<laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:

>Hi
>
>Funny answer. Sorry my question was so poorly stated.
>
>Please broaden my question to discuss methods to disconnect antennas without
>having to remove directly from inconvenient to reach "backs" of radios prior
>to potential thunderstorm activity or those moments when "THE THUNDER and
>LIGHTENING just woke me up".
>
>In addition to the "antena patch panel" solution, are the antenna switches
>such as the MFJ variety that disconnect and short the antennas to ground a
>decent solution?
>
>73s
>Ed - AD5JV

Hi Ed,

I use 4" x 48" x 1/4" aluminum plate mounted into the window where
the window slides shut against it (I then use a bar in the window
track to lock the window).

In that plate I have a row of 8, 2inch, SO-238 barrel connectors fed
through tapped holes. On the interior connection I load the connector
with a converter to BNC as I use BNC throughout the shack. For HF, I
probably have at least 6 connections to wander through before seeing
the last run to the antenna. I've also measured the path loss to the
antenna and found it no worse than that specified for the best cable
it ran through.

It pays to label all connectors; this means at both ends of a cable
too. I used post-it tags in the window pane to label the pass
throughs (writing the same thing on both sides of the tag). When
lightning approaches I do the sane thing and pull down all the tags.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4449. Re: Measuring Standing Waves on a Transmission Line with a DC Voltmeter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 00:27:06 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <adm9t6$ldr@nntpa.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 141454

This only works when the "Phasing Network" is adjusted properly.

4450. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 00:38:52 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3cfeac8e.37167787@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 141455

On Wed, 5 Jun 2002 17:42:08 -0500, "Ed Laughery"
<laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote:

>Hi All
>
>How many of you disconnect your antennas during thunderstorm activity?

I disconnect antennas whenever they're not in use. I don't wait for a
storm, which has 5/7 probability of occurring on an afternoon when I'm
at work.

>If so, how many use a patch panel arrangement for ease of disconnect? Is
>the loss associated with additional SO239/PL239s or even a SO239 barrel
>negligible?

Not enough to bother me. I use barrels, screwed through an aluminum
bulkhead plate.

> Please pass on any other options.

Most important, the bulkhead needs a low-Z bond to the power entrance
grounding system. The objective is to keep everything close to the
same potential (10KA surge currents x 1 ohm ground impedance =
expensive problems!). See the surge protectior thread on
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew for a good discussion of the grounding...

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

4451. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 00:40:48 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <admb2feu1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141456

Tom, W8JI wrote -
> If I were building a good
> efficient loop, I'd use a good capacitor and a single turn unless the
> capacitor physical size or weight was not practical.
>
==========

Sound reasoning Tom. Your statement could be amplified by adding (as I've said umpteen times before) there is no relief from size or cost of a tuning capacitor by increasing the number of loop turns. If the number of turns is doubled and the value of the capacitor in pico-farads is thereby reduced to 1/4, then, for the same transmitter power, the peak working voltage of the capacitor must be doubled and we end up with exactly the same physical size and cost of tuning capacitor.

Increasing the number of turns gets you nowhere. If you MUST spend more money on copper it is best spent on increasing the diameter of the 1-turn loop conductor with the added advantage of NOT severely restricting the number of bands available with a given diameter loop. Multi-turn loops obviously have a much greater self (parasitic) capacitance.

It is eay to show that a 3 or 4-turn transmitting magloop is virtually useless for one reason or another. (See Tesla).

Another repetition: - the ONLY reason for using multi-turn receiving loops is because at LF you can't obtain 1-microfarad, air-spaced tuning capacitors. And on receive the great inefficiency accruing from a large number ot turns can be tolerated.

Rhetorically - what happens when it is attempted to use a multi-turn ferrite rod antenna with only a 5 watt transmitter?

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

4452. Re: UHF and PL259 and 70cm band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 01:18:06 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3cfeb8c2.4682134@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 141457

On Wed, 05 Jun 2002 10:11:28 -0400, Dave Holford
<holford@sympatico.ca> wrote:

> you can plug a BNC and N
>together, the BNC/TNC just dont have the outer screw ring of the N and
>they are designed for different diameter cables.

>Dave

You can plug an N into a BNC but it will damage the BNC. The N
connector has a slightly
larger center pin than the BNC.

73
Gary K4FMX

4453. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=lets-argue.html

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 01:22:01 UTC
From: promza@aol.com
Message-ID: <admdfp$co6$1@news.netmar.com>
Source record: 141458

In article <ufom7k7f96s4c9@corp.supernews.com>, CJ <difficult@times.com>
writes:

>1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=lets-argue.html
>
>--
>73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
>AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
>www.ab7sl.com

One of your grandkids, Chuck?

----- Posted via NewsOne.Net: Free (anonymous) Usenet News via the Web -----
http://newsone.net/ -- Free reading and anonymous posting to 60,000+ groups
NewsOne.Net prohibits users from posting spam. If this or other posts
made through NewsOne.Net violate posting guidelines, email abuse@newsone.net

4454. Re: http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=lets-argue.html

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 01:46:01 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <uftfnppmfi07a3@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141459

Yes he is.....cute eh?

--

- CJ

<promza@aol.com> wrote in message news:admdfp$co6$1@news.netmar.com...
> In article <ufom7k7f96s4c9@corp.supernews.com>, CJ
<difficult@times.com>
> writes:
>
> >1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=lets-argue.html
> >
> >--
> >73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
> >AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
> >www.ab7sl.com
>
> One of your grandkids, Chuck?
>
> ----- Posted via NewsOne.Net: Free (anonymous) Usenet News via the
Web -----
> http://newsone.net/ -- Free reading and anonymous posting to 60,000+
groups
> NewsOne.Net prohibits users from posting spam. If this or other
posts
> made through NewsOne.Net violate posting guidelines, email
abuse@newsone.net

4455. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 04:07:50 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3CFEE016.6290D1D6@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141460

Ed Laughery wrote:
> How many of you disconnect your antennas during thunderstorm activity? If
> so, how many use a patch panel arrangement for ease of disconnect? Is the
> loss associated with additional SO239/PL239s or even a SO239 barrel
> negligible? Please pass on any other options.

Banana plugs for ladder-line.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4456. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 04:32:35 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206052032.96a7935@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141461

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:<TowL8.27157$EW5.1537244@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>...
> Hi All
>
> How many of you disconnect your antennas during thunderstorm activity? If
> so, how many use a patch panel arrangement for ease of disconnect? Is the
> loss associated with additional SO239/PL239s or even a SO239 barrel
> negligible? Please pass on any other options.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> 73s
> Ed - AD5JV

Shouldn't amount to too much. About like having an extra meter inline.
I ground mine by just running the coax out the window and grounding to
barrel connectors which are tied to ground rods. I don't use a patch,
although I have thought about it. I just run my coax under the window
frame, and use foam to fill the gaps. I just close the window down on
the foam and coax. Not fancy, but it's easy to get it all outside
quick. I have to ground out quite often. MK

4457. Re: Isotron?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 04:33:32 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <XOT+PBiuLQ1yO0E+fjlJHGiZ3Y+n@4ax.com>
Source record: 141462

"gary" <sgmm.hurd@verizon.net> wrote:

>Anyone have any experience using the Isotron antennas? www.isotron.com
>
>Thanks and 73 de Gary/WR1U

Some people use 'em, but think of the Isotron as the antenna of the Last Resort. Just about anything else will probably radiate better. A lowly Gap or Cushcraft vertical. Random wire, whatever.

And certainly, any wire dipole will be superior...

Bob
k5qwg

4458. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 06:04:33 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFEFB6D.AB9E6CB9@icok.net>
Source record: 141463

Ed,
There is always some loss associated with connectors.
Having said that, I've never had experience of the loss
in connectors amounting to enough to even know there was
any loss. Certainly not enough to be able to 'hear', or
see on any meter in the shack.
You also have to take that with a 'grain of salt'. The
only testing I've done is the 'can I hear any difference'
type of test. From the results of those tests, I figure
it just isn't worth worrying about in my case. Your
requirements may me more stringent than mine, so take this
for what it's worth.
'Doc

4459. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 06:21:58 UTC
From: UnTale <io@io.it>
Message-ID: <acDL8.10014$86.233335@twister1.libero.it>
Source record: 141464

> ...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
>
> Thanx
>

hi,
here you can find some info...
http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath/web/02_brew/11_balun/english/pag02_eng.htm
ciao!

--

73 de iz7ath, Talino

Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196

4460. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 07:00:54 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CFF08A6.148E4DE7@netscape.net>
Source record: 141465

'Doc wrote:
>
> Ed,
> There is always some loss associated with connectors.
> Having said that, I've never had experience of the loss
> in connectors amounting to enough to even know there was
> any loss. Certainly not enough to be able to 'hear', or
> see on any meter in the shack.
> You also have to take that with a 'grain of salt'. The
> only testing I've done is the 'can I hear any difference'
> type of test. From the results of those tests, I figure
> it just isn't worth worrying about in my case. Your
> requirements may me more stringent than mine, so take this
> for what it's worth.
> 'Doc

ditto what Doc sez in regard to loss.
Lightning is a whole 'nuther topic. There was a post here? (another thread) in the past few days that explained it well for me. Basically that means you want to keep all the lines that are supposed to be grounded at the same potential. This means that your rig, ant, etc shouldn't create paths for arcing because of things like the station AC ground was different than the ant system ground.
This is important in daily service. If you have a real lightning strike, the panel may well vaporize as well as the rig/coax, etc. The bigger threat odds-wise is the nearby strike, or even excessive static buildup. Your house wiring, ant wiring, ground wiring, etc all tends to be affected by a nearby strike and the desired scenario is that every thing reacts similarly so as to not create a difference of potential that says 'zap' and lets the smoke out of either your house lamps or rig.
Some guys toss the coax out of the window before/during a storm, some guys place the loose end in the shack in a mason jar, some depend on a switch to 'ground' all antennas. All of those methods work to a degree. The ones that get zapped tend to overlook things like a tower-mounted remote antenna switch that will arc over in a heartbeat between the ANT and control lines, or even the homely rotor.
If you get things that are supposed to be grounded all at the same potential, the chance of damage from nearby strikes is minimized. And you really do have to consider what happens if you're at work and left the ants connected and a storm comes up.
Either ground everything 100% or disconnect everything 100%. If lightning actually HITS your antenna, all bets are off.

-Bill WX4A

4461. An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 07:59:53 UTC
From: neoklis@users.sourceforge.net
Message-ID: <cdcba458.0206052359.bf65acd@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141466

Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can radiate as the magnetic loop does? 73's Neoklis 5B4AZ

4462. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 08:03:48 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3CFF1764.3297E556@netscape.net>
Source record: 141467

Neoklis wrote:
>
> Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower
> freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type
> small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can
> radiate as the magnetic loop does? 73's Neoklis 5B4AZ

See EH antennas thread.
73, WX4A

4463. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 10:17:16 UTC
From: "M.J.Powell" <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <jWI6PJAsaz$8EwFV@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 141383

In article <3cfe701c.797840@news.cet.com>, Sparky <sparky@cet.com>
writes
>In <UN$H5wAwjo$8EwT3@pickmere.demon.co.uk>, "M.J.Powell"
><mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>
>>In article <3cfe47a9.3314668@news.cet.com>, Sparky <sparky@cet.com>
>>writes
>>>...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
>> ___
>>It's root /6:1 ratio.
>
>That's fine for a transformer, but I'm interested in a balun. Do I put
>the shield on the center tap of the transformer's high-impedance
>winding?

A balun is a transformer.

Mike
--
M.J.Powell

4464. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 10:44:26 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <hSGL8.38179$_p6.6040177@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141468

Thanks to everyone for the info.

I've bonded the house main ground to the antenna ground, so that hopefully will help. We had 3.5 " of rain, accompanied by some heavy lightening yesterday afternoon. Made it thru that one, but found reaching behind backs of the radis, etc a real ordeal and definitely impossible to expalin by phone to the XYL what needed to be disconnected should I have been away (and forgot too disconnect).

I really appreciate your input and take all in as "HUGE MOUNTAINS" of "SALT" where salt is considered "EXPERIENCE".

Regards
Ed - AD5JV

".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message news:3CFF08A6.148E4DE7@netscape.net...
> 'Doc wrote:
> >
> > Ed,
> > There is always some loss associated with connectors.
> > Having said that, I've never had experience of the loss
> > in connectors amounting to enough to even know there was
> > any loss. Certainly not enough to be able to 'hear', or
> > see on any meter in the shack.
> > You also have to take that with a 'grain of salt'. The
> > only testing I've done is the 'can I hear any difference'
> > type of test. From the results of those tests, I figure
> > it just isn't worth worrying about in my case. Your
> > requirements may me more stringent than mine, so take this
> > for what it's worth.
> > 'Doc
> >
> ditto what Doc sez in regard to loss.
> Lightning is a whole 'nuther topic. There was a post here? (another
> thread) in the past few days that explained it well for me. Basically
> that means you want to keep all the lines that are supposed to be
> grounded at the same potential. This means that your rig, ant, etc
> shouldn't create paths for arcing because of things like the station AC
> ground was different than the ant system ground.
> This is important in daily service. If you have a real lightning
> strike, the panel may well vaporize as well as the rig/coax, etc. The
> bigger threat odds-wise is the nearby strike, or even excessive static
> buildup. Your house wiring, ant wiring, ground wiring, etc all tends to
> be affected by a nearby strike and the desired scenario is that every

> thing reacts similarly so as to not create a difference of potential
> that says 'zap' and lets the smoke out of either your house lamps or
> rig.
> Some guys toss the coax out of the window before/during a storm, some
> guys place the loose end in the shack in a mason jar, some depend on a
> switch to 'ground' all antennas. All of those methods work to a
> degree. The ones that get zapped tend to overlook things like a
> tower-mounted remote antenna switch that will arc over in a heartbeat
> between the ANT and control lines, or even the homely rotor.
> If you get things that are supposed to be grounded all at the same
> potential, the chance of damage from nearby strikes is minimized. And
> you really do have to consider what happens if you're at work and left
> the ants connected and a storm comes up.
> Either ground everything 100% or disconnect everything 100%. If
> lightning actually HITS your antenna, all bets are off.
>
> -Bill WX4A
>

4465. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 11:18:10 UTC
From: w8ji tom <2w8ji@contesting.com>
Message-ID: <SxHL8.86$_R6.64260@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141369

"Neoklis" <neoklis@users.sourceforge.net> wrote in message
news:cdcba458.0206052359.bf65acd@posting.google.com...
> Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower
> freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type
> small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can
> radiate as the magnetic loop does? 73's Neoklis 5B4AZ

Electric induction fields and magnetic induction fields do not radiate any distance, and are useless for communications.

Radiation is a totally different effect that is caused by charge acceleration.

Electric induction or static fields are caused by the presence of a charge difference between two points, magnetic induction fields are caused by charges moving, and radiation is caused by charges accelerating. You can not mix electric and magnetic induction fields and "create" radiation.

About 1/10th of a wavelength from a small "magnetic loop" the field is electric dominant, not magnetic.
About the same distance from a small "electric dipole" the field is magnetic dominant, not electric.
At about 1/2wl away, the electric and magnetic induction fields are attenuated so bad all that is left is the radiation field, which attenuates at a slower rate with distance (that's really why it is all that is mainly left).

All this stuff about "magnetic radiators", "electric radiators", and mixing the two to form E-H , CTHA, CFA, Super C etc etc antennas is utter pathological nonsense.

Radiation in antennas comes from charge acceleration. Nothing else. It takes actual (current) moving charges in something to cause EM radiation, and you can't get it by mixing entirely different effects not related to charge acceleration.

73 Tom

4466. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 11:18:12 UTC
From: w8ji tom <2w8ji@contesting.com>
Message-ID: <UxHL8.87$_R6.64255@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141370

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:admb2feu1@paris.btinternet.com...
> Tom, W8JI wrote -
> > If I were building a good
> > efficient loop, I'd use a good capacitor and a single turn unless the
> > capacitor physical size or weight was not practical.
> >
> ============================
>
> Sound reasoning Tom. Your statement could be amplified by adding (as I've
> said umpteen times before) there is no relief from size or cost of a
tuning
> capacitor by increasing the number of loop turns. If the number of turns
is
> doubled and the value of the capacitor in pico-farads is thereby reduced
to
> 1/4, then, for the same transmitter power, the peak working voltage of the
> capacitor must be doubled and we end up with exactly the same physical
size
> and cost of tuning capacitor.

No, that is not true. We wind up with a capacitor that is very slightly
smaller much less expensive to build.

We can use less plates, and each plate costs money. As a matter of fact the
plates are the most expensive part of the aseembly, because they have to be
stamped and micropolished. They also "waste space" for obvious reasons.

Air, on the other hand, is still free. Aluminum is not.

> Increasing the number of turns gets you nowhere. If you MUST spend more
> money on copper it is best spent on increasing the diameter of the 1-turn
> loop conductor with the added advantage of NOT severely restricting the
> number of bands available with a given diameter loop. Multi-turn loops
> obviously have a much greater self (parasitic) capacitance.

I'll agree there. Multi-turn loops can also be more narrow-banded at a given
operatuing frequency, despite having more loss.

> It is eay to show that a 3 or 4-turn transmitting magloop is virtually
> useless for one reason or another. (See Tesla).

That certainly is true, they are almost always worse in several aspects than
single turn transmitting loops. That's why you rarely (if ever) see them
commercially. That because in production, engineers have probably taken time
to think about how they work and probably have actually built models.

> Another repetition: - the ONLY reason for using multi-turn receiving
loops
> is because at LF you can't obtain 1-microfarad, air-spaced tuning
> capacitors. And on receive the great inefficiency accruing from a large
> number ot turns can be tolerated.

There are other reasons, but that is certainly the main reason.

4467. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 11:18:13 UTC
From: w8ji tom <2w8ji@contesting.com>
Message-ID: <VxHL8.88$_R6.64190@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141371

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:TowL8.27157$EW5.1537244@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> Hi All
>
> How many of you disconnect your antennas during thunderstorm activity? If
> so, how many use a patch panel arrangement for ease of disconnect? Is the
> loss associated with additional SO239/PL239s or even a SO239 barrel
> negligible?

The loss in a typical barrel connection is absolutely negligible HF. I've measured much less than .01dB loss in typical good connectors.

Although I haven't tested ever barrel connection made, the worse barrels I have found convert about 20 watts of RF into heat out of 2000 watts at 30MHz. That is enough to melt the dielectric down, but is still only .04dB.

The worse connectors were yellowish plastic import barrels commonly available, and the largest problem they offer is the dielectric swells after use at kilowatt power levels on upper HF. Even so, loss is negligible other than the heating problems caused by the small loss they do have.

I have dozens of antenna systems spread over a large area, with many tall towers (one is 318 foot) . While I don't recommend it for others who can unhook antennas, I NEVER disconnect antennas or control lines. There are just too many of them.

Most of my transmitting antennas pass through relay switches (Ameritron RCS-8V's) that open the center conductor and isolate the center conductor. None of my control lines or receiving antennas are opened or disconnected.

I use *good* common-point grounding, with bulk-head feedthroughs. Lines are buried, and control lines are telephone-type shielded wiring. The power line and telco lines are bypassed with MOV's and RFI filters, and the control lines have diode clamps all at the shack entrance.

The most damage I ever have, even during direct strikes, is an occasional melted shield connection on small 75-ohm cables in receiving antennas.

The key is in avoiding ground loops through equipment, bringing feedlines and control lines in underground, and making sure you use a common-point ground. If you don't do that, then you better disconnect outside the house and toss the cables away from the house during storms.

73 Tom

4468. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 11:18:24 UTC
From: w8ji tom <2w8ji@contesting.com>
Message-ID: <4yHL8.89$_R6.64187@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141372

"Ed Laughery" <laughery@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:TowL8.27157$EW5.1537244@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com...
> Hi All
>
> How many of you disconnect your antennas during thunderstorm activity? If
> so, how many use a patch panel arrangement for ease of disconnect? Is the
> loss associated with additional SO239/PL239s or even a SO239 barrel
> negligible?

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The worse connectors were yellowish plastic import barrels commonly available, and the largest problem they offer is the dielectric swells after use at kilowatt power levels on upper HF. Even so, loss is negligible other than the heating problems caused by the small loss they do have.

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The most damage I ever have, even during direct strikes, is an occasional melted shield connection on small 75-ohm cables in receiving antennas.

The key is in avoiding ground loops through equipment, bringing feedlines and control lines in underground, and making sure you use a common-point ground. If you don't do that, then you better disconnect outside the house and toss the cables away from the house during storms.

73 Tom

4469. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 12:45:01 UTC
From: fazamy@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020606084501.19339.00002614@mb-bj.aol.com>
Source record: 141373

>The sunspots are declining, but the numbers are still fairly high and
>there have been some recent disturbances, as well. The decline is
>usually not as steep as the rise, so conditions shouldn't be too bad in
>the fall. 10 meter propagation goes down during the summer and this
>effect is already being seen.

From where I sat during the recent WPX dx contest 10m was really dormant.

Evan
KB2aMY

4470. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 13:54:23 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <jQJL8.23952$LC3.1809987@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 141374

"w8ji tom" <2w8ji@contesting.com> wrote in message
news:wowL8.45$_R6.21438@monger.newsread.com...

<snip>

>

Hi Tom:

> Steve wrote:
> ber of turns in the loop increases the loop's radiation
> > resistance, how can you state that the number of turns is not relevant?
> The
> > relationship between radiation resistance and loss resistance determines
> the
> > loop efficiency.
>
> You are being triicked by the same thing that misleads Nathan Cohen and
many
> others with magical antennas. The poor definition of radiation resistance
> using the resistance at the feed terminals misleads people into thinking
> they have increased the effective area of the antenna and decreased the
> current required for a given field strength.
>

There is nothing wrong with defining the radiation resistance or the loss resistance of the antenna at the feedpoint terminals. It is a common and widely accepted practice in the field of antenna study and design. In a lossless antenna, the real part of the feedpoint impedance is defined to be the radiation resistance (Rr). If you disagree with this statement you are challenging basic and very widely accepted principles and must prove, not just state, that it is an incorrect practice. When loss is introduced to the antenna, the loss in the antenna structure (power not radiated) can be determined from the loss resistance (Rl) defined at the feedpoint terminals. In this case, the total feedpoint resistance is simply given by Rt = Rr + Rl.

I think we both will agree that Rl is not simply given by the conductor loss in the metal.

> One common example of this, besides the Fractal antenna fantasy, is the
> folded unipole or folded dipole. Some people miss the point that the
> increase in "radiation resistance" is caused by what really amounts to a
> transformer action that transforms both loss and feedpoint resistances to
a
> higher value by an equal amount.

In any antenna, dipole or loop, the radiation resistance will change as a function of the increase in wire length, overall size, and geometry of the antenna. The loss resistance will also change as a function of the increase in wire length, overall size, and geometry of the antenna.

The real question is - do they increase at the same or at a different rate?

What do you really mean by the statement that loss and feedpoint resistances are transformed to a higher value by an equal amount? Are you stating that the radiation resistance and loss resistance increase by the same amount? Ie, if the radiation resistance goes up by a factor of 2 then the loss resistance must also go up by a factor of 2. Your statement needs clarification and proof.

>Common formulas for loop antennas use the
> almost useless terminal resistance as "radiation resistance", rather than
> considering the TOTAL current causing radiation in the multiple parallel
> conductors in the radiation resistance calculation.
>

Why is using the feedpoint resistance of a lossless and a lossy antenna a problem if the radiation resistance and the loss resistance are both referenced to the feedpoint?

> If I have a given field intensity produced by a 1-meter diameter loop, and
> slice the loop into two conductors that still form a two-turn loop 1-meter
> in diameter, I still have one-ampere of overall current (1/2 ampere in each
> conductor).

>Assuming each turn has twice the resistance and half the
> current, loss is exactly the same. If I paralled those same conductors loss
> would be the same!
>

Please explain this more clearly. Are you saying that a 1 turn 1 meter loop has 1 A of current in the wire and a 2 turn 1 meter loop has 1/2 A of current in the wire for the same field intensity? And that 1/2 A in each turn is equivalent to the 1 A in the 1 turn loop?

Let's start with a simple example and make no assumptions about loss and current.

Start with a 1 m diameter loop with 1 turn. What is the current in the loop for a given voltage at the feedpoint?

Now take a 1 m diameter loop with 2 turns - same wire diameter. What is the current in the loop for the same given voltage at the feedpoint?

What are the field intensity, radiation resistance and the total loss resistance for each loop?

<snip>

> Reg said:
>
> > > So multi-turn magloops are always less efficient than single turn
loops.
> > >
>
> Steve said:
>
> > This statement is not correct.
>
> It is generally correct, but not ALWAYS correct. Take for example the case
> of a high ESR in the capacitor or capacitor connections.
>
> With a good capacitor and proper connections, Reg is correct. Like most
> things in life, there are exceptions that must be considered.
>
> > number of turns increases. However, increasing the number of turns,
which
> > is quite relevant, generally increases the radiation resistance to a
> greater
> > extent, which causes multi-turn loops to be more efficient.
>
> That's much less correct than what Reg said!
>
> The path length increases, but loss resistance increases faster than the
> path length increase would otherwise indicate, and so the overall loss
> increases.

Think about what you are actually saying with this statement as it relates to antennas in general (like the folded dipole you mentioned above for example). You are saying that adding wire to an antenna causes the loss resistance to increase at a rate greater than the conductor loss and because of this the *overall loss* in the antenna must increase. I agree that the loss resistance in the antenna can increase at a rate greater than the conductor loss in the wire. This is a function of antenna size and geometry. However, the total loss in the antenna structure is not just determined by the change in the loss resistance. It is determined by the change in both loss resistance and radiation resistance.

For a fixed wire diameter, increasing the number turns in a small loop increases the radiation resistance. The loss resistance also increases as a function of conductor loss, proximity effects, etc. Do they increase at the same rate or does the radiation resistance increase at a greater rate such that the total radiation loss decreases with increasing turns?

It has been proven and is generally accepted that with an increase in turns, the efficiency of the small loop increases. The greatest increase in efficiency occurs between a 1 turn and a 2 turn loop. The increase in efficiency diminishes from this point. If you are claiming that this is incorrect, you are in the position of challenging what is considered to be fact. You must prove with theory and/or measurements, not simply with assumptions, why this generally accepted position is incorrect.

Steve VE9SRB

4471. Question about wiring of remote control to AEA Isoloop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 13:59:59 UTC
From: Adam <digipoint@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <adnpv1$1pb2$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 141375

I recently bought a used AEA Isoloop. I need information about the wiring of the plug for the remote control to the antenna's stepper motor. The LC-2 remote control has a DIN connector with ABCD output for the stepper motor. On the engine however there is no information about the ABCD pins. There are the 4 wires coming from the stepper motor, red, yellow, blue and white.

Anyone who has information how to connect the antenna to the remote contol please reply.
Thanks!

73, Adam

4472. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 14:04:49 UTC
From: Bart Rowlett <bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org>
Message-ID: <3CFF6C01.21784D86@wb6hqk.ampr.org>
Source record: 141376

Neoklis wrote:
>
> Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower
> freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type
> small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can
> radiate as the magnetic loop does?

A short electric dipole will have the same field distribution as a small loop, except the electric and magnetic fields are interchanged. In the case of the short dipole, the electric field distribution will approximate that of an electrostatic dipole composed of two point separated charges of opposite polarity.

bart
wb6hqk

4473. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 14:11:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <22312-3CFF6D77-57@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141391

Neoklis wrote:
"I wonder if there is a corresponding electric field type small antenna,---?"

Certainly there is. It is the doublet or dipole. Small loops and small dipoles have the same directivity.

As for "magnetic" loops or "electric" dipoles, no voltage, no current.

Capacitive current (the displacement kind you have in a capacitor) flows between open-circuit dipole elements in space. J.C. Maxwell speculated displacement current produced a surrounding magnetic field just as current in a wire does. He was right and this was the key to EM radiaton. Dynamic electric and magnetic fields beget each other and the process is unending.

Electric and magnetic fields can be separated for an instant. It happens at transmission line shorts and opens. It also happens in countless other places. An example is at the Faraday screen used in AM broadcast stations. Antenna coupling coils have a grounded picket fence between primary and secondary. Magnetic coupling is unaffected. Capacitive coupling is shorted to ground. No problem, current induced into the secondary instantly restores the electric field. There are volts across the secondary coil.

In the radiated field, equal amounts of energy are in the E and H fields. Like money, these fields don`t care where they come from.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4474. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 14:16:00 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CFF6E6F.AD2557C4@att.net>
Source record: 141377

Neoklis wrote:

> Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower
> freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type
> small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can
> radiate as the magnetic loop does? 73's Neoklis 5B4AZ

The only antenna in my limited experience that might come close to that is the low band Isoloops. They consist of a tuned circuit, a large diameter coil and two large plates as a capacitor which you resonate at the operating frequency by adjusting a small aluminum tab to vary the capacity. I tried the 80 meter and 40 meter versions. They are of poor efficiency but do work better than no antenna at all. I believe the mag loops do considerably better.

Dick

4475. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 14:20:07 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CFF6F67.EA79BE9E@att.net>
Source record: 141378

Dick Carroll wrote:

> Neoklis wrote:
>
> > Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower
> > freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type
> > small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can
> > radiate as the magnetic loop does? 73's Neoklis 5B4AZ
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> The only antenna in my limited experience that might come close to that
> is the low band Isoloops. They consist of a tuned circuit, a large
> diameter coil and two large plates as a capacitor which you resonate at
> the operating frequency by adjusting a small aluminum tab to vary the
> capacity. I tried the 80 meter and 40 meter versions. They are of poor
> efficiency but do work better than no antenna at all. I believe the mag
> loops do considerably better.
>
> Dick

Oops.....typo. That should have been the Isotron, not Isoloop.

4476. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 14:23:29 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CFF7031.218DB3BB@att.net>
Source record: 141379

Dick Carroll wrote:

> Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> > Neoklis wrote:
> >
> > > Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower
> > > freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type
> > > small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can
> > > radiate as the magnetic loop does? 73's Neoklis 5B4AZ
> >
> > The only antenna in my limited experience that might come close to that
> > is the low band Isoloops. They consist of a tuned circuit, a large
> > diameter coil and two large plates as a capacitor which you resonate at
> > the operating frequency by adjusting a small aluminum tab to vary the
> > capacity. I tried the 80 meter and 40 meter versions. They are of poor
> > efficiency but do work better than no antenna at all. I believe the mag
> > loops do considerably better.
> >
> > Dick
>
> Oops.....typo. That should have been the Isotron, not Isoloop.

And I failed to make the clear point that in the Isotron 80/40 meter units
it is the capacitor that HAS to do most of the radiating since it comprises
most all the antenna area and length.

Dick

4477. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 14:25:33 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020606102533.20012.00000191@mb-fm.aol.com>
Source record: 141380

Tom and Reg:
>"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
>news:admb2feu1@paris.btinternet.com...
>> Tom, W8JI wrote -
>> > If I were building a good
>> > efficient loop, I'd use a good capacitor and a single turn unless the
>> > capacitor physical size or weight was not practical.
>> >
>> ============================
>>
>> Sound reasoning Tom. Your statement could be amplified by adding (as I've
>> said umpteen times before) there is no relief from size or cost of a
>tuning
>> capacitor by increasing the number of loop turns. If the number of turns
>is
>> doubled and the value of the capacitor in pico-farads is thereby reduced
>to
>> 1/4, then, for the same transmitter power, the peak working voltage of the
>> capacitor must be doubled and we end up with exactly the same physical
>size
>> and cost of tuning capacitor.
>
>No, that is not true. We wind up with a capacitor that is very slightly
>smaller much less expensive to build.
>
>We can use less plates, and each plate costs money. As a matter of fact the
>plates are the most expensive part of the aseembly, because they have to be
>stamped and micropolished. They also "waste space" for obvious reasons.
>
>Air, on the other hand, is still free. Aluminum is not.
>
>> Increasing the number of turns gets you nowhere. If you MUST spend more
>> money on copper it is best spent on increasing the diameter of the 1-turn
>> loop conductor with the added advantage of NOT severely restricting the
>> number of bands available with a given diameter loop. Multi-turn loops
>> obviously have a much greater self (parasitic) capacitance.
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>I'll agree there. Multi-turn loops can also be more narrow-banded at a given
>operatuing frequency, despite having more loss.
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>> It is eay to show that a 3 or 4-turn transmitting magloop is virtually
>> useless for one reason or another. (See Tesla).
>
>That certainly is true, they are almost always worse in several aspects than

>single turn transmitting loops. That's why you rarely (if ever) see them
>commercially. That because in production, engineers have probably taken time
>to think about how they work and probably have actually built models.
>
>> Another repetition: - the ONLY reason for using multi-turn receiving
>loops
>> is because at LF you can't obtain 1-microfarad, air-spaced tuning
>> capacitors. And on receive the great inefficiency accruing from a large
>> number ot turns can be tolerated.
>
>There are other reasons, but that is certainly the main reason.
>

You guys are long on vehemence and short on proof. I have yet, in this thread, to see Reg express himself using a single number, and this from a man who regularly castigates others for not providing quantitative data to support opinions that contradict his. It would be much easier, and involve less of an increase in blood pressure on your part, if you fellows would read the books,
do some experiments, and then report what you found and how you found it, rather than subject the newsgroup to your rigid and vaguely thought out opinions, which, for all we know, you made up in your heads the minute you wrote them.

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

4478. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 14:30:20 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adnrlr$an4$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141381

Pleased to meet you Neoklis.

The corresponding electric-field type to a magloop is the center-loaded short dipole (CLSD).

For design of magloops download program MAGLOOP4 from website below. Free!

For design of the CLSD download program MIDLOAD. Enter your own antenna dimensions to fit in your attic or balcony amd the program will tell you the number of turns on the loading coil. Can be fed via coax or twin cable to a link-winding over the center of the coil.

The CLSD is not so efficient as its magloop counterpart because the inductive component (the lossy component) of the antenna cannot be constructed with large diameter copper water pipes. Disadvantage - it is a one-band antenna. However the CLSD is the easier and less expensive type to build.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================
"Neoklis" <neoklis@users.sourceforge.net> wrote in message
news:cdcba458.0206052359.bf65acd@posting.google.com...
> Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower
> freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type
> small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can
> radiate as the magnetic loop does? 73's Neoklis 5B4AZ

4479. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 14:47:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9839-3CFF7615-201@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141390

Steve, VE9SRB wrote:
"What are the field intensity, radiation resistance and the total loss resistance for each loop?"

Ah, there is the rub!

I can measure resistance and reactance but I can`t separate radiation resistance from loss resistance with a single resistance measurement.

My best (no pun) effort would be measuring a field strength and comparing it with expectations for the power fed to the antenna.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4480. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 14:49:45 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020606104945.20012.00000193@mb-fm.aol.com>
Source record: 141382

Neoklis wrote,
>Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower
>freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type
>small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can
>radiate as the magnetic loop does? 73's Neoklis 5B4AZ
>

I've made a half-hearted attempt to do that. The problem is that
a large capacitor has to be resonated with a big, lossy, coil
of some sort. Also, you have to get the geometry right so that
the various fields have a chance to radiate. If you sit down and
think it out and then try to optimize such an antenna, you'll
end up with a dipole, or a ground plane antenna, anyway.
Making large antennas small seems to be the Holy Grail of
many experimenters. If you want the same performance from
a small antenna that you get with a large one, you may have
better luck trying to square the circle, or figuring out what 0^0
means.

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

4481. Re: UHF and PL259 and 70cm band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 15:02:48 UTC
From: Dave Holford <holford@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3CFF7998.E5BD0C2F@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141384

Gary Schafer wrote:
>
> On Wed, 05 Jun 2002 10:11:28 -0400, Dave Holford
> <holford@sympatico.ca> wrote:
>
> > you can plug a BNC and N
> >together, the BNC/TNC just dont have the outer screw ring of the N and
> >they are designed for different diameter cables.
>
> >Dave
>
> ----------
> You can plug an N into a BNC but it will damage the BNC. The N
> connector has a slightly
> larger center pin than the BNC.
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX

Are we talking same impedance here?
N comes with 2 centre pin sizes, one for 50 and one for 75 ohms - I
forget which is larger but trying to mate mixed pairs will damage the
receptacle even if both are N.

Dave

4482. Who is this Masked Man "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 15:29:38 UTC
From: NewWorldOrder <janedoe994@msn.comm>
Message-ID: <CdLL8.8899$Qg.814996@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141385

He says he is a long time poster here .... he is now hanging in rec.radio.cb.....

he gave the name of James... which i highly doubt....

4483. Who is this Masked Man jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 16:25:15 UTC
From: Itchie Gitchie <janedoe994@msn.comm>
Message-ID: <K1ML8.146038$Kp.13816280@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141386

He says he is a regular to this NG, he is now trolling rec.radio.cb

NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.210.212.192
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rr.com
X-Trace: twister.neo.rr.com 1023339744 24.210.212.192 (Thu, 06 Jun 2002 01:02:24 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 06 Jun 2002 01:02:24 EDT
Organization: Road Runner High Speed Online -- Northeast Ohio

$100.00 Reward Offered

4484. Who Is this masked Poster "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 16:26:28 UTC
From: Itchie Gitchie <janedoe994@msn.comm>
Message-ID: <T2ML8.8990$Qg.850577@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141387

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>

NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.210.212.192
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rr.com
X-Trace: twister.neo.rr.com 1023339744 24.210.212.192 (Thu, 06 Jun 2002
01:02:24 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 06 Jun 2002 01:02:24 EDT
Organization: Road Runner High Speed Online -- Northeast Ohio

4485. Who Is this Masked Poster "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 16:34:00 UTC
From: WWTK <steelgangsta@msn.com>
Message-ID: <3b07cd330f0846c84b4455f7590042b4.56561@mygate.mailgate.org>
Source record: 141388

$100.00 Reward
He is trolling rec.radio.cb under the guise that he is a Ham and says he
is from this NG. Over 120 posts Later in less than a week Any one care
to claim him?

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>

NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.210.212.192
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rr.com
X-Trace: twister.neo.rr.com 1023339744 24.210.212.192 (Thu, 06 Jun 2002
01:02:24 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 06 Jun 2002 01:02:24 EDT
Organization: Road Runner High Speed Online -- Northeast Ohio

--
Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

4486. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 17:04:21 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cff95f1.570835@news.cet.com>
Source record: 141395

In <jWI6PJAsaz$8EwFV@pickmere.demon.co.uk>, "M.J.Powell"
<mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>In article <3cfe701c.797840@news.cet.com>, Sparky <sparky@cet.com>
>writes
>>In <UN$H5wAwjo$8EwT3@pickmere.demon.co.uk>, "M.J.Powell"
>><mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>>
>>>In article <3cfe47a9.3314668@news.cet.com>, Sparky <sparky@cet.com>
>>>writes
>>>>...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
>>> ___
>>>It's root /6:1 ratio.
>>
>>That's fine for a transformer, but I'm interested in a balun. Do I put
>>the shield on the center tap of the transformer's high-impedance
>>winding?
>
>A balun is a transformer.

But not all transformers are baluns.

4487. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 17:18:21 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cff9944.1421953@news.cet.com>
Source record: 141399

In <acDL8.10014$86.233335@twister1.libero.it>, "UnTale" <io@io.it>
wrote:

>> ...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
>>
>> Thanx
>>
>
>
>hi,
>here you can find some info...
>http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath/web/02_brew/11_balun/english/pag02_eng.htm
>ciao!
>
>--
>
>73 de iz7ath, Talino
>
>Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
>http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
>IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196

Nice site! Thanks!

4488. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 17:46:12 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cff9ed3.2844785@news.cet.com>
Source record: 141404

```
In <rsPL8.16981$zh2.8016211@twister.neo.rr.com>, "jicon_101"
<jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
>"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
>news:3cff9944.1421953@news.cet.com...
>> In <acDL8.10014$86.233335@twister1.libero.it>, "UnTale" <io@io.it>
>> wrote:
>>
>> >> ...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
>> >>
>> >> Thanx
>> >>
>> >
>> >
>> >hi,
>> >here you can find some info...
>> >http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath/web/02_brew/11_balun/english/pag02_eng.htm
>> >ciao!
>> >
>> >--
>> >
>> >73 de iz7ath, Talino
>> >
>> >Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
>> >http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
>> >IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196
>>
>> Nice site! Thanks!
>>
>
>From: sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb
>Subject: Re: Where's Sparky?
>Date: Mon, 03 Jun 2002 02:22:04 GMT
>Organization: Posted via Supernews, http://www.supernews.com
>Message-ID: <3cfad169.5602679@news.cet.com>
>References: <qEfK8.176666$Q42.7965831@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
><3c87bd44.2339145@news.cet.com> <yGzK8.8452$zh2.4906915@twister.neo.rr.com>
>X-Newsreader: Forte Free Agent 1.11/16.235
>X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com
>Lines: 33
>
><snip>
```

>
>BTW, if you want a laugh, ask any of those dopes in rraa how to make a
>6:1 balun -- you will get a few responses making every excuse in the
>world why NOT to make one, a few people telling you the difference is
>insignificant, a few more will shift the topic to continue some old
>argument (much like you are doing with this thread), and a few others
>will argue with the others for the sake of arguing. In the end, you
>will never get an answer because none of them knows shit -- you
>included.

With the exception of iz7ath I stand by my statement.

4489. Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 18:12:29 UTC
From: Andreas Hofmann <andreash23@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3cffa60d$1@news.microsoft.com>
Source record: 141389

I am building a pretty low hanging 40m dipole (16ft high) and plan in using an ATU in order to use pretty much all HF bands. Coax will be LMR400, about 60ft long. I got CC*Rs, so thats the reason I use this configuration rather than parallel transmission line (yes, I know the losses are higher with coax).

Now, do I need a balun between teh coax and the dipole? I have seen baluns mentioned usually in conjunction with parallel transmissions lines. What about coax? If yes, waht type of balun is needed? Some tips, links to baluns information would be very much appreciated.

Thx
Andreas

4490. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 18:31:41 UTC
From: sparky@cet.com
Message-ID: <3cffa9a3.5612675@news.cet.com>
Source record: 141407

In <ZjQL8.16998$zh2.8052984@twister.neo.rr.com>, "jicon_101"
<jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote:

<snip>
>I thought you PLONKED me Frank Aaron. Another lie.

Not at all. I was notified of your spam via email, and out of respect
for iz7ath I felt a response was needed. It will probably happen again
as long as your obsession with me continues, but not often.

4491. Help for a newbie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 19:06:00 UTC
From: Pastor Tim <pastortim@nospam_celticnet.org>
Message-ID: <soOL8.16950$zh2.7976244@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141392

First let me say I just passed my exam last week...doing the happy dance.

I am now waiting for my license. While I wait I am trying to figure out what to use for a 2 meter rig ant. My wife bought me a IC2100 I don't want to have to put a hole in my truck as I am probably trading it in later this summer.

I have looked at a Comet sbb-2 and cm5m mag mount with 16ft of cable term into a PL259. The radio will be mounted in the vehicle and of course the power cable run to the battery. Some antennas I have looked at say not recommended for mag mounts require ground plane. the sbb2- and mag mount seem to be okay together. I know I could get a 1/4 unity and mag mount but when budget allows I would like to get a dual band rig.

So any help or thoughts on this matter are greatly appreciated.

Tim

4492. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 19:19:07 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3CFFB5A6.B52DA67F@icok.net>
Source record: 141393

Andreas,
No, you do not need a balun.
'Doc

4493. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 19:27:08 UTC
From: Doug <doug@ycsi.net>
Message-ID: <adod2ckdk0@63.90.193.227>
Source record: 141394

Just a couple ideas, FWIW. Put about 6 turns of coax at the feed point of your dipole in a hand coil, about one foot in diameter. This forms a "coax balun" in the configuration of a choke to keep RF from running down the shield of your coax that is radiated from the antenna. Or, if you are a purist,
build one from a toroid core and some #14 wire, balanced to unbalanced. Remembering that the dipole feed impedence is about 75 ohms, so a 1.5 to 1 ratio would work well with a 52 ohm feedline.

The Choke Balun always worked for me.

73

Doug, K7YD
Livingston, MT

Andreas Hofmann wrote:

> I am building a pretty low hanging 40m dipole (16ft high) and plan in using
> an ATU in order to use pretty much all HF bands. Coax will be LMR400, about
> 60ft long. I got CC*Rs, so thats the reason I use this configuration rather
> than parallel transmission line (yes, I know the losses are higher with
> coax).
>
> Now, do I need a balun between teh coax and the dipole? I have seen baluns
> mentioned usually in conjunction with parallel transmissions lines. What
> about coax? If yes, waht type of balun is needed? Some tips, links to
> baluns information would be very much appreciated.
>
> Thx
> Andreas

4494. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 20:11:05 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <tlPL8.16975$zh2.8012263@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141396

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote

>
> BTW, if you want a laugh, ask any of those dopes in rraa how to make a
> 6:1 balun -- you will get a few responses making every excuse in the
> world why NOT to make one, a few people telling you the difference is
> insignificant, a few more will shift the topic to continue some old
> argument (much like you are doing with this thread), and a few others
> will argue with the others for the sake of arguing. In the end, you
> will never get an answer because none of them knows shit -- you
> included.

4495. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 20:12:02 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <mmPL8.16976$zh2.8011336@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141397

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cff95f1.570835@news.cet.com...
> In <jWI6PJAsaz$8EwFV@pickmere.demon.co.uk>, "M.J.Powell"
> <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>
> >In article <3cfe701c.797840@news.cet.com>, Sparky <sparky@cet.com>
> >writes
> >>In <UN$H5wAwjo$8EwT3@pickmere.demon.co.uk>, "M.J.Powell"
> >><mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk> wrote:
> >>
> >>>In article <3cfe47a9.3314668@news.cet.com>, Sparky <sparky@cet.com>
> >>>writes
> >>>>...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
> >>> ___
> >>>It's root /6:1 ratio.
> >>
> >>That's fine for a transformer, but I'm interested in a balun. Do I put
> >>the shield on the center tap of the transformer's high-impedance
> >>winding?
> >>
> >A balun is a transformer.
>
> But not all transformers are baluns.

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote

>
> BTW, if you want a laugh, ask any of those dopes in rraa how to make a
> 6:1 balun -- you will get a few responses making every excuse in the
> world why NOT to make one, a few people telling you the difference is
> insignificant, a few more will shift the topic to continue some old
> argument (much like you are doing with this thread), and a few others
> will argue with the others for the sake of arguing. In the end, you
> will never get an answer because none of them knows shit -- you
> included.

4496. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 20:12:37 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <VmPL8.16977$zh2.8013048@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141398

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cfe701c.797840@news.cet.com...
> In <UN$H5wAwjo$8EwT3@pickmere.demon.co.uk>, "M.J.Powell"
> <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>
> >In article <3cfe47a9.3314668@news.cet.com>, Sparky <sparky@cet.com>
> >writes
> >>...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
> > ___
> >It's root /6:1 ratio.
>
> That's fine for a transformer, but I'm interested in a balun. Do I put
> the shield on the center tap of the transformer's high-impedance
> winding?
>

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote

>
> BTW, if you want a laugh, ask any of those dopes in rraa how to make a
> 6:1 balun -- you will get a few responses making every excuse in the
> world why NOT to make one, a few people telling you the difference is
> insignificant, a few more will shift the topic to continue some old
> argument (much like you are doing with this thread), and a few others
> will argue with the others for the sake of arguing. In the end, you
> will never get an answer because none of them knows shit -- you
> included.

4497. Re: How do you wind... Troll Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 20:17:24 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <orPL8.16980$zh2.8015421@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141400

From: sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb
Subject: Re: Where's Sparky?
Date: Mon, 03 Jun 2002 02:22:04 GMT
Organization: Posted via Supernews, http://www.supernews.com
Message-ID: <3cfad169.5602679@news.cet.com>
References: <qEfK8.176666$Q42.7965831@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
<3c87bd44.2339145@news.cet.com> <yGzK8.8452$zh2.4906915@twister.neo.rr.com>
X-Newsreader: Forte Free Agent 1.11/16.235
X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com
Lines: 33

<snip>

BTW, if you want a laugh, ask any of those dopes in rraa how to make a
6:1 balun -- you will get a few responses making every excuse in the
world why NOT to make one, a few people telling you the difference is
insignificant, a few more will shift the topic to continue some old
argument (much like you are doing with this thread), and a few others
will argue with the others for the sake of arguing. In the end, you
will never get an answer because none of them knows shit -- you
included.

4498. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 20:18:31 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <rsPL8.16981$zh2.8016211@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141401

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cff9944.1421953@news.cet.com...
> In <acDL8.10014$86.233335@twister1.libero.it>, "UnTale" <io@io.it>
> wrote:
>
> >> ...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
> >>
> >> Thanx
> >>
> >
> >
> >hi,
> >here you can find some info...
> >http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath/web/02_brew/11_balun/english/pag02_eng.htm
> >ciao!
> >
> >--
> >
> >73 de iz7ath, Talino
> >
> >Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
> >http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
> >IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196
>
> Nice site! Thanks!
>

From: sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb
Subject: Re: Where's Sparky?
Date: Mon, 03 Jun 2002 02:22:04 GMT
Organization: Posted via Supernews, http://www.supernews.com
Message-ID: <3cfad169.5602679@news.cet.com>
References: <qEfK8.176666$Q42.7965831@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
<3c87bd44.2339145@news.cet.com> <yGzK8.8452$zh2.4906915@twister.neo.rr.com>
X-Newsreader: Forte Free Agent 1.11/16.235
X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com
Lines: 33

<snip>

BTW, if you want a laugh, ask any of those dopes in rraa how to make a
6:1 balun -- you will get a few responses making every excuse in the
world why NOT to make one, a few people telling you the difference is
insignificant, a few more will shift the topic to continue some old

argument (much like you are doing with this thread), and a few others will argue with the others for the sake of arguing. In the end, you will never get an answer because none of them knows shit -- you included.

4499. Re: Who Is this Masked Poster "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 20:19:22 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <etPL8.16982$zh2.8016871@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141402

Aren't you George WA3MOJ?

"WWTK" <steelgangsta@msn.com> wrote in message
news:3b07cd330f0846c84b4455f7590042b4.56561@mygate.mailgate.org...
> $100.00 Reward
> He is trolling rec.radio.cb under the guise that he is a Ham and says he
> is from this NG. Over 120 posts Later in less than a week Any one care
> to claim him?
>
>
>
>
> "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
>
> NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.210.212.192
> X-Complaints-To: abuse@rr.com
> X-Trace: twister.neo.rr.com 1023339744 24.210.212.192 (Thu, 06 Jun 2002
> 01:02:24 EDT)
> NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 06 Jun 2002 01:02:24 EDT
> Organization: Road Runner High Speed Online -- Northeast Ohio
>
>
>
>
>
>
> --
> Posted via Mailgate.ORG Server - http://www.Mailgate.ORG

4500. Re: Who is this Masked Man jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 20:19:54 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <KtPL8.16984$zh2.8017049@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141403

```
" Itchie Gitchie" <janedoe994@msn.comm> wrote in message
news:K1ML8.146038$Kp.13816280@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> He says he is a regular to this NG, he is now trolling rec.radio.cb
>
>
> NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.210.212.192
> X-Complaints-To: abuse@rr.com
> X-Trace: twister.neo.rr.com 1023339744 24.210.212.192 (Thu, 06 Jun 2002
> 01:02:24 EDT)
> NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 06 Jun 2002 01:02:24 EDT
> Organization: Road Runner High Speed Online -- Northeast Ohio
>
>
> $100.00 Reward Offered
>

Collect the reward from George WA3MOJ
```

4501. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 20:46:14 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <11091-3CFFCA16-46@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141333

Doug, K7YD wrote:
"Remembering that the dipole impedance is about 75 ohms, so a 1.5 to 1 ratio would work well with a 52 ohm feedline."

True, in free-space. The questioner said he was siting a 40m dipole only 16 ft above earth! At 20m above earth, an impedance stepdown might be useful. At 16 ft above earth, the balun would be more useful if reversed.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4502. Re: Help for a newbie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 21:17:24 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3CFFD10C.A6F01BE2@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141406

hey tim
there is a neat little mount called a stake mount it fits into the stake pockets
of the bed of the truck and you put what ever antenna you want on it
it doesnt damage the truck in anyway
call AES or HRO or your local CB shop they should be able to help you out

Pastor Tim wrote:

> First let me say I just passed my exam last week...doing the happy dance.
>
> I am now waiting for my license. While I wait I am trying to figure out what
> to use for a 2 meter rig ant. My wife bought me a IC2100 I don't want to
> have to put a hole in my truck as I am probably trading it in later this
> summer.
>
> I have looked at a Comet sbb-2 and cm5m mag mount with 16ft of cable
> term into a PL259. The radio will be mounted in the vehicle and of course
> the power cable run to the battery. Some antennas I have looked at say
> not recommended for mag mounts require ground plane. the sbb2- and mag
> mount seem to be okay together. I know I could get a 1/4 unity and mag mount
> but when budget allows I would like to get a dual band rig.
>
> So any help or thoughts on this matter are greatly appreciated.
>
> Tim

4503. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 21:17:45 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <ZjQL8.16998$zh2.8052984@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141405

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cff9ed3.2844785@news.cet.com...
> In <rsPL8.16981$zh2.8016211@twister.neo.rr.com>, "jicon_101"
> <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> >
> >"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
> >news:3cff9944.1421953@news.cet.com...
> >> In <acDL8.10014$86.233335@twister1.libero.it>, "UnTale" <io@io.it>
> >> wrote:
> >>
> >> >> ...a 6:1 balun for matching 50 ohm coax to 300 ohm twinlead?
> >> >>
> >> >> Thanx
> >> >>
> >> >
> >> >
> >> >hi,
> >> >here you can find some info...
> >> >http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath/web/02_brew/11_balun/english/pag02_eng.htm
> >> >ciao!
> >> >
> >> >--
> >> >
> >> >73 de iz7ath, Talino
> >> >
> >> >Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
> >> >http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
> >> >IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196
> >>
> >> Nice site! Thanks!
> >>
> >
> >From: sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
> >Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb
> >Subject: Re: Where's Sparky?
> >Date: Mon, 03 Jun 2002 02:22:04 GMT
> >Organization: Posted via Supernews, http://www.supernews.com
> >Message-ID: <3cfad169.5602679@news.cet.com>
> >References: <qEfK8.176666$Q42.7965831@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
> ><3c87bd44.2339145@news.cet.com>
<yGzK8.8452$zh2.4906915@twister.neo.rr.com>
> >X-Newsreader: Forte Free Agent 1.11/16.235
> >X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com

> >Lines: 33
> >
> ><snip>
> >
> >BTW, if you want a laugh, ask any of those dopes in rraa how to make a
> >6:1 balun -- you will get a few responses making every excuse in the
> >world why NOT to make one, a few people telling you the difference is
> >insignificant, a few more will shift the topic to continue some old
> >argument (much like you are doing with this thread), and a few others
> >will argue with the others for the sake of arguing. In the end, you
> >will never get an answer because none of them knows shit -- you
> >included.
>
> With the exception of iz7ath I stand by my statement.
>

I thought you PLONKED me Frank Aaron. Another lie.

4504. Re: Help for a newbie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 21:26:05 UTC
From: Van DeWald <dewald@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <3CFFD36D.197471A0@bellsouth.net>
Source record: 141408

You can use a lip mount, and mount it to any available 1/4" thick piece of metal. I'm using a Diamond K412C mount, I have a Ford Ranger with four doors. The mounts are advertised as trunk lip mounts, but can be adjusted to clip on about anywhere. The Diamond mount has a very 6' piece of cable, to get into the door, which prevents air leaks, or moisture entering where the cable enters the truck. If you go with one of these lip mounts though, you'll need to use a 1/2 wave antenna, which will work fine without a groundplane.

Regards,

Van

Pastor Tim wrote:

> First let me say I just passed my exam last week...doing the happy dance.
>
> I am now waiting for my license. While I wait I am trying to figure out what
> to use for a 2 meter rig ant. My wife bought me a IC2100 I don't want to
> have to put a hole in my truck as I am probably trading it in later this
> summer.
>
> I have looked at a Comet sbb-2 and cm5m mag mount with 16ft of cable
> term into a PL259. The radio will be mounted in the vehicle and of course
> the power cable run to the battery. Some antennas I have looked at say
> not recommended for mag mounts require ground plane. the sbb2- and mag
> mount seem to be okay together. I know I could get a 1/4 unity and mag mount
> but when budget allows I would like to get a dual band rig.
>
> So any help or thoughts on this matter are greatly appreciated.
>
> Tim

4505. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 21:42:16 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3CFFD738.6EABEF47@eznec.com>
Source record: 141409

Hi, Tom. Glad to see you here.

When you fold a monopole, you don't affect the ground loss at all. But you do affect the wire loss. In the discussion so far, I've assumed that a multi-turn loop would have the same wire size as a one turn loop, rather than splitting it into smaller wires. If you assume that the multi-turn loop is made from smaller wire than a single turn loop, the conclusions will of course be different, and would depend on what rules you choose for the wire sizes.

I know that you know most of what follows, but you're not the only reader, so please bear with me.

When you calculate efficiency by comparing the radiation and loss resistances, you have to refer both to the same point. Failure to do this is the reason people reach the erroneous conclusion that folding a monopole will reduce ground loss. To refer wire loss to the feed point as a single resistance, what you have to do is first find the total I^2*R loss. This is done by integrating I^2*R over the antenna, taking into account that I varies along the antenna. Then you can find the equivalent loss R at the source as P/I^2, where P is the total loss power found by the integration, and I is the current at the feedpoint. In the case of a folded monopole, the external ground resistance is transformed by a factor of 4, so it has to be multiplied by 4 when referred to the feedpoint.

With a small loop, referring the wire resistance to the feedpoint is simple, because the current is essentially the same everywhere along the wire. No integration is necessary, and no transformation takes place. The loss resistance is simply the total wire RF resistance. Remember, though, that this is true only if the current is essentially constant everywhere along the loop.

In the case of a folded monopole or dipole as well as for a small loop, folding or increasing the number of turns (using the same size wire) does reduce the wire loss. In both cases, the wire loss is exactly the same (except for proximity effect) as it would be if you had simply made an unfolded monopole or dipole, or single turn loop, out of the same two wires connected in parallel. That is, if you begin with a one turn loop made from #12 wire and add a second turn, you'll have the same wire loss as you would for a single turn loop made from two pieces of #12 wire in parallel.

Maybe it's more "fair" to compare those two loops than to compare a single turn loop of #12 wire with a two turn loop of #12 wire, but in any case the conditions should be included in any blanket statement

about which has lower loss.

If a two turn loop exhibits proximity effect, so does a single turn loop made from two parallel wires. Because the current is essentially constant along the loop, the relationship between the currents in a single turn loop made from two wires will be about the same as for a two turn loop. So I'd expect the efficiencies of these two configurations to be very similar. In a folded monopole or dipole, the current relationships are different than for a two wire unfolded antenna. But the wire spacing is typically so wide that I doubt proximity effect would be noticeable.

I'm not at all arguing that making a multiple turn loop is necessarily a good idea -- Bart listed some very good practical reasons why it might not be. But I still disagree with the statement that multiple turn loops are inherently less efficient.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

w8ji tom wrote:
>
> Reg wrote:
>
> > > The number of turns is not relevant. Because, if the number of turns
> > > doubles then the radiation resistance within the loop (as you will
> agree)
> > > quadruples. But the turns ratio related to the single-turn coupling
> loop
> > > remains precisely the same as needed to match the main loop, via the
> > > coupling loop, to the same receiver or transmitter impedance.
> > >
> > > To emphasize - the number of turns in the loop is not relevant in the
> > > ideal, lossless, 100% efficient situation.
>
> True enough.
>
> But in the real world efficiency almost always decreases when multiple turns
> are used, assuming all things are equal outside the loop conductor. One
> exception can be because we might increase the effective cross-sectional
> area of the conductor by adding more turns.
>
> Imagine we had a one turn loop with a 1" diameter conductor, and sliced it
> to make two turns. If capacitor Q remains the same, efficiency will
> decrease. If we added a second 1" conductor, loss would decrease. But it
> would not decrease as much as if the second conductor's material was used to
> make the original conductor larger.
>
> Steve wrote:
> ber of turns in the loop increases the loop's radiation
> > resistance, how can you state that the number of turns is not relevant?
> The

> > relationship between radiation resistance and loss resistance determines
> the
> > loop efficiency.
>
> You are being triicked by the same thing that misleads Nathan Cohen and many
> others with magical antennas. The poor definition of radiation resistance
> using the resistance at the feed terminals misleads people into thinking
> they have increased the effective area of the antenna and decreased the
> current required for a given field strength.
>
> One common example of this, besides the Fractal antenna fantasy, is the
> folded unipole or folded dipole. Some people miss the point that the
> increase in "radiation resistance" is caused by what really amounts to a
> transformer action that transforms both loss and feedpoint resistances to a
> higher value by an equal amount. Common formulas for loop antennas use the
> almost useless terminal resistance as "radiation resistance", rather than
> considering the TOTAL current causing radiation in the multiple parallel
> conductors in the radiation resistance calculation.
>
> If I have a given field intensity produced by a 1-meter diameter loop, and
> slice the loop into two conductors that still form a two-turn loop 1-meter
> in diameter, I still have one-ampere of overall current (1/2 ampere in each
> conductor). Assuming each turn has twice the resistance and half the
> current, loss is exactly the same. If I paralled those same conductors loss
> would be the same!
>
> No free lunch by either slicing or folding.
>
> The same thing happens in folded dipoles and in unipoles.
>
> > Just an aside:
> >
> > The relationship that the loop's radiation resistance increases as a
> > function of N^2 is valid for only very very small loops. Typically, the
> > relationship holds for loops with a diameter less than 1/60 of a
> wavelength.
> > The relationship also becomes less valid with increasing number of turns.
> > As the number of turns increases, the frequency at which this relationship
> > holds decreases.
>
> So what? We double the conductor length carrying current, while we increase
> the resistance of each turn at the same rate as we increase termninal
> impedance. It's all a wash, except we now have a problem with not filling
> the window with as much conductor surface area as possible. We have
> additional problems with current bunching up in one area, and that effect
> increases RF resistance faster than we might expect. We also have stray
> capacitance between close-spaced conductors causing the undesireable effect
> of distributed capacitance, which can decrease bandwidth while increasing
> losses (making us think we made things better than we did).
>

> I can build a system with more loss that has less bandwidth, both
> accidentally and intentionally. One example is coaxial traps, which can have
> increased loss and decreased bandwidth because capacitive and inductive
> reactance change is not directly proportional to frequency change as it is
> in ideal components! The small loop is no exception.
>
> Better to just use one large conductor, unless capacitor ESR is a large
> problem comnpared to other losses. For example, if I were going use a
> crummy normal air variable with high current through bearings or wipers it
> might be better to reduce capacitor current by a factor of two even if it at
> the expense of increasing conductor resistance. If I were building a good
> efficient loop, I'd use a good capacitor and a single turn unless the
> capacitor physical size or weight was not practical.
>
> As an real-world typical rule, with a well-constructed air-capacitor, making
> a multi-turn loop decreases efficiency over simply using the same conductors
> in parallel (or same net surface area) connected as a single-turn loop. The
> MFJ single-turn loop settled on a single 1" diameter conductor, because it
> worked better compared to two-turn models. It had more bandwidth, and higher
> FS.
>
> Best to throw radiation resistance in the dumpster, unless you consider what
> they really are talking about.
>
> Reg said:
>
> > > So multi-turn magloops are always less efficient than single turn loops.
> > >
>
> Steve said:
>
> > This statement is not correct.
>
> It is generally correct, but not ALWAYS correct. Take for example the case
> of a high ESR in the capacitor or capacitor connections.
>
> With a good capacitor and proper connections, Reg is correct. Like most
> things in life, there are exceptions that must be considered.
>
> > number of turns increases. However, increasing the number of turns, which
> > is quite relevant, generally increases the radiation resistance to a
> greater
> > extent, which causes multi-turn loops to be more efficient.
>
> That's much less correct than what Reg said!
>
> The path length increases, but loss resistance increases faster than the
> path length increase would otherwise indicate, and so the overall loss
> increases. Unless of course you cheat and increase the effective surface
> area, or have a poor capacitor or poor capacitor connections.

>
> 73 Tom W8JI

4506. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 22:07:28 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <A2RL8.17021$zh2.8086179@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141410

"Sparky" <sparky@cet.com> wrote in message
news:3cffa9a3.5612675@news.cet.com...
> In <ZjQL8.16998$zh2.8052984@twister.neo.rr.com>, "jicon_101"
> <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> <snip>
> >I thought you PLONKED me Frank Aaron. Another lie.
>
> Not at all. I was notified of your spam via email, and out of respect
> for iz7ath I felt a response was needed. It will probably happen again
> as long as your obsession with me continues, but not often.
>

LOL what B.S.

4507. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 22:16:20 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3CFFAE93.3F792C0C@att.net>
Source record: 141411

Andreas Hofmann wrote:

> I am building a pretty low hanging 40m dipole (16ft high) and plan in using
> an ATU in order to use pretty much all HF bands. Coax will be LMR400, about
> 60ft long. I got CC*Rs, so thats the reason I use this configuration rather
> than parallel transmission line (yes, I know the losses are higher with
> coax).
>
> Now, do I need a balun between teh coax and the dipole? I have seen baluns
> mentioned usually in conjunction with parallel transmissions lines. What
> about coax? If yes, waht type of balun is needed? Some tips, links to
> baluns information would be very much appreciated.

A balun (not a choke balun) will almost certainly hurt more than it helps in the circumstances you quote. Wirewound baluns don't handle the large impedance variations in such usage well at all, and it may even smoke somewhere along the way.
Good luck working "all bands" with a coax fed 40 meter dipole and autotuner. It will work well on some bands but pretty well not at all on others. You also risk damage to your ATU. I'd make sure to tune at the 10 watt power level (or whatever the minimum is for it) so that the ATU isn't subjected to the damaging trauma of long full-power attempts to match a load it can't match. There will be some of them.
It helps to parallel dipoles for two bands, such as 40 and 80 meters. I use that setup all the time with an ATU (still tune at low power) and work almost any frequency I want. Even worked South America on 6 meter SSB with it!

Dick W0EX

4508. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 22:19:18 UTC
From: MockinBird <janedoe94@msn.comm>
Message-ID: <GdRL8.152259$Oa1.14533080@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141412

Posting the same message over and over constitues Spam ...

AAAAAAooooooGGGGGaaaaahhhhhhh Spam Alert Spam Alert ....

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:orPL8.16980$zh2.8015421@twister.neo.rr.com...
>
> From: sparky@cet.com (Sparky)
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb
> Subject: Re: Where's Sparky?
> Date: Mon, 03 Jun 2002 02:22:04 GMT
> Organization: Posted via Supernews, http://www.supernews.com
> Message-ID: <3cfad169.5602679@news.cet.com>
> References: <qEfK8.176666$Q42.7965831@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
> <3c87bd44.2339145@news.cet.com>
<yGzK8.8452$zh2.4906915@twister.neo.rr.com>
> X-Newsreader: Forte Free Agent 1.11/16.235
> X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com
> Lines: 33
>
> <snip>
>
> BTW, if you want a laugh, ask any of those dopes in rraa how to make a
> 6:1 balun -- you will get a few responses making every excuse in the
> world why NOT to make one, a few people telling you the difference is
> insignificant, a few more will shift the topic to continue some old
> argument (much like you are doing with this thread), and a few others
> will argue with the others for the sake of arguing. In the end, you
> will never get an answer because none of them knows shit -- you
> included.
>
>
>
>
>
>
>

4509. Re: Who Is this Masked Poster "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 22:22:17 UTC
From: WWTK <WWTK@hotmail.comm>
Message-ID: <tgRL8.10920$Qg.1067108@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141413

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:etPL8.16982$zh2.8016871@twister.neo.rr.com...
> Aren't you George WA3MOJ?

No, WWTK

4510. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 22:38:08 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <kvRL8.17032$zh2.8114030@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141414

"MockinBird" <janedoe94@msn.comm> wrote in message
news:GdRL8.152259$Oa1.14533080@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> Posting the same message over and over constitues Spam ...
>
>
> AAAAAAoooooGGGGGaaaaahhhhhhh Spam Alert Spam Alert ....
>
>

Whatever you say George WA3MOJ

4511. Ramsey Signal Magnet antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 23:04:54 UTC
From: Larry Faehling <kl7ibv@amsat.org>
Message-ID: <ufvql6f6coec57@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141415

Anyone out there have any experience with the Ramsey Signal Magnet Antenna?
It's the one that's designed for MW and SW.

--

Larry Faehling, Capt, CAP, USAFAUX
Bluemound 97
Amateur Radio KL7IBV
Visit the KL7IBV Weather Page at
http://www.frontiernet.net/~lfaehl/weather.htm
"Look, we understand the enemy - they've made themselves clear:
they want to murder us. We don't sit around and get all gooey and
wonder if these people have been misunderstood in their childhood.
If they're going to try to kill us, that's bad."
- Roger Ailes, Fox News Chairman

4512. Another lightning problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-06 23:26:40 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3cfff403_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 141416

A word of advice to anyone experiencing nearby lightning strikes and using a burglar alarm system. After a recent tower hit (which did no radio damage, by the way) I discovered several reed switches in the alarm system were welded closed. In other words, the window could be opened without activating the alarm. While a couple of the reeds responded to an AC field (soldering gun) and became functional again, I replaced all those affected. The failure mode is disturbing, and dictates a full sensor check after each storm. Apparently the magnetic field associated with the strike did the damage directly, as there is no "closed circuit" in the loop due to the 1 kohm series resistor included for short detection.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

4513. Re: Use of Antenna Disconnect Panel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 00:06:03 UTC
From: David <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com>
Message-ID: <5CSL8.46074$_p6.6683536@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141417

Same here.....massive copper bulkhead outside with I.C.E. lightning arrestors for each coax cable and rotor cable. I'm using (12) 8' ground rods spreading out several feet from the base of the tower, all connected with buried 00 gauge bare copper wire. All of these copper wires meet up at the single ground point copper bulkhead. I also use wide polyphaser copper strapping from my amateur equipment to a single strap that runs outside to the bulkhead. And, a grounded AlphaDelta "arc plug" coax switch that I turn to ground when I'm finished operating. With the quantity of lightning we get here in Florida, I'd rather not risk my equipment -or- my house with less than adequate grounding. There's still no guarantee a direct hit won't take out something, I'm just trying to lower the odds.

You might want to look at these websites for some info and lightning protection devices:
http://www.polyphaser.com
http://www.arraysolutions.com/Products/icemain1111112.htm

73,
David, K4ZZR

>
> I use *good* common-point grounding, with bulk-head feedthroughs. Lines
are
> buried, and control lines are telephone-type shielded wiring. The power
line
> and telco lines are bypassed with MOV's and RFI filters, and the control
> lines have diode clamps all at the shack entrance.
>
> The most damage I ever have, even during direct strikes, is an occasional
> melted shield connection on small 75-ohm cables in receiving antennas.
>
> The key is in avoiding ground loops through equipment, bringing feedlines
> and control lines in underground, and making sure you use a common-point
> ground. If you don't do that, then you better disconnect outside the house
> and toss the cables away from the house during storms.
>
> 73 Tom
>
>

4514. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 00:08:48 UTC
From: Randy <rchapman8@houston.rr.com>
Message-ID: <kQSL8.200896$Q42.8981417@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
Source record: 141418

"MockinBird" <janedoe94@msn.comm> wrote in message
news:GdRL8.152259$Oa1.14533080@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> Posting the same message over and over constitues Spam ...
>
>
> AAAAAAooooooGGGGGaaaaahhhhhhh Spam Alert Spam Alert ....
>
>

You are the funny boy, aren't you George?

4515. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 01:15:07 UTC
From: WWTK <WWTK@hotmail.comm>
Message-ID: <vOTL8.129950$%y.13775013@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141319

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:kvRL8.17032$zh2.8114030@twister.neo.rr.com...
>
> "MockinBird" <janedoe94@msn.comm> wrote in message
> news:GdRL8.152259$Oa1.14533080@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> > Posting the same message over and over constitues Spam ...
> >
> >
> > AAAAAAooooooGGGGGaaaaahhhhhhh Spam Alert Spam Alert ....
> >
> >
>
> Whatever you say George WA3MOJ

May I ask why you continue to call me George? I told you my name is not
George I am not wa3moj, I repeat I am not wa3moj.

Whats your call OM, I Got it W8TROLL

4516. Re: How do you wind...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 01:32:29 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3d000991.3746034@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 141320

A good turns ratio is 22:9. You can't get this as a bifilar winding, but a two-plus layer winding will work (with somewhat less bandwidth than the bifilar).

- I'm assuming a toroid core. Stack cores if you need more cross section (permeability) than one toroid provides.

- The toroid(s) should be big enough to hold about 15 turns of your wire in one layer. Otherwise the winding will be crowded.

- The start end of the winding will connect to one side of the twin lead.

- Wind the first layer, 11 turns covering the entire core.

- Loop the wire out for the center tap. The coax shield connects here.

- Wind the second layer, 9 turns covering the entire core. Note that the winding pitch isn't the same as the first layer--this isn't a bifilar winding!

- Loop the wire out for the 50 ohm tap. The coax center conductor connects here.

- Wind the last two turns at a very coarse pitch, trying to get all the way around the core again (a very sparse third layer).

- The end of the winding connects to the other side of the twin lead.

There you have it, a 6:1 balun. Not as theoretically ideal as the integer-ratio 1:1, 4:1, and 9:1 jobs with bifilar and trifilar windings, but will know if you don't tell them?

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

4517. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 02:00:40 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <ctUL8.17176$zh2.8274035@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141321

```
"WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message
news:vOTL8.129950$%y.13775013@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
>
> "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:kvRL8.17032$zh2.8114030@twister.neo.rr.com...
> >
> > "MockinBird" <janedoe94@msn.comm> wrote in message
> > news:GdRL8.152259$Oa1.14533080@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> > > Posting the same message over and over constitues Spam ...
> > >
> > >
> > > AAAAAAooooooGGGGGaaaaahhhhhhh Spam Alert Spam Alert ....
> > >
> > >
> > >
> > Whatever you say George WA3MOJ
>
>
> May I ask why you continue to call me George? I told you my name is not
> George I am not wa3moj, I repeat I am not wa3moj.
>
> Whats your call OM, I Got it W8TROLL

Take your medicine George WA3MOJ and you'll feel better...
```

4518. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 02:24:54 UTC
From: WWTK <WWTK@hotmail.comm>
Message-ID: <WPUL8.153141$Kp.14243101@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141322

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:ctUL8.17176$zh2.8274035@twister.neo.rr.com...
>

> > May I ask why you continue to call me George? I told you my name is not
> > George I am not wa3moj, I repeat I am not wa3moj.
> >
> > Whats your call OM, I Got it W8TROLL
>
> Take your medicine George WA3MOJ and you'll feel better...

Ok Phil Covington, I think you are delusional. Please do not defame or
slander Mr George Busch, I repeat I am not him.
Can you get this thru your head.

4519. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 02:41:05 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <53VL8.17651$zh2.8306469@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141323

"WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message
news:WPUL8.153141$Kp.14243101@bin7.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
>
> "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:ctUL8.17176$zh2.8274035@twister.neo.rr.com...
> >
>
> > > May I ask why you continue to call me George? I told you my name is
not
> > > George I am not wa3moj, I repeat I am not wa3moj.
> > >
> > > Whats your call OM, I Got it W8TROLL
> >
> > Take your medicine George WA3MOJ and you'll feel better...
>
> Ok Phil Covington, I think you are delusional. Please do not defame or
> slander Mr George Busch, I repeat I am not him.
> Can you get this thru your head.

Whatever you say George, I don't want to upset you. Delusional? Hmmm, like
when you claimed I was your puppet and I needed your attention? LOL

4520. Re: Don Johnson - URL Doesn't Work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 02:42:01 UTC
From: David Mohr <d.r.mohr@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <Z3VL8.27487$UT.1895855@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 141324

Try www.superantennas.com, they sell Don's antennas and have pics of him,
etc.

Dave Mohr

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:p3bjfush0ejmjk39b1clpl2kpe959oelts@4ax.com...
> Could be. I just hope he hasn't become a silent key.
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>
> On Sun, 02 Jun 2002 01:27:26 GMT, Dennis Kaylor
> <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote:
>
> >isnt that the error one gets when they lost there account at there
> >webhost
> >
> >Dick Hughes wrote:
> >
> >> Has anyone been able to bring up Don Johnson's (W6AAQ) web site? It
> >> is listed as http://www.w6aaq.com . I get a server error.
> >>
> >> Dick - W6CCD
>

4521. What length whip to use for a dual band (2m/70cm) mobile antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 03:03:06 UTC
From: zirconx9@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <e7d49913.0206061903.57ef2cee@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141325

Hello! I am trying to come up with a dual band antenna before I head out of town in a few days. I currently have a 1/4 whip 2M mag mount, it uses the 3/4inch -24 thread type antenna.

A 1/4 wave at 2M is similar to 3/4 wave at 70cm, I thought it might work, I read someone's post that said they just always used a 1/4 whip on 440, they figured it was close enough. Well I checked the swr on 70cm, it seemed to be infinity anywhere in the band. My 1/4 whip is 18.5 inches, not including the collar that the whip goes into, which probably lengthens it a little.

So my question is, is there some way I can get this quarter wave whip working on 70cm with an acceptable SWR? It just has to work, it doesn't have to work well. I've seen dual band whips online in the 3/8-24 size for about $18.00 shipped, but I don't think it would get here in time. They looked almost exactly like what I already have except they have a little 'cell phone' style coil in the middle.

I don't want to spend a lot of money getting this working, because when I have time to shop online a bit or attend a hamfest, I am going to get a nice gutter sytle mount near the trunk lid, and then mount a high gain dual band Comet or Larson on that.

I saw a 4 or 5 foot 3/8-24 whip at Radio Shack tonight on clearance for $3, I could buy that and cut it shorter if that would work.

Thanks for any help.

-Ryan

4522. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 03:14:26 UTC
From: JJ Martin <jimick1@nospamhotmail.com>
Message-ID: <myVL8.36238$KD3.270948@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 141326

Andreas,

I'm not sure if you're aware that BALUN means balanced to unbalanced. Twin line is balanced feedline, coax is unbalanced. Whenever you are going to feed from one to the other you need a BALUN. A dipole is a balanced antenna...if you feed it with coax you would need some type of device to go from balanced to unbalance...usually a BALUN.

If you have access to the ARRL Handbook or other radio theory books they might be very helpful in letting you know which type you would need for your particular application, impedence, current, voltage, etc.

I hope this helps, sometimes responses can be pretty overwhelming and leave you more confused than you were before asking the question. Just trying to keep it simple here in words that can I understand myself.

Good luck.

4523. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 03:20:35 UTC
From: WWTK <WWTK@hotmail.comm>
Message-ID: <7EVL8.13245$Qg.1328255@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141327

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:53VL8.17651$zh2.8306469@twister.neo.rr.com...
> Whatever you say George, I don't want to upset you. Delusional? Hmmm,
like
> when you claimed I was your puppet and I needed your attention? LOL

No sorry Phil Covington, I know your not Randy.

4524. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 03:35:33 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <9SVL8.18240$zh2.8345082@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141328

"WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message
news:7EVL8.13245$Qg.1328255@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
>
> "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:53VL8.17651$zh2.8306469@twister.neo.rr.com...
> > Whatever you say George, I don't want to upset you. Delusional? Hmmm,
> like
> > when you claimed I was your puppet and I needed your attention? LOL
>
>
> No sorry Phil Covington, I know your not Randy.

Good for you George.

-James/Randy/Phil/Fred-

4525. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 04:05:25 UTC
From: WWTK <WWTK@hotmail.comm>
Message-ID: <9iWL8.131365$%y.13921009@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141329

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:9SVL8.18240$zh2.8345082@twister.neo.rr.com...
>
> "WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message
> news:7EVL8.13245$Qg.1328255@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> >
> > "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> > news:53VL8.17651$zh2.8306469@twister.neo.rr.com...
> > > Whatever you say George, I don't want to upset you. Delusional?
Hmmm,
> > like
> > > when you claimed I was your puppet and I needed your attention? LOL
> >
> >
> > No sorry Phil Covington, I know your not Randy.
>
> Good for you George.
>
> -James/Randy/Phil/Fred-
N8VB, You told me your name was James, I didnt belive you then, so yes I did
call you fred in asmuch your not James either, but you most certainly are
Phil Covington Extra class for Piqua Ohio isnt that right Phil. Please
engage?

4526. Re: How do you wind... Spaml Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 04:14:22 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <yqWL8.18395$zh2.8379826@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141330

"WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message
news:9iWL8.131365$%y.13921009@bin4.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
>
> "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:9SVL8.18240$zh2.8345082@twister.neo.rr.com...
> >
> > "WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message
> > news:7EVL8.13245$Qg.1328255@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> > >
> > > "jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> > > news:53VL8.17651$zh2.8306469@twister.neo.rr.com...
> > > > Whatever you say George, I don't want to upset you. Delusional?
> Hmmm,
> > > like
> > > > when you claimed I was your puppet and I needed your attention? LOL
> > >
> > >
> > > No sorry Phil Covington, I know your not Randy.
> >
> > Good for you George.
> >
> > -James/Randy/Phil/Fred-
> N8VB, You told me your name was James, I didnt belive you then, so yes I
did
> call you fred in asmuch your not James either, but you most certainly are
> Phil Covington Extra class for Piqua Ohio isnt that right Phil. Please
> engage?

Whatever you say George. LOL

Callsign:WA3MOJ Class: Extra Codes: HAI USA
Name:GEORGE BUSCH
Addr1:1385 DEVON CIR
Addr2:ALLENTOWN, PA 18104
Country:USA
Effective:25 Apr 1997 Expires: 25 Apr 2007
Lookups:178

-James/Randy/Phil/Fred-

4527. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 04:58:23 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D003CEB.53BDAA0A@att.net>
Source record: 141331

JJ Martin wrote:

> Andreas,
>
> I'm not sure if you're aware that BALUN means balanced to unbalanced. Twin
> line is balanced feedline, coax is unbalanced. Whenever you are going to
> feed from one to the other you need a BALUN. A dipole is a balanced
> antenna...if you feed it with coax you would need some type of device to go
> from balanced to unbalance...usually a BALUN.

The theory supports this statement but in practice it is rarely necessary to use a balun to coax-feed a dipole. I've ran coax-fed dipoles since the mid 50's and I have yet to use a balun on one. A dozen turns of the coax feedline itself, wrapped in a 10 inch coil at the feedpoint is a choke balun and is more than adequate to decouple the antenna from the outer shield of the coax in most cases. Only rarely have I found the need to use even this choke balun. I have always fed dipoles directly with coax with excellent results in all but very rare circumstances.
If he is hanging the dipole in the attic he will have some sort of RFI whatever he does, if he runs much more than QRP power levels.

>
>
> If you have access to the ARRL Handbook or other radio theory books they
> might be very helpful in letting you know which type you would need for your
> particular application, impedence, current, voltage, etc.

I stand by my statement that wirewound baluns are mostly application-specific and don't serve well in multifrequency or multiband installations where the load impedance WILL vary widely with large changes in frequency. They will deal you more trouble than help. Much better to just feed the dipole directly with coax and use the system on bands and frequencies where it is actually usable.

>
>
> I hope this helps, sometimes responses can be pretty overwhelming and leave
> you more confused than you were before asking the question.

Agreed. Maybe more questions are in order.
I believe in keeping it simple as much as feasible. If a balun was a necessity for a dipole I would have never been able to first get on the as a 14 year old Novice. No one I knew had ever heard of one.

Dick

4528. Re: Annoying, elusive, intermittent, persistant QRN: help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 06:35:23 UTC
From: Will White <googlyelmo@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3D005420.18586322@earthlink.net>
Source record: 141332

To all who came to my aid in March, thank you! I am happy to announce that the noise is gone! Actually, it went from S 6-7 down to a small component of the general S 1-2 background noise that is normal. I removed the top set of guys (galvanized) from my roof mounted mast (20', and I still have three guys in place), and the noise vanished, poof! Thanks again!

73 de Will KD7BFX

Will White wrote:

> I have a local noise problem I am hoping someone can help me track down. I hear
>
> S-6 or 7 loud, 'coarse' has on all HF bands, on all frequencies, though the
> intensity of noise diminishes somewhat on higher bands. On 40M, my main band,
> it is all but intolerable, making QSOs with all but the loudest stations
> difficult, even at 12 WPM or so.
>
> The noise comes on for exactly 2' 15", and goes off for exactly 1' 25". Over and
>
> over. I have timed it many times over two weeks. The noise is only there after
> dark. Aha! But I have searched and searched for an intermittent streetlight, to
> no avail. I have gone about three blocks in all directions from the house in
> this search, and also looked for automatic driveway/porch lights nearby, but
> can't find any. What the &*%$ can this be!?? I am really puzzled by the exact
> timing, since it would seem that a streetlight malfunctioning wouldn't do this,
> and a driveway light might stay ON for a specific time, but not off! HELP!
>

--
Will White, KD7BFX
Seattle WA US
King County, Grid CN87tq
ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3
****
"The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand.
The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat.
You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles.
The wireless is the same, only without the cat."
- Albert Einstein
****

4529. Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 08:05:45 UTC
From: Will White <googlyelmo@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3D00695F.D67A56D9@earthlink.net>
Source record: 141334

I need to know the number of turns/diameter of coil for a 7-30 MHz coax choke balun, and I can't find my copy of the ARRL HB that has this data. Could someone please look it up, or otherwise provide this info? Thanks much!

--
Will White, KD7BFX
Seattle WA US
King County, Grid CN87tq
ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3
****
"The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand.
The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat.
You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles.
The wireless is the same, only without the cat."
- Albert Einstein
****

4530. Re: An electrice field equivalent of the mag loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 09:11:38 UTC
From: neoklis@users.sourceforge.net
Message-ID: <cdcba458.0206070111.a6ab7be@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141335

neoklis@users.sourceforge.net (Neoklis) wrote in message
news:<cdcba458.0206052359.bf65acd@posting.google.com>...
> Hi! There has been a lot said in this forum about mag loops for lower
> freqs etc. I wonder if there is a corresponding electirc field type
> small antenna, perhaps a big capacitor proportioned so that it can
> radiate as the magnetic loop does? 73's Neoklis 5B4AZ

Just to say thanks for the help and info on the subject.
It certainly cleared a few points I was confused about.

73's

Nick 5B4AZ
http://leonardo.spidernet.net/Copernicus/22420/

4531. Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 09:12:51 UTC
From: John Brodzky <brodzky@stavedown.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <jehKWKATkHA9Ew4b@stavedown.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 141336

Has anyone had the opportunity to compare a multiband vertical dipole such as a Cushcraft R6000 or a Hi-Gain Patriot AV-620 with a multiband monopole such as a Hustler 4BTV or the Hi-Gain AV-14 AVQ etc., using say 12-15 buried radials.

Which type would be more efficient and effective, used at the same site, and with the same ground conditions?

Would it be correct to say that since the vertical dipole doesn't rely on an installed ground plane for its operation it would be the most efficient?

Your comments please.

73 John G3HQX
--

4532. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 11:00:57 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020607070057.00282.00000085@mb-mi.aol.com>
Source record: 141337

>Would it be correct to say that since the vertical dipole doesn't rely on an installed ground plane for its operation it would be the most efficient?<

Not a statement I'd make. The monopole can be more efficient at low angles, given a really good ground system. The vertical dipole is equal to a horizonal dipole only in free space. As you approach "real" ground, the horizontal dipole begins to perform better due to ground reinforcement--while the vertical dipole begins to perform worse due to ground losses.

Rick K1BQT

4533. If you want to experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 11:12:07 UTC
From: "Copper.net" <davidw@copper.net>
Message-ID: <My0M8.22$LA1.22531@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Source record: 141338

with 'electric' and 'magnetic' antennas, try the following:

Build an ordinary balanced tuned-ckt with split inductor and split-stator capacitor. Ground the center of the coil, and float the capacitor stator. Link-couple to a receiver. Put a short whip at the hi-pot end of each coil, sort of like a c/l dipole. You could call this a 'voltage probe' system.

Remove the whips and spread the lo-pot ends of the coils by a whip-length of conductor. Break the connection, and insert the coupling-link. Ground the center of the link. The whip-length of conductor in the center is similar to a current-probe, or end-loaded dipole.

No dimensions are given, so cobble something to fit if you're interested. I'm using old B&W KW coils and jackbars, that large B&W butterfly-style bread-slicer cap, and a large BUD variable, to make one of each.

Tinker with grounding points, and earthing points.

DFing is one use for these systems.

73, W, N3HE

4534. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 11:24:35 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6979-3D0097F3-24@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141342

John, G3HQX wrote:
"Which type would be more efficient and effective used at the same site,
and with the same ground conditions?"

The gain of a quarter-wave vertical antenna (ground-plane antenna) in
free-space is zero dbd.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, K5WZI

4535. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 11:41:36 UTC
From: Val <val_a20@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D009BF0.B9B12F8C@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141339

The capacitor is the second-greatest horror of building magloops.

They can NOT be obtained for a reasonable price (no, 75 USD is NOT
reasonable, 20 is!). That leaves us with the option to build a
capacitor. It IS easier to build a working tuneable capacitor in the
200pF range, than in the 500-1000 pF range (a lot of methods). It is
ALSO easier to find a surplus approx. 200pF than a surplus 500-1000pF.
If I do want to participate in the local or semi-local QSO's on
3.5MHz, and have only VERY limited space, I do NOT see any reason
for not building a 2-turn magloop. A multi-turn magloop is TOTALLY
OUT OF THE QUESTION if You are running QRP, but if You have 100W,
a 10dB (or more!) waste will not make You totally dumb. You'll be
able to perform those neighborhood QSO's.

My general question to Reg is: If I do not have the room to increase the
loop, and still want to work 3.5MHz, and have a good ole 6kV 200pF
capacitor lying in the junk-box, is it not BETTER to be able to become
QRV at all, than spending my entire life figuring over skin and
proximity-
effects? And, let's not forget that skin, and consequently proximity
effect are frequency-dependent. R(eq) is for the same conductor
approximately 2x as high on 28 MHz than on 3.5 MHz. The consequenses of
this is self-explanatory (yes, we need to think about proximity also).

PS. The worst thing about a MagLoop is the tuning device.
DC motor, gear, EXTREMELY low-speed... YECCH!!

Br,
V.

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Tom, W8JI wrote -
> > If I were building a good
> > efficient loop, I'd use a good capacitor and a single turn unless the
> > capacitor physical size or weight was not practical.
> >
> ============================
>
> Sound reasoning Tom. Your statement could be amplified by adding (as I've
> said umpteen times before) there is no relief from size or cost of a tuning
> capacitor by increasing the number of loop turns. If the number of turns is
> doubled and the value of the capacitor in pico-farads is thereby reduced to
> 1/4, then, for the same transmitter power, the peak working voltage of the
> capacitor must be doubled and we end up with exactly the same physical size
> and cost of tuning capacitor.

>
> Increasing the number of turns gets you nowhere. If you MUST spend more
> money on copper it is best spent on increasing the diameter of the 1-turn
> loop conductor with the added advantage of NOT severely restricting the
> number of bands available with a given diameter loop. Multi-turn loops
> obviously have a much greater self (parasitic) capacitance.
>
> It is eay to show that a 3 or 4-turn transmitting magloop is virtually
> useless for one reason or another. (See Tesla).
>
> Another repetition: - the ONLY reason for using multi-turn receiving loops
> is because at LF you can't obtain 1-microfarad, air-spaced tuning
> capacitors. And on receive the great inefficiency accruing from a large
> number ot turns can be tolerated.
>
> Rhetorically - what happens when it is attempted to use a multi-turn
> ferrite rod antenna with only a 5 watt transmitter?
> ---
> ========================
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ
> Free Radio Modelling Software
> Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
> ========================

4536. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 11:50:19 UTC
From: Eric Fairbank <fairbank@iamdigex.net>
Message-ID: <%51M8.210$MR4.68165@dca1-nnrp2.news.algx.net>
Source record: 141340

You don't need to worry too much about coax loss at HF. I have a 117' run of Belden 8214 (RG8 foam) from the transciever out to the downlead. The loss at 20 meters is .7 db (abt 15% power loss). The downlead from the dipole at 65' is abt 75' of RG 58 including the choke coil. This is another 1.2 db loss (abt 25% loss). Total loss of 1.9 db or abt 36%. This may seem like a lot but anything less than 3 db is BARELY perceptable on voice at the rx end. It takes a 6 db increase in power to increase the rx sig by 1 S-unit of a properly calibrated S-meter. I can work the world on psk31 mode with 12.5 watts PEP @ idle. That's 5 watts on a bird inline wattmeter and that's at the transceiver so that's 3.2 watts into the antenna. I'd be interested to know how far out you can get with an antenna that low. My choke balun is 8 turns at 8" diameter. Seems like an easy and cheap precaution to take.

Eric N3EF

"Andreas Hofmann" <andreash23@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:3cffa60d$1@news.microsoft.com...
> I am building a pretty low hanging 40m dipole (16ft high) and plan in using
> an ATU in order to use pretty much all HF bands. Coax will be LMR400, about
> 60ft long. I got CC*Rs, so thats the reason I use this configuration rather
> than parallel transmission line (yes, I know the losses are higher with
> coax).
>
> Now, do I need a balun between teh coax and the dipole? I have seen baluns
> mentioned usually in conjunction with parallel transmissions lines. What
> about coax? If yes, waht type of balun is needed? Some tips, links to
> baluns information would be very much appreciated.
>
>
> Thx
> Andreas
>
>

4537. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 12:09:26 UTC
From: JJ Martin <jimick1@nospamhotmail.com>
Message-ID: <Wn1M8.46041$KD3.499322@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 141341

Dick Carroll wrote:

>The theory supports this statement but in practice it is >rarely necessary
to
>use a balun to coax-feed a dipole. I've ran coax-fed dipoles since the mid
50's
>and I have yet to use a balun on one.

You're right Dick. But notice I used the word "usually" I never said,
"Always." Just wanted to keep it simple. 100 different hams will have 100
different answers. You should at least be familiar with the theory but then
use what actually works in practice. Wouldn't you agree?

4538. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 12:59:45 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <x6wAPQgagXXkIVWnM=Z525dsFqZZ@4ax.com>
Source record: 141343

"Andreas Hofmann" <andreash23@hotmail.com> wrote:

>I am building a pretty low hanging 40m dipole (16ft high) and plan in using
>an ATU in order to use pretty much all HF bands. Coax will be LMR400, about
>60ft long. I got CC*Rs, so thats the reason I use this configuration rather
>than parallel transmission line (yes, I know the losses are higher with
>coax).

The ugly factor between lmr400 coax and transmitting-quality twinlead is about
the same. And the twinlead, with an external antenna tuner, will make your
dipole an all-bander. With coax and the internal atu, you'll do okay on 40, and
maybe one or two other bands, but otherwise, the coax could get kinda hot.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Now, do I need a balun between teh coax and the dipole? I have seen baluns
>mentioned usually in conjunction with parallel transmissions lines. What
>about coax? If yes, waht type of balun is needed? Some tips, links to
>baluns information would be very much appreciated.
>
>
>Thx
>Andreas
>

4539. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 13:16:20 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D00B1F5.D6024F9C@att.net>
Source record: 141344

JJ Martin wrote:

> Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> >The theory supports this statement but in practice it is >rarely necessary
> to
> >use a balun to coax-feed a dipole. I've ran coax-fed dipoles since the mid
> 50's
> >and I have yet to use a balun on one.
>
> You're right Dick. But notice I used the word "usually" I never said,
> "Always." Just wanted to keep it simple. 100 different hams will have 100
> different answers. You should at least be familiar with the theory but then
> use what actually works in practice. Wouldn't you agree?

To a point. But if someone had told me I had to have a balun to feed my dipole when I was a Novice I would never have put a signal on the air.

4540. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 13:16:21 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24994-3D00B225-27@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141345

Rick, K1BQT wrote:
"As you approach "real" ground, the horizontal dipole begins to perform better due to ground reinforcement--while the vertical dipole begins to perform worse due to ground loss."

A perfect ground short-circuits horizontal polarization. The result is that all ground-wave propagation is vertically polarized.

Accepting this fact, Rick`s statement requires much qualification.

To see what really happens with horizontal and vertical antennas, see pages 3-12 and 3-13 of the 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book.

Horizontal antennas can use earth reflection to advantage but in most cases must be too high for most amateurs to use on the lower frequency HF bands unless the amateur is mostly interested in NVIS propagation, especially if the earth conductivity is good under the horizontal antenna.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4541. Question for N8VB Phil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 14:56:17 UTC
From: WWTK <WWTK@hotmail.comm>
Message-ID: <IQ3M8.84416$4i.8597071@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141346

Ok Phil since you asked,

How can "natural" interaction with a robot be designed, e.g. in terms of
suitable channels and modes for communication? What metaphors might
underly the design?

4542. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 15:12:30 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d00cbe6.4083671@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 141347

On Fri, 07 Jun 2002 08:05:45 GMT, Will White
<googlyelmo@earthlink.net> wrote:

>I need to know the number of turns/diameter of coil for a 7-30 MHz coax choke
>balun, and I can't find my copy of the ARRL HB that has this data. Could someone
>please look it up, or otherwise provide this info? Thanks much!

If it's around a ferrite toroid, I was told (and did) 10. Supposed to
be a very good choke.

If it's in the air, the manual says 10 ft., 7 turns. To make it neat,
you would need a 5-1/2" cylinder to wind around. Supposed to be a
so-so choke.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

4543. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 15:20:35 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adqj02$637$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141348

> My general question to Reg is: If I do not have the room to increase the
> loop, and still want to work 3.5MHz, and have a good ole 6kV 200pF
> capacitor lying in the junk-box, is it not BETTER to be able to become
> QRV at all, than spending my entire life figuring over skin and
> proximity-
============================

Val, I quite agree. From my own experience on a number of magloops of various shapes, sizes and materials, design invariably began by rummaging around in the junk box to expose what, if any, high-voltage capacitors were available.

All designs which begin with calculations and sketches on paper and then continue to drawing up a shopping list are doomed to failure !

To use your example, if the only tuning capacitor available is 200pF/6kV, and you havn't room in the attic or on the balcony to accommodate a loop with a diameter big enough to tune down to the required 160 or 80m bands, there are two alternatives -

(1) Make a 2-turn loop and perhaps restrict yourself to a lower power than intended because the capacitor voltage rating is only 6 kV. And don't expect to be able to tune up from 160 to the 40m band because the self-capacitance of two turns will certainly prevent it. But I'm sure the antenna will work fine and the constructor will be very pleased with his efforts.

(2) Make a single-turn loop and also make a fixed capacitor to be placed in parallel with the 200pF you already have. Tuning operations would not then appear to be so sharp.

If to prove some minor esoteric point about skin and proximity effect (both the same sort of thing) you constructed both antennas then the experiment would fail. Both loops would have exactly the same efficiency. It may also be found that doubling the diameter of loop conductors has little or no effect on Q (which is fairly easy to determine on a magloop).

Why the same radiating efficiency ? Because inevitable losses in the proximity of the environment in the attic, on the balcony, or near the ground in postage-stamp back yards, would swamp the relatively small loss in copper loop conductors. Unless loops are reasonably isolated increasing conductor diameter produces rapidly diminishing returns.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software

Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

4544. Re: What length whip to use for a dual band (2m/70cm) mobile antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 15:23:21 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D00CF88.120A2F5C@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141349

hey ryan
i would look at radio shack again they may have a 2/440 antenna cheap
the 5 foot antenna you saw was more than likely a CB antenna and if you
cut it down it would still only be for one band what ever you cut it for
that coil in the 1/4 wave is a way to match the 440 and 2 meters together
so either check RS or find a place on line that you can get it from before
you have to leave
good luck

Ryan wrote:

> Hello! I am trying to come up with a dual band antenna before I head
> out of town in a few days. I currently have a 1/4 whip 2M mag mount,
> it uses the 3/4inch -24 thread type antenna.
>
> A 1/4 wave at 2M is similar to 3/4 wave at 70cm, I thought it might
> work, I read someone's post that said they just always used a 1/4 whip
> on 440, they figured it was close enough. Well I checked the swr on
> 70cm, it seemed to be infinity anywhere in the band. My 1/4 whip is
> 18.5 inches, not including the collar that the whip goes into, which
> probably lengthens it a little.
>
> So my question is, is there some way I can get this quarter wave whip
> working on 70cm with an acceptable SWR? It just has to work, it
> doesn't have to work well. I've seen dual band whips online in the
> 3/8-24 size for about $18.00 shipped, but I don't think it would get
> here in time. They looked almost exactly like what I already have
> except they have a little 'cell phone' style coil in the middle.
>
> I don't want to spend a lot of money getting this working, because
> when I have time to shop online a bit or attend a hamfest, I am going
> to get a nice gutter sytle mount near the trunk lid, and then mount a
> high gain dual band Comet or Larson on that.
>
> I saw a 4 or 5 foot 3/8-24 whip at Radio Shack tonight on clearance
> for $3, I could buy that and cut it shorter if that would work.
>
> Thanks for any help.
>
> -Ryan

4545. Re: Help for a newbie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 15:55:30 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <adqksk$2m5n$1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 141350

Here is how I solved the problem on my Mini suv.

http://user.mc.net/~jdewey/sleeve_dipole/

http://user.mc.net/~jdewey/sleeve_dipole/long_view_of_car.jpg

Van DeWald <dewald@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:3CFFD36D.197471A0@bellsouth.net...
> You can use a lip mount, and mount it to any available 1/4" thick piece of
> metal. I'm using a Diamond K412C mount, I have a Ford Ranger with four
doors.
> The mounts are advertised as trunk lip mounts, but can be adjusted to clip
on
> about anywhere. The Diamond mount has a very 6' piece of cable, to get
into the
> door, which prevents air leaks, or moisture entering where the cable
enters the
> truck. If you go with one of these lip mounts though, you'll need to use
a 1/2
> wave antenna, which will work fine without a groundplane.
>
> Regards,
>
> Van
>
> Pastor Tim wrote:
>
> > First let me say I just passed my exam last week...doing the happy
dance.
> >
> > I am now waiting for my license. While I wait I am trying to figure out
what
> > to use for a 2 meter rig ant. My wife bought me a IC2100 I don't want to
> > have to put a hole in my truck as I am probably trading it in later this
> > summer.
> >
> > I have looked at a Comet sbb-2 and cm5m mag mount with 16ft of cable
> > term into a PL259. The radio will be mounted in the vehicle and of
course
> > the power cable run to the battery. Some antennas I have looked at say
> > not recommended for mag mounts require ground plane. the sbb2- and mag
> > mount seem to be okay together. I know I could get a 1/4 unity and mag
mount
> > but when budget allows I would like to get a dual band rig.
> >

> > So any help or thoughts on this matter are greatly appreciated.
> >
> > Tim
>
>

4546. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 16:00:06 UTC
From: Torsten Clay <tclay@roton.physics.arizona.edu>
Message-ID: <m2vg8vxent.fsf@roton.physics.arizona.edu>
Source record: 141351

>I need to know the number of turns/diameter of coil for a 7-30 MHz
>coax choke balun, and I can't find my copy of the ARRL HB that has
>this data. Could someone please look it up, or otherwise provide this
>info? Thanks much!

http://www.k1ttt.net/technote/airbalun.html

4547. Vertical antennas info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 16:36:25 UTC
From: Paolo Emanuelli IK1QHB <ik1qhb@libero.it>
Message-ID: <di5M8.17248$86.399704@twister1.libero.it>
Source record: 141352

Hi to all

I would to have all possible info from users about this 3 antannas:

Titanex GP 40/10
Hy Gain AV 640 Partiot
Butternut HF6V

Which is the best (performance and mechanical construction for strong wind area)?

Tnx for all rewievs.....

Ps: I've already read all the Rewievs on www.eham.net

Paul IK1QHB

4548. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 16:43:25 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D00E2AD.F438E874@eznec.com>
Source record: 141353

10 feet of coax (any type) made into a 7 turn coil works reasonably well from 3.5 to 30 MHz, best in the middle of that range. Wind the coax into a flat coil, like you'd wind an extension cord or a coil of rope; don't wind it on a form like a common coil. About 9 feet of coax wound into 7 turns would probably work just a little better at the high end of the frequency range and still give you good impedance down to 7 MHz, if you don't need to cover 80 meters.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Will White wrote:
>
> I need to know the number of turns/diameter of coil for a 7-30 MHz coax choke
> balun, and I can't find my copy of the ARRL HB that has this data. Could someone
> please look it up, or otherwise provide this info? Thanks much!
>
> --
> Will White, KD7BFX
> Seattle WA US
> King County, Grid CN87tq
> ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3
> **********
> "The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand.
> The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat.
> You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles.
> The wireless is the same, only without the cat."
> - Albert Einstein
> **********

4549. Re: Measuring Standing Waves on a Transmission Line with a DC Voltmeter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 18:18:34 UTC
From: Rudolf <removethis.rudolf@rhayward.demon.nl>
Message-ID: <ug1u8vkljglc10@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141354

Well, you could I suppose, if the frequency were low enough - say 3 Hz or lower.. but it would take a long time to find the point a quarter wavelength further down the line.. perhaps you could call your antipodes to do that measurement for you, instead.

Of course you were completely right, and he was wrong. Actually you might see something because of the protection diodes not being exactly equal, but his "explanation" was babble.

Good luck!

"jicon_101" <jicon_101@yahoo.com> schreef in bericht news:7R5L8.11485$zh2.6099714@twister.neo.rr.com...
> I am having a disagreement with someone over his claim that you can measure
> the standing wave ratio (SWR) on a transmission line with a DC voltmeter.

4550. Re: What length whip to use for a dual band (2m/70cm) mobile antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 19:03:39 UTC
From: zirconx9@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <e7d49913.0206071103.5281981c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141355

I should mention that I was checking the SWR with an MFJ 144-220Mhz meter. Maybe on 440 there was so much RF going around in there that it shows a high amount of reflected power, even when there is not? Because I've found more postings on groups.google.com from people saying they've used 1/2 2M antennas as a 3/4 wave on 70cm just fine.

If I tune it for given frequency at 2M, it sould also have a low SWR at a frequency of exactly three times that, right?

-Ryan

4551. Re: What length whip to use for a dual band (2m/70cm) mobile antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 20:37:30 UTC
From: WWTK <WWTK@hotmail.comm>
Message-ID: <eQ8M8.164049$Oa1.15492397@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141356

"Ryan" <zirconx9@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:e7d49913.0206071103.5281981c@posting.google.com...
> I should mention that I was checking the SWR with an MFJ 144-220Mhz
> meter. Maybe on 440 there was so much RF going around in there that
> it shows a high amount of reflected power, even when there is not?
> Because I've found more postings on groups.google.com from people
> saying they've used 1/2 2M antennas as a 3/4 wave on 70cm just fine.

Ryan, I think you meant to say 1/4 wave @ 2m antenna and 3/4w @-70cm, you
may need to go longer on the whip than 18.5" at least i did.

4552. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 21:43:53 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020607174353.24960.00000422@mb-fs.aol.com>
Source record: 141357

>To see what really happens with horizontal and vertical antennas, see pages 3-12 and 3-13 of the 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book.<

You read a little too far, Richard. Go back to Figs 3 and 4. You missed the comparison stating the dipole should be nearly 7 dB superior over average ground. I can quote the entire passage if you like. Or, you can try the exercise on EZNEC. Or, as I have done here, you can try the real thing and gather actual data.

Rick K1BQT

4553. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 21:49:54 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206071349.66d1f35d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141358

John Brodzky <brodzky@stavedown.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:<jehKWKATkHA9Ew4b@stavedown.demon.co.uk>...
> Has anyone had the opportunity to compare a multiband vertical dipole
> such as a Cushcraft R6000 or a Hi-Gain Patriot AV-620 with a multiband
> monopole such as a Hustler 4BTV or the Hi-Gain AV-14 AVQ etc., using say
> 12-15 buried radials.
>
> Which type would be more efficient and effective, used at the same site,
> and with the same ground conditions?
>
> Would it be correct to say that since the vertical dipole doesn't rely
> on an installed ground plane for its operation it would be the most
> efficient?
>
> Your comments please.
>
> 73 John G3HQX
> --

I think the band you choose will have a great effect on how well it
works compared to to the monopole. Also in a way it's comparing apples
to carrots as most of the 1/2 wave designs are intended to be mounted
on an elevated mast, and most of the monopoles are either ground
mount, or run as a ground plane with resonant radials. If you compared
an elevated 1/2 design against the ground mount monopole with 15
radials, I would put my money on the 1/2 wave on the higher bands
20-10. Maybe even on 40m, as I've seen an R7 do quite respectable on
40m to DX. But it was at 15-20 ft off the ground. I've tried a hustler
multiband trapped vertical here and was not impressed at all with a
limited radial system. On 40m, it reminded me of a dummy load on a
stick compared to my full size 40m ground plane at 36 ft I had up at
that time. It will work contacts, but don't fool yourself that it's
really that good compared to a full size antenna. It was a night/day
difference. On 80/40 it's possible for the monopole to be better , say
if you used a good antenna like a butternut. But, you will likely need
more than 15 radials if you really want it to work well on those
bands. For most bands, if I had to choose, I'd probably go with the
1/2 wave design. But it would most definately be elevated as high as I
could get it.
If you are limited to a ground mount, I'd probably get a butternut. If
you had a butternut with a lot of radials, say 60, it would likely
beat the elevated 1/2 wave on most bands as long as it was sky wave.
80/40 should be quite a bit better. But you seem to be limited on
radials... MK

4554. RE: Help for a newbie for antenna mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 22:12:15 UTC
From: Pastor Tim <pastortim@nospam_celticnet.org>
Message-ID: <3daM8.20289$zh2.8888571@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141359

Ok....I think after all the responses I got here and via email I have decided to bite the bullet so to speak and drill a hole. LOL

My ? is Does anyone in the group have any exp with Ford F150 ext cabs? If so what was your easiest route to run your cable and did you drill before the courtesy lamp or closer to the rear window.

I guess my reasons for drilling are a few. I am kidding myself if I think I'll ever get my truck into the garage! too much woodworking stuff. Also as a deterrent to the neighborhood brats to not steal it cause it is mounted.

And last but not least I need a metal to metal contact.

Thanks In Advance for your advice and patience.

Tim

4555. Re: Annoying, elusive, intermittent, persistant QRN: help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 22:15:01 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d0135a8_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 141360

Will:
Glad you brought us up to date, but disappointed that the actual source of the problem remains undetermined.
--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

Will White <googlyelmo@earthlink.net> wrote in message news:3D005420.18586322@earthlink.net...
> To all who came to my aid in March, thank you! I am happy to announce that the
> noise is gone! Actually, it went from S 6-7 down to a small component of the
> general S 1-2 background noise that is normal. I removed the top set of guys
> (galvanized) from my roof mounted mast (20', and I still have three guys in place),
> and the noise vanished, poof! Thanks again!
>
> 73 de Will KD7BFX
>
> Will White wrote:
>
> > I have a local noise problem I am hoping someone can help me track down. I hear
> >
> > S-6 or 7 loud, 'coarse' has on all HF bands, on all frequencies, though the
> > intensity of noise diminishes somewhat on higher bands. On 40M, my main band,
> > it is all but intolerable, making QSOs with all but the loudest stations
> > difficult, even at 12 WPM or so.
> >
> > The noise comes on for exactly 2' 15", and goes off for exactly 1' 25". Over and
> >
> > over. I have timed it many times over two weeks. The noise is only there after
> > dark. Aha! But I have searched and searched for an intermittent streetlight, to
> > no avail. I have gone about three blocks in all directions from the house in
> > this search, and also looked for automatic driveway/porch lights nearby, but

> > can't find any. What the &*%$ can this be!?? I am really puzzled by the
exact
> > timing, since it would seem that a streetlight malfunctioning wouldn't
do this,
> > and a driveway light might stay ON for a specific time, but not off!
HELP!
> >
>
> --
> Will White, KD7BFX
> Seattle WA US
> King County, Grid CN87tq
> ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3
> **
> "The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand.
> The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat.
> You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles.
> The wireless is the same, only without the cat."
> - Albert Einstein
> **
>
>

4556. Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 22:22:48 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3d012d49.40407704@news.eclipse.net>
Source record: 141361

I am in the process of designing the ground system for my tower/antenna/shack installation. Trying to understand the fundamentals...

Principles that I understand so far:
- Ground the tower well so it can dump current into the ground (very important)
- Bond that ground to the electrical ground so that voltages are equal between them
- Provide a ground where coax enters the house and bond it
- Provide a ground close to the shack and bond it -
- Attach coax shield to the tower ground (in hopes of dumping the majority of the lightning current into the ground out at the tower)
- Run coax AND rotor control cable through a lightning arrestor (gas tube) right before it goes into the house, and connected to the ground there (i.e. PolyPhaser products). This to short out any voltages from center conductor to shield, not really to dump super high currents (hopefully we got them at the tower).
- In the shack provide a single point ground for the equipment
- In the shack, run EVERYTHING that enters the shack through gas tube protectors, including AC power, telephone line, cable tv coax - and bonded to the single point ground.

Now the question - IF the coax and rotor leads were protected as they entered the house do they need any further treatment inthe shack?
I don't think so.
Also, how should the rotor cable be treated at the tower (in case it is carrying high currents down the tower)? A gas tube protector there too?

This is becoming a fascinating topic for me.

Rick K2XT

4557. Re: What length whip to use for a dual band (2m/70cm) mobile antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 22:54:18 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D013946.A73DFD0D@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141362

ryan
you cant check SWR with a meter that doesnt cover 440mhz it just isnt
reliable
if you dont have a UHF meter just use the radio key up and if the radio
puts out full power it should be okay for what little you will use it

Ryan wrote:

> I should mention that I was checking the SWR with an MFJ 144-220Mhz
> meter. Maybe on 440 there was so much RF going around in there that
> it shows a high amount of reflected power, even when there is not?
> Because I've found more postings on groups.google.com from people
> saying they've used 1/2 2M antennas as a 3/4 wave on 70cm just fine.
>
> If I tune it for given frequency at 2M, it sould also have a low SWR
> at a frequency of exactly three times that, right?
>
> -Ryan

4558. A poll: Who thinks George is a putz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-07 23:52:14 UTC
From: Randy <rchapman8@houston.rr.com>
Message-ID: <OGbM8.83691$9z5.5021042@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
Source record: 141363

"WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message news:9iWL8.131365$%> N8VB, You told me your name was James, I didnt belive you then, so yes I did
> call you fred in asmuch your not James either, but you most certainly are
> Phil Covington Extra class for Piqua Ohio isnt that right Phil. Please
> engage?
>
>
>

Putz Boy George is a troll, magna cum laude.

4559. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 00:24:01 UTC
From: JJ Martin <jimick1@nospamhotmail.com>
Message-ID: <B8cM8.49054$KD3.964222@typhoon.ne.ipsvc.net>
Source record: 141364

"Dick Carroll" <dickc58@att.net> wrote in message
news:3D00B1F5.D6024F9C@att.net...
> JJ Martin wrote:

>> Dick Carroll wrote:
>>
>>>The theory supports this statement but in practice it is
>>>rarely necessary to use a balun to coax-feed a dipole.
>>>I've ran coax-fed dipoles since the mid 50's and I have
>>> yet to use a balun on one.

>> You're right Dick. But notice I used the word "usually" I never said,
>> "Always." Just wanted to keep it simple. 100 different hams will have
100
>> different answers. You should at least be familiar with the theory but
then
>> use what actually works in practice. Wouldn't you agree?

> To a point. But if someone had told me I had to have a balun to feed my
dipole
> when I was a Novice I would never have put a signal on the air.

Good thing no one did tell you that huh Dick?

4560. Flagpole vertical antennas in South Carolina

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 00:44:40 UTC
From: Brian <KG4IJR@atmc.net>
Message-ID: <adrk5r$94na$1@news3.infoave.net>
Source record: 141365

In a flurry of last-minute business, the state legislature in South Carolina made it against the law to have deed restrictions or covenants that prohibit people from flying the American flag.

I wonder if they know just what that means to a lot of us?

Check out the article at the Myrtle Beach Star News:

http://www.myrtlebeachonline.com/mld/myrtlebeachonline/news/local/3418472.htm

73 de KG4IJR

4561. Re: A poll: Who thinks George is a putz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 00:53:31 UTC
From: WWTK <WWTK@hotmail.comm>
Message-ID: <fAcM8.90114$4i.9000416@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141366

"Randy" <rchapman8@houston.rr.com> wrote in message
news:OGbM8.83691$9z5.5021042@typhoon.austin.rr.com...
>
> "WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message news:9iWL8.131365$%> N8VB, You
> told me your name was James, I didnt belive you then, so yes I did
> > call you fred in asmuch your not James either, but you most certainly
are
> > Phil Covington Extra class for Piqua Ohio isnt that right Phil. Please
> > engage?
> >
> >
> >
>
> Putz Boy George is a troll, magna cum laude.

Hey Randy, What do you call your Post? You replied because? Odd Jicon quits
posting and you start

a) Your a Troll
B) Your a Troll
C)Your a Troll

4562. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 00:55:03 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D0155E7.904A77C9@netscape.net>
Source record: 141367

> >>
> >>>The theory supports this statement but in practice it is
> >>>rarely necessary to use a balun to coax-feed a dipole.
> >>>I've ran coax-fed dipoles since the mid 50's and I have
> >>> yet to use a balun on one.

Help me out guys on something I've never quite understood. What is there about feeding a dipole with coax that causes it to be an 'unbalanced' system? If the only ground point is actually at the rig itself how are the voltage and current nodes different between the inner and outer conductor. Assuming proper match, of course.
-Bill

4563. Re: A poll: Who thinks George is a putz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 00:56:50 UTC
From: WWTK <WWTK@hotmail.comm>
Message-ID: <mDcM8.165625$Oa1.15697373@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141368

"Randy" <rchapman8@houston.rr.com> wrote in message
news:OGbM8.83691$9z5.5021042@typhoon.austin.rr.com...
>
> "WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message news:9iWL8.131365$%> N8VB, You
> told me your name was James, I didnt belive you then, so yes I did
> > call you fred in asmuch your not James either, but you most certainly
are
> > Phil Covington Extra class for Piqua Ohio isnt that right Phil. Please
> > engage?
> >
> >
> >
>
> Putz Boy George is a troll, magna cum laude.

BTW, Thanks Ill now set a rule and Killfile you in this NG, as well !

4564. Re: A poll: Who thinks George is a putz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 00:58:37 UTC
From: Randy <rchapman8@houston.rr.com>
Message-ID: <1FcM8.170937$9F5.9051792@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
Source record: 141269

"WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message
news:fAcM8.90114$4i.9000416@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
>
> "Randy" <rchapman8@houston.rr.com> wrote in message
> news:OGbM8.83691$9z5.5021042@typhoon.austin.rr.com...
> >
> > "WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message news:9iWL8.131365$%> N8VB,
You
> > told me your name was James, I didnt belive you then, so yes I did
> > > call you fred in asmuch your not James either, but you most certainly
> are
> > > Phil Covington Extra class for Piqua Ohio isnt that right Phil. Please
> > > engage?
> > >
> > >
> > >
> >
> > Putz Boy George is a troll, magna cum laude.
>
> Hey Randy, What do you call your Post? You replied because? Odd Jicon
quits
> posting and you start
>
>
>
> a) Your a Troll
> B) Your a Troll
> C)Your a Troll
>
>

D) I am killfiled, remember Boy George?

4565. Re: A poll: Who thinks George is a putz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 01:00:13 UTC
From: Randy <rchapman8@houston.rr.com>
Message-ID: <xGcM8.170944$9F5.9052100@typhoon.austin.rr.com>
Source record: 141270

"WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message
news:fAcM8.90114$4i.9000416@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
>
> "Randy" <rchapman8@houston.rr.com> wrote in message
> news:OGbM8.83691$9z5.5021042@typhoon.austin.rr.com...
> >
> > "WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message news:9iWL8.131365$%> N8VB,
You
> > told me your name was James, I didnt belive you then, so yes I did
> > > call you fred in asmuch your not James either, but you most certainly
> are
> > > Phil Covington Extra class for Piqua Ohio isnt that right Phil. Please
> > > engage?
> > >
> > >
> > >
> >
> > Putz Boy George is a troll, magna cum laude.
>
> Hey Randy, What do you call your Post? You replied because? Odd Jicon
quits
> posting and you start
>
>
>
> a) Your a Troll
> B) Your a Troll
> C)Your a Troll
>
>

Would it make you feel better if I pretend to be him? Could you sleep better
at night if you thought that was the case?

4566. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 01:21:57 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D015C35.F37A1156@eznec.com>
Source record: 141271

A balanced system is one in which the currents on the two feedline conductors are equal and opposite, so the line doesn't radiate. In the case of coax, the currents inside are always equal and opposite, and any "unbalanced" (common mode) current flows on the outside. A dipole fed with coax can be balanced or unbalanced, and one fed with twinlead line can be balanced or unbalanced.

When you connect a coax cable directly to a dipole, the current on the inner conductor all flows into one leg of the dipole. The current on the inside of the outer conductor, which is equal to and opposite the current on the inner conductor, has two paths it can take: into the dipole leg or back down along the outside of the coax. The amount which goes each way is determined by the relative impedances of the two paths, which in turn is a function of the length and orientation of the feedline. So in some systems, very little current will go down the outside while in other situations quite a bit will. When not much does, a balun (whose job it is to reduce this unbalanced current) won't do anything. But if conditions are favorable for considerable current to flow down the outside of the coax, you can have pattern distortion (primarily the filling in of nulls, due both to feedline radiation and unbalanced currents in the dipole halves), RFI if the feedline runs close to power, phone, or other lines, or a "RF in the shack". Another symptom is an SWR that changes with feedline length (other than the normal reduction in SWR due to cable loss) or orientation. A lot of people don't notice, or care about, the pattern distortion or strange SWR effects, and if they don't have the other symptoms, a balun doesn't do anything useful for them. I personally like my antennas to have the patterns and impedances I plan on, so I routinely use a balun.

If you feed a dipole with twinlead, this problem doesn't occur at the antenna, but exactly the same thing will occur at the rig end if you don't use a completely balanced tuner. If you don't use a balanced tuner, some of the current from the "cold" side of the tuner will go up the feedline and some will flow back around the outside of the tuner and rig to ground. The unbalance current in that case is the difference between the currents in the two feedline conductors, and it'll radiate and pick up signals just like current on the outside of a coax feedline.

With either kind of feedline, an unbalanced current can result from induced current if the feedline isn't placed symmetrically with respect to the antenna. Considerable coupled current can occur with J poles and ground planes, also.

For more about this, see "Baluns: What They Do and How They Do It" in the ARRL Antenna Compendium, Vol. 1.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

".Bill :-)" wrote:
>
> > >>
> > >>>The theory supports this statement but in practice it is
> > >>>rarely necessary to use a balun to coax-feed a dipole.
> > >>>I've ran coax-fed dipoles since the mid 50's and I have
> > >>> yet to use a balun on one.
>
> Help me out guys on something I've never quite understood. What is
> there about feeding a dipole with coax that causes it to be an
> 'unbalanced' system? If the only ground point is actually at the rig
> itself how are the voltage and current nodes different between the inner
> and outer conductor. Assuming proper match, of course.
> -Bill

4567. Re: A poll: Who thinks George is a putz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 02:01:53 UTC
From: jicon_101 <jicon_101@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <lAdM8.21022$zh2.9046519@twister.neo.rr.com>
Source record: 141272

"WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message
news:fAcM8.90114$4i.9000416@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
>
> "Randy" <rchapman8@houston.rr.com> wrote in message
> news:OGbM8.83691$9z5.5021042@typhoon.austin.rr.com...
> >
> > "WWTK" <WWTK@hotmail.comm> wrote in message news:9iWL8.131365$%> N8VB,
You
> > told me your name was James, I didnt belive you then, so yes I did
> > > call you fred in asmuch your not James either, but you most certainly
> are
> > > Phil Covington Extra class for Piqua Ohio isnt that right Phil. Please
> > > engage?
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> > >
> > >
> >
> > Putz Boy George is a troll, magna cum laude.
>
> Hey Randy, What do you call your Post? You replied because? Odd Jicon
quits
> posting and you start
>
>
>
> a) Your a Troll
> B) Your a Troll
> C)Your a Troll
>
>

LOL! Boy George Busch WA3MOJ croons:

Do you really want to hurt me?
Do you really want to make me cry?

-James/Randy/PhilCo/Fred-

4568. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 02:09:42 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <CHdM8.12161$W74.2459672@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141273

"Rick " is in the process of designing
the ground system...

Don't forget the mu-metal walls for your shack. Even if you've fully dealt with the "conducted susceptibilty" there's still the radiated field emitted by the up to roughly 100kA current running through that 'single turn transformer' that you call a tower. Every wire inside your shack will be a secondary winding.

How far is your tower from your station wiring (as the EMP flies) ?

4569. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 02:24:17 UTC
From: Don Bevis <7432D63DBB01D03A196B1EDD80E8@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <lVdM8.91314$4i.9080972@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141274

http://groups.google.com/groups?q=mu-metal&hl=en&lr=&ie=UTF8&oe=UTF8&selm=4bdbrt%24op%40grid.direct.ca&rnum=1

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message news:CHdM8.12161$W74.2459672@news20.bellglobal.com...
>
> Don't forget the mu-metal walls for your shack. ...

4570. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 02:36:14 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <u4eM8.12169$W74.2471562@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141275

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL"
> Don't forget the mu-metal walls for your shack. ...

"Don Bevis" posted the world's third longest link...
> http://groups.google.com/groups?q=mu-metal&
> hl=en&lr=&ie=UTF8&oe=UTF8&selm=4b
> dbrt%24op%40grid.direct.ca&rnum=1

Translation:
"Mu-Metal is all but dead for special applications.
PERMALLOY 80 is now used..."

There you have it...

4571. Re: Question about wiring of remote control to AEA Isoloop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 02:51:26 UTC
From: aunwin@fgi.net
Message-ID: <c4becf19.0206071851.567dcb3a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141276

Adam,
I have no specific knowledge about the colours used.
But it is for a stepper motor so two pairs of the wires
should have continuity. Connect these wire pairs to the din connector
randomly until you get the capacitor to turn smoothly in any
direction.
If you do connect the wrong wires trying to find the match it will not
hurt anything, the capacitor will not move smoothly it will just
vibrate or not move.
When you get the capacitor to move smoothly check to see if the
control
drives it in the correct direction. If it does not i.e. it moves in
the opposite direction then switch over the motor pair one to motor
pair two and the direction will change . Unfortunately it appears
that stepper motor manufacturers have not settled on a standard with
respect to wire colours.
Hope that helps.

m" <digipoint@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:<adnpv1$1pb2$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>...
> I recently bought a used AEA Isoloop. I need information about the wiring of
> the plug for the remote control to the antenna's stepper motor. The LC-2
> remote control has a DIN connector with ABCD output for the stepper motor.
> On the engine however there is no information about the ABCD pins.
> There are the 4 wires coming from the stepper motor, red, yellow, blue and
> white.
>
> Anyone who has information how to connect the antenna to the remote contol
> please reply.
> Thanks!
>
> 73, Adam

4572. Re: Help for a newbie for antenna mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 03:10:38 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0175A2.9E6D70EB@icok.net>
Source record: 141277

Tim,
Guess that depends on how 'handy' you are when
dealing with 'headliners' etc. If the 'courtesy lamp'
is somewhere near the center of the roof, it should
work just fine. Don't worry too much about drilling
holes, it isn't that big of a deal...
'Doc

4573. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 06:27:44 UTC
From: Will White <googlyelmo@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3D01A3D3.61C547B3@earthlink.net>
Source record: 141278

Richard Harrison wrote:

> John, G3HQX wrote:
> "Which type would be more efficient and effective used at the same site,
> and with the same ground conditions?"
>
> The gain of a quarter-wave vertical antenna (ground-plane antenna) in
> free-space is zero dbd.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, K5WZI

Perhaps someone here can finally explain to me what the actual difference is, electrically, between a vertical dipole and a ground plane in "free space"?

It has always looked to me that the ground plane and ground mounted vertical w/ buried radial network (AKA "Marconi") was an approximation/convenience/compromise on a dipole/Hertz antenna, with the radials/counterpoise performing or substituting for the other missing leg of the dipole, and never as well as the latter, given the proper space.

Why wouldn't a full-sized *vertical* dipole be more efficient, broader banded, and have as favorable (or better!) an elevation angle than a full-sized GP/Vertical? I can see where mounting a *horizontal* dipole at sufficient height (> 1/2 WL, ideally > 1 WL) can and often is impractical or impossible.

But, on the supposition that securing a single 40'-plus support for a 20-meter dipole is within reach for many who also have the space to run a good radial system under a 20-meter vertical, either elevated or buried, why wouldn't you go with the vertical *dipole*? Is my intuition misleading me (it wouldn't be the first time that happened in matters of physics!), or is there really no difference in principle (holding polarization equal) between a dipole and a vertical (or other) monopolew/radial-counterpoise?

--
Will White, KD7BFX
Seattle WA US
King County, Grid CN87tq
ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3
****
"The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand.
The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat.
You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles.
The wireless is the same, only without the cat."
- Albert Einstein
****

4574. How to prepare LMR 400

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 07:06:32 UTC
From: Andreas Hofmann <andreash23@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3d022a9a@news.microsoft.com>
Source record: 141304

I have handled RG213 and 58 before and used to just use a knife to remove insulation and braid in order prepare the ends. Well, it does not seem to work that way with LMR 400. The center conductor breaks very easily and the inner insulation is very hard to remove.

Any tips? I know there are tools for this, do I have to get one?

Thx.

andreas

4575. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 07:19:05 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D01AFE9.993D5DCC@netscape.net>
Source record: 141279

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> A balanced system is one in which the currents on the two feedline
> conductors are equal and opposite, so the line doesn't radiate. In the
> case of coax, the currents inside are always equal and opposite, and any
> "unbalanced" (common mode) current flows on the outside. A dipole fed
> with coax can be balanced or unbalanced, and one fed with twinlead line
> can be balanced or unbalanced.
>
> When you connect a coax cable directly to a dipole, the current on the
> inner conductor all flows into one leg of the dipole. The current on the
> inside of the outer conductor, which is equal to and opposite the
> current on the inner conductor, has two paths it can take: into the
> dipole leg or back down along the outside of the coax. The amount which
> goes each way is determined by the relative impedances of the two paths,
> which in turn is a function of the length and orientation of the
> feedline. So in some systems, very little current will go down the
> outside while in other situations quite a bit will. When not much does,
> a balun (whose job it is to reduce this unbalanced current) won't do
> anything. But if conditions are favorable for considerable current to
> flow down the outside of the coax, you can have pattern distortion
> (primarily the filling in of nulls, due both to feedline radiation and
> unbalanced currents in the dipole halves), RFI if the feedline runs
> close to power, phone, or other lines, or a "RF in the shack". Another
> symptom is an SWR that changes with feedline length (other than the
> normal reduction in SWR due to cable loss) or orientation. A lot of
> people don't notice, or care about, the pattern distortion or strange
> SWR effects, and if they don't have the other symptoms, a balun doesn't
> do anything useful for them. I personally like my antennas to have the
> patterns and impedances I plan on, so I routinely use a balun.
>
> If you feed a dipole with twinlead, this problem doesn't occur at the
> antenna, but exactly the same thing will occur at the rig end if you
> don't use a completely balanced tuner. If you don't use a balanced
> tuner, some of the current from the "cold" side of the tuner will go up
> the feedline and some will flow back around the outside of the tuner and
> rig to ground. The unbalance current in that case is the difference
> between the currents in the two feedline conductors, and it'll radiate
> and pick up signals just like current on the outside of a coax feedline.
>
> With either kind of feedline, an unbalanced current can result from
> induced current if the feedline isn't placed symmetrically with respect
> to the antenna. Considerable coupled current can occur with J poles and
> ground planes, also.

>
> For more about this, see "Baluns: What They Do and How They Do It" in
> the ARRL Antenna Compendium, Vol. 1.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> ".Bill :-)" wrote:
> >
> > > >>
> > > >>>The theory supports this statement but in practice it is
> > > >>>rarely necessary to use a balun to coax-feed a dipole.
> > > >>>I've ran coax-fed dipoles since the mid 50's and I have
> > > >>> yet to use a balun on one.
> >
> > Help me out guys on something I've never quite understood. What is
> > there about feeding a dipole with coax that causes it to be an
> > 'unbalanced' system? If the only ground point is actually at the rig
> > itself how are the voltage and current nodes different between the inner
> > and outer conductor. Assuming proper match, of course.
> > -Bill

Can I construe from your answer that a 'textbook' dipole installation is
in fact balanced and only the 'real-world' applications might edge a guy
towards baluns and that the coax-vs-twinlead is not an issue in that
respect?.
-Bill

4576. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 07:55:40 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <adsd9snfa8@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 141280

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:

> anything. But if conditions are favorable for considerable current to
> flow down the outside of the coax, you can have pattern distortion
> (primarily the filling in of nulls, due both to feedline radiation and
> unbalanced currents in the dipole halves), RFI if the feedline runs
> close to power, phone, or other lines, or a "RF in the shack". Another
> symptom is an SWR that changes with feedline length (other than the
> normal reduction in SWR due to cable loss) or orientation. A lot of

Does the SWR actually change, or do meters just incorrectly indicate
that there is a change?

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4577. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 08:28:04 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206080028.33b515d8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141281

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message news:<CHdM8.12161$W74.2459672@news20.bellglobal.com>...
> "Rick " is in the process of designing
> the ground system...
>
> Don't forget the mu-metal walls for your shack. Even if you've fully dealt
> with the "conducted susceptibilty" there's still the radiated field emitted
> by the up to roughly 100kA current running through that 'single turn
> transformer' that you call a tower. Every wire inside your shack will be a
> secondary winding.
>
> How far is your tower from your station wiring (as the EMP flies) ?

This is something I've wondered about. Most say that a close strike to wiring, etc is a fairly sure way to fry something. But in my case I've had strike to a mast that is up against the house. It's 5 ft or so from the breaker box and lead in wires from the drop. There is plenty of nearby wiring in the attic that is non protected as far as metal conduit. I'm sitting here myself about 15-20 ft at the most from the mast with all my radios and computer, etc. I had one strike where I was sitting in this chair. The 100ka?? current was about 15-20 ft from me. Actually , I bet the strike here was smaller than that.
Even closer to the wiring. But we had not a single problem. And everything in the house was plugged in as normal. I was at my computer, and even the display didn't flinch at all. So there would seem to be some other underlying problem with potential differences if house wiring is effected I would think . It hasn't seemed to do anything here. I think the whole house area just quickly rises and falls in potential with the strike. I'm sure there is a pretty good pulse, but it hasn't bothered anything here yet. Knock on wood...
Maybe I've been having puny strikes..:/ MK

4578. Re: Help for a newbie for antenna mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 08:45:52 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206080045.6b7a0078@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141282

"Pastor Tim" <pastortim@nospam_celticnet.org> wrote in message
news:<3daM8.20289$zh2.8888571@twister.neo.rr.com>...
> Ok....I think after all the responses I got here and via email I
> have decided to bite the bullet so to speak and drill a hole. LOL
>
> My ? is Does anyone in the group have any exp with Ford F150
> ext cabs? If so what was your easiest route to run your cable and
> did you drill before the courtesy lamp or closer to the rear window.
>
> I guess my reasons for drilling are a few. I am kidding myself if I
> think I'll ever get my truck into the garage! too much woodworking
> stuff. Also as a deterrent to the neighborhood brats to not steal it
> cause it is mounted.
>
> And last but not least I need a metal to metal contact.
>
> Thanks In Advance for your advice and patience.
>
> Tim

It's hard to say. Not sure what year you have, and what differences
between the years. On mine, which is an old ford F-250, I removed the
"solid" headliner. You need to check and look underneath before you
drill as some roofs have inner bracing which could get in the way.
Mine was this way. I had to mount it very slightly off center to be
able to get clearance for the mount and coax connector, etc. I ran the
coax backwards and down thru the side panal in the back corner of the
cab. Then replaced the headliner. It's pretty much a sure bet you will
have to pull the headliner. If you feel uneasy doing it to a nice new
truck, I would think many car stereo, radio shops could do it for a
price. My antenna mount is pretty much right in the middle of the
roof. It's usually used for 2m. MK

4579. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 09:22:25 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D01CCD1.9C098836@eznec.com>
Source record: 141283

Sorry, I don't understand the distinction between a "textbook" and a
"real-world" installation.

Roy Lewallen

".Bill :-)" wrote:
>
> Can I construe from your answer that a 'textbook' dipole installation is
> in fact balanced and only the 'real-world' applications might edge a guy
> towards baluns and that the coax-vs-twinlead is not an issue in that
> respect?.
> -Bill

4580. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 09:24:19 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D01CD43.4DA2AAE4@eznec.com>
Source record: 141284

The SWR actually changes. The outside of the coax is part of the antenna, connected to one side of the dipole. When you change its length, you're changing the length of the antenna. This changes the feedpoint impedance, which changes the SWR.

A poorly shielded meter might also respond to current flowing on its outside. If it does, the reading will be erroneous as well.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
>
> > anything. But if conditions are favorable for considerable current to
> > flow down the outside of the coax, you can have pattern distortion
> > (primarily the filling in of nulls, due both to feedline radiation and
> > unbalanced currents in the dipole halves), RFI if the feedline runs
> > close to power, phone, or other lines, or a "RF in the shack". Another
> > symptom is an SWR that changes with feedline length (other than the
> > normal reduction in SWR due to cable loss) or orientation. A lot of
>
> Does the SWR actually change, or do meters just incorrectly indicate
> that there is a change?
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4581. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 11:38:54 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3d01ec94.926171@news.eclipse.net>
Source record: 141285

>How far is your tower from your station wiring (as the EMP flies) ?

40 ft to the point where cables enter the house, and another 25 ft to
the shack.

Rick

4582. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 11:45:30 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3d01ecd5.991075@news.eclipse.net>
Source record: 141286

Thanks for the comments, guys, but .... guess what...?

You all read the top part of my message and started an interesting thread, but you all ignored or missed my question!!!
It's my fault, I should be brief.

Consider just the rotor cable coming down from the top of the tower. At the base of the tower I connect it to a proper gas tube protector, then the cable goes underground in pvc 40 feet to the house entrance. There I CAN install another gas tube protector, if necessary. Then at the shack do I need to protect it again at the single point ground? At the single point ground I will have telephone and AC power protectors. I am trying to figure out if I need to do the rotor cable again. I have similar questions on the coax lines but that is too much for one posting!!

Rick K2XT

4583. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 11:59:37 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <GkmM8.20403$QZ3.2639013@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141287

"Mark Keith" related his lightning experiences:
<snip>

Interesting...

I've had two lightning incidents. In both cases there was damage that appeared to be from the radiated field (damaged equipment at the end of lengthy wires - wires that are entirely within the house).

It always seems like it is the telephone answering machines and alarm systems get damaged. Even if you 'go all snakey' on the power and telephone lines at the entrance, the darn telephone and alarm systems are always the ones that stop working. Hmmm... lots of wiring inside the house for those two systems...

You have to look at it from the point of view of the EM. Your (wooden) house might as well be made of glass - it is transparent to RF. That gypsum board that surrounds you might as well not be there.

Many hams 'go all snakey' protecting the entrance. But they've got dozens of lengthy 'antennas' (household wiring, telephone wiring, alarm system wiring, etc.) running around inside their house.

Protecting the entrance against the conducted problem is certainly the most important step - I'm just pointing out that the 'back door is still open'.

It's a bit like installing a bank vault door on a large cardboard box.

The damage from radiated coupling is 'minor' as compared to conducted. The electronic equipment is still damaged beyond economical repair (fried ICs), just not in a ball of flame.

4584. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 12:15:37 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <HzmM8.20404$QZ3.2641925@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141288

"Rick " repeated his 'question!!!'

I guess my opinion (FWIW) is that you shouldn't have much wiring length between your single point ground and your equipment. Unless you were to bundle all the wires and cables together (which would be an EMI mess). You can't win...

It seems inevitable that the equipment is going to all be interconnected anyway. So you might as well properly connect all the equipment grounds to allow the voltages to equalize through a low impedance path that can handle the current (as opposed to easily damaged input and output circuits).

This logic suggests a single point ground is required under your operating desk and another single point ground at the entrance. The two need to be connected by the best available means.

Question for the experts: Can you have multiple single point grounds so long as they are connected together by the best available means ? (The mental image is looking like computer network topology diagrams - 'star' versus 'star with hubs'.)

??

4585. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 12:28:35 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <QLmM8.20406$QZ3.2644695@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141290

"Will White"
> Perhaps someone here can finally explain to me
> what the actual difference is, electrically, between
> a vertical dipole and a ground plane in "free space"?

While they're at it...

What is the difference between these two ?

1) 1/2 wave vertical dipole (a 'Hertz' antenna)

...and...

2) 1/4 wave vertical monopole (a 'Marconi' antenna) that just happens to use a dangling 1/4 wave counterpoise because the antenna is mounted so high up that a 'true ground' connection is not practical and the owner doesn't like ground plane radials (due to bird poop).

Which of these two antennas provides a better signal ? ;-)

(Ah, the dangers of nomenclaturism become clear...)

4586. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 12:31:38 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <IOmM8.20415$QZ3.2645081@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141291

"Roy Lewallen"
> Sorry, I don't understand the distinction between
> a "textbook" and a "real-world" installation.

Non-perfectly-symmetrical dirt (for example) ?

(just trying to be helpful...)

4587. Re: What length whip to use for a dual band (2m/70cm) mobile antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 12:31:52 UTC
From: Pie`` IK2VTJ <picarusoNONVOGLIOSPAM@writeme.com>
Message-ID: <adstf4$20oec$1@ID-83989.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 141289

"Ryan" <zirconx9@yahoo.com> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:e7d49913.0206071103.5281981c@posting.google.com...
> [cut]
> Because I've found more postings on groups.google.com from people
> saying they've used 1/2 2M antennas as a 3/4 wave on 70cm just fine.
>
> If I tune it for given frequency at 2M, it sould also have a low SWR
> at a frequency of exactly three times that, right?
>
> -Ryan

Confirm! I made a lot 1/4 wave for 2 mt and also a 5/8 and they worked very
fine also for 70 cm.
--
73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.

http://www.qsl.net/ik2vtj
http://www.ardf.it

Togli / Remove
NONVOGLIOSPAM
dall'indirizzo / from address

4588. Re: Vertical antennas info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 12:36:49 UTC
From: Pie`` IK2VTJ <picarusoNONVOGLIOSPAM@writeme.com>
Message-ID: <adstoc$213oj$1@ID-83989.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 141292

"Paolo Emanuelli IK1QHB" <ik1qhb@libero.it> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:di5M8.17248$86.399704@twister1.libero.it...
> Hi to all
>
> I would to have all possible info from users about this 3 antannas:
>
> Titanex GP 40/10
> Hy Gain AV 640 Partiot
> Butternut HF6V
>
> Which is the best (performance and mechanical construction for strong wind
> area)?
>
> Tnx for all rewievs.......
>
> Ps: I've already read all the Rewievs on www.eham.net
>
> Paul IK1QHB
>

Also here??!!

--
73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.

http://www.qsl.net/ik2vtj
http://www.ardf.it

Togli / Remove
NONVOGLIOSPAM
dall'indirizzo / from address

4589. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 14:01:23 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d020df6.86531562@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 141293

On Fri, 07 Jun 2002 09:43:25 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:
> Wind the coax into a flat coil, like you'd wind an extension cord or a coil of rope;
don't
>wind it on a form like a common coil.

This is contrary to the express guidance in the ARRL Manual.

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

4590. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 14:07:52 UTC
From: Don Bevis <7432D63DBB01D03A196B1EDD80E8@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <YcoM8.169853$Gs.15781397@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141294

Only 3rd? I'll have to try harder ;-)

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:u4eM8.12169$W74.2471562@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "J. Harvey, VE1BLL"
> > Don't forget the mu-metal walls for your shack. ...
>
> "Don Bevis" posted the world's third longest link...
> > http://groups.google.com/groups?q=mu-metal&
> > hl=en&lr=&ie=UTF8&oe=UTF8&selm=4b
> > dbrt%24op%40grid.direct.ca&rnum=1
>
> Translation:
> "Mu-Metal is all but dead for special applications.
> PERMALLOY 80 is now used..."
>
> There you have it...
>
>
>

4591. NF.ZIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 14:37:19 UTC
From: wa0goz@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3D02169F.1AD@arrl.net>
Source record: 141295

There was a program to calculate field intensities written by Brian Beezley and distributed free under the name of NF.ZIP

I can't find my copy and can't find it on the web. Does anyone know where I can get it or can anyone send me a copy by e-mail?

Thanks and 73

Henry WA0GOZ

4592. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 14:50:29 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3d02180a.12053853@news.eclipse.net>
Source record: 141297

On Sat, 8 Jun 2002 07:59:37 -0400, "J. Harvey, VE1BLL"
<JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

Harvey, in your email what do we trim? ("_TrimThis_ " ? Leaving
the word Harvey?))
...
>
> there was damage that
>appeared to be from the radiated field (damaged equipment at the end of
>lengthy wires - wires that are entirely within the house).
Harvey, you have helped me immensly in understanding this.

So there are at least 2 phenomenons I need to concern myself with,
1 -getting the huge strike current to ground without it going through
the house,
2 - realizing there may be voltages induced into all household wiring
due to the radiated magnetic field as the current flows down the tower
to earth.

So even though I might have protected (i.e. installed gas tube
protectors) coax and rotor lines where they enter the house I might
still benefit from installing more of them in the shack.

Rick K2XT

4593. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 14:50:59 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D0219D3.E725DB02@netscape.net>
Source record: 141296

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> A balanced system is one in which the currents on the two feedline
> conductors are equal and opposite, so the line doesn't radiate. In the
> case of coax, the currents inside are always equal and opposite, and any
> "unbalanced" (common mode) current flows on the outside. A dipole fed
> with coax can be balanced or unbalanced, and one fed with twinlead line
> can be balanced or unbalanced.
>
> When you connect a coax cable directly to a dipole, the current on the
> inner conductor all flows into one leg of the dipole. The current on the
> inside of the outer conductor, which is equal to and opposite the
> current on the inner conductor, has two paths it can take: into the
> dipole leg or back down along the outside of the coax.

Why does it flow on the inside of the shield towards the antenna as
opposed to the outside (or both)?
-Bill

4594. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 14:56:04 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ar0M1uDEshA9EAsP@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 141298

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
>".Bill :-)" wrote:
>>
>> Can I construe from your answer that a 'textbook' dipole installation is
>> in fact balanced and only the 'real-world' applications might edge a guy
>> towards baluns and that the coax-vs-twinlead is not an issue in that
>> respect?.

>Sorry, I don't understand the distinction between a "textbook" and a
>"real-world" installation.
>

Good answer!

However, some amateur texts do give the impression that, in some idealized case, a dipole fed with coax *can* be balanced - but that's not true. It can't ever be true, because even in an idealized case the system is not symmetrical . One leg of the dipole is connected only to one conductor (the coax inner) and the opposite leg is connected to two (the inside and the outside of the shield, which behave as two separate conductors due to the skin effect). If it cannot ever be totally symmetrical, it cannot ever be balanced either.

What's more, some amateur texts give the impression that a coax-fed dipole "wants" to be balanced - in other words, that there is some natural physical mechanism that is trying to force the shield-outer current towards zero. Again, the truth is the exact opposite. There is absolutely nothing in Nature to stop shield-outer currents from flowing. If you don't want them, *you* have to take some active steps to prevent them!

Shield-outer currents on the coax feedline are produced by two different mechanisms: electromagnetic induction from various parts of the antenna, and by being launched from the direct interconnection at the feedpoint. The direct connection is generally much more important, which is why we put a feedline choke (or "choke balun") at the feedpoint itself.

That still leaves the induced currents, but you can usually keep these to a tolerably low level by adding additional chokes at various points along the feedline. To do this, simply coil up the coax as Roy recommended a few messages ago. Right behind the rig is a good place to start, though a choke in one location may cause a new current maximum to pop up a quarter-wavelength away (if the line is long enough).

In the end, though, it all comes down to your personal definition of "tolerably low" shield-outer currents. This will depend on your station layout, and the susceptibility of your station and household electronics to RFI. My definition of "tolerably low" is "too small to cause problems".

If you do have problems, I strongly recommend building or buying a clip-on RF current meter. Just snap it over each cable in turn, and you can instantly see how much RF is crawling around on there. That tells you which cables are worth working on, and how much improvement you're making. Without that information, you're groping in the dark.

The classic case was the guy who put up a dipole with no choke balun, and had lots of fun with his 100W transceiver. The fun ended when he added a linear, and had RFI all over the place. After several months of blaming the new amplifier, and much time and money wasted on shipping it back to the factory for checking, he was finally persuaded to install a choke balun. The RFI went away.

What had happened? With no choke balun, he surely did have shield-outer currents, but with 100W they were too small to cause problems. But with 1500W they were big enough to create some serious RFI. By adding the choke balun, he reduced the currents back below the threshold of "tolerably low".

Whenever somebody says "You don't need a balun with a coax-fed dipole," what you're really hearing is "I don't think *I* need one here"... which is not quite the same thing!

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

4595. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 14:59:42 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3d0219ff.12555363@news.eclipse.net>
Source record: 141299

Harvey and I are homing in on the real, initial question :

>This logic suggests a single point ground is required under your operating
>desk and another single point ground at the entrance. The two need to be
>connected by the best available means.
>
Yes. Planned. The one at the entrance is primarily to help direct
current to ground before it enters the house where it causes fires.
It is the last line of defense to save the house.
The ground in the shack is to get rid of the surges that have been
coupled into ALL of the house wiring (as you pointed out, including
telephone, 110 volt wiring, etc.).

>Question for the experts: Can you have multiple single point grounds so long
>as they are connected together by the best available means ?

I am pretty certain the answer to this is yes. Someone pointed out in
the last day or so that his building code required this to be #4
copper. It would be buired outside the house and connect the two SPGs
and the tower ground AND most importantly, the electrical service
entrance ground.

Rick K2XT

4596. Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 15:01:42 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adt68lef1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141300

Roy,

Your very recent descriptions of the hows and whys of currents on feedlines are a masterpiece of clarity, unambiguity and plain simple English. Very much appreciated by all readers I'm sure.

One important question remains - what percentage of transmitter power is radiated from an unbalanced feeder?

Only when this question is answered can the extent to which feedline radiation matters be decided by the station owner/designer. Indeed, in some circumstances feeder radiation may be considered to be more desirable than a nuisance. Or could it turn out that the newsgroup bandwidth expended on this subject over the years has been wasted. ;o)

I guess EZNEC or similar could provide an answer or at least provide sufficient numerical info (such as currents) to estimate percentages in some common worst-cases.

Example 1. What percent of Tx power is radiated by the coax line center-feeding a half-wave dipole at a height of 1/4-wavelength above a perfect ground, the coax braid being grounded at a distance of 1/4-wavelength from the antenna.

Example 2. As above with the dipole at a height of 1/2-wavelength and the coax braid grounded at 1/2-wavelength from the antenna.

Example 3. As above with height = 3/8-waves and braid grounded at 3/8-wave.

Reg, G4FGQ.

4597. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 15:13:46 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <HapM8.12298$W74.2641436@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141301

"Rick "
> Harvey, in your e-mail what do we trim?
> ("_TrimThis_ " ? Leaving the word Harvey?)

Yes, exactly (including the underscores at each end - I'm glad it is self evident - that was the intent). It is the usual anti-spam measures. I recently had to increment my "JM001" (meaning Junk Mail) to "JM002" since I had used JM001 for a while before I added the _TRIMTHIS_ and the e-mail address had been gobbled up by the spambots. It was getting ludicrous.

[edited...]
> Harvey, you have helped me immensly in
> understanding this. So there are at least two
> phenomenons I need to concern myself with:
> 1 -getting the huge strike current to ground
> without it going through the house,
> 2 *>>*- block the entrance as so well
> documented and implemented.
> 3 *<<*- realizing there may be voltages
> induced into all household wiring due to the
> radiated magnetic field as the current flows
> down the tower to earth.

I would change your points as I have edited above. I inserted Number 2 which is what everyone mentions, recommends and implements. Number 3 is my small (nearly trivial) contribution to the subject. I trust that it is not controversial concept. It is rarely mentioned, but it should be.

> So even though I might have protected
> (i.e. installed gas tube protectors) coax
> and rotor lines where they enter the house
> I might still benefit from installing more
> of them in the shack.

Might consider a bit of ferrite or simple coils here and there as well. Depends how far you want to take it.

Good luck.

4598. Re: NF.ZIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 15:19:27 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <1gpM8.12301$W74.2642873@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141302

<wa0goz@arrl.net>
> There was a program to calculate field intensities
> written by Brian Beezley and distributed free
> under the name of NF.ZIP
> I can't find my copy and can't find it on the web.
> Does anyone know where I can get it or can
> anyone send me a copy by e-mail?

Google knows everything... :-)

www.google.com/search?q=NF.ZIP+beezley

I didn't follow the links to see if they were still active...

Good luck.

4599. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 15:39:40 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D02250B.62A2ABD9@att.net>
Source record: 141303

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:

> "Mark Keith" related his lightning experiences:
> <snip>
>
> Interesting...
>
> I've had two lightning incidents. In both cases there was damage that
> appeared to be from the radiated field (damaged equipment at the end of
> lengthy wires - wires that are entirely within the house).
>
> It always seems like it is the telephone answering machines and alarm
> systems get damaged. Even if you 'go all snakey' on the power and telephone
> lines at the entrance, the darn telephone and alarm systems are always the
> ones that stop working. Hmmm... lots of wiring inside the house for those
> two systems...
>
> You have to look at it from the point of view of the EM. Your (wooden)
> house might as well be made of glass - it is transparent to RF. That gypsum
> board that surrounds you might as well not be there.
>
> Many hams 'go all snakey' protecting the entrance. But they've got dozens
> of lengthy 'antennas' (household wiring, telephone wiring, alarm system
> wiring, etc.) running around inside their house.
>
> Protecting the entrance against the conducted problem is certainly the most
> important step - I'm just pointing out that the 'back door is still open'.
>
> It's a bit like installing a bank vault door on a large cardboard box.
>
> The damage from radiated coupling is 'minor' as compared to conducted. The
> electronic equipment is still damaged beyond economical repair (fried ICs),
> just not in a ball of flame.

This is where the MOV's can help preserve devices that are plugged into the AC mains. They can clamp the mains to the rated voltage of the MOV device and very often prevent that sort of damage. I believe there are similar units sold for telephone line use, too. They work.

Also you can tie knots in the AC line cords of devices that are plugged into the mains. These knots represent an inductance and may also help prevent surge damage.

Dick

4600. Re: How to prepare LMR 400

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 16:36:53 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D0232A5.9989C7AF@netscape.net>
Source record: 141305

Andreas Hofmann wrote:
>
> I have handled RG213 and 58 before and used to just use a knife to remove
> insulation and braid in order prepare the ends. Well, it does not seem to
> work that way with LMR 400. The center conductor breaks very easily and the
> inner insulation is very hard to remove.
>
> Any tips? I know there are tools for this, do I have to get one?
>
> Thx.
>
> andreas

Squash the inner insulation with pliers and use a sharp knife but DON'T
score the centre conductor. It should come off much easier.
-Bill

4601. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 18:17:54 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D024A52.AB38603A@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141307

Reg Edwards wrote:
> One important question remains - what percentage of transmitter power is
> radiated from an unbalanced feeder?

Won't that depend upon the electrical length of the outside of the coax?
Wouldn't 1/2WL radiate a lot more than 3/4WL?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4602. Re: NF.ZIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 18:20:11 UTC
From: wa0goz@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3D024ADB.31BC@arrl.net>
Source record: 141306

J. Harvey, VE1BLL wrote:
>
> <wa0goz@arrl.net>
> > There was a program to calculate field intensities
> > written by Brian Beezley and distributed free
> > under the name of NF.ZIP
> > I can't find my copy and can't find it on the web.
> > Does anyone know where I can get it or can
> > anyone send me a copy by e-mail?
>
> Google knows everything... :-)
>
> www.google.com/search?q=NF.ZIP+beezley
>
> I didn't follow the links to see if they were still active...
>
> Good luck.

Thank you. I followed the links and got it. Much appreciated.

Henry

4603. pic of nfld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 18:43:53 UTC
From: Mr E Crane <crane3@cablerocket.com>
Message-ID: <3d025457.2@209.128.1.3>
Source record: 141308

http://www.geocities.com/nfldpics/uic.html

4604. Re: How to prepare LMR 400

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 19:36:00 UTC
From: MBozz <mbozzelli@palcom.com>
Message-ID: <A0tM8.175525$Oa1.16575584@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141309

"Andreas Hofmann" <andreash23@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:3d022a9a@news.microsoft.com...
> I have handled RG213 and 58 before and used to just use a knife to remove
> insulation and braid in order prepare the ends. Well, it does not seem to
> work that way with LMR 400. The center conductor breaks very easily and
the
> inner insulation is very hard to remove.
>
> Any tips? I know there are tools for this, do I have to get one?
>
> Thx.
>
> andreas

Andreas, I use a small tubing cutter, then clean up any thing you cant get
with exacto knife etc, also works well with 213 to you can tin the braid
all the way around and you can cut the sheild with a perfect easy cut,
great for hardline asd well also helps cut the aluminum tubing for your
antenna projects. I feel every ham should have one.

Mike

4605. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 20:09:58 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D026496.AA756E7A@eznec.com>
Source record: 141310

I assigned a direction arbitrarily to simplify the description. All feedline currents alternate direction at a rate equal to the frequency of operation. However, at any instant, the current on the inside of the outer conductor at any given point is equal in magnitude to and opposite in direction from the current on the inside of the shield at the point closest to it. So one current is the exact negative of the other. The current on the outside of the shield isn't related to the ones on the inside except at the end of the shield. At the end of the shield as with any other node, Kirchoff's law applies, and the currents in the dipole leg, the inside of the shield, and the outside of the shield have to vectorially sum to zero.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

".Bill :-)" wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> >
> > A balanced system is one in which the currents on the two feedline
> > conductors are equal and opposite, so the line doesn't radiate. In the
> > case of coax, the currents inside are always equal and opposite, and any
> > "unbalanced" (common mode) current flows on the outside. A dipole fed
> > with coax can be balanced or unbalanced, and one fed with twinlead line
> > can be balanced or unbalanced.
> >
> > When you connect a coax cable directly to a dipole, the current on the
> > inner conductor all flows into one leg of the dipole. The current on the
> > inside of the outer conductor, which is equal to and opposite the
> > current on the inner conductor, has two paths it can take: into the
> > dipole leg or back down along the outside of the coax.
>
> Why does it flow on the inside of the shield towards the antenna as
> opposed to the outside (or both)?
> -Bill

4606. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 20:32:05 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D0269C5.5CDF77F3@eznec.com>
Source record: 141311

I'll try to take the time to answer the original question, but in response to your (admittedly tongue-in-cheek) question. . .

A problem a lot of people have is that they decide that part of an antenna system is an "antenna" and part is a "counterpoise" or an object with some sort of other ill-defined name. The fact is, the radials of a ground plane, or a "counterpoise" are just as much a part of the antenna as the vertical radiator. A vehicle is just as much a part of the antenna as the whip. The field radiated by each of these conductors is proportional to the current flowing on it, and the length of conductor on which the current flows. It wouldn't surprise me at all if a vehicle radiates more than the whip "antenna" connected to it. Calling something an "antenna" or a "counterpoise" doesn't give it magical properties unlike those of any other conductor. All behave equally. Likewise fences, rain gutters, and other "parasitic" structures. If any currents are flowing on them, a field will be created, and it adds to the overall field. As far as radiation goes, it doesn't matter how the currents got there.

If you substitute a couple of horizontal radials for half a vertical dipole, a couple of things happen. One is that, assuming the radials extend in opposite directions, the fields from the radials fully cancel in some directions and partially in others. So the vertical portion of the antenna does the bulk of the radiating. But if the loss is negligible, the same amount of power is radiated as before. The current distribution on the vertical portion is essentially the same as before, but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated from a conductor of half the length as before. You end up with almost exactly the same pattern as before. (The slight and inconsequential difference is due to what little radiation the radials do.)

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
>
> "Will White"
> > Perhaps someone here can finally explain to me
> > what the actual difference is, electrically, between
> > a vertical dipole and a ground plane in "free space"?
>
> While they're at it...
>
> What is the difference between these two ?
>
> 1) 1/2 wave vertical dipole (a 'Hertz' antenna)

>
> ...and...
>
> 2) 1/4 wave vertical monopole (a 'Marconi' antenna) that just happens to use
> a dangling 1/4 wave counterpoise because the antenna is mounted so high up
> that a 'true ground' connection is not practical and the owner doesn't like
> ground plane radials (due to bird poop).
>
> Which of these two antennas provides a better signal ? ;-)
>
> (Ah, the dangers of nomenclaturism become clear...)

4607. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 20:35:49 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D026AA5.226AF644@eznec.com>
Source record: 141312

If that's the case, I failed to communicate properly when I wrote that section of the Handbook, or someone has fairly recently edited what I wrote. If you can point me to the edition, page, and text that disagrees, I'll take it up with the editor.

The air-core balun dimensions in the Handbook came from measurements I made with an HP vector impedance meter many years ago. The coils I measured were wound as I described in my posting.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Ken wrote:
>
> On Fri, 07 Jun 2002 09:43:25 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
> wrote:
> > Wind the coax into a flat coil, like you'd wind an extension cord or a coil of rope; don't
> >wind it on a form like a common coil.
>
> This is contrary to the express guidance in the ARRL Manual.
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

4608. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 21:21:39 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d02760e.6412871@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 141315

On Sat, 08 Jun 2002 14:59:42 GMT, ricknj10@hotmail.com (Rick) wrote:

>Harvey and I are homing in on the real, initial question :
>
>>This logic suggests a single point ground is required under your operating
>>desk and another single point ground at the entrance. The two need to be
>>connected by the best available means.
>>
>Yes. Planned. The one at the entrance is primarily to help direct
>current to ground before it enters the house where it causes fires.
>It is the last line of defense to save the house.
>The ground in the shack is to get rid of the surges that have been
>coupled into ALL of the house wiring (as you pointed out, including
>telephone, 110 volt wiring, etc.).
>
>>Question for the experts: Can you have multiple single point grounds so long
>>as they are connected together by the best available means ?
>
>I am pretty certain the answer to this is yes. Someone pointed out in
>the last day or so that his building code required this to be #4
>copper. It would be buired outside the house and connect the two SPGs
>and the tower ground AND most importantly, the electrical service
>entrance ground.
>
>Rick K2XT

Be careful of a second "single point ground" in the shack. You can
easily get into loops where
some of the equipment is in the loop which can place a potential
difference across a piece of
equipment.. Ideally your single point ground should be at the entrance
where all lines come in.
Including power and phone lines. If they do not come in at that point
then you should have
power line protectors mounted on the entrance panel (where your coax
lines come in) and the
power connection going directly to the protectors on the panel before
going to any equipment.
That insures all are at the same potential.

Never run any protected (after the surge protector) lines in parallel
with lines before the
protectors. Doing so is an invitation for emp pickup. Keep the
protected lines as far away from

the unprotected side of the lines as possible.

Be careful of placing coils of cable (loops) in any lines. While they do increase the impedance of
the line they also may increase the chance of emp coupling.

73
Gary K4FMX

4609. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 21:22:41 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <adtsj1$o1$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141313

"CAM" wrote -
> Reg Edwards wrote:
> > One important question remains - what percentage of transmitter power
is
> > radiated from an unbalanced feeder?
>
> Won't that depend upon the electrical length of the outside of the coax?
> Wouldn't 1/2WL radiate a lot more than 3/4WL?

Cecil, does a lossless 1/2 wave antenna radiate any more power than a 3/4 wave lossless antenna for the same power input ?

Please notice my 3 suggested models are for three braid lengths. I took it for granted the braid lengths would be measured in free-space wavelengths.

The EZNEC models are extremely simple. The generator is located at the centre of the dipole and the coax braid is just another single conductor down to ground. I would have thought an EZNEC expert user like yourself would already have done the job. ;o)

Yours, Reg, G4FGQ

4610. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-08 21:30:25 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D027771.35B50418@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141314

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> The air-core balun dimensions in the Handbook came from measurements I
> made with an HP vector impedance meter many years ago. The coils I
> measured were wound as I described in my posting.

Most of the stuff I have read said winding the coax choke on a 2 liter
pop bottle would be a good way to go. The reason given is that there
is less stray capacitance across which the common mode currents can flow.
Consider that a capacitance across a coax choke would decrease its
effectiveness. That's what happens when one wraps one end of the choke
directly over the other end as can happen if the turns are randomly
grouped together.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4611. Gap Challenger DX 8 17meter Mod - 17m mod.doc (00/13)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 01:25:36 UTC
From: ted.culin@gte.net
Message-ID: <3d02ac47.35559865@news.gte.net>
Source record: 141316

Here is a mod that I came up with for the Gap Challenger DX 8 to add
17 meters to the antenna without effecting the other bands that it
operates. It requires adding 5 1/2 inches to one of the elements.

4612. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 01:36:45 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D02B12D.300D932C@eznec.com>
Source record: 141317

Thank you for the compliments.

I know of no way to determine what percentage of power is radiated from each part of an antenna. Consider, for example, a ground plane antenna with four horizontal radials. The current in each radial is 1/4 the current in the vertical wire, from which you might conclude that the field strength contribution from each radial is 1/4 the contribution from the vertical portion. Yet the total power radiated by the four radials together is very small, since together they contribute little to the overall field strength. And they can't be modeled in isolation, since all conductor currents interact.

You can, however, determine how much current will flow along the outside of the feedline, or how much common mode feedline current will flow, for some simple cases. Comparing this with the antenna current will tell you the relative strength of the nearby field. This is useful in gauging the possible RFI effects you might encounter when your feedline runs close to other conductors. You can also see the effect on the feedpoint impedance, and on the pattern.

To model a simple case with coax feed using EZNEC, make a dipole with three in-line wires. The center wire should have one segment and its length should be close to the length of the segments on the outer wires. Put the source on the center segment. From the junction of the center wire and one of the outer wires, create a new wire and run it downward. This wire represents the outside of the coax feedline. For a model over ground, use MININEC ground and connect the bottom end of the new wire to ground. The current on the new wire represents current on the outside of the coax. For the simple model, you can vary the antenna height (adjusting the vertical wire accordingly) to see what happens with different lengths of coax. You'll find that the most current occurs on the coax when its length (from the antenna to ground) is nearly an integral number of half wavelengths. This is becuase the impedance from the top of the wire is minimim, so current favors this path. The feedline current will be minimum when the length is close to an odd number of quarter wavelengths. The simple case can be done with reasonable accuracy using the free EZNEC demo program.

A balun can be modeled by adding a load of 500 or 1000 ohms or so to the "feedline" conductor. Although it won't make much difference to the result, one made from 70 series ferrite will be mostly resistive at HF, and one made from type 43 will be very roughly equally resistive and reactive. An air core balun will be primarily resistive.

You can also model more complicated cases by routing the "feedline" conductor to ground via a path that more closely imitates your real

situation. This includes the path to ground from your rig. If there's a horizontal run of any distance, you'll have to change from MININEC type ground to Real, High Accuracy ground, and make the ground "connection" by putting some radials just above the ground. This makes the model considerably more complex.

To model a twinlead-fed dipole fed with twinlead and fed with an unbalanced tuner, you'll have to model the feedline as two parallel conductors, and extend one to ground but not both. The common mode current would have to be determined by looking at the currents on the two feedline conductors and vectorially adding them. There's no good way to model a balun with the twinlead model.

If you do this exercise with a ground plane or j pole, you might be surprised at how much pattern distortion you can get due to coupling to the feedline.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Roy,
>
> Your very recent descriptions of the hows and whys of currents on feedlines
> are a masterpiece of clarity, unambiguity and plain simple English. Very
> much appreciated by all readers I'm sure.
>
> One important question remains - what percentage of transmitter power is
> radiated from an unbalanced feeder?
>
> Only when this question is answered can the extent to which feedline
> radiation matters be decided by the station owner/designer. Indeed, in some
> circumstances feeder radiation may be considered to be more desirable than a
> nuisance. Or could it turn out that the newsgroup bandwidth expended on this
> subject over the years has been wasted. ;o)
>
> I guess EZNEC or similar could provide an answer or at least provide
> sufficient numerical info (such as currents) to estimate percentages in some
> common worst-cases.
>
> Example 1. What percent of Tx power is radiated by the coax line
> center-feeding a half-wave dipole at a height of 1/4-wavelength above a
> perfect ground, the coax braid being grounded at a distance of
> 1/4-wavelength from the antenna.
>
> Example 2. As above with the dipole at a height of 1/2-wavelength and the
> coax braid grounded at 1/2-wavelength from the antenna.
>
> Example 3. As above with height = 3/8-waves and braid grounded at 3/8-wave.
> ---
> Reg, G4FGQ.

4613. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 01:40:51 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d02b74c_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 141318

Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:25eb70d7.0206080028.33b515d8@posting.google.com...
> "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:<CHdM8.12161$W74.2459672@news20.bellglobal.com>...
> > "Rick " is in the process of designing
> > the ground system...
> >
> > Don't forget the mu-metal walls for your shack. Even if you've fully
dealt
> > with the "conducted susceptibilty" there's still the radiated field
emitted
> > by the up to roughly 100kA current running through that 'single turn
> > transformer' that you call a tower. Every wire inside your shack will
be a
> > secondary winding.
> >
> > How far is your tower from your station wiring (as the EMP flies) ?
>
> This is something I've wondered about. Most say that a close strike to
> wiring, etc is a fairly sure way to fry something. But in my case I've
> had strike to a mast that is up against the house. It's 5 ft or so
> from the breaker box and lead in wires from the drop. There is plenty
> of nearby wiring in the attic that is non protected as far as metal
> conduit. I'm sitting here myself about 15-20 ft at the most from the
> mast with all my radios and computer, etc. I had one strike where I
> was sitting in this chair. The 100ka?? current was about 15-20 ft from
> me. Actually , I bet the strike here was smaller than that.
> Even closer to the wiring. But we had not a single problem. And
> everything in the house was plugged in as normal. I was at my
> computer, and even the display didn't flinch at all. So there would
> seem to be some other underlying problem with potential differences if
> house wiring is effected I would think . It hasn't seemed to do
> anything here. I think the whole house area just quickly rises and
> falls in potential with the strike. I'm sure there is a pretty good
> pulse, but it hasn't bothered anything here yet. Knock on wood...
> Maybe I've been having puny strikes..:/ MK

Maybe so: I had one which changed the colors on the computer monitor, even
though the strike was several hundred feet away. I had to degauss twice
before things returned to relatively normal.
--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

4614. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 01:48:16 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d02b93c_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 141220

Rick:
Remember what you are trying to protect. The gas tubes are for the rotor
and control, nothing else. Put one set at the rotor terminals, and the
other at the entrance to the protected room, the single point ground for the
shack. Don't worry about the cable, except as an antenna for the EMP.
--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Rick <ricknj10@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:3d01ecd5.991075@news.eclipse.net...
> Thanks for the comments, guys, but .... guess what...?
>
> You all read the top part of my message and started an interesting
> thread, but you all ignored or missed my question!!!
> It's my fault, I should be brief.
>
> Consider just the rotor cable coming down from the top of the tower.
> At the base of the tower I connect it to a proper gas tube protector,
> then the cable goes underground in pvc 40 feet to the house entrance.
> There I CAN install another gas tube protector, if necessary. Then at
> the shack do I need to protect it again at the single point ground?
> At the single point ground I will have telephone and AC power
> protectors. I am trying to figure out if I need to do the rotor cable
> again. I have similar questions on the coax lines but that is too
> much for one posting!!
>
> Rick K2XT
>
>

4615. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 01:51:06 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020608215106.29473.00000309@mb-mv.aol.com>
Source record: 141219

How is that:
>but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
>from a conductor of half the length as before.

If you have two symmetrical and oposing radials (elevated), they split the
"other" half of current and cancel out. If they cancel out isn't that part
"lost" due to cancellation, rather than "showing up" in the upper half,
radiator?
EZNEC seem to show that magnitude of currents on each of two radials is half of
the current in the radiator (assuming 1/4 wave radiator and radials).

Yuri, K3BU

>
>If you substitute a couple of horizontal radials for half a vertical
>dipole, a couple of things happen. One is that, assuming the radials
>extend in opposite directions, the fields from the radials fully cancel
>in some directions and partially in others. So the vertical portion of
>the antenna does the bulk of the radiating. But if the loss is
>negligible, the same amount of power is radiated as before. The current
>distribution on the vertical portion is essentially the same as before,
>but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
>from a conductor of half the length as before. You end up with almost
>exactly the same pattern as before. (The slight and inconsequential
>difference is due to what little radiation the radials do.)
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

4616. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 01:58:48 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D02B658.51A40BA4@eznec.com>
Source record: 141221

Sounds good, but have the people winding the chokes on pop bottles actually made any measurements of the imedances they're getting? If so, I'd love to see them.

Capacitance across a choke decreases its effectiveness only above its self resonant frequency. Below that, it increases the impedance. Where are your pop-bottle chokes resonant?

The (outsides of the) baluns I made and tested behave like parallel resonant circuits which are resonant in the center of the recommended operating range. At the resonant frequency, the impedance is typically several kohms, and it's still at least 1000 ohms at the bands above and below the self resonant point, making them very usable for at least three bands.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

CAM wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > The air-core balun dimensions in the Handbook came from measurements I
> > made with an HP vector impedance meter many years ago. The coils I
> > measured were wound as I described in my posting.
>
> Most of the stuff I have read said winding the coax choke on a 2 liter
> pop bottle would be a good way to go. The reason given is that there
> is less stray capacitance across which the common mode currents can flow.
> Consider that a capacitance across a coax choke would decrease its
> effectiveness. That's what happens when one wraps one end of the choke
> directly over the other end as can happen if the turns are randomly
> grouped together.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
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4617. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 02:01:19 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D02B6BE.BF01E889@att.net>
Source record: 141222

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:

>
> Question for the experts: Can you have multiple single point grounds so long
> as they are connected together by the best available means ? (The mental
> image is looking like computer network topology diagrams - 'star' versus
> 'star with hubs'.)

An "expert" is a fellow in a suit carrying a briefcase who is more than 25 miles from home.

I would only point out that some 25 years ago General Electric Company's two way radio experts (they had some real ones in those days) said that during a lightning strike the voltage differential across a 6 foot steel equipment cabinet,top to bottom, could reach 10,000 volts. The resistance from top to bottom of that cabinet has got to be very low. Maybe that gives you something to consider regarding your question.

Dick

4618. hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 03:48:45 UTC
From: sgmhurd@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <5f03f0ab.0206081948.4c714a9a@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141223

Can you use for example an 75m hamstick dipole and use a tuner and
make it resonate on say 75-10? I'm looking for 1 small stealth
antenna that I can use on all bands without the neighbors see ing it.
Thanks. Gary/WR1U

4619. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 04:23:56 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <uLAM8.46627$Av5.3129478@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141224

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
> Question for the experts: Can you have multiple
> single point grounds so long as they are connected
> together by the best available means ?

"Dick Carroll"
> ...during a lightning strike the voltage differential
> across a 6 foot steel equipment cabinet, top to
> bottom, could reach 10,000 volts. The resistance
> from top to bottom of that cabinet has got to be
> very low. Maybe that gives you something to
> consider regarding your question.

Damn inductance...

A single point ground distant from the equipment group doesn't seem like a good idea in a wooden house. A single point ground needs to be fairly close to the equipment group. Here's why:

The fundamental problem is that the textbook ideal for a single point ground installation is to have the equipment group otherwise perfectly isolated and to have *all* the external cables (power, antennas, telephone, etc.) running in parallel down to the single point ground where the traditional 'entrance' lightning protection is implemented. The cables practically need to be bundled together to ensure that the system works as per single point ground theory (considering wooden houses and radiated fields). 'Area within the loop' and all that...

Of course, the subject is Ham radio. Anyone knows that the antenna cable (transmitter) needs to be dressed away from the other cables (the shack telephone for example) to eliminate or reduce EMI problems. And of course the power wiring came with the house and probably isn't routed properly through the "single point ground". These real world issues drive the (first) single point ground (if it is to have any chance of working according to theory) up under the Ham radio operating desk.

The home theatre system in the living room needs to have its own single point ground behind the furniture. The computer system at the other end of the house needs its own single point ground under its desk. These several 'single point grounds' would then (ideally) be connected to the main single point ground at the 'service_and_antenna entrance' (one combined entrance). The topology is tree-like with individual clusters of equipment at the nodes.

There is a wide gap between 'single point ground' theory and the typical implementation. Using multiple tree-structured single point grounds would narrow the gap and ease implementation. The only difficulty is getting your mind around it, but it is simply recursive application of the same 'single point ground' ideal.

Think about this - inside some radio equipment you will find (guess what) a 'single point ground' within the chassis. Even printed circuit boards sometimes have a 'single point ground' for the analog side of the circuit and another for the digital side of the circuit (later joined at a single point near the power supply). Done for slightly different reasons, but same root concept.

If houses were clad in Permalloy 80 (the new 'mu-metal'), then it would be *so much* easier.

4620. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 04:32:23 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D02DA57.CFF65E8D@eznec.com>
Source record: 141225

I don't know what you mean by "lost". No power is lost. The fields from the two horizontal radials cancel, so they don't contribute to the total far field. (Actually, they don't cancel in all directions, so there's a small contribution.)

The sum of the currents flowing into (or out of) any node always sum to zero. Assuming that there are two identical radials, the currents in the two radials, at the feedpoint, have to each be 1/2 the current in the vertical section for this condition (Kirchoff's current law) to be satisfied. So EZNEC had better show this to be the case.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>
> How is that:
> >but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
> >from a conductor of half the length as before.
>
> If you have two symmetrical and oposing radials (elevated), they split the
> "other" half of current and cancel out. If they cancel out isn't that part
> "lost" due to cancellation, rather than "showing up" in the upper half,
> radiator?
> EZNEC seem to show that magnitude of currents on each of two radials is half of
> the current in the radiator (assuming 1/4 wave radiator and radials).
>
> Yuri, K3BU
>
> >
> >If you substitute a couple of horizontal radials for half a vertical
> >dipole, a couple of things happen. One is that, assuming the radials
> >extend in opposite directions, the fields from the radials fully cancel
> >in some directions and partially in others. So the vertical portion of
> >the antenna does the bulk of the radiating. But if the loss is
> >negligible, the same amount of power is radiated as before. The current
> >distribution on the vertical portion is essentially the same as before,
> >but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
> >from a conductor of half the length as before. You end up with almost
> >exactly the same pattern as before. (The slight and inconsequential
> >difference is due to what little radiation the radials do.)
> >
> >Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >

4621. "beam divergence"... what do we call that in the HAM world

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 05:33:28 UTC
From: JD <JD573@snorg.org>
Message-ID: <IMBM8.4565$Pv2.1953@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 141226

I understand lasers, but Im new to HAM radio.

If I have a directional antenna like a Yagi....

What it the name given to the measurement of _Divergence_ in the beam of radio.

I dont know how columated a beam can be achieved.

If I want my radiation pattern to cover a straight line... is a Yagi the best way to do it, or would a few concentric dipoles work better?

Thanks,
JD

4622. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 05:44:07 UTC
From: Larry Johnson <larryj@teleport.com>
Message-ID: <3D02E7F4.92BA3AB6@teleport.com>
Source record: 141227

Would this be good for use with an HF Mobile antenna, like a set of
Hustler center-loaded whips or even a Screwdriver antenna? I'd like to
use 75 Meters though, as well, through 10-Meters. If so, any problem
with it lying next to a car body or Metal antenna support mount bracket?

LJ

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> 10 feet of coax (any type) made into a 7 turn coil works reasonably well
> from 3.5 to 30 MHz, best in the middle of that range. Wind the coax into
> a flat coil, like you'd wind an extension cord or a coil of rope; don't
> wind it on a form like a common coil. About 9 feet of coax wound into 7
> turns would probably work just a little better at the high end of the
> frequency range and still give you good impedance down to 7 MHz, if you
> don't need to cover 80 meters.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Will White wrote:
> >
> > I need to know the number of turns/diameter of coil for a 7-30 MHz coax choke
> > balun, and I can't find my copy of the ARRL HB that has this data. Could someone
> > please look it up, or otherwise provide this info? Thanks much!
> >
> > --
> > Will White, KD7BFX
> > Seattle WA US
> > King County, Grid CN87tq
> > ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3
> > **
> > "The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand.
> > The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat.
> > You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles.
> > The wireless is the same, only without the cat."
> > - Albert Einstein
> > **

4623. Re: "beam divergence"... what do we call that in the HAM world

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 06:58:56 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D02FCA0.7D4AD6C7@icok.net>
Source record: 141230

JD,
On the average, a yagi's divergence is about like a
'flood light'. If you had half the state to line up
elements for a yagi, you'll never see a divergence as
narrow as a 'spot light's beam, much less a laser's.
'Doc

4624. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 07:01:59 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D02FD58.BA44CA33@icok.net>
Source record: 141228

Gary,
The short and simple answer is yes and no. You can
make a 75 meter Hamstick work on other bands, but never
what you would call 'well', (they don't work 'well' on
75 meters, for that matter).
'Doc

4625. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 07:13:11 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D030007.803A9386@eznec.com>
Source record: 141229

I don't know of any situation where a balun would provide any useful function in a typical mobile setup.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Larry Johnson wrote:
>
> Would this be good for use with an HF Mobile antenna, like a set of
> Hustler center-loaded whips or even a Screwdriver antenna? I'd like to
> use 75 Meters though, as well, through 10-Meters. If so, any problem
> with it lying next to a car body or Metal antenna support mount bracket?
>
> LJ

4626. looking 4 aerial photos?? thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 07:18:41 UTC
From: kc5cqa <kc5cqa@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <p606gukfc9nut0gujq5l394s1kh2gkh37q@4ax.com>
Source record: 141232

if input ,,,email to kc55cqa@devtex.net

I was looking up 'directions' to and from a few different places
locally, and come across '''aerial photo''' on the mapping program
called Mapquest. ,, It was pretty interesting, but the picture looked
like it was still high. What I wanted to ask is,,, is there another
program "outthere" that has aerial photos, but showing more
detail..the photos I saw looked like they had been taken from about
25,000 feet. I am wondering is there is another program that was a
little closer to earth. thanks in advance..
ps lose one of the '5's' in the email address .

4627. Re: "beam divergence"... what do we call that in the HAM world

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 07:20:19 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D0301B3.9E34FC38@eznec.com>
Source record: 141231

In the antenna world, both professional and amateur, it's called "beamwidth". Getting a narrow beam requires bigger and bigger antennas as you go lower in frequency (longer in wavelength). The wavelength in the HF band is roughly 100 million times longer than it is in the visible light spectrum, so it's a good deal more difficult to make a narrow beam. A really narrow beam becomes practical at microwave frequencies, where parabolic reflectors of several wavelengths diameter are possible. At frequencies below that, we generally have to settle for much wider beams. There are a number of ways to make a relatively narrow beam signal. If you're interested in relatively narrow beams at UHF and below, do some research on Yagis and on phased arrays.

By the way, "ham" isn't an acronym, so it isn't generally capitalized.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

JD wrote:
>
> I understand lasers, but Im new to HAM radio.
>
> If I have a directional antenna like a Yagi....
>
> What it the name given to the measurement of _Divergence_ in the beam of
> radio.
>
> I dont know how columated a beam can be achieved.
>
> If I want my radiation pattern to cover a straight line... is a Yagi the
> best way to do it, or would a few concentric dipoles work better?
>
> Thanks,
> JD

4628. Re: looking 4 aerial photos?? thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 11:05:40 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3D033684.21B70843@bloomer.net>
Source record: 141233

Try this site if you haven't already. I believe you can get various
zoom settings....

http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/default.asp

Scott N0EDV
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ParasolAirplanes
Building RV-4
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

kc5cqa wrote:
>
> if input ,,,email to kc55cqa@devtex.net
>
> I was looking up 'directions' to and from a few different places
> locally, and come across '''aerial photo''' on the mapping program
> called Mapquest. ,, It was pretty interesting, but the picture looked
> like it was still high. What I wanted to ask is,,, is there another
> program "outthere" that has aerial photos, but showing more
> detail..the photos I saw looked like they had been taken from about
> 25,000 feet. I am wondering is there is another program that was a
> little closer to earth. thanks in advance..
> ps lose one of the '5's' in the email address .

--

4629. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 11:23:13 UTC
From: w8ji tom <2w8ji@contesting.com>
Message-ID: <BUGM8.356$4Q.232325@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141234

"Eric Fairbank" <fairbank@iamdigex.net> wrote in message
news:%51M8.210$MR4.68165@dca1-nnrp2.news.algx.net...
> You don't need to worry too much about coax loss at HF. I have a 117'
run
> of Belden 8214 (RG8 foam) from the transciever out to the downlead. The
loss
> at 20 meters is .7 db (abt 15% power loss). The downlead from the dipole
at
> 65' is abt 75' of RG 58 including the choke coil. This is another 1.2 db
> loss (abt 25% loss). Total loss of 1.9 db or abt 36%. This may seem like a
> lot but anything less than 3 db is BARELY perceptable on voice at the rx

Three dB is not very noticable when signals are well above noise and QRM.
Even as little as 1dB is a "day and night" difference when signals are
marginal. So the answer depends on **how** you operate.

> end. It takes a 6 db increase in power to increase the rx sig by 1 S-unit
of
> a properly calibrated S-meter. I can work the world on psk31 mode with
12.5

6dB was never an accepted industry-wide standard.

Most "S" meters actually tried for 5dB per S unit. Collins, Drake, and many
others tried to use that approximate value but of course they were only
close at a few points on the scale near S9 (sometimes).

Most real-world S meters are one dB or so per S-unit at the low end of the
scale, and four or five dB at midscale (s-9).
This actually works pretty well, since as signals get down in noise even one
or two dB can sound like a very large change and make a large difference in
copy. My Drake, Icom, and Yaesu receivers are about 1 dB near S-1, reaching
5 dB or so per S unit at S-9.

As for paying attention to loss, it really depends on what you want to
accomplish when operating.

On PSK, because system dynamic range is so poor, people actually **want**
others to have weak signals. If you had a decent signal, you would get
complaints because you would overload the systems of others working people
with noise-floor signals. Other modes of operating are different, because
strong signals on adjacent frequencies are not generally a problem. For
DX'ing and other competitive aspects, even one dB of loss is important.
DX'ing and contesting are at one extreme, PSK is the other.

I tend to concentrate on getting every last dB, because I like to work weak
signal DX. If I only wanted to do contacts under good conditions, I wouldn't

worry. Most people fall in between the extremes I suspect, and should pay modest attention to system loss.

73 Tom

4630. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 11:45:31 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d033ef2.164607531@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 141235

On Sat, 08 Jun 2002 13:35:49 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>If that's the case, I failed to communicate properly when I wrote that
>section of the Handbook, or someone has fairly recently edited what I
>wrote. If you can point me to the edition, page, and text that
>disagrees, I'll take it up with the editor.

"A coax choke can be made like a flat coil -- that is, like a coil of
rope whose adjacent turns are carefully placed side by side to reduce
inter-turn distributed capacity, rather than in a scramble-wound
fashion."

ARRL Antenna Book, 19th ed. at 26-21.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

4631. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 11:48:13 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020609074813.22853.00000100@mb-cu.aol.com>
Source record: 141236

I agree with all that, I have only problem understanding from your previous
post:
>> >but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
>> >from a conductor of half the length as before.
>>

how is the current bigger in the radiator?
Yuri, K3BU

>
>I don't know what you mean by "lost". No power is lost. The fields from
>the two horizontal radials cancel, so they don't contribute to the total
>far field. (Actually, they don't cancel in all directions, so there's a
>small contribution.)
>
>The sum of the currents flowing into (or out of) any node always sum to
>zero. Assuming that there are two identical radials, the currents in the
>two radials, at the feedpoint, have to each be 1/2 the current in the
>vertical section for this condition (Kirchoff's current law) to be
>satisfied. So EZNEC had better show this to be the case.
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>>
>> How is that:
>> >but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
>> >from a conductor of half the length as before.
>>
>> If you have two symmetrical and oposing radials (elevated), they split the
>> "other" half of current and cancel out. If they cancel out isn't that part
>> "lost" due to cancellation, rather than "showing up" in the upper half,
>> radiator?
>> EZNEC seem to show that magnitude of currents on each of two radials is
>half of
>> the current in the radiator (assuming 1/4 wave radiator and radials).
>>
>> Yuri, K3BU
>>
>> >
>> >If you substitute a couple of horizontal radials for half a vertical
>> >dipole, a couple of things happen. One is that, assuming the radials
>> >extend in opposite directions, the fields from the radials fully cancel
>> >in some directions and partially in others. So the vertical portion of
>> >the antenna does the bulk of the radiating. But if the loss is

>> >negligible, the same amount of power is radiated as before. The current
>> >distribution on the vertical portion is essentially the same as before,
>> >but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
>> >from a conductor of half the length as before. You end up with almost
>> >exactly the same pattern as before. (The slight and inconsequential
>> >difference is due to what little radiation the radials do.)
>> >
>> >Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>> >
>
>
>
>
>
>

4632. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 12:09:08 UTC
From: w8ji tom <2w8ji@contesting.com>
Message-ID: <EzHM8.361$4Q.234113@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141237

Hi Rick,

Keep in mind the design principles that work or are needed in one case may not apply to another case. For example:

> - Bond that ground to the electrical ground so that voltages are equal
> between them

Only if the tower is near the electrical ground! Otherwise, you might as well keep them isolated because the impedance of any connections would be too high..

> - Provide a ground where coax enters the house and bond it

This is the key factor. EVERY system entering your operating room should be routed through and grounded at a common point, with all protection at that point. This includes telephone, plumbing, electrical, and feedlines. The fact it all ties together at one point is actually much more important than the resistance or impedance of the ground connection from that point to earth!!

> - Attach coax shield to the tower ground (in hopes of dumping the
> majority of the lightning current into the ground out at the tower)

..or just bury the coax for some distance coming away from the tower.

> - Run coax AND rotor control cable through a lightning arrestor (gas
> tube) right before it goes into the house, and connected to the ground
> there (i.e. PolyPhaser products). This to short out any voltages from
> center conductor to shield, not really to dump super high currents
> (hopefully we got them at the tower).

Personally, I think this is mostly a waste of time and money. The best thing is to purchase a multiconductor plug where needed and unplug stuff at the entrance. Most protection devices I have seen, while they will reduce chances of totally destroying a piece of equipment, will not protect equipment from smaller amounts of damage. Actually, relays work exceptionally well if wired properly.

I use diode clamps, capacitors, and relays (RCS-8V Ameritron switches). Despite having a three towers over 160 feet tall (one is 318 feet) and miles of feedlines and control wires, I never disconnect and never have problems.

But the best rule is to disconnect if you can.

> - In the shack provide a single point ground for the equipment

Not so important, when everything enters the room properly!

> - In the shack, run EVERYTHING that enters the shack through gas tube

Think of it this way. Say a gas-tube reliably fires at 700 volts (safe for 1500 watts into a reasonable SWR). How well would the equipment being protected handle 700 volts?

> Now the question - IF the coax and rotor leads were protected as they
> entered the house do they need any further treatment inthe shack?
> I don't think so.

I do. I'd NEVER depend on these little fancy devices to gurantee protection. We seem to get along just as well now after having all these new gadgets as we did before they were marketed. The real key is in grounding and cable routing, and proper placement of things like chokes, bypass capacitors, and MOV's.

> Also, how should the rotor cable be treated at the tower (in case it
> is carrying high currents down the tower)? A gas tube protector there
> too?

Run the rotor wire down INSIDE the tower, and exit at or under ground level. That's all you need to do. Most rotor systems can be damaged by as little as 100 volts. Most gas tubes fire at hundreds of volts.

If you can't run the cable inside the tower, use a shielded cable and ground the shield at multiple points (or at least at each end).

Use lightning-retarding coils or chokes on feedlines and control lines. 99 percent of problems are cured by lead routing and system layout. Put your energy and money where it does the most good.

73 Tom

4633. Re: looking 4 aerial photos?? thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 12:14:46 UTC
From: dan <danlx@execpc.com>
Message-ID: <3d034796$0$3330$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com>
Source record: 141238

Hi, see the from line?

On Sun, 09 Jun 2002 02:18:41 -0500, kc5cqa <kc5cqa@yahoo.com> wrote:

>Path: news.execpc.com!newsops.execpc.com!infeed1-nwblwi.newsops.execpc.com!spool0-milwwi.
newsops.execpc.com!newsfeeds.sol.net!newspump.sol.net!209.251.2.12.MISMATCH!news-xfer2.new
shosting.com!uunet!dca.uu.net!ash.uu.net!spool0902.news.uu.net!not-for-mail
>From: kc5cqa <kc5cqa@yahoo.com>
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
>Subject: looking 4 aerial photos?? thanks
>Date: Sun, 09 Jun 2002 02:18:41 -0500
>Organization: n/a
>Message-ID: <p606gukfc9nut0gujq5l394s1kh2gkh37q@4ax.com>
>X-Newsreader: Forte Agent 1.91/32.564
>MIME-Version: 1.0
>Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
>Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
>Lines: 11
>NNTP-Posting-Host: 63.96.143.57
>X-Trace: 1023607119 8953 63.96.143.57
>Xref: news.execpc.com rec.radio.amateur.antenna:182818
>
> if input ,,,email to kc55cqa@devtex.net
>
>I was looking up 'directions' to and from a few different places
>locally, and come across '''aerial photo''' on the mapping program
>called Mapquest. ,, It was pretty interesting, but the picture looked
>like it was still high. What I wanted to ask is,,, is there another
>program "outthere" that has aerial photos, but showing more
>detail..the photos I saw looked like they had been taken from about
>25,000 feet. I am wondering is there is another program that was a
>little closer to earth. thanks in advance..
>ps lose one of the '5's' in the email address .

Dan

I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
Remove left x for a direct reply.

4634. Re: Any Experience with Hy-gain AV-18HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 12:24:12 UTC
From: w8ji tom <2w8ji@contesting.com>
Message-ID: <MNHM8.363$4Q.235081@monger.newsread.com>
Source record: 141239

The Hytower is a good multiband vertical, but like all verticals near or on ground it requires a good ground system. It, like most verticals, has very little radiation at high angles and won't work well at short skywave distances, although it is much better for local groundwave work than a typical dipole. The breakover distance where a vertical is about equal or better than a modest-height dipole from my QTH is about 200 miles on 160, and 500 miles on 80 meters.

Verticals tend to work **much** better than expected on 80 and 160 meters, and not nearly as good as you might think on ten meters or upper HF...but of course it all depends on the location and care you take with a ground system. You might actually find, contrary to rumor, they are pretty good for receiving weak DX compared to a low dipole.

For a single all-around antenna in limited space with limited height, it is a pretty good choice if you have the money. This is especially true for 80 meters at long distances. I wouldn't expect more than ho-hum performance higher bands like 20 meters on up.

73 Tom

4635. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 12:38:35 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D034C4B.DBD70C12@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141240

Gary wrote:
>
> Can you use for example an 75m hamstick dipole and use a tuner and
> make it resonate on say 75-10?

75m Hamsticks are already 12 dB down from a good Bugcatcher and
would suffer from self resonance at some frequency higher than
4 MHz to cause even more loss. You would be extremely disappointed
in the performance of such an antenna.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4636. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 12:45:54 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D034E02.759104AF@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141241

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>
> I agree with all that, I have only problem understanding from your previous
> post:
> >> >but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
> >> >from a conductor of half the length as before.
>
> how is the current bigger in the radiator?

Isn't the feedpoint impedance about half that of a dipole, i.e. ~37.5 ohms?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4637. Re: looking 4 aerial photos?? thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 12:55:08 UTC
From: dan <danlx@execpc.com>
Message-ID: <3d03510c$0$3579$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com>
Source record: 141242

Hi Scott,
I found this one to be not very useful for me. It cuts my property in
half and nothing I do can get my whole property in view. I think my
property must lie on a dividing line for the photos. Oh well, thanks
for posting it.

On Sun, 09 Jun 2002 06:05:40 -0500, Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
wrote:

>Try this site if you haven't already. I believe you can get various
>zoom settings....
>
>http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/default.asp
>
>Scott N0EDV
>http://corbenflyer.tripod.com
>http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ParasolAirplanes
>Building RV-4
>Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!
>
>kc5cqa wrote:
>>
>> if input ,,,email to kc55cqa@devtex.net
>>
>> I was looking up 'directions' to and from a few different places
>> locally, and come across '''aerial photo''' on the mapping program
>> called Mapquest. ,, It was pretty interesting, but the picture looked
>> like it was still high. What I wanted to ask is,,, is there another
>> program "outthere" that has aerial photos, but showing more
>> detail..the photos I saw looked like they had been taken from about
>> 25,000 feet. I am wondering is there is another program that was a
>> little closer to earth. thanks in advance..
>> ps lose one of the '5's' in the email address .

Dan

I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
Remove left x for a direct reply.

4638. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 14:09:16 UTC
From: W0VC <edvanc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <uln6gu0jmotsheht90emp53bjg30ia3ecl@4ax.com>
Source record: 141243

Your post says that you are on to the explaination without knowing it. According to the forecasts I've seen, the part of the sunspot cycle favorable to high band signals will be with us for a bit longer, maybe one to years. The decline in signals you are hearing is the result of day-night and seasonal variation in the ionosphere due to the longer daylight hours of Spring and Summer. The bands will begin to recover in the Fall. See Jacobs and Cohen, The Shortwave Propogation Handbook.

Hope this helps.

73,

Ed, W0VC

On Tue, 04 Jun 2002 11:45:35 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:

>In the winter here (NY USA) I was receiving strong 10M signals on my
>10M dipole from Europe and South America. Now, I get almost nothing.
>Ditto for my shortwave receiver (Grundig YachtBoy 400) on a random
>length wire.
>
>The dipole is enveloped by the leaf canopy of the surrounding trees,
>but the random wire sees lots of horizon.
>
>I pick up abundant activity on 20M at night on the 10M dipole. I know
>the leaves are still there at night (even if I can't see them).
>
>Why have I lost 10M and not 20M? I expected 10M to drop off in the
>summer, but it is not yet summer and RX has gone almost to zero.
>
>Ken KC2JDY
>Ken
>(to reply via email
>remove "zz" from address)

4639. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 14:15:17 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <advnthedn1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 141244

Jeff:

I agree about long leads and lightning...

One strike that *hit* my place in Atlanta, GA a few years ago completly vaporized the, then disconnected from my radios, wire antenna and ladder line feeder in my backyard. The antenna wire was number 14 AWG, as was the ladder line, and I never found a trace of those wires anywhere again. It was my practice to simply throw the feedline out the window and let it lie on the ground under the antenna. There was a *hole* in the ground/lawn where the feedline had been laying. The hole was about a foot deep and 2 feet wide.

This was the closest strike that I had ever personally experienced. The bang from the strike was *extremely* loud and occured simultaneous with the light stroke, and there was the strong smell of ozone everywhere. Only the end support ropes of my wire antenna remained, with the end insulators on the ends of the ropes swinging wildly from the pine tree branches, in the storm winds.

Due to the *usual* protections for my radio equipment, nothing else in the home was damaged with the singular exceptions of devices attached to *long* internal wires...

1) The garage door opening system on the other side of the house was rendered permanently inoperable.

2) An *el cheapo* phone line modem never worked again.

3) A Radio Shack telephone gave up the ghost for good.

BTW... My *ATT* phones on the same line as the modem and RS phone survived nicely and are still working today.

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message news:GkmM8.20403$QZ3.2639013@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "Mark Keith" related his lightning experiences:
> <snip>
>
> Interesting...
>
> I've had two lightning incidents. In both cases there was damage that
> appeared to be from the radiated field (damaged equipment at the end of
> lengthy wires - wires that are entirely within the house).

>
> It always seems like it is the telephone answering machines and alarm
> systems get damaged. Even if you 'go all snakey' on the power and
telephone
> lines at the entrance, the darn telephone and alarm systems are always the
> ones that stop working. Hmmm... lots of wiring inside the house for
those
> two systems...
>
> You have to look at it from the point of view of the EM. Your (wooden)
> house might as well be made of glass - it is transparent to RF. That
gypsum
> board that surrounds you might as well not be there.
>
> Many hams 'go all snakey' protecting the entrance. But they've got dozens
> of lengthy 'antennas' (household wiring, telephone wiring, alarm system
> wiring, etc.) running around inside their house.
>
> Protecting the entrance against the conducted problem is certainly the
most
> important step - I'm just pointing out that the 'back door is still open'.
>
> It's a bit like installing a bank vault door on a large cardboard box.
>
> The damage from radiated coupling is 'minor' as compared to conducted.
The
> electronic equipment is still damaged beyond economical repair (fried
ICs),
> just not in a ball of flame.
>
>
>
>

4640. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 14:48:42 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <eVJM8.2012$_h5.84988@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141245

"Peter O. Brackett"
> Jeff: I agree about long leads and lightning...

Exactly. Nature does not discriminate between the 'antennas' outside your house and the 'antennas' embedded in your house's wooden walls. And although radiated coupling is not likely to set your house on fire like a direct hit, but it can still destroy electronics at the ends of *any* long wire.

> One strike that *hit* my place in Atlanta, GA
> a few years ago... ...a *hole* in the ground/lawn
> about a foot deep and 2 feet wide.

Imagine what YOU would look like if you had been busy disconnecting the antenna feedlines at that exact instant. That's one of the serious drawbacks to the 'disconnect during storms' option that I've seen mentioned. The 'disconnect whenever not in use' option is obviously safer and provides coverage when you're not home.

I saw some statistics somewhere (IIRC)...
1) Killed by shark attack per year worldwide ~15.
2) Killed by falling coconuts per year worldwide ~150.
3) Killed by lightning *in the USA alone* ~200.

4641. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 15:16:05 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <advrfk$5vl$2@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141246

How many people are killed by lightning each year in the US ?

Reg.

4642. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 15:27:40 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <KtKM8.2104$_h5.98319@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141247

"Reg Edwards"
> How many people are killed by lightning
> each year in the US ?

http://www.mindspring.com/~lightningstrike/info.htm
Says "about 100 people a year....in the U.S."

The other sites seem to agree with that number. I guess my recollection was off by about +3dB (not too bad). Sorry. Of course the point remains valid. It is a *real* danger (especially for hams tossing antenna cables out the window in the middle of a storm), not a hypothetical one as so widely assumed.

4643. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 16:22:30 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <advvc6sim0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 141248

Actually 10 isn't all that bad. Here are some recent spots: D2U,
PY0FF, JG1GGU/JD1, ZL2AMI, 9M6A.

Bob, N7XY

On Sun, 09 Jun 2002 14:09:16 GMT, W0VC wrote:
> Your post says that you are on to the explaination without knowing it.
> According to the forecasts I've seen, the part of the sunspot cycle
> favorable to high band signals will be with us for a bit longer, maybe
> one to years. The decline in signals you are hearing is the result
> of day-night and seasonal variation in the ionosphere due to the
> longer daylight hours of Spring and Summer. The bands will begin to
> recover in the Fall. See Jacobs and Cohen, The Shortwave Propogation
> Handbook.
>
> Hope this helps.
>
> 73,
>
> Ed, W0VC
>
> On Tue, 04 Jun 2002 11:45:35 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
>
>>In the winter here (NY USA) I was receiving strong 10M signals on my
>>10M dipole from Europe and South America. Now, I get almost nothing.
>>Ditto for my shortwave receiver (Grundig YachtBoy 400) on a random
>>length wire.
>>
>>The dipole is enveloped by the leaf canopy of the surrounding trees,
>>but the random wire sees lots of horizon.
>>
>>I pick up abundant activity on 20M at night on the 10M dipole. I know
>>the leaves are still there at night (even if I can't see them).
>>
>>Why have I lost 10M and not 20M? I expected 10M to drop off in the
>>summer, but it is not yet summer and RX has gone almost to zero.
>>
>>Ken KC2JDY
>>Ken
>>(to reply via email

4644. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 17:35:37 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206090935.1b767295@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141249

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
>
> The damage from radiated coupling is 'minor' as compared to conducted. The
> electronic equipment is still damaged beyond economical repair (fried ICs),
> just not in a ball of flame.

I don't doubt that it can happen. I'm just trying to determine why it hasn't happened here yet. It's kind of strange as this house pretty much fits your description as far as attic wiring. There is plenty of wire very near where the mast is. In fact the wiring to the light above the kitchen sink is about 2 ft from the mast. I did have everything grounded out, and the phone line to the shack was unplugged. But anyway, I've had two strikes here also to that particular mast, but not a bit of EMP damage to anything in the house. I'm wondering if it has something to do with my layout, or if I'm just lucky and took small strikes. MK

4645. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 18:20:43 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <Z%MM8.98$Vr2.139550@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141250

"Mark Keith" on 'radiated coupling'
> I'm just trying to determine why it
> hasn't happened here yet.

Maybe someday someone will integrate house design CAD software (the wiring 'layer', and perhaps the 'plumbing' layer) with EZNEC EM software.

4646. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 18:30:37 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D039ECD.E466435E@eznec.com>
Source record: 141251

For a given power input, the current in the vertical section of a ground plane is larger than the current in each half of a dipole. That's because the same amount of power is being radiated in both cases, but the ground plane is doing it with a shorter length of wire. Similarly, a short dipole has larger current than a half wave dipole, and a small loop more than a larger one. This is often described in terms of radiation resistance: A ground plane has a lower radiation resistance than a dipole, a short dipole has a smaller radiation resistance than a longer one, and a small loop a smaller one than a larger one. You can quickly and easily get numerical results showing this with EZNEC.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>
> I agree with all that, I have only problem understanding from your previous
> post:
> >> >but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
> >> >from a conductor of half the length as before.
> >>
>
> how is the current bigger in the radiator?
> Yuri, K3BU

4647. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 18:33:33 UTC
From: "Stephen C. Robbins" <srobbinsNOSPAMDUDES@netacc.net>
Message-ID: <3d039f7c$1@news.netacc.net>
Source record: 141253

A read of the article indicates that it was not classified material but restricted for export material. The reason it is restricted is to keep it from aiding unfriendly third world nations that have lots of old US gear from maintaining and keeping that gear operational. A typical example would be Iran which used to be in the US camp but now has tons of US helicopters which it can not keep repaired. That fact that it is 12 year old technology is what makes it so valuable to them.

In the same vein, if you have a hundred Intel 386 processors still in their shipping trays, unused, NASA would love to buy them. These dinosaurs are used in a lot of the support structure behind the space shuttle program and NASA has been buying stock from eBay to keep the test fixtures and other systems up and running. So, even old technology can be in high demand to both the USA and thrird world countrys.

Steve

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3CFABDBF.86ADC27@icok.net...
>
>
> "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
> >
> > www.cnn.com/2002/US/06/02/arms.parts.reut/index.html
> >
> > It was probably hams that bought this stuff...
>
>
> You could be right. And why not? Seems to me that
> the 'problem' was with the military, not the people who
> bought the stuff. Lost for 12 years? It's out-moded
> anyway.
> 'Doc

4648. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 18:34:52 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D039FCC.4CDD1E42@eznec.com>
Source record: 141252

If the radials are horizontal, sure -- the vertical has to do all the radiating. Typically more like 36 ohms or so. If you droop the radials, the current in the vertical section drops because the radials begin helping with the radiating. Solving P = I^2*Rr for radiation resistance, we find that the radiation resistance increases as the radials are drooped.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

CAM wrote:
>
> Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> >
> > I agree with all that, I have only problem understanding from your previous
> > post:
> > >> >but the current is now bigger, since the same power is being radiated
> > >> >from a conductor of half the length as before.
> >
> > how is the current bigger in the radiator?
>
> Isn't the feedpoint impedance about half that of a dipole, i.e. ~37.5 ohms?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4649. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 18:40:28 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D03A11C.CFA59331@eznec.com>
Source record: 141254

Thanks very much for the info. My Antenna Book, 17th Edition, and ARRL Handbook, 84th Edition (in Chapter 19) both have the original text, which just says that the coil should be wound "like a coil of rope". Both books have a picture which shows one wound as I had intended. So some editing has taken place somewhere between the 17th and 19th Editions. I'll talk to Dean about it.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Ken wrote:
>
> On Sat, 08 Jun 2002 13:35:49 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
> wrote:
>
> >If that's the case, I failed to communicate properly when I wrote that
> >section of the Handbook, or someone has fairly recently edited what I
> >wrote. If you can point me to the edition, page, and text that
> >disagrees, I'll take it up with the editor.
>
> "A coax choke can be made like a flat coil -- that is, like a coil of
> rope whose adjacent turns are carefully placed side by side to reduce
> inter-turn distributed capacity, rather than in a scramble-wound
> fashion."
>
> ARRL Antenna Book, 19th ed. at 26-21.
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

4650. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 18:43:25 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <flNM8.110$Vr2.145917@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141255

Re: www.cnn.com/2002/US/06/02/arms.parts.reut/index.html

"Stephen C. Robbins"
> A read of the article indicates that it was
> not classified material but restricted for
> export material.

"...11 of the 18 items were coded "D," which demands total destruction and
does not permit public ownership in a condition other than scrap metal."

Where did you see the "restricted for export" bit ? Or is that your own
background knowledge ? Thanks.

4651. Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 19:46:01 UTC
From: horseshoe7@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <5f4fe4c2.0206091146.716cd237@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141256

I've been looking for the "best" solution for a backpack-stored 6m antenna, for hilltop/mountaintop field use with my FT-817.

The two main candidates are:

1) 1/4-wave wire shoved into SO-239 center conductor hole, with 1/4-wave wire layed out on ground and connected to ground lug acting as a counterpoise. The vertical antenna wire would be supported by PVC pipe sections/connector system that I'd carry in the backpack.

2) 1/2-wave ladderline J-Pole (e.g. MFJ-1736). No counterpoise needed. Again, antenna supported by PVC pipe system.

Given the fact that the antenna will be located close to the ground, and that it would be inpratical to build a decent ground plane system(I doubt that the counterpoise wire solution can be considered as supplying a decent ground plane) - it seems to me that the J-Pole would be a better performer. It would also be slightly easier to set up(one piece, comes with PL-259 connector), although it would be two times taller than the 1/4 wave solution.

Stewart - N0MHS

4652. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 19:50:58 UTC
From: ZOOM <kandrparker@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <CkOM8.126$Vr2.164024@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141257

Try it what else have you to lose. Lots of opinions not to try it from allot of people who have probably never tried it themselves. Lots of armchair engineers!
You'll only know if you try it yourself.

"Gary" <sgmhurd@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:5f03f0ab.0206081948.4c714a9a@posting.google.com...
> Can you use for example an 75m hamstick dipole and use a tuner and
> make it resonate on say 75-10? I'm looking for 1 small stealth
> antenna that I can use on all bands without the neighbors see ing it.
> Thanks. Gary/WR1U

4653. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 20:51:30 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D03BFC0.F6AFC09D@icok.net>
Source record: 141258

stewart,
How about a simple dipole?
'Doc

4654. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 21:11:38 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D03C475.DC1300AE@icok.net>
Source record: 141259

ZOOM,
Your right, there's no reason Gary shouldn't
try the Hamstick idea. It will certainly be
better than not having any antenna.
There are a lot of things I don't have to try
to know that they won't work, or, won't work very
well. Some of those things I found out about by
watching other people try them, some by deduction,
and some are 'S.W.A.G's. A few of them I have tried.
Also, I am not an armchair engineer (I am a couch
engineer). Actually, I don't hold an E. engineering
degree of any kind. I may be mistaken, but I don't
think having a degree is called for to answer Gary's
question.
Everyone who wants to use one does not have to re-
invent the wheel...
'Doc

4655. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 22:45:55 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D03DAA1.45096E2C@att.net>
Source record: 141260

That is what a lot of engineering is all about, ZOOM. Being able to sit in an armchair and either by modelling or other forms of calculation, get a pretty good idea of what will be the outcome of doing something, such as putting up a particular antenna.

We don't have to go out and try everything that comes to mind, either our own or that of others. The theory that explains how all this stuff works and allows it to be designed and operated can also direct us along new paths, such that we are not required to expend energy needlessly proving, in the general case, that zero equals zero.

We *can* know without trying it ourselves - that what engineering is mostly about. <:}

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

ZOOM wrote:
>
> Try it what else have you to lose. Lots of opinions not to try it from
> allot of people who have probably never tried it themselves. Lots of
> armchair engineers!
> You'll only know if you try it yourself.

4656. Re: looking 4 aerial photos?? thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 22:51:06 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3D03DBDA.4069EFD2@bloomer.net>
Source record: 141262

Ya, I HATE when that happens! I suppose you could save both images and
use a program such as Paint Shop Pro to join the two halves into one.
Been there done that!

Scott

dan wrote:
>
> Hi Scott,
> I found this one to be not very useful for me. It cuts my property in
> half and nothing I do can get my whole property in view. I think my
> property must lie on a dividing line for the photos. Oh well, thanks
> for posting it.
>
> On Sun, 09 Jun 2002 06:05:40 -0500, Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
> wrote:
>
> >Try this site if you haven't already. I believe you can get various
> >zoom settings....
> >
> >http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/default.asp
> >
> >Scott N0EDV
> >http://corbenflyer.tripod.com
> >http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ParasolAirplanes
> >Building RV-4
> >Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!
> >
> >kc5cqa wrote:
> >>
> >> if input ,,,email to kc55cqa@devtex.net
> >>
> >> I was looking up 'directions' to and from a few different places
> >> locally, and come across '''aerial photo''' on the mapping program
> >> called Mapquest. ,, It was pretty interesting, but the picture looked
> >> like it was still high. What I wanted to ask is,,, is there another
> >> program "outthere" that has aerial photos, but showing more
> >> detail..the photos I saw looked like they had been taken from about
> >> 25,000 feet. I am wondering is there is another program that was a
> >> little closer to earth. thanks in advance..
> >> ps lose one of the '5's' in the email address .
>
>
>
> Dan

>
> I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
> Remove left x for a direct reply.

--

Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ParasolAirplanes
Building RV-4
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die!

4657. ao-40 downlink antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 22:53:36 UTC
From: Burch Akin <bakin1@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <ivm7gu4tm23m6f75l25v85s1mso6r6r6b2@4ax.com>
Source record: 141261

A friend of mine gave me an old primestar satellite dish. I know that people are using these for a downlink antenna for AO-40 using a helical feed. Does anyone have a design for a small helical feed that I could build?

Thanks

Burch Akin
K4QXX

4658. Loss due to bent open wire feeders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-09 23:49:24 UTC
From: k9sqg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020609194924.01813.00001224@mb-mm.aol.com>
Source record: 141263

Has anybody done any controlled tests to indicate the amount of loss due to open wire line that has been bent at a 90 degree angle? Several books mention that the feedline be kept as straight as possible and that 90 degree turns should be avoided. But none of the sources give any quantitative information. Just curious about the topic.

73s,

Evan

4659. Re: looking 4 aerial photos?? thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 00:05:26 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D03ED46.4F12294@netscape.net>
Source record: 141264

Depending how you zoom in, the Terraserver images are a mosaic anyway,
not a single image. You have to be careful to click to save exactly on
the piece you want to save and paste together.
-Bill

Scott wrote:
>
> Ya, I HATE when that happens! I suppose you could save both images and
> use a program such as Paint Shop Pro to join the two halves into one.
> Been there done that!
>
> Scott
>
> dan wrote:
> >
> > Hi Scott,
> > I found this one to be not very useful for me. It cuts my property in
> > half and nothing I do can get my whole property in view. I think my
> > property must lie on a dividing line for the photos. Oh well, thanks
> > for posting it.

4660. Re: Loss due to bent open wire feeders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 00:15:14 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D03EF92.DBF17075@netscape.net>
Source record: 141265

K9SQG wrote:
>
> Has anybody done any controlled tests to indicate the amount of loss due to
> open wire line that has been bent at a 90 degree angle? Several books mention
> that the feedline be kept as straight as possible and that 90 degree turns
> should be avoided. But none of the sources give any quantitative information.
> Just curious about the topic.
>
> 73s,
>
> Evan

One aspect would depend on the wire itself. In the case of Copperweld
one theoretically would disrupt the 'plating' with a sharp bend. I
suppose even plain old copper might exhibit something similar. But its
probably a miniscule amount of loss.
On the other hand, sharp corners are well-known to be lightning
deterrents because of the little bit of resistance change that will
often blow apart when hit with lightning-size power.
With that in mind, the actual loss may correlate to the power level. A
look at any of the nice old ARRL projects would seem to encourage 90
bends in chassis wiring and I've never heard that as being a no-no.
I too will be interested in what The OMs have to say about this.
-WX4A

4661. Re: Loss due to bent open wire feeders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 00:30:58 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D03F330.1A49BDB8@icok.net>
Source record: 141266

Evan,
I think one of those English guys said it
best, "Much to do about nothing".
'Doc

4662. Re: Loss due to bent open wire feeders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 00:37:02 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D03F4AE.66A13EA2@eznec.com>
Source record: 141267

I can't see any reason a bend would cause loss. You might see a small bump in the impedance at that point, but since most people using open wire line also use a tuner, an impedance bump is of no consequence.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

K9SQG wrote:
>
> Has anybody done any controlled tests to indicate the amount of loss due to
> open wire line that has been bent at a 90 degree angle? Several books mention
> that the feedline be kept as straight as possible and that 90 degree turns
> should be avoided. But none of the sources give any quantitative information.
> Just curious about the topic.
>
> 73s,
>
> Evan

4663. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 00:45:04 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6979-3D03F690-387@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141175

Rick wrote:
"In the shack run EVERYTHING that enters the shack through gas tube protectors,---."

If wireless energy travels at 186,000,000 mps,
it could travel 186 miles in 1 millionth of a second.

If 10 millionths of a second is needed to fire a gas tube, you might profit by using MOV`s and Tranzorbs, which may conduct almost instantly. At audio and lower frequencies, you can use chokes to slow the surge to give a gas tube time to fire. That may not be practical at radio frequencies.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4664. Re: Loss due to bent open wire feeders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 01:24:06 UTC
From: "n7ws at arrl net"
Message-ID: <3d03fec6.4689788@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 141268

On 09 Jun 2002 23:49:24 GMT, k9sqg@aol.com (K9SQG) wrote:

|Has anybody done any controlled tests to indicate the amount of loss due to
|open wire line that has been bent at a 90 degree angle? Several books mention
|that the feedline be kept as straight as possible and that 90 degree turns
|should be avoided. But none of the sources give any quantitative information.
|Just curious about the topic.

Assuming a tuned system that can accomodate the discontinuity, there
isn't any loss. There is some (who knows how much) radiation at that
point, but it isn't "lost" any more than what is "lost" at the antenna
<g>.

Wes N7WS

4665. Re: looking 4 aerial photos?? thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 01:40:14 UTC
From: dan <danlx@execpc.com>
Message-ID: <3d040460$0$1424$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com>
Source record: 141169

Hi Scott,
Yes, I thought of that. The trouble is the resolution is less than
another site I have bookmarked somewhere.

On Sun, 09 Jun 2002 17:51:06 -0500, Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
wrote:

>Ya, I HATE when that happens! I suppose you could save both images and
>use a program such as Paint Shop Pro to join the two halves into one.
>Been there done that!
>
>Scott
>
>
>dan wrote:
>>
>> Hi Scott,
>> I found this one to be not very useful for me. It cuts my property in
>> half and nothing I do can get my whole property in view. I think my
>> property must lie on a dividing line for the photos. Oh well, thanks
>> for posting it.

Dan

I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
Remove left x for a direct reply.

4666. Re: Urgent News Flash

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 01:41:04 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <BYUM8.185$3c6.9778@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141177

<Adndrew@novaresponse.com.au> wrote in message
news:09060223.3911@novaresponse.com.au...
> DONT RISK EVERYTHING - Protect Yourself and Your Family
>
> The government has installed BLACK BOXES into ISPs to watch your
> Internet surfing.
>
> If you think you have cleaned your computer - you are WRONG.
>
> They can recover from your PC every single picture or item you have
> ever watched on the Internet.
>
> You need protection. You need an Evidence Eliminator.
>
> Click Here.
>
> http://www.geocities.com/secre234/

Protection from what? I am *sure* they would be interested in my surfin
radio newsgroups! Which is about all I do! LOL!

Jerry
K4KWH
>
>

4667. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 01:58:44 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020609215844.13362.00000031@mb-cv.aol.com>
Source record: 141170

>In the same vein, if you have a hundred Intel 386 processors still in their
>shipping trays, unused, NASA would love to buy them. These dinosaurs are
>used in a lot of the support structure behind the space shuttle program and
>NASA has been buying stock from eBay to keep the test fixtures and other
>systems up and running. So, even old technology can be in high demand to
>both the USA and thrird world countrys.
>
>Steve
>

I never fully understood what they were up to Steve:-)

I always thought that they had 'hardened' chips and that's what prevented them from moving forward with faster chips (in fact, 20 MHz vs 2 GHz= factor of 100:-)!)

73
Chip N1IR

4668. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 01:59:47 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020609215947.13362.00000032@mb-cv.aol.com>
Source record: 141171

>Actually 10 isn't all that bad. Here are some recent spots: D2U,
>PY0FF, JG1GGU/JD1, ZL2AMI, 9M6A.
>
>Bob, N7XY
>

Kinda ez for you guys out west Bob; nothing but QRN back east;-)

73
Chip N1IR

4669. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 02:18:48 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D040C88.4E6E1D15@eznec.com>
Source record: 141172

Will White wrote:
>
> Perhaps someone here can finally explain to me what the actual difference is,
> electrically, between a vertical dipole and a ground plane in "free space"?

In free space, the difference is that in a vertical dipole, radiation occurs from the entire antenna. In the ground plane (with horizontal radials), the radials contribute little to the far field radiation, so radiation is taking place from half the length of wire as for the dipole. This leads to a radiation resistance of half the dipole's value, which really makes no difference to anything in most cases. If the vertical radiator is very short in terms of wavelength, where conductor loss can become significant, the lower radiation resistance can lead to decreased efficiency. The radiation pattern is essentially identical for the two antennas.

> It has always looked to me that the ground plane and ground mounted vertical w/
> buried radial network (AKA "Marconi") was an
> approximation/convenience/compromise on a dipole/Hertz antenna, with the
> radials/counterpoise performing or substituting for the other missing leg of the
> dipole, and never as well as the latter, given the proper space.

That's probably a fair description.

> Why wouldn't a full-sized *vertical* dipole be more efficient, broader banded,
> and have as favorable (or better!) an elevation angle than a full-sized
> GP/Vertical? I can see where mounting a *horizontal* dipole at sufficient height
> (> 1/2 WL, ideally > 1 WL) can and often is impractical or impossible.

A half wavelength vertical (either base or center fed) will be more efficient than a ground-mounted quarter wave vertical because of much lower ground loss. (A half wave whip is a much better HT antenna than a quarter wave for the same reason.) The efficiency difference, however, can be made insignificantly small by installing a sufficient number of ground radials. The half wave vertical will be more narrowbanded, though, not broader. The ground system loss in the quarter wave antenna will increase the bandwidth.

> But, on the supposition that securing a single 40'-plus support for a 20-meter
> dipole is within reach for many who also have the space to run a good radial
> system under a 20-meter vertical, either elevated or buried, why wouldn't you go
> with the vertical *dipole*? Is my intuition misleading me (it wouldn't be the
> first time that happened in matters of physics!), or is there really no
> difference in principle (holding polarization equal) between a dipole and a
> vertical (or other) monopolew/radial-counterpoise?

There really is no difference in principle. The only difference is in the efficiency, dominated by ground system loss.

The pattern of a half wave vertical is a bit different from a ground mounted quarter wave one. That's because the angle of waves striking the ground from various points on the antenna on their way to distant points is different. The amount of difference depends on the ground characteristics and the frequency. I suggest using EZNEC or a similar program to compare the two under the conditions of interest -- the demo version is adequate for this. But be sure not to just look at the pattern shapes -- save one plot and overlay it on the plot from the other antenna for a fair comparison of the gain at all angles. In the one test case I ran, a larger fraction of the overall energy from the half wavelength vertical was absorbed by the ground in the process of reflection, so even though it has a flatter pattern, the difference in gain at low angles isn't that much.
>
> --
> Will White, KD7BFX

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4670. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 02:29:51 UTC
From: k3bu@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020609222951.23436.00000276@mb-cu.aol.com>
Source record: 141173

>
>For a given power input, the current in the vertical section of a ground
>plane is larger than the current in each half of a dipole. That's
>because the same amount of power is being radiated in both cases, but
>the ground plane is doing it with a shorter length of wire. Similarly, a
>short dipole has larger current than a half wave dipole, and a small
>loop more than a larger one. This is often described in terms of
>radiation resistance: A ground plane has a lower radiation resistance
>than a dipole, a short dipole has a smaller radiation resistance than a
>longer one, and a small loop a smaller one than a larger one. You can
>quickly and easily get numerical results showing this with EZNEC.
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

No problem with the above. I was looking at situation when you have 1/4 wave
vertical radiator, with one or two 1/4 wave radials. I interpreted original
post as that if you use two (symmetrical) radials vs. just one (elevated), that
current will be bigger in the radiator.
Still looking forward to do some hard modeling on 2m range, especially with
loops and combinations with yagis.

Yuri

4671. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 02:36:46 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <ae13bupck0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 141174

On 10 Jun 2002 01:59:47 GMT, Fractenna wrote:
>>Actually 10 isn't all that bad. Here are some recent spots: D2U,
>>PY0FF, JG1GGU/JD1, ZL2AMI, 9M6A.
>>
>>Bob, N7XY
>>
>
> Kinda ez for you guys out west Bob; nothing but QRN back east;-)
>
> 73
> Chip N1IR

Actually some of those spots were from the southeast :^)
Of course, 10 was much better a month or so ago.

73, Bob

--
Bob Nielsen, N7XY nielsen@oz.net
Bainbridge Island, WA http://www.oz.net/~nielsen
IOTA NA-065, USI WA-028S

4672. Re: Loss due to bent open wire feeders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 03:26:26 UTC
From: "Ed G." <Spurious@_REMOVE_StarBand.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9228D015D51C0Frog207Junocom@148.78.248.76>
Source record: 141176

> Has anybody done any controlled tests to indicate the amount of loss
> due to open wire line that has been bent at a 90 degree angle?

Of course that's a problem. At the speed of light, all the RF going up your feedline goes shooting off at a right angle when encountering that 90 degree bend!

.... just kidding. Shouldn't be a major issue under most circustances.

Ed WB6SAT

4673. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 03:37:20 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <R9VM8.2910$_h5.357998@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141178

"Richard Harrison"
> If wireless energy travels at 186,000,000 mps,
> it could travel 186 miles in 1 millionth of a second.

...and would be travelling at one thousand times the usual rate of about 186,000 miles per second. The quick sanity check is that lambda for 1uS (1MHz) is not 186 miles, but 0.186 miles or 300m.

4674. I passed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 04:11:11 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <zFVM8.114051$4i.11167095@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141179

Passed Element 4 today to upgrade to Extra! I'm excited! I couldn't hold it in any longer, I just had to tell someone. :-) I've went from Tech to Extra in 2 months.

Matt
KC5YTV / AE

4675. Re: I passed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 04:12:52 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D042744.3A74D768@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141180

Matt Patterson wrote:
> Passed Element 4 today to upgrade to Extra! I'm excited! I couldn't hold
> it in any longer, I just had to tell someone. :-) I've went from Tech to
> Extra in 2 months.

Congratulations Matt, I went from Novice to Extra in 49 years. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4676. Re: I passed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 04:22:15 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D042977.98D87BA8@netscape.net>
Source record: 141181

Matt Patterson wrote:
>
> Passed Element 4 today to upgrade to Extra! I'm excited! I couldn't hold
> it in any longer, I just had to tell someone. :-) I've went from Tech to
> Extra in 2 months.
>
> Matt
> KC5YTV / AE

Kudos!
-Bill

4677. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 04:35:25 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29488-3D042C8D-20@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141182

I wrote:
"If wireless energy travels at 186,000,000 mps---."

OOPS, my finger stuck on the zero button too long. C = 300,000,000 meters/sec or about 186,000 miles/sec.

In space, energy might travel about 1.86 miles in 10 microseconds. Velocity is slowed by matter in the neighborhood. Guided by a wire, energy may travel only a mile in the time it takes a gas tube to break down. Sensitive semiconductors may be destroyed before a protective gas tube puts a short on a radio frequency line. Tranzorbs might work better.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4678. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 04:56:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24263-3D043191-8@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141183

Jay, VE1BLL wrote:
"and would be travelling at one thousand times the usual rate of about 186,000 miles per second."

Correct! I saw my mistake as soon as the posting appeared on my screen and posted a correction. Today my postings took hours to appear on my screen. As it is nearing midnight here, this probably won`t appear for me until sometime tomorrow.

The point I was trying to make was that gas tubes are probably too slow to protect sensitive semiconductors in r-f circuits. and the point is valid at a velocity of 186,000 miles per second.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4679. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 06:12:24 UTC
From: horseshoe7@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <5f4fe4c2.0206092212.7dd74887@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141184

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D03BFC0.F6AFC09D@icok.net>...
> stewart,
> How about a simple dipole?
> 'Doc

For the portable application I'm talking about, I believe most dipole configurations would be more cumbersome to set up than a pre-assembled self-contained(quick-deployable) ladder-wire J-Pole... maybe a quick-deployable end-fed half-wave dipole solution wouldn't be so bad - but it would be about twice as tall as the J-Pole, with basically the same gain.

I guess I should have also mentioned that we don't have trees on our hills/small mountains in the San Diego or S/W Riverside Cty. areas (I'm mainly talking about using it out of a backpack on Cowles Mtn, Mt. Soledad, Del Cerro, or Santa Rosa Plateau), so using trees for support is basically out. Below about 2500', we only get trees in the valleys(Sycamores, Willows), or in the middle of higher plateaus(Oaks, and a few Sycamores)... Torrey Pines are an exception along the coastal bluffs north of La Jolla... another exception is the huge expanse of non-native Eucalyptus around the Scripps Ranch flatlands. While there are some smaller trees hiding in the shady areas of hills; only small bushes will be found on the tops of our hills/small mountains.

I understand the general arguments against J-Poles(vs. other solutions), and I tend to agree with them... but in this particular case, the roll-up, quick-deploy, ladder-wire J-Pole seems to make the most sense. Having said that - I'm still perfectly willing to listen to opposing views. After all, I am trying to find an optimal solution for this particular application, which I'm going to use for a little while, until I can get around to building some kind of quickly-deployable 2 or 3-element 6m beam out of PVC pipe sections and wire - hopefully in time for the peak of the Es season in July, August, and September.

- Stewart, N0MHS

4680. Re: Loss due to bent open wire feeders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 06:59:06 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <XuqfUJC64EB9EA1U@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 141191

K9SQG wrote:
>Has anybody done any controlled tests to indicate the amount of loss due to
>open wire line that has been bent at a 90 degree angle? Several books mention
>that the feedline be kept as straight as possible and that 90 degree turns
>should be avoided. But none of the sources give any quantitative information.
>Just curious about the topic.

Over the past 20 years, a lot of work has been done with open-wire feeders for 4-, 8- and 16-yagi antennas for moonbounce on 432MHz. In these systems it is vital to avoid unnecessary feeder loss, because when you're working with very weak signals and very low background noise, a loss of 1dB in the antenna translates into a much larger degradation in signal/noise ratio. That means we're counting in units of 0.1dB, and a loss of 1dB is totally unacceptable.

The incentive to get away from coax was to save cost and weight, because the phasing harness has to be dangled out the back of the yagis - once again, to minimize losses due to unnecessary length of coax. Results have been excellent: semi-rigid lines made from two 1/8in copper wires with Teflon spacers have losses at least as low as half-inch semi-rigid coax.

An unexpected bonus is that if the system is designed to operate at low SWR - for example, using 200-ohm line and antennas with 200-ohm feedpoints - it is almost immune to rainwater. (I switched to open wire after nightmare struggles with a coax system that had 13 different points where water could get in - and regularly did.)

Experiments with open-wire at 432MHz started with strict adherence to the rules of "straight runs, no nearby metalwork". T-junctions are necessary, and 90deg junctions were found to be OK. More recently, people have experimented with 6 yagis which require a significant amount of feedline to be tucked out of the way, and 90deg Z-folds seem to work OK too.

But even here, I don't think anyone has done controlled experiments. We only know that the losses are probably a small fraction of a dB, or else the moonbounce array would not perform as expected.

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

4681. Groundplane for 5/8 whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 07:22:29 UTC
From: Verbami <Verbami@sNOhSPaAMw.cNOa>
Message-ID: <VsYM8.211316$GG6.16953417@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 141185

Hi all,

Ok, Here's the problem... I live in a basement suite across town from all the 2m/70cm repeaters. I can reach them fine from outside, but not inside. I also have VERY little money right now, so I just want to mount my 5/8 mag mount for the car onto a pole until I can get enough money together to get an SWR meter or find a decent one cheap to build a J-pole.

Anyway, if I'm going to put the 5/8whip onto a pole I need a groundplane. I have a virtually unlimited supply of scrap steel sheet and rod kicking around at work, as well as access to a welder, so construction is no problem. All I need to know is how long should my radials be? I'm thinking to use 3 or 4 depending on how ambitious I feel when it actually comes time to do the building.

Also, how critical is length? I haven't been able to find anything AT ALL on this on the web, so anything anyone can tell me would be appreciated. Even URLs to where I can fugure it out myself.

Verbami, VA6 BEN

4682. Re: I passed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 10:25:07 UTC
From: John Seney <wd1v@amsat.org>
Message-ID: <wd1v-A77378.06293110062002@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 141186

In article <zFVM8.114051$4i.11167095@bin2.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>,
"Matt Patterson" <mattpatt@1starnet.com> wrote:

> Passed Element 4 today to upgrade to Extra! I'm excited! I couldn't hold
> it in any longer, I just had to tell someone. :-) I've went from Tech to
> Extra in 2 months.
>
>
> Matt
> KC5YTV / AE
>
>

Congratulations!

Celebrate & propagate with a great antenna installation!!

JS
Scope FAQ at http://www.qsl.net/wd1v

4683. Re: Groundplane for 5/8 whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 10:49:43 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D04842A.77558E8F@icok.net>
Source record: 141187

Verbami,
Length isn't all that critical. Something between
a 1/4 wave and the length of the antenna should do fine.
If you don't have an SWR meter, how are you going to tell
if you have the thing tuned correctly?
'Doc

4684. Re: I passed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 11:02:53 UTC
From: aokd5fxt@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020610070253.25121.00000060@mb-mh.news.cs.com>
Source record: 141188

Great, now let me sale you a hf rig.

Bill

4685. Re: I passed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 11:18:23 UTC
From: Matt Patterson <mattpatt@1starnet.com>
Message-ID: <3W%M8.51947$Qg.4424691@bin6.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141189

I know they've made it easier, and I was telling the guys at the testing session the very same thing. The only way that I probably would have ever made Amateur Extra is because of the rules changes. I doubt I could have passed the 20wpm code test.

Matt
KC5YTV / AE

"CAM" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:3D042744.3A74D768@hotmail.com...
> Matt Patterson wrote:
> > Passed Element 4 today to upgrade to Extra! I'm excited! I couldn't
hold
> > it in any longer, I just had to tell someone. :-) I've went from Tech
to
> > Extra in 2 months.
>
> Congratulations Matt, I went from Novice to Extra in 49 years. :-)
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----
>

4686. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 11:39:07 UTC
From: gary <sgmm.hurd@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <vd0N8.6151$gs4.5792@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141190

Ok, Wire then. Anyone have suggestions of a god auto tuner that handles
wire well.?

"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:tfs7gucch7qu3brvairruoioihca897kn1@4ax.com...
> What he has to lose is $50 worth of Hamsticks if the performance is
> poor. My suggestion to use wire would cost maybe $5. Depends on your
> definition of loss I suppose. Don't forget that many of these
> "armchair engineers" on this newsgroup have decades of experience with
> antennas of all types. Me included.
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>
> On Sun, 9 Jun 2002 15:50:58 -0400, "ZOOM" <kandrparker@sympatico.ca>
> wrote:
>
> >Try it what else have you to lose. Lots of opinions not to try it from
> >allot of people who have probably never tried it themselves. Lots of
> >armchair engineers!
> >You'll only know if you try it yourself.
> >
> >
> >"Gary" <sgmhurd@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> >news:5f03f0ab.0206081948.4c714a9a@posting.google.com...
> >> Can you use for example an 75m hamstick dipole and use a tuner and
> >> make it resonate on say 75-10? I'm looking for 1 small stealth
> >> antenna that I can use on all bands without the neighbors see ing it.
> >> Thanks. Gary/WR1U
> >
>

4687. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 13:10:15 UTC
From: gary <sgmm.hurd@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <Xy1N8.6176$gs4.3902@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141192

I'm considering the Icom 706mkIIG for a radio. I'll take a look at that
tuner. thanks for the advice. I'd rather spend $5 on a good antenna than
$50 on a soso one. 73 de Gary/WR1U
"Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
news:l689gu8sne548hk4soevqldbb19o3sqmio@4ax.com...
> Depends on your radio. If you have an Icom, the AH-4 will do the job.
> See http://www.hamoperator.com/ah4/ah4.htm
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>
> On Mon, 10 Jun 2002 11:39:07 GMT, "gary" <sgmm.hurd@verizon.net>
> wrote:
>
> >Ok, Wire then. Anyone have suggestions of a god auto tuner that handles
> >wire well.?
>

4688. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 13:24:45 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D04A89D.9968D529@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141193

gary wrote:
> Ok, Wire then. Anyone have suggestions of a god auto tuner that handles
> wire well.?

I wouldn't call it a god but my SGC-230 will match virtually anything.
Of course, as with any other tuner, the greater the mismatch, the
greater the tuner losses especially when series inductance is required.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4689. Yes, another newbie antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 13:31:03 UTC
From: born2bdcst@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020610093103.22466.00000467@mb-fi.news.cs.com>
Source record: 141194

Hi, Folks
I passed the tech exam last week (and can hardly contain my exitement), and am now figuring out how to mount a 2-meter antenna on my Hyundai Accent without boring any holes in the car. I just bought it new back in September, and don't want to ruin anything or void the warranty.
Two possibilities, and please comment on this as I'm groping in the dark. One, I'm contemplating getting a lip (?) mount to attach to the passenger-side door, then run the coax through to the back seat, where I plan to mount the rig on the back floorboard. Two, the Hyundai has what looks like a pre-drilled hole at the top of the rear hatch, I believe for a cell phone antenna. It's corked with a rubber stopper, and I don't know yet if it goes all the way through, but it should.
I would appreciate any comments, and thanks in advance for your time.
-Keith

4690. Re: Yes, another newbie antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 13:50:01 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <lawEPQO3VJS36LCjulYSahwwzA9U@4ax.com>
Source record: 141195

born2bdcst@cs.com (Born2bdcst) wrote:

>Hi, Folks
>I passed the tech exam last week (and can hardly contain my exitement), and am
>now figuring out how to mount a 2-meter antenna on my Hyundai Accent without
>boring any holes in the car. I just bought it new back in September, and don't
>want to ruin anything or void the warranty.
>Two possibilities, and please comment on this as I'm groping in the dark. One,
>I'm contemplating getting a lip (?) mount to attach to the passenger-side door,
>then run the coax through to the back seat, where I plan to mount the rig on
>the back floorboard. Two, the Hyundai has what looks like a pre-drilled hole
>at the top of the rear hatch, I believe for a cell phone antenna. It's corked
>with a rubber stopper, and I don't know yet if it goes all the way through, but
>it should.
>I would appreciate any comments, and thanks in advance for your time.
>-Keith

Either option should work fine. YOu might want to remove the stopper, measure the hole, see what clearance there is below it, and then see what might fit it. (There might even be a cable already in place that comes out under your dash; don't know if it would be the right impedance, but you never know.) Your dealer could possibly give you more details, or there may be some in your owner's manual. (The pre-drilled hole may also be for an optional rear wiper.)

Bob
k5qwg

4691. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 14:13:27 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <8rIEPczEmNhvk2YXnYAHn5sNkbXC@4ax.com>
Source record: 141196

horseshoe7@yahoo.com (stewart) wrote:

>'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D03BFC0.F6AFC09D@icok.net>...
>> stewart,
>> How about a simple dipole?
>> 'Doc
>
>For the portable application I'm talking about, I believe most dipole
>configurations would be more cumbersome to set up than a pre-assembled
>self-contained(quick-deployable) ladder-wire J-Pole... maybe a
>quick-deployable end-fed half-wave dipole solution wouldn't be so bad
>- but it would be about twice as tall as the J-Pole, with basically
>the same gain.

One more idea... TV rabbit ears, if you could make each ear about 1' longer,
would make a down & dirty 6-meter dipole...

Bob
k5qwg

>
>- Stewart, N0MHS

4692. Re: "beam divergence"... what do we call that in the HAM world

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 14:24:28 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C4AE0F8.AFD77235@att.net>
Source record: 141197

Roy Lewallen wrote:

>Getting a narrow beam requires bigger and bigger antennas

As you know, this works the same for vertically mounted
arrays as well.
I once was involved in attempting to solve a communications
coverage problem
on 42 mhz where aa base station was attempting to cover 5
counties which were
all in line north and south. A 250 watt transmitter, located
in the center
county, fed a vertical folded dipole array mounted on a
guyed 300 foot tower.
Coverage to the two counties on both the outer ends of the
line of five was
very spotty, and in attempting to improve it the antenna
vendor had advised
adding two more vertical dipoles to the array for a total of
six elements.
It didn't work, and I believed I knew why. I think the
added two elements
only worsened the problem by increasing the vertical
beamwidth compression,
which was already significant. Since the two end counties
were at different
altitudes than the station, one several hundred feet higher
and the other
several hundred feet lower, it appeared that the compressed
beamwidth was even
more concentrated toward its center, reducing even further
the RF concentration
in the intended coverage area at the fringes.
Additionally the effect of the tower guy cables on the
antenna installation,
which was all located inside the guys, couldn't be
determined with any
certainty. In one of the problem directions the guys were on
the same plane as
the antenna elements. No one seemed to know what effect that
would cause,
though the vendor believed it wouldn't have any effect.

I suggested that a pair of tower-top vertically-mounted
three element yagis

directed north and south would be a better solution since there would be no
vertical beamwidth compression and the tower guy cables wouldn't be involved.
The brass said they couldn't find a vendor for yagis at 42 mcs, so my solution
was never tried (seems no one was using or making yagis at 42mhz).
The problem was never solved technically, but only later administratively by
redistricting.

Dick W0EX

4693. Re: Groundplane for 5/8 whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 14:33:11 UTC
From: n2ah@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <ce47897e.0206100633.69645f0c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141198

"Verbami" wrote:

> Anyway, if I'm going to put the 5/8whip onto a pole I need a groundplane. I
> have a virtually unlimited supply of scrap steel sheet and rod kicking
> around at work, as well as access to a welder, so construction is no
> problem. All I need to know is how long should my radials be? I'm thinking
> to use 3 or 4 depending on how ambitious I feel when it actually comes time
> to do the building.
>
> Also, how critical is length? I haven't been able to find anything AT ALL on
> this on the web, so anything anyone can tell me would be appreciated. Even
> URLs to where I can fugure it out myself.
>

The ground plane for a 5/8 wave antenna is less critical than for a
1/4 wave antenna because it is not current fed. I'll bet even a 1 foot
square plate would do. The old Cushcraft "Ringo" vertical (~1/2 wave)
used only the gamma match ring as a "ground plane."

Art Harris, N2AH

4694. Re: Groundplane for 5/8 whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 14:43:11 UTC
From: ve3tmt <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <3W2N8.4051$_h5.513037@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141200

"Verbami" <Verbami@sNOhSPaAMw.cNOa> wrote in message
news:VsYM8.211316$GG6.16953417@news3.calgary.shaw.ca...
> Hi all,
>
> Ok, Here's the problem... I live in a basement suite across town from all
> the 2m/70cm repeaters. I can reach them fine from outside, but not inside.
I
> also have VERY little money right now, so I just want to mount my 5/8 mag
> mount for the car onto a pole until I can get enough money together to get
> an SWR meter or find a decent one cheap to build a J-pole.

I just built a 2m j-pole with parts from Home Depot for under $15. Don't get
much cheaper than that.

4695. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 14:45:20 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C4AE5DB.8CD6B1DB@att.net>
Source record: 141199

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:

> "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
> > Question for the experts: Can you have multiple
> > single point grounds so long as they are connected
> > together by the best available means ?
>
> "Dick Carroll"
> > ...during a lightning strike the voltage differential
> > across a 6 foot steel equipment cabinet, top to
> > bottom, could reach 10,000 volts. The resistance
> > from top to bottom of that cabinet has got to be
> > very low. Maybe that gives you something to
> > consider regarding your question.
>
> Damn inductance...
>
> ---
>
> A single point ground distant from the equipment group doesn't seem like a
> good idea in a wooden house. A single point ground needs to be fairly close
> to the equipment group. Here's why:
>
> The fundamental problem is that the textbook ideal for a single point ground
> installation is to have the equipment group otherwise perfectly isolated and
> to have *all* the external cables (power, antennas, telephone, etc.) running
> in parallel down to the single point ground where the traditional 'entrance'
> lightning protection is implemented. The cables practically need to be
> bundled together to ensure that the system works as per single point ground
> theory (considering wooden houses and radiated fields). 'Area within the
> loop' and all that...
>
> Of course, the subject is Ham radio. Anyone knows that the antenna cable
> (transmitter) needs to be dressed away from the other cables (the shack
> telephone for example) to eliminate or reduce EMI problems. And of course
> the power wiring came with the house and probably isn't routed properly
> through the "single point ground". These real world issues drive the
> (first) single point ground (if it is to have any chance of working
> according to theory) up under the Ham radio operating desk.
>
> The home theatre system in the living room needs to have its own single
> point ground behind the furniture. The computer system at the other end of
> the house needs its own single point ground under its desk. These several
> 'single point grounds' would then (ideally) be connected to the main single

> point ground at the 'service_and_antenna entrance' (one combined entrance).
> The topology is tree-like with individual clusters of equipment at the
> nodes.
>
> There is a wide gap between 'single point ground' theory and the typical
> implementation. Using multiple tree-structured single point grounds would
> narrow the gap and ease implementation. The only difficulty is getting your
> mind around it, but it is simply recursive application of the same 'single
> point ground' ideal.
>
> Think about this - inside some radio equipment you will find (guess what) a
> 'single point ground' within the chassis. Even printed circuit boards
> sometimes have a 'single point ground' for the analog side of the circuit
> and another for the digital side of the circuit (later joined at a single
> point near the power supply). Done for slightly different reasons, but same
> root concept.
>
> If houses were clad in Permalloy 80 (the new 'mu-metal'), then it would be
> *so much* easier.

Seems to me that any *really effective* single point
grounding system would
have to be installed during contstruction of the building
being protected, in
the form of something like a UFER system. Since most hams
are not involved in
the construction phase of their residence, few actually ever
find themselves
with such a ground system and most are exposed in varying
degrees of severity to
lightning damage.
I believe that "Protecting" their station, for most hams,
by attempting to
retrofit existing structures for effective ground systems is
mostly a matter of
fooling oneself into thinking he is protected. That's why I
unhook and let it
all float free from ground, antennas, rotors, antenna
switches and the AC
mains, when the station is not in use. The cable ends get
tossed out into the
yard far enough away from the house to make it unattractive
as a path to ground.

I live in a region that has 60 to 70 thunderstorm days
per year on average.
Arranging this sort of installation isn't as cumbersome as
it sounds. I have a
panel mounted on the outside wall of the radio room with
quick disconnects for
the coaxes and rotor/switch cables and only hook up what I

intend to use at any
operating session. Inside, all the equipment except the
amplifier is on a single
20 amp power strip that plugs into a wall outlet. The amp
has its own 240vac
outlet and gets plugged in only when it will be used. I also
have provisions to
unhook the outside ground rod from the rig. It is truly
floating free when not
in use.
Since most of my operation is at 100 watts on a paralleled
dipole antenna
system, the main thing I have to watch is remembering to
unhook after operating.
Forget, and all bets are off if the weather goes sour. Yes,
it's somewhat of an
inconvenience, but to me the resulting peace of mind is
worth it.
I also use a large MOV surge suppressor on my service
entrance box to help
reduce surge damage caused by induced currents from nearby
lightning strikes.
Individual suppressors at the outlet can help, too.
More damage is caused by induced currents into house wiring
than by direct
lightning strikes, and MOV suppressors certainly can help
prevent it. Some of
those induced currents can cause high voltages on the AC
mains which can easily
arc across the AC power switch and fry any device. That is
also a good reason
for unplugging equipment from AC mains when not in use, but
since that is a
bothersome routine and not practical for the many ordinary
household appliances
and entertainment systems, MOV protection is helpful.
Unhooking the ham gear from outside antenna systems keeps
lightning from
entering the house & its AC mains wiring via that route, and
unplugging it from
the AC mains assures that induced surges on the mains won't
find their way to
ground through the rig, destroying it enroute, a common
occurance..
When you live in lightning country you learn how to live
with it.

Dick

4696. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 15:11:16 UTC
From: aunwin@fgi.net
Message-ID: <c4becf19.0206100711.22763d27@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141201

Reg was talking about grounding the braid at a particular length
yet the braiding would be fraction of a wavelength to that of the
coax itself.Since the outer braid conductor will be less than a
electrical function of a 1/4 wave length because it is inside
insulation i.e. a radiator
inside a insulated tube will be shorter than a natural element, it
would appear
the problem has more than meets the eye and not solveable by MOM
means.

Art.

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3D02B12D.300D932C@eznec.com>...

>
> You can, however, determine how much current will flow along the outside
> of the feedline, or how much common mode feedline current will flow, for
> some simple cases. Comparing this with the antenna current will tell you
> the relative strength of the nearby field. This is useful in gauging the
> possible RFI effects you might encounter when your feedline runs close
> to other conductors. You can also see the effect on the feedpoint
> impedance, and on the pattern.
>

> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Reg Edwards wrote:
> >

4697. Re: I passed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 15:51:08 UTC
From: M1nn0w <1c3d0g@att.net>
Message-ID: <MV3N8.33274$UT.2338174@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 141202

Congratulations!!!!!!!!!

John (WB2TQC)

Matt Patterson wrote in message ...
>Passed Element 4 today to upgrade to Extra! I'm excited! I couldn't hold
>it in any longer, I just had to tell someone. :-) I've went from Tech to
>Extra in 2 months.
>
>
>Matt
>KC5YTV / AE
>
>

4698. Re: Groundplane for 5/8 whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 16:31:43 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <19EEPfIe4DjoVWNvtcgfvJsAyYV7@4ax.com>
Source record: 141203

"Verbami" <Verbami@sNOhSPaAMw.cNOa> wrote:

>Hi all,

>
>Anyway, if I'm going to put the 5/8whip onto a pole I need a groundplane. I
>have a virtually unlimited supply of scrap steel sheet and rod kicking
>around at work, as well as access to a welder, so construction is no
>problem. All I need to know is how long should my radials be? I'm thinking
>to use 3 or 4 depending on how ambitious I feel when it actually comes time
>to do the building.

Stop by Radio Shack or a hardware store and buy an alligator clip big enough to clip to the outside of your coax connnector -- bnc, pl-259, whatever. Attach a couple of wires to the clip, about 1/4 wavelength long, 19 or 20 inches for 2 meters. Let 'em droop, dangle, whatever.

You could also pick up some TV twinlead from Radio Shack for a j-pole. Do a search on the internet for j-poles -- there are hundreds of sites and plans.

Bob
k5qwg

>
>Verbami, VA6 BEN
>

4699. Re: Yes, another newbie antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 16:51:10 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3D04D772.E8376DA2@gte.net>
Source record: 141204

Born2bdcst wrote:

> Hi, Folks
> I passed the tech exam last week (and can hardly contain my exitement), and am
> now figuring out how to mount a 2-meter antenna on my Hyundai Accent without
> boring any holes in the car. I just bought it new back in September, and don't
> want to ruin anything or void the warranty.
> Two possibilities, and please comment on this as I'm groping in the dark. One,
> I'm contemplating getting a lip (?) mount to attach to the passenger-side door,
> then run the coax through to the back seat, where I plan to mount the rig on
> the back floorboard. Two, the Hyundai has what looks like a pre-drilled hole
> at the top of the rear hatch, I believe for a cell phone antenna. It's corked
> with a rubber stopper, and I don't know yet if it goes all the way through, but
> it should.
> I would appreciate any comments, and thanks in advance for your time.
> -Keith

You might want to consider the Antenna Specialists 2M On-Glass antenna. I am not talking about the larsen, Valor and others that use a quarter wave design and depend on the coaxial shiled as a counterpoise- these are real compromise antennas.

The A.S. uses a patented 1/2 wave design and is a real performer. Check first to make sure you have a mounting location free of heater wires, mylar film and windshield wipers.
Turntable tests in the early 80's showed the 360 degree integrated gain of this antenna when mounted at the top of the windshield to be equal to a 5/8 wave trunk mount.

Dale W4OP
Dale

4700. help: ON5SV search for mountage plan for old tonna 13 ele 2 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 17:33:58 UTC
From: Verdun Patrick <fa203285@skynet.be>
Message-ID: <3d04e314$0$6941$ba620e4c@news.skynet.be>
Source record: 141205

hello everybody,
i own an old TONNA antenna 13 elements 2 meters band . I have to re-mount the antenna but i don't have the plan anymore. If somebody can help me by sending to me an old plan it can be very very kind. Thnak you and 73 to everybody.

Pat ON5SV

4701. help: ON5SV search for mountage plan for old tonna 13 ele 2 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 17:34:37 UTC
From: Verdun Patrick <fa203285@skynet.be>
Message-ID: <3d04e331$0$6970$ba620e4c@news.skynet.be>
Source record: 141206

hello everybody,
i own an old TONNA antenna 13 elements 2 meters band . I have to re-mount the antenna but i don't have the plan anymore. If somebody can help me by sending to me an old plan it can be very very kind. Thnak you and 73 to everybody.

Pat ON5SV

4702. help: ON5SV search for mountage plan for old tonna 13 ele 2 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 17:35:36 UTC
From: Verdun Patrick <fa203285@skynet.be>
Message-ID: <3d04e36f$0$6962$ba620e4c@news.skynet.be>
Source record: 141207

hello everybody,
i own an old TONNA antenna 13 elements 2 meters band . I have to re-mount the antenna but i don't have the plan anymore. If somebody can help me by sending to me an old plan it can be very very kind. Thnak you and 73 to everybody.

Pat ON5SV

4703. SGC TUNERS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 17:53:37 UTC
From: gary <sgmm.hurd@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <BI5N8.18485$fM.15724@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141208

Any opinions of sgc tuners?

--

****
Down the corridor or life in between our death and birth
We may start to lose our way in the search to find our worth
Our value comes in the fact we live
Life is a gift only God can give

Petra

4704. Re: SGC TUNERS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 18:01:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D04E94C.2FB9D6CF@icok.net>
Source record: 141209

gary,
Yes.
'Doc

4705. Re: Yes, another newbie antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 18:05:58 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D04EA70.794F2E95@icok.net>
Source record: 141210

Keith,
Drilling a hole will not void your warranty, and if
you're reasonably careful, won't harm anything. The
hole for a cellphone would probably work just fine too.
'Doc

4706. Re: SGC TUNERS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 18:42:51 UTC
From: Floyd Sense <sentek@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <Lq6N8.7242$Pv2.2252@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 141211

SGC-230 - great when working. Prone to static discharge damage (nearby lightning strikes) so be prepared to be able to disconnect antenna when not in use. Don't throw away your shipping box - you'll be needing it. When returning tuner for service, don't include accessories (Smartlock, etc.) or you might not see them again. Buy from reliable dealer like AES - they'll help you resolve problems with SGC service. If you ever have a problem getting service to respond to your communications, you can depend upon the person who answers the corporate phone number to help you get things done. She was a lifesaver.

K8AC

"gary" <sgmm.hurd@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:BI5N8.18485$fM.15724@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> Any opinions of sgc tuners?
>
> --
>
>
> **********
> Down the corridor or life in between our death and birth
> We may start to lose our way in the search to find our worth
> Our value comes in the fact we live
> Life is a gift only God can give
>
> Petra
>
>
>
>

4707. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 19:11:55 UTC
From: horseshoe7@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <5f4fe4c2.0206101111.1ec73aa7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141212

Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:<8rIEPczEmNhvk2YXnYAHn5sNkbXC@4ax.com>...
> horseshoe7@yahoo.com (stewart) wrote:
>
> >'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D03BFC0.F6AFC09D@icok.net>...
> >> stewart,
> >> How about a simple dipole?
> >> 'Doc
> >>
> >For the portable application I'm talking about, I believe most dipole
> >configurations would be more cumbersome to set up than a pre-assembled
> >self-contained(quick-deployable) ladder-wire J-Pole... maybe a
> >quick-deployable end-fed half-wave dipole solution wouldn't be so bad
> >- but it would be about twice as tall as the J-Pole, with basically
> >the same gain.
>
> One more idea... TV rabbit ears, if you could make each ear about 1' longer,
> would make a down & dirty 6-meter dipole...

Very interesting. I appreciate the input.

But now (please excuse my limited knowledge about dipole feedline
impedence matching), aren't rabbit ears normally set up with 300Ohm
feedline? Wouldn't I need an antenna tuner or transmatch also?
Wouldn't that drive up the cost, complexity, and weight of the system?

Anyway, as I was saying before - my next move is to get some decent
gain by building a portable 2 or 3 element beam, and this solution is
simply a "quick and dirty" one... so, if I'm going to start getting
more complex, I'm going to start working on the PVC beam design.

But, again, thanks for the input... as I understand it, a lot of TV Dx
Chasers simply use rabbit ears. Another question... why do rabbit
ears work the way they do - I mean, what is the theory behind the
bizarre "tuning rituals" we have all gone thru of placing them in all
kinds of weird positions to get the best signal for different
stations?

Stewart - N0MHS

4708. The best quality ANT HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 19:34:59 UTC
From: aka <adamkar@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <ae2urqitg1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141213

hi,
I'm asking You for opinion:
which is the best antenna, currently producing, to DX QSO.
If this possibile PSE web site.
If this was here PSE give links to groups archive.

73' Adam

4709. Re: Yes, another newbie antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 19:48:50 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3D050117.FD531A27@gte.net>
Source record: 141214

Dick Hughes wrote:

> Whoa! Back up the wagons. The Larsen KG-144 is a half-wave design
> too, and the KG-2/70 is a half-wave on 2-meters and a collinear on 70
> cm. I have used one for 10 years and it is a great antenna. IMO as
> good as or better than any glass-mount on the market.
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>

If the Larsen is a 1/2 wave end fed design then there is a problem with patent infringement. I was the original patent holder on the antenna now sold by Antenna Specialists. Larsen, at that time could not get around our broad claims and instead came out with a current fed (1/4 wave design) that used 2 capacity plates to couple thru the glass- coaxial center and shield. There was no Z transformer further enforcing the 1/4 wave concept. Match and take off angle were a function of how the coaxial cable was routed. The current loop was clearly at the base of the antenna, further proof it was current fed. They attempted to reduce the shield p/u by use of a small metal pyramid on the exterior of the antenna- way too small a counterpoise for 2M or 70cM, perhaps sufficient for 23cM or 900MHz. In addition, I know of no elegant way to end feed a dual band 1/2 wave design.
Unless they have changed the design, I stand by my previous statement, and may still have azimuthal plots comparing the antennas in my files.

Dale W4OP

4710. Re: SGC TUNERS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 20:22:46 UTC
From: John Timmers <john@timmers.bc.ca>
Message-ID: <3D050A65.8080205@timmers.bc.ca>
Source record: 141216

gary wrote:
> Any opinions of sgc tuners?

http://www.eham.net

--
Regards:
_/_/_/

4711. Re: SGC TUNERS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 20:31:32 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <ae31v9$4d5@nntpa.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 141217

That good old manual L-network on a piece of plywood looking better all the time! No switch just "Crocodile" Clips.

Tony WA6LZH

4712. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 20:38:15 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D050E37.53B806C5@eznec.com>
Source record: 141218

I just became aware of a link to some good measurement data for air-core baluns wound as solenoids on large PVC pipe. The link is http://www.k1ttt.net/technote/airbalun.html. K1TTT made measurements for a number of these using the same method I used for the flat baluns in the Handbook and Antenna Book. From his measurements, it looks like the bandwidths of the flat and solenoidal coils are roughly comparable -- certainly, neither is spectactularly superior. So for those of you who like the look of a solenoidal coil rather than a flat one, I recommend that you follow the dimensions shown on his web page. Thanks to Jeff Farrar for making me aware of this link.

The text in the Antenna Book regarding winding of the flat balun had been edited, and will be corrected in the next edition. The coils which were measured were "scramble-wound", with no attention to neat alignment of turns. They DEPEND on interturn coupling to work -- they act as a rather broad parallel resonant circuit.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4713. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 20:46:04 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D05100C.2A24FCE4@eznec.com>
Source record: 141119

This isn't a problem for MOM programs. Making a model wire about 3%
longer than the real wire compensates for the change in propagation
velocity due to typical insulation.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Art Unwin KB9MZ wrote:
>
> Reg was talking about grounding the braid at a particular length
> yet the braiding would be fraction of a wavelength to that of the
> coax itself.Since the outer braid conductor will be less than a
> electrical function of a 1/4 wave length because it is inside
> insulation i.e. a radiator
> inside a insulated tube will be shorter than a natural element, it
> would appear
> the problem has more than meets the eye and not solveable by MOM
> means.
>
> Art.
>
> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3D02B12D.300D932C@eznec.com>...
>
> > > You can, however, determine how much current will flow along the outside
> > > of the feedline, or how much common mode feedline current will flow, for
> > > some simple cases. Comparing this with the antenna current will tell you
> > > the relative strength of the nearby field. This is useful in gauging the
> > > possible RFI effects you might encounter when your feedline runs close
> > > to other conductors. You can also see the effect on the feedpoint
> > > impedance, and on the pattern.
> > >
>
> > > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> > >
> > > Reg Edwards wrote:
> > > >

4714. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 21:05:38 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D0514A2.9AD9C8B@eznec.com>
Source record: 141120

Correction -- The measurements shown on the K1TTT web page were made by WF3T, not K1TTT.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> I just became aware of a link to some good measurement data for air-core
> baluns wound as solenoids on large PVC pipe. The link is
> http://www.k1ttt.net/technote/airbalun.html. K1TTT made measurements for
> a number of these using the same method I used for the flat baluns in
> the Handbook and Antenna Book. From his measurements, it looks like the
> bandwidths of the flat and solenoidal coils are roughly comparable --
> certainly, neither is spectactularly superior. So for those of you who
> like the look of a solenoidal coil rather than a flat one, I recommend
> that you follow the dimensions shown on his web page. Thanks to Jeff
> Farrar for making me aware of this link.
>
> The text in the Antenna Book regarding winding of the flat balun had
> been edited, and will be corrected in the next edition. The coils which
> were measured were "scramble-wound", with no attention to neat alignment
> of turns. They DEPEND on interturn coupling to work -- they act as a
> rather broad parallel resonant circuit.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4715. Re: Groundplane for 5/8 whip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 21:10:34 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206101310.5dfcab85@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141121

n2ah@yahoo.com (Art Harris) wrote in message
news:<ce47897e.0206100633.69645f0c@posting.google.com>...
> "Verbami" wrote:
>
> > Anyway, if I'm going to put the 5/8whip onto a pole I need a groundplane. I
> > have a virtually unlimited supply of scrap steel sheet and rod kicking
> > around at work, as well as access to a welder, so construction is no
> > problem. All I need to know is how long should my radials be? I'm thinking
> > to use 3 or 4 depending on how ambitious I feel when it actually comes time
> > to do the building.
> >
> > Also, how critical is length? I haven't been able to find anything AT ALL on
> > this on the web, so anything anyone can tell me would be appreciated. Even
> > URLs to where I can fugure it out myself.

Most 5/8's GP's use 1/4 wave radials. But this is not a very good
antenna for most 2m meter use if that is where this is going to be
used. If you do have to use a 5/8 GP for two meters, I would use
either 5/8 or 3/4 wave radials. They will do a better job than 1/4
wave radials. You can look at this page for some simple modeling
comparisons of various ground planes and verticals.
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k/acompari.htm
It will help explain why I don't like 1/4 wave radials with a 5/8
radiator.
> >
>
> The ground plane for a 5/8 wave antenna is less critical than for a
> 1/4 wave antenna because it is not current fed. I'll bet even a 1 foot
> square plate would do. The old Cushcraft "Ringo" vertical (~1/2 wave)
> used only the gamma match ring as a "ground plane."
>

The ground plane for the 5/8 wave ground plane is quite critical if
you want a decent low angle pattern. I assume this is for 2m? I
wouldn't use a 5/8 GP in that case. I'd rather use a simple 1/4 wave
ground plane. It should have a better overall pattern. Can be built
for next to nothing from a so-239 connector and 5 pieces of appx 19
inch wire. The 1/2 wave ringo has no ground plane at all. The loop is
part of the impedance matching circuit. It does help isolate the
feedline a bit, but does not act in the same way as a radial set. A
1/2 wave needs no radial set to function or to provide a lower half of
the antenna. But decoupling radials can be added to further reduce any
feedline radiation. Common mode currents can be a problem with
elevated 1/2 waves in many cases. Thats why you see the little
"decoupling" radials on many of the HF 1/2 wave vertical designs. But

those are not required. Just an option to reduce feedline currents.
MK

4716. Re: "beam divergence"... what do we call that in the HAM world

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 21:20:36 UTC
From: Don Widders <widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org>
Message-ID: <uga66a45rvrjdc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141122

"Dick Carroll" <dickc58@att.net> wrote in message
news:3C4AE0F8.AFD77235@att.net...
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> >Getting a narrow beam requires bigger and bigger antennas
>
>
> As you know, this works the same for vertically mounted
> arrays as well.
> I once was involved in attempting to solve a communications
> coverage problem
> on 42 mhz where aa base station was attempting to cover 5
> counties which were
> all in line north and south. A 250 watt transmitter, located
> in the center
> county, fed a vertical folded dipole array mounted on a
> guyed 300 foot tower.
> Coverage to the two counties on both the outer ends of the
> line of five was
> very spotty, and in attempting to improve it the antenna
> vendor had advised
> adding two more vertical dipoles to the array for a total of
> six elements.
> It didn't work, and I believed I knew why. I think the
> added two elements
> only worsened the problem by increasing the vertical
> beamwidth compression,
> which was already significant. Since the two end counties
> were at different
> altitudes than the station, one several hundred feet higher
> and the other
> several hundred feet lower, it appeared that the compressed
> beamwidth was even
> more concentrated toward its center, reducing even further
> the RF concentration
> in the intended coverage area at the fringes.
> Additionally the effect of the tower guy cables on the
> antenna installation,
> which was all located inside the guys, couldn't be
> determined with any
> certainty. In one of the problem directions the guys were on
> the same plane as
> the antenna elements. No one seemed to know what effect that
> would cause,

> though the vendor believed it wouldn't have any effect.
>
> I suggested that a pair of tower-top vertically-mounted
> three element yagis
> directed north and south would be a better solution since
> there would be no
> vertical beamwidth compression and the tower guy cables
> wouldn't be involved.
> The brass said they couldn't find a vendor for yagis at 42
> mcs, so my solution
> was never tried (seems no one was using or making yagis at
> 42mhz).
> The problem was never solved technically, but only later
> administratively by
> redistricting.
>
> Dick W0EX

Did you try tipping the tower just a little?

Don W.

4717. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 21:54:57 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <PB0FPcYgIJckDmbJNHZXubVu0+oa@4ax.com>
Source record: 141123

horseshoe7@yahoo.com (stewart) wrote:

>Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net> wrote in message
news:<8rIEPczEmNhvk2YXnYAHn5sNkbXC@4ax.com>...
>> horseshoe7@yahoo.com (stewart) wrote:
>>
>> >'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D03BFC0.F6AFC09D@icok.net>...
>> >> stewart,
>> >> How about a simple dipole?
>> >> 'Doc
>> >
>> >For the portable application I'm talking about, I believe most dipole
>> >configurations would be more cumbersome to set up than a pre-assembled
>> >self-contained(quick-deployable) ladder-wire J-Pole... maybe a
>> >quick-deployable end-fed half-wave dipole solution wouldn't be so bad
>> >- but it would be about twice as tall as the J-Pole, with basically
>> >the same gain.
>>
>> One more idea... TV rabbit ears, if you could make each ear about 1' longer,
>> would make a down & dirty 6-meter dipole...
>
>Very interesting. I appreciate the input.
>
>But now (please excuse my limited knowledge about dipole feedline
>impedence matching), aren't rabbit ears normally set up with 300Ohm
>feedline? Wouldn't I need an antenna tuner or transmatch also?
>Wouldn't that drive up the cost, complexity, and weight of the system?

You could possibly make a little choke balun, a few turns of coax to interface the twinlead to the coax connector of the 817; or check the rabbit ears that are being sold today -- given that many tv's now have coax inputs (75 ohms), rabbit ears may offer a similar input. Or, you might use one of those Radio Shack transformers that interfaces tv twinlead to coax -- at 5 watts, could work okay.

Anyhows... t'was a thought... good luck...

>Anyway, as I was saying before - my next move is to get some decent
>gain by building a portable 2 or 3 element beam, and this solution is
>simply a "quick and dirty" one... so, if I'm going to start getting
>more complex, I'm going to start working on the PVC beam design.
>
>But, again, thanks for the input... as I understand it, a lot of TV Dx
>Chasers simply use rabbit ears. Another question... why do rabbit
>ears work the way they do - I mean, what is the theory behind the
>bizarre "tuning rituals" we have all gone thru of placing them in all

>kinds of weird positions to get the best signal for different
>stations?

Oh, in ham circles, I think those rituals are the idea behind a "rotatable
dipole" :-)

Bob
k5qwg

>
>Stewart - N0MHS

4718. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 21:55:21 UTC
From: aunwin@fgi.net
Message-ID: <c4becf19.0206101355.514e3b13@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141124

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3D02B12D.300D932C@eznec.com>...
> Thank you for the compliments.
>
> I know of no way to determine what percentage of power is radiated from
> each part of an antenna. Consider, for example, a ground plane antenna
> with four horizontal radials. The current in each radial is 1/4 the

Roy,
I have always avoided the thought of radiation from the outside of the
coax
unless it became an obvious problem because of the physical structure
of braid versus hardline question.(balanced to unbalance connections)
Can we be sure there is no combining of current flow on the inside
and the outside of the braid ?
Also the outside surface length versus the inside of shielding length
needs to be of different lengths to equal the same electrical length.
So what actualy happens when we 'ground' the outside braid at 1/4 wl
which is different to the true coax 'grounding' point ? Ground loops ?
Another point that bothers me with this particular question is
that the 'type' of braiding (I think) determines the amount of energy
lost from the coax to radiation even when there is no impedance
imbalance, as in perforated hardline in tunnels.
Could you or another expert possibly comment on these factors,
especially the braid question where inter weaving of strands leads to
many high resistance contact points to muddy the waters ?
Thanking you in advance
Art

4719. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 22:16:18 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D052532.81AB07B5@eznec.com>
Source record: 141125

Art Unwin KB9MZ wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3D02B12D.300D932C@eznec.com>...
> > Thank you for the compliments.
> >
> > I know of no way to determine what percentage of power is radiated from
> > each part of an antenna. Consider, for example, a ground plane antenna
> > with four horizontal radials. The current in each radial is 1/4 the
>
> Roy,
> I have always avoided the thought of radiation from the outside of the
> coax
> unless it became an obvious problem because of the physical structure
> of braid versus hardline question.(balanced to unbalance connections)
> Can we be sure there is no combining of current flow on the inside
> and the outside of the braid ?

Yes. The only places the currents can interact in any way is at the ends
of the coax, where they're physically connected together. This of course
assumes that the shield is at least several skin depths thick.

> Also the outside surface length versus the inside of shielding length
> needs to be of different lengths to equal the same electrical length.
> So what actualy happens when we 'ground' the outside braid at 1/4 wl
> which is different to the true coax 'grounding' point ? Ground loops ?

What's a ground loop? What's a "true" grounding point? The current on
the inside of the coax is different than the current on the outside,
just as though there were two separate conductors.

> Another point that bothers me with this particular question is
> that the 'type' of braiding (I think) determines the amount of energy
> lost from the coax to radiation even when there is no impedance
> imbalance, as in perforated hardline in tunnels.

With even very poor quality coax, the energy lost through the braid is
typically a fraction of a percent, at least through the HF range.

> Could you or another expert possibly comment on these factors,
> especially the braid question where inter weaving of strands leads to
> many high resistance contact points to muddy the waters ?
> Thanking you in advance
> Art

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4720. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 22:26:29 UTC
From: k7itm@aol.com
Message-ID: <3200347.0206101426.4c7dfaa7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141126

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:<adt68lef1@helle.btinternet.com>...
...
> One important question remains - what percentage of transmitter power is
> radiated from an unbalanced feeder?
...

(If my comments have already been covered thouroughly enough in
perhaps other threads, I hope you'll excuse me for adding
duplication...other areas of my life have been so busy lately I
haven't had time to keep up on all the r.r.a.a. threads I'd like
to...)

I did read Roy's reply. From pretty much everything I've read about
antennas from those for whom I have the greatest respect, there's
strong agreement that one should not try to put emphasis on "what part
of the antenna structure radiates what energy." As Roy points out,
there are a lot of interactions. On the other hand, it's relatively
straightforward to look at how the _pattern_ is affected by the
currents on conductors you hadn't initially planned to be part of your
antenna system, such as unbalanced ("antenna") current on feeders and
also parasitic current on other metal in the area. It seems to me
that in the final analysis, I really don't care what "percentage of
transmitter power" is radiated by each part of my antenna, but I
probably do care about the pattern. In those cases where there's a
significant percentage of the power turned to heat in i^2*R loss, I'd
like to know about that too, of course.

I'm thankful for tools like NEC and EZNEC that let me play "what-if"
games and identify potential trouble spots before hanging wire and
tubing up in the air. They don't replace thinking beforehand and
evaluating after, but they are a significant aid.

Cheers,
Tom

4721. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 22:41:58 UTC
From: JackR <JackRyan@aol.com>
Message-ID: <WW9N8.64573$wj7.22919841@twister.socal.rr.com>
Source record: 141127

Do I read this table correctly when I say 8 turns of 6-5/8 of bunched coax is about the best for 75/80 meters? The ferrite beads look the best for that frequency, but the coax looks real good. Just trying to get a handle on if I am looking at that chart correctly?

regards, Jerry -n6jp-
jlockett@bak.rr.com

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3D050E37.53B806C5@eznec.com...
> I just became aware of a link to some good measurement data for air-core
> baluns wound as solenoids on large PVC pipe. The link is
> http://www.k1ttt.net/technote/airbalun.html. K1TTT made measurements for
> a number of these using the same method I used for the flat baluns in
> the Handbook and Antenna Book. From his measurements, it looks like the
> bandwidths of the flat and solenoidal coils are roughly comparable --
> certainly, neither is spectactularly superior. So for those of you who
> like the look of a solenoidal coil rather than a flat one, I recommend
> that you follow the dimensions shown on his web page. Thanks to Jeff
> Farrar for making me aware of this link.
>
> The text in the Antenna Book regarding winding of the flat balun had
> been edited, and will be corrected in the next edition. The coils which
> were measured were "scramble-wound", with no attention to neat alignment
> of turns. They DEPEND on interturn coupling to work -- they act as a
> rather broad parallel resonant circuit.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4722. Re: I passed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 23:02:07 UTC
From: Bill <n8xv@myvine.com>
Message-ID: <3D052FEF.C76D51EE@myvine.com>
Source record: 141215

Congratulations and welcome!

Matt Patterson wrote:
>
> Passed Element 4 today to upgrade to Extra! I'm excited! I couldn't hold
> it in any longer, I just had to tell someone. :-) I've went from Tech to
> Extra in 2 months.
>
> Matt
> KC5YTV / AE

4723. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-10 23:27:26 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D0535DE.9E17E562@eznec.com>
Source record: 141128

For that, I'd ask the chart's author.

I found some of the original data from my measurements that resulted in the Handbook/Antenna Book recommendations. For the 80 meter one (22 feet RG8, 8 turns), all I could find was the impedance at resonance (4.365 MHz), which was 18 k ohms, and at 3.5 MHz, which was 1.41 k ohms. So it's a very respectable balun over the 3.5 - 4 MHz. range. I also found impedance measurements for one similar to the 7 MHz version. These measurements are for 21 feet of RG8 wound into 10 turns. This is fairly typical of these baluns:

Freq MHz Z ohms

1.8 276
2.0 315
3.5 789
4.0 1122
5.61 (res) 14,000
7.0 1640
10 606
14 345
21 181
28 88

The 7 MHz recommendation, 22 feet, 10 turns, was 873 ohms at 3.5 MHz, 2.46 k ohms at 7 MHz, and 756 ohms at 10 MHz. It would make an excellent balun on 40, and a good one on 3.5 and 10 MHz.

I made these measurements in 1985.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

JackR wrote:
>
> Do I read this table correctly when I say 8 turns of 6-5/8 of bunched coax
> is about the best for 75/80 meters? The ferrite beads look the best for
> that frequency, but the coax looks real good. Just trying to get a handle
> on if I am looking at that chart correctly?
>
> regards, Jerry -n6jp-
> jlockett@bak.rr.com
>
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:3D050E37.53B806C5@eznec.com...
> > I just became aware of a link to some good measurement data for air-core
> > baluns wound as solenoids on large PVC pipe. The link is

> > http://www.k1ttt.net/technote/airbalun.html. K1TTT made measurements for
> > a number of these using the same method I used for the flat baluns in
> > the Handbook and Antenna Book. From his measurements, it looks like the
> > bandwidths of the flat and solenoidal coils are roughly comparable --
> > certainly, neither is spectactularly superior. So for those of you who
> > like the look of a solenoidal coil rather than a flat one, I recommend
> > that you follow the dimensions shown on his web page. Thanks to Jeff
> > Farrar for making me aware of this link.
> >
> > The text in the Antenna Book regarding winding of the flat balun had
> > been edited, and will be corrected in the next edition. The coils which
> > were measured were "scramble-wound", with no attention to neat alignment
> > of turns. They DEPEND on interturn coupling to work -- they act as a
> > rather broad parallel resonant circuit.
> >
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4724. WANT: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 01:27:00 UTC
From: Raymond Hansmeier <rhansmeier@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <ElcN8.8149$6m5.919@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 141129

I am looking for a Balanced tuner to put out at the antenna. Any of you home brewers make one that you are no longer using? I do not have the time or patience to build my own. K7FU

4725. radial field installation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 02:14:58 UTC
From: Steve Woodruff <sjwoodr.nospam@nospam.yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <ae3mid$9i2$1@flood.xnet.com>
Source record: 141130

I'm considering a vertical antenna with radials... but in my installation
I would only be able to lay radials down at about 180 degrees around
the mast due to the fact that I would mount this at the rear of my lot.
What would be the effects of this semi-circle shaped radial field on
the antenna performance? Would it favor one direction more than
another? Or would I be better off with a vertical dipole with some
counterpoise wires?

Steve, N9OH

4726. Re: radial field installation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 02:54:49 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D056679.A63ED91C@eznec.com>
Source record: 141131

In one NEC-4 simulation (16 radials in a circle vs 16 in a semi-circle, radials 40 meters long, frequency 3.7 MHz, average ground), the signal from the half radial field model was essentially the same in the direction of the radials, and 1 - 1.5 dB down in the opposite direction, compared to the full radial field model. The difference is greatest at the higher elevation angles; at very low angles, there's very little difference even in the non-radial direction.

If you have the height available for a half wave vertical, you can get good efficiency much more easily than for a quarter wave. If it's center fed and insulated from the ground, you don't need any "counterpoise" at all -- it's just a dipole. If it's base fed, a couple of radial wires should be adequate.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Steve Woodruff wrote:
>
> I'm considering a vertical antenna with radials... but in my installation
> I would only be able to lay radials down at about 180 degrees around
> the mast due to the fact that I would mount this at the rear of my lot.
> What would be the effects of this semi-circle shaped radial field on
> the antenna performance? Would it favor one direction more than
> another? Or would I be better off with a vertical dipole with some
> counterpoise wires?
>
> Steve, N9OH

4727. Radio Propagation Format Conversion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 03:10:19 UTC
From: benjie_orpilla@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <48503df4.0206101910.404a32c3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141132

Hi!

I need help. I have clutter and height data in Planet format. I need to update this but I only have GIS softwares (ARcInfo). Is there any software converter or freeware that can read and edit this particular format? Is there a freeware that can convert this to any standard format (USGS, GRASS, etc)?

Help me please!Very urgent!

Benjie

4728. Re: "beam divergence"... what do we call that in the HAM world

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 03:26:00 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C4B9825.5C1A3D6C@att.net>
Source record: 141133

Don Widders wrote:

> Did you try tipping the tower just a little?
>

What a half-vast suggestion! Which way you want I should have
tipped it - North or South?

4729. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 04:03:24 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206102003.8036e2d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141134

horseshoe7@yahoo.com (stewart) wrote in message it seems to me that the J-Pole
> would be a better performer. It would also be slightly easier to set
> up(one piece, comes with PL-259 connector), although it would be two
> times taller than the 1/4 wave solution.
>
> Stewart - N0MHS

I'd go with the J-pole of those two. You could make one for next to nothing. MK

4730. Re: SGC TUNERS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 04:10:58 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <mLeN8.11396$gs4.8086@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141135

Had good enough luck with mine - AND with SGC themselves, that I now have *2* of them - one for RV
camping out in the woods, and the second one to put up on the tower to feed a 160 meter full wave
loop....

AS for the bit about lightening damage - well DUHHhhh! Lightening strikes and NEAR strikes CAN
damage just about ANYTHING - not particularly a fault of the equipment...

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"

"gary" <sgmm.hurd@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:BI5N8.18485$fM.15724@nwrddc01.gnilink.net...
> Any opinions of sgc tuners?
>
> --
>
>
> **********
> Down the corridor or life in between our death and birth
> We may start to lose our way in the search to find our worth
> Our value comes in the fact we live
> Life is a gift only God can give
>
> Petra
>
>
>

4731. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 04:26:34 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24995-3D057BFA-168@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141136

J. Harvey, VE1BLL wrote:
"Damn inductance..."

Yes, and someone else wrote that 10,000 volts might appear across a relay rack.

A relay rack has very little inductance. In the many broadcast stations I`ve worked with begining in 1949, the equipment racks were side by side and welded to rails in the floor over metal raceways. Most often they were solidly bolted together for stability. Hilti fasteners might also be used through holes in the angles at the bottom of the rack for anchorage.

All equipment cables entered the bottom of the rack from metal raceways. None was strung overhead. This is broadcast practice and is not necessarily the same as used in other telecom pursuits. This unitized metal blob has very low inductance.

the metal raceways usually have a concrete slab poured around them. They become integrated with a Ufer ground also. I`ve never seen lightning interfere with equipment so installed, much less cause damage. This equipment is never turned off or disconnected, even when transmitters leave the air. The frequency monitor can`t be allowed to cool down and all the equipment causes less trouble when never heat cycled.

We say lightning is a constant current source, but it divides among parallel paths of convenience. All the impedance encountered in lightning`s path isn`t that across which our vulnerable load (or lightning target) is connected. Our target is only across the lower part of a voltage divider. The target volts are the total volts times the target impedance divided by the sum of the series and target impedances. If we make the ratio of series impedance to target impedance large, the target volts will be small, even with a lightning strike.

Most broadcast stations use coax between transmitter and antenna. None use gas tubes across the coax. All I`ve seen get lots of lightning hits. Though these stations are always on the air, even in the worst storms, I never saw one significantly damaged by lightning. It has happened, but I suspect standard practices weren`t used or maintained.

Lightning hits these stations, and if enough energy reaches the coax, the coax arcs over taking the stress off the transmitter.

I`ve also worked with countless 2-way stations. These too are in perpetual operation and often their antennas are the highest objects around. So they get countless lightning hits. Usually it`s a solid-state receiver that`s connected to the coax when the lightning strikes.

Most that I`ve seen, use a folded antenna element connected with the coax and solidly grounded at the top of the tower to shift the lightning away from the coax. The coax will arc-over just as it does in the broadcast transmitter installation. Lightning doesn`t care what is connected to coax. The receiver has to withstand differential mode energy on the coax until the coax breaks down. With the tower-top short-circuits described, damage is avoided. This system works.

Can you imagine a commercial operator throwing coax cables out the window when a storm approaches?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4732. Re: Yes, another newbie antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 04:54:12 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3D0580EA.1747E67@gte.net>
Source record: 141137

Dick Hughes wrote:

> You must be talking about another era. Larsen's KG-144 uses a
> patented matching transformer (U.S. patent #4,764,773.) The Kulglass
> antenna series itself is patented. The whip for the KG-144 is 45"
> long which is a pretty good indication that it is not a 1/4-wave
> design. Neither of the antennas mentioned use any kind of pyramid on
> the exterior. Rather than me trying to further defend Larsen, why not
> take a look at their current catalog and specifications? This
> question about glass-mounts comes up as often as anything else on this
> newsgroup. It is always Larsen that is pointed to as the standard.
>
> On Mon, 10 Jun 2002 19:48:50 GMT, Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net> wrote:

It is very possible that since the original patent has now expired, that Larsen has adopted something other than their original current fed antenna.
I notice in the AES catalog that their 2M antenna whip length is 45".
Because the end Z of a half wave is high, the glass surface and the mounting foot load the radiator- shortening a half wave by about 10%- thus a 1/2 wave mounted in this fashion is approximately 36"- this is easily verified by grid dipping the whip on the glass.
Their 45" is more like an electrical 5/8 antenna.
A.S. chose not to push their amateur On-Glass antennas- even though they are still carried by
AES- but rather put their resources into the cell phone on glass market- a much more lucrative market, and one they still dominate today domestically- although I would think that
the mobile cell phone market is drastically shrinking with the popularity of hand helds.

Dale W4OP

4733. Re: Groundplane for 5/8 whip -- Thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 05:34:19 UTC
From: Verbami <Verbami@sNOhSPaAMw.cNOa>
Message-ID: <vZfN8.127094$Ka.8847433@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 141138

Thanks for all the help everyone. Just to clarify some points that came up tho. I can be fairly confident in the match to the 5/8 whip because it's store-bought, a cheapy little MFJ thing. I only need to get it out from underground without destroying the front end of the transceiver. I have every intention of building a j-pole as soon as I can afford an SWR meter or find one for a great price.

Again, thanks!

Ben

4734. simple duplekser 2m/70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 06:19:34 UTC
From: aka <adamkar@poczta.onet.pl>
Message-ID: <ae44k7$n96$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 141139

Where to look for in web simple duplexer to ANT Yagi dual bander 2m/70cm
power 50W. I' using FT-90 TRX FM mode witch one output to antenna.
Or description; chart how make simple construction "home made" .
73' Adam

4735. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 06:41:49 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D059BAD.EA61ABE9@eznec.com>
Source record: 141140

Richard Harrison wrote:
> . . .

> I`ve also worked with countless 2-way stations. These too are in
> perpetual operation and often their antennas are the highest objects
> around. So they get countless lightning hits. Usually it`s a solid-state
> receiver that`s connected to the coax when the lightning strikes.
>
> Most that I`ve seen, use a folded antenna element connected with the
> coax and solidly grounded at the top of the tower to shift the lightning
> away from the coax. The coax will arc-over just as it does in the
> broadcast transmitter installation. Lightning doesn`t care what is
> connected to coax. The receiver has to withstand differential mode
> energy on the coax until the coax breaks down. With the tower-top
> short-circuits described, damage is avoided. This system works.
> . . .

Am I interpreting this correctly, that the solid state receiver
withstands differential voltage that breaks down the coax?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4736. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 11:17:51 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ae4m8vrhm1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141141

> > How many people are killed by lightning
> > each year in the US ?
>
> http://www.mindspring.com/~lightningstrike/info.htm
> Says "about 100 people a year....in the U.S."

==========

That's about 10 times the rate per head of populations as it is in the UK.
You are not thinking of moving back here, are you?

4737. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 11:34:57 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <xflN8.1339$z56.403547@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141142

> > > How many people are killed by lightning
> > > each year in the US ?
> >
> > http://www.mindspring.com/~lightningstrike/info.htm
> > Says "about 100 people a year....in the U.S."
> ==========

"Reg Edwards"
> That's about 10 times the rate per head of populations
> as it is in the UK. You are not thinking of moving back
> here, are you?

British are (on average) a bit shorter than Americans; so the lightning goes right over their heads. This also explains why giraffes are so rare in the UK.

4738. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 12:34:13 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ae4qo4$3kv$2@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141143

```
> If the number of turns in the loop increases the loop's radiation
> resistance, how can you state that the number of turns is not relevant?
==================================

No problem. The radiation resistance referred to where it matters, ie., at
the input to the coupling loop which terminates the coax feedline, is
independent of the number of turns on the main loop.
---
Reg.
```

4739. Re: SGC TUNERS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 12:35:36 UTC
From: Floyd Sense <sentek@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <s8mN8.767$gS.282@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 141144

The point, my good man, is that the processor in the SGC unit can easily be damaged by strikes a mile away - would you call that "near"? I bet you'd be rather unhappy if the processor in your PC failed anytime there was a thunderstorm in the area. To those considering such a tuner, don't be misled into ignoring my comments because of Gary's "DUHH.." regarding the lightning comment. If you do not plan for a disconnect of the antenna from the tuner, at least install a spark gap at the tuner to attempt to provide a discharge path to ground. Anyone who lives in a thunderstorm area understands the high voltages that can build up without an actual strike. I don't fault the SGC equipment, but there's definitely something lacking in their warnings of such a problem, and perhaps in their protection of the processor in the unit.

K8AC

"Gary - KJ6Q" <davison7@gte.net> wrote in message
news:mLeN8.11396$gs4.8086@nwrddc02.gnilink.net...
> Had good enough luck with mine - AND with SGC themselves, that I now have
2 of them - one for RV
> camping out in the woods, and the second one to put up on the tower to
feed a 160 meter full wave
> loop....
>
> AS for the bit about lightening damage - well DUHHhhh! Lightening strikes
and NEAR strikes CAN
> damage just about ANYTHING - not particularly a fault of the equipment...
>
> --
> Gary - KJ6Q
> **********

4740. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 12:35:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <658-3D05EEAB-69@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141146

Roy Lewallen wrote:
"Am I intepreting this correctly, that the solid-state receiver withstands differential voltage that breaks down the coax?"

I am not sure about that because I don`t have proof that the coax breaks down. 2-way stations don`t use coax arc triggered protection systems as broadcast stations do. 2-way stations don`t use so much r-f power that the follow-on r-f sustained arc is a problem. In most cases the carrier will soon be dropped anyway and put out a sustained arc if one exists in a 2-way radio. I dfon`t know that that break-down voltage is ever reached in 2-way coax. I`ve seen lots of pitted antennas but never saw coax damaged by lightning.

I`ve never seen a Motorola solid-state receiver input circuit damaged by lightning when protected by a folded antenna element grounded at the tower top and I`ve seen hundreds. No doubt, someone has a different experience. If so, I say they should have installed their radios the way we installed ours.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4741. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 12:39:53 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D05EF99.E303CA7C@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141145

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Am I interpreting this correctly, that the solid state receiver
> withstands differential voltage that breaks down the coax?

Well, maybe coax connector instead of the coax. One night in AZ,
I awoke to arcing sounds and flashes from the coax connector
connected to my IC-745. I thought the IC-745 would surely be
damaged but it survived without noticeable damage.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4742. Re: Groundplane for 5/8 whip -- Thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 13:21:20 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0206110521.1a5ab5cc@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141147

"Verbami" <Verbami@sNOhSPaAMw.cNOa> wrote in message
news:<vZfN8.127094$Ka.8847433@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>...
> underground without destroying the front end of the transceiver. I have
> every intention of building a j-pole as soon as I can afford an SWR meter or
> find one for a great price.
>
> Again, thanks!
>
> Ben

What is a "great price"?

Randy

4743. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 13:21:23 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D05F8FE.61BC497D@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141148

stewart
i dont understand the big fuss about backpacking with 6 meters in the first place 90% of the time 6 is dead so you would be dragging all that gear to listen to static unless there are some 6 meter repeaters locally to where you hike then the jpole would be fine for that but for DX of 6 i dont think it would be worth hauling the gear
now dont get me wrong i love 6 meters i work it as often as i can when it opens up but after my little 3000 mile road trip and 6 meters dead as well as 10-17 meters it seemed like a waste of space and weight to haul that stuff
good luck

stewart wrote:

> 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D03BFC0.F6AFC09D@icok.net>...
> > stewart,
> > How about a simple dipole?
> > 'Doc
>
> For the portable application I'm talking about, I believe most dipole
> configurations would be more cumbersome to set up than a pre-assembled
> self-contained(quick-deployable) ladder-wire J-Pole... maybe a
> quick-deployable end-fed half-wave dipole solution wouldn't be so bad
> - but it would be about twice as tall as the J-Pole, with basically
> the same gain.
>
> I guess I should have also mentioned that we don't have trees on our
> hills/small mountains in the San Diego or S/W Riverside Cty. areas
> (I'm mainly talking about using it out of a backpack on Cowles Mtn,
> Mt. Soledad, Del Cerro, or Santa Rosa Plateau), so using trees for
> support is basically out. Below about 2500', we only get trees in the
> valleys(Sycamores, Willows), or in the middle of higher plateaus(Oaks,
> and a few Sycamores)... Torrey Pines are an exception along the
> coastal bluffs north of La Jolla... another exception is the huge
> expanse of non-native Eucalyptus around the Scripps Ranch flatlands.
> While there are some smaller trees hiding in the shady areas of hills;
> only small bushes will be found on the tops of our hills/small
> mountains.
>
> I understand the general arguments against J-Poles(vs. other
> solutions), and I tend to agree with them... but in this particular
> case, the roll-up, quick-deploy, ladder-wire J-Pole seems to make the
> most sense. Having said that - I'm still perfectly willing to listen
> to opposing views. After all, I am trying to find an optimal solution
> for this particular application, which I'm going to use for a little
> while, until I can get around to building some kind of

> quickly-deployable 2 or 3-element 6m beam out of PVC pipe sections and
> wire - hopefully in time for the peak of the Es season in July,
> August, and September.
>
> - Stewart, N0MHS

4744. Newbie Antenna Question, part deux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 13:21:33 UTC
From: born2bdcst@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020611092133.04322.00004154@mb-bh.news.cs.com>
Source record: 141149

I want to thank everyone very much for all the helpful suggestions. I had no idea about glass-mount antennas for the ham bands and may give them a shot. Yesterday, I returned from my trek to Ham Radio Outlet in Denver with an ICOM IC-2100H and a 5/8-wave mag mount, and will most likely run the coax thru my rear hatch. That'll be a stop-gap measure for now.
Something else, though. Has anyone found the need to use an antenna tuner on a mobile rig?
-Keith

4745. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 13:24:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17220-3D05FA01-217@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141151

Jay harvey wrote:
"It always seems like it is the telephone answering machines and alarm systems that get damaged."

Two separate wiring systems, the a-c power wiring, and some other wiring system come together in the answering machine, or in the alarm box.

Difference in surge potential between the a-c and the other wiring system is the source of potential damage.

Solution can be simple. Put items to be protected in a small continuous metal box, and shunt every wire which penetrates the box to the box with an effective arrester. I said nothing about ground, which ian`t required for protection in this case.

If a zillion amps flow through this box with only a few zillionths of an ohm impedance, you get only a few volts dropped across the box, not enough to make sparks fly within the box.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4746. Portable antenna for scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 13:43:53 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0206110543.4b34429c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141150
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

Hi all,

This Saturday I bought an IC-R2 scanner (continuous .495 MHz ~ 1.3 GHz). I have no other scanners to compare to, but it has surprised me quite favorably. I thought it would only work acceptably well on VHF and would be just a toy on HF and UHF, but the question is that it works well (for me) on all bands. After changing the supplied antenna to a slightly longer Diamond (SRH-536) made for 144/430/900 it even receives many stations on HF and the strongest stations on AM BC. With a dipole cut for 15m placed at the side of a building (balcony) it gets foreign AM BC and many more on HF.

Well, that said, the question is: What portable antenna to use for it? I googled for it both in this group and on the web and found nothing specially good.

For portable use, I think for HF up to maybe 600 MHz I could use a home made dipole with two foldable telescopic whips (like TV "rabbit ears") ranging 10 to 50 or 60 cm (4 to 20 or 24 inches) with a short bit of coax to the SMA. That would allow me to "tune" the dipole to the approximate band I am scanning. For 600 to 1.3 I do not know what to use. Maybe two different size dipoles soldered straight to two SMA connectors (one for 700~1000 MHz and one for 1~1.3 GHz), forming a T with the receiver. If not, I had thought of a small discone made of copper sheet (not wires), but it might be quite bulky to carry in a small bag, so I think maybe the two dipoles would offer a not much worse gain (loss?) on that frequency span.

Opinions? Recommendations? Please advice.

Thanks for responses and comments.

Toni

4747. Re: magnetic loop antenna: plans, pros, cons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 14:09:25 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <16515-3D060495-192@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141152

Reg wrote:
"The radiation resistance referred to where it matters, ie...at the input to the coupling loop which terminates the coax feedline, is independent of the number of turns."

Reg`s words may be tricky here. He has a coupling loop load on a larger loop, and its terminating impedance is setting impedance for the larger loop.

But, the impedance of the larger loop will be determined by the square of the turns ratio. You can`t change the number of turns in the larger loop without affecting its impedance. In the case of the larger loop coupled to a link across the terminated feedline, the impedance of the larger loop will be determined by the square of the turns ratio.

A two-turn loop has 4X the impedance of a single-turn loop, that is twice the voltage produces half the current at a constant power. The voltage to current ratio (ohms) is 4X.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4748. Re: simple duplekser 2m/70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 15:44:22 UTC
From: Roger Leone <arleone@inreach.com>
Message-ID: <BXoN8.705$Xj4.158137415@news.inreach.com>
Source record: 141153

Adam:

Go to http://ac6v.com/antprojects.htm

Part way down that page under "Duplexer (Diplexer) 2M/70cm) you will find a basic design. Or if you want to go directly to it: http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/duplexer-d.html

73,

Roger K6XQ

4749. Re: Newbie Antenna Question, part deux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 16:13:54 UTC
From: Max <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <KlpN8.2852$Vr2.853193@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141154

"Born2bdcst" <born2bdcst@cs.com> wrote in message
news:20020611092133.04322.00004154@mb-bh.news.cs.com...
> I want to thank everyone very much for all the helpful suggestions. I had
no
> idea about glass-mount antennas for the ham bands and may give them a
shot.
> Yesterday, I returned from my trek to Ham Radio Outlet in Denver with an
ICOM
> IC-2100H and a 5/8-wave mag mount, and will most likely run the coax thru
my
> rear hatch. That'll be a stop-gap measure for now.
> Something else, though. Has anyone found the need to use an antenna tuner
on a
> mobile rig?
> -Keith
>

On 2 meters?? NO!

4750. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 16:23:59 UTC
From: Will White <googlyelmo@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3D062418.C8CA51EC@earthlink.net>
Source record: 141155

I agree, and would add that I wouldn't even bother with 75M hamsticks for 75M.
There have been several projects in QST in the last couple years on building
restricted space bottom loaded monopoles, they're cheap and easy, and if you
build two and make a 'dipole' out of them, much more efficient than hamsticks.

Dick Hughes wrote:

> It would be better, and more effective if you used that tuner to feed
> a wire dipole strung under the eave of your house. Maybe one of the
> modeling programs can answer the question about using a pair of
> hamsticks as a dipole. It should tune OK. Anything will tune with
> the right tuner. How effective would be another question.
>
> Dick - W6CCD
>
> On 8 Jun 2002 20:48:45 -0700, sgmhurd@yahoo.com (Gary) wrote:
>
> >Can you use for example an 75m hamstick dipole and use a tuner and
> >make it resonate on say 75-10? I'm looking for 1 small stealth
> >antenna that I can use on all bands without the neighbors see ing it.
> >Thanks. Gary/WR1U

--
Will White, KD7BFX
Seattle WA US
King County, Grid CN87tq
ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3
****
"The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand.
The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat.
You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles.
The wireless is the same, only without the cat."
- Albert Einstein
****

4751. Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 16:55:06 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <ae5a7fvpv1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 141156

Metal Roofs...

In a continuing oddysey to attempt to live in as many different places and habitats as possible, we have recently moved to a home on a Florida East coast barrier island just South of Cape Canaveral. This house is within 1/2 block of the Atlantic Ocean beach to the East, and about 4 blocks from the large Indian River lagoon to the West. Clearly this area is highly windstorm and lightning prone.

The house sports a corrugated metal [GavAlum] roof commonly found on homes in the FL Keys, and other wind prone tropical areas such as Carribbean islands, Fiji, Tahiti, etc. The metal is iron based [steel?] since magnets attach to it firmly, and the *silver coating* is apparently some kind of aluminum which is bonded to the steel. The corrugated metal roof is layed in sheets or panels that are screwed down to an under layer of plywood firmly fastened to an engineered truss system with hurricane strapping from the truss system tied into the concrete block walls of the house and then strapped further down into the concrete slab on which the house sits.

(For interest it might be noted that the house has moveable protection [storm shutters] for windows and [braces] for the garage doors. Supposedly it is enginereed [But to my knowledge not tested!] to withstand 140 mph winds. Of course, the barrier island is ordered to be completely evacuated by public officials at every approach of a tropical storm or hurricane. And so... it is *planned* that no one will be in the structure to observe actual wind tests, when and if such winds should approach. During such periods, the occupants will hopefully be elsewhere in a "safer" place.)

The metal roof is not connected [electrically] to the earth or to any ground system and covers an area of approximately 2000 square feet. Never having lived and/or operated a ham station under a metal roof, I have a couple of questions a bout metal roofs for those in the rraa NG who might have experience with such.

1.) What effect [good or bad] will the metal roof have on lightning protection?
2.) What effect [good or bad] will the metal roof have on antenna systems, such as wire and/or tubing arrays on towers.
3.) For *best* results with 1) and 2) above; Should the roof panels be bonded together? Should the roof be grounded? How?

Looking forward to a good discussion on the effects of large metal roofs on ham antennas and lightning protection.

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL

4752. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 17:20:44 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <dgbcguobq7pqeiuuipcd6l2l6o05f4ch5v@4ax.com>
Source record: 141157

On Tue, 11 Jun 2002 12:55:06 -0400, "Peter O. Brackett"
<ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> wrote:

>The metal roof is not connected [electrically] to the earth or to any ground
>system and covers an area of approximately
>2000 square feet. Never having lived and/or operated a ham station under a
>metal roof, I have a couple of questions a
>bout metal roofs for those in the rraa NG who might have experience with
>such.
>
>1.) What effect [good or bad] will the metal roof have on lightning
>protection?
>2.) What effect [good or bad] will the metal roof have on antenna systems,
>such as wire and/or tubing arrays on towers.
>3.) For *best* results with 1) and 2) above; Should the roof panels be
>bonded together? Should the roof be grounded? How?
>
>Looking forward to a good discussion on the effects of large metal roofs on
>ham antennas and lightning protection.
>
>--Peter K1PO
> Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL

Hi Peter,

1.) The sheet metal will be a low impedance until the current hits the
edges and the voltage hits the roof (pun intended). Stay away from
the edges, especially the pointy corners;
2.) unbalance possibility - strictly a matter of local geometry;
3.) first consider: does it matter now? Bonding only becomes
necessary if you suffer from weathered metallic interfaces creating
spurious interference, OR you want a humongous ground plane. Given
you live a zip code that is lightning enhanced, what were the plans
for the original structure's protection? No rod on the roof? Roof
not already tied to ground? Some lightning protection I have seen
consisted of a string of rods along the crest of the roof which might
be persuaded to align along panel borders.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4753. Re: simple duplekser 2m/70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 18:11:38 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0206111011.10ec977d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141158

"aka" <adamkar@poczta.onet.pl> wrote in message news:<ae44k7$n96$1@news.tpi.pl>...
> Where to look for in web simple duplexer to ANT Yagi dual bander 2m/70cm
> power 50W. I' using FT-90 TRX FM mode witch one output to antenna.
> Or description; chart how make simple construction "home made" .
> 73' Adam

http://home.datacomm.ch/hb9abx/duplexer.html

Randy
KD4OWL

4754. Re: "beam divergence"... what do we call that in the HAM world

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 19:02:59 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d064a17.3844749@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 141159

On Tue, 11 Jun 2002 03:26:00 GMT, Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
wrote:

>Don Widders wrote:
>
>> Did you try tipping the tower just a little?
>>
>
>What a half-vast suggestion! Which way you want I should have
>tipped it - North or South?
>
>

If you had a vendor that knew how to do it they could have made an
interconnecting harness
that would have given a few degrees down tilt in the pattern. This is
commonly done at 800 and
900 mhz. where the sharp vertical beam overshoots an area.

73
Gary K4FMX

4755. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 19:17:52 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3D064CE0.D23E8A7A@crosslink.net>
Source record: 141160

"Peter O. Brackett" wrote:
>
> Metal Roofs...
>
> The house sports a corrugated metal [GavAlum] roof ...

Sounds like a great groung plane for a Butternut or other vertical.

73 de K3DWW

4756. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 19:38:36 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0206@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnagckds.phm.Znospam+noZs_0206@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 141161

On Tue, 11 Jun 2002 12:55:06 -0400, Peter O. Brackett <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> wrote:
> The house sports a corrugated metal [GavAlum] roof commonly found on homes

> The metal roof is not connected [electrically] to the earth or to any ground
> system and covers an area of approximately 2000 square feet.

I'm rather suprised by that. I would have suspected it to be
electrically grounded. This is, I thought, a safety requirement.
Any metal building component which might, thru some fault, become
electrified is required to be bonded to ground. That way, it would
require a double fault before presenting a shock hazard.

sdb

--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

4757. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 21:32:43 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ugcr45pul2vv22@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141162

I live under a "tin roof" here in Fredericksburg, Va. and many of the homes in town have similar roofs. I haven't seen one yet that was grounded. I suspect the fact the roof is metal has absolutely nothing to do with making it attract lightning. It is insulated from ground and doesn't attract lightning any more than your car does.

As for the electrical properties: Unless the panels are bonded electrically (soldered), they do not act like a monolith. Joints between the panels oxidize and either don't conduct at all or act like diodes, throwing off RFI to the max. So the roof does not make a particularly satisfying ground plane for a vertical.

The roof does present the potential for de-tuning an antenna because it is a big chunk of metal close by. How it will effect your installation is not certain. I have a GAP Titan mounted about three feet above a flat part of the roof and it works about as well as any GAP Titan can. The GAP is not electrically connected to the roof in any way and it is a vertical dipole so it does not use radials.

I also have a TGM mini beam (20-6 mtrs) mounted fifteen feet above the peak of a very steep slope and it seems to work fine.

In other words, I have not experienced much de-tuning or pattern distortion from either antenna but I have heard of others who have had problems. Suggest you use some common sense and put up your antennas. Try to keep your horizontal antennas away from the roof .
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1♯ 470 K2♯ 2460

"Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> wrote in message
news:ae5a7fvpv1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net...
> Metal Roofs...
>
> In a continuing oddysey to attempt to live in as many different places and
> habitats as possible, we have recently moved
> to a home on a Florida East coast barrier island just South of Cape
> Canaveral. This house is within 1/2 block of the Atlantic
> Ocean beach to the East, and about 4 blocks from the large Indian River
> lagoon to the West. Clearly this area is highly
> windstorm and lightning prone.
>

> The house sports a corrugated metal [GavAlum] roof commonly found on homes
> in the FL Keys, and other wind prone
> tropical areas such as Carribbean islands, Fiji, Tahiti, etc. The metal
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> iron based [steel?] since magnets attach to it
> firmly, and the *silver coating* is apparently some kind of aluminum
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> is bonded to the steel. The corrugated metal
> roof is layed in sheets or panels that are screwed down to an under layer
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> plywood firmly fastened to an engineered
> truss system with hurricane strapping from the truss system tied into the
> concrete block walls of the house and then strapped
> further down into the concrete slab on which the house sits.
>
> (For interest it might be noted that the house has moveable protection
> [storm shutters] for windows and [braces] for the
> garage doors. Supposedly it is enginereed [But to my knowledge not
tested!]
> to withstand 140 mph winds. Of course, the
> barrier island is ordered to be completely evacuated by public officials
at
> every approach of a tropical storm or hurricane.
> And so... it is *planned* that no one will be in the structure to observe
> actual wind tests, when and if such winds should
> approach. During such periods, the occupants will hopefully be elsewhere
in
> a "safer" place.)
>
> The metal roof is not connected [electrically] to the earth or to any
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> system and covers an area of approximately
> 2000 square feet. Never having lived and/or operated a ham station under
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> metal roof, I have a couple of questions a
> bout metal roofs for those in the rraa NG who might have experience with
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> such as wire and/or tubing arrays on towers.
> 3.) For *best* results with 1) and 2) above; Should the roof panels be
> bonded together? Should the roof be grounded? How?
>
> Looking forward to a good discussion on the effects of large metal roofs
on
> ham antennas and lightning protection.
>

> --Peter K1PO
> Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL
>
>
>

4758. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 21:38:20 UTC
From: k7itm@aol.com
Message-ID: <3200347.0206111338.21576105@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141163

Here's another way to think about the same thing that Roy is saying.
In coax, from the standpoint of radiation observable at some distance
from the line, it doesn't matter much where the current is flowing in
the thickness of the outer conductor, whether it's on the inside or
outside. What's important to eliminate radiation is that the net
current at any point along the line is zero: that is, the current on
the inner conductor is balanced by an equal-magnitude,
opposite-direction current on the outer conductor. In the case of a
two-wire balanced line, there is extremely little radiation IF the two
wires carry balanced currents and are a small fraction of a wavelength
apart. The same applies to coax, with the added benefit that with a
radially symmetric distribution of balanced currents, there is _no_
magnetic field outside the outer conductor, even if it's NOT many skin
depths thick. You can (intentionally or unintentionally) upset that
radial symmetry and get it to radiate.

I recall that Tom, W8JI, posted some things about this some time ago
indicating that the tests he did indicated that for practical coax
lines, the radiation from current imbalance was the only thing that
was important (till you got down to extremely low levels of radiation,
at least). Certainly the coupling of the coax simply as a conductor
in the field of an antenna will cause such an imbalance: an antenna
current, or a current on the outside of the outer conductor, if you
will. Try measuring fields external to a coax line when it's
terminated in a proper radially-symmetric load. I did that a while
back and had a really hard time finding any. (I actually expected I'd
find more than I did, and was disappointed in I guess a good way!)
Roy said "fraction of a percent." I'd be inclined to give it in parts
per million, from what I saw, and never expect to use very big numbers
even then.

Cheers,
Tom

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3D052532.81AB07B5@eznec.com>...
> Art Unwin KB9MZ wrote:
> >
> > Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message news:<3D02B12D.300D932C@eznec.com>...
> > > Thank you for the compliments.
> > >
> > > I know of no way to determine what percentage of power is radiated from
> > > each part of an antenna. Consider, for example, a ground plane antenna
> > > with four horizontal radials. The current in each radial is 1/4 the
> >
> > Roy,

> > I have always avoided the thought of radiation from the outside of the
> > coax
> > unless it became an obvious problem because of the physical structure
> > of braid versus hardline question.(balanced to unbalance connections)
> > Can we be sure there is no combining of current flow on the inside
> > and the outside of the braid ?
>
> Yes. The only places the currents can interact in any way is at the ends
> of the coax, where they're physically connected together. This of course
> assumes that the shield is at least several skin depths thick.
>
> > Also the outside surface length versus the inside of shielding length
> > needs to be of different lengths to equal the same electrical length.
> > So what actualy happens when we 'ground' the outside braid at 1/4 wl
> > which is different to the true coax 'grounding' point ? Ground loops ?
>
> What's a ground loop? What's a "true" grounding point? The current on
> the inside of the coax is different than the current on the outside,
> just as though there were two separate conductors.
>
> > Another point that bothers me with this particular question is
> > that the 'type' of braiding (I think) determines the amount of energy
> > lost from the coax to radiation even when there is no impedance
> > imbalance, as in perforated hardline in tunnels.
>
> With even very poor quality coax, the energy lost through the braid is
> typically a fraction of a percent, at least through the HF range.
>
> > Could you or another expert possibly comment on these factors,
> > especially the braid question where inter weaving of strands leads to
> > many high resistance contact points to muddy the waters ?
> > Thanking you in advance
> > Art
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4759. Re: Vertical Dipole versus Monopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 23:21:28 UTC
From: Will White <googlyelmo@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3D0685DD.9642AE7@earthlink.net>
Source record: 141164

Thanks, Roy, this really does clarify the "1/4 wave vertical vs. dipole" question for me. I downloaded the EZNEC demo a few months ago, and haven't had occasion to try it out until now. Having visual indication/reference sure does make a lot of things clearer than plain numbers!

--
Will White, KD7BFX
Seattle WA US
King County, Grid CN87tq
ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> Will White wrote:
> >
> > Perhaps someone here can finally explain to me what the actual difference is,
> > electrically, between a vertical dipole and a ground plane in "free space"?
>
> In free space, the difference is that in a vertical dipole, radiation
> occurs from the entire antenna. In the ground plane (with horizontal
> radials), the radials contribute little to the far field radiation, so
> radiation is taking place from half the length of wire as for the
> dipole. This leads to a radiation resistance of half the dipole's value,
> which really makes no difference to anything in most cases. If the
> vertical radiator is very short in terms of wavelength, where conductor
> loss can become significant, the lower radiation resistance can lead to
> decreased efficiency. The radiation pattern is essentially identical for
> the two antennas.
>
> > It has always looked to me that the ground plane and ground mounted vertical w/
> > buried radial network (AKA "Marconi") was an
> > approximation/convenience/compromise on a dipole/Hertz antenna, with the
> > radials/counterpoise performing or substituting for the other missing leg of the
> > dipole, and never as well as the latter, given the proper space.
>
> That's probably a fair description.
>
> > Why wouldn't a full-sized *vertical* dipole be more efficient, broader banded,
> > and have as favorable (or better!) an elevation angle than a full-sized
> > GP/Vertical? I can see where mounting a *horizontal* dipole at sufficient height
> > (> 1/2 WL, ideally > 1 WL) can and often is impractical or impossible.
>
> A half wavelength vertical (either base or center fed) will be more
> efficient than a ground-mounted quarter wave vertical because of much
> lower ground loss. (A half wave whip is a much better HT antenna than a

> quarter wave for the same reason.) The efficiency difference, however,
> can be made insignificantly small by installing a sufficient number of
> ground radials. The half wave vertical will be more narrowbanded,
> though, not broader. The ground system loss in the quarter wave antenna
> will increase the bandwidth.
>
> > But, on the supposition that securing a single 40'-plus support for a 20-meter
> > dipole is within reach for many who also have the space to run a good radial
> > system under a 20-meter vertical, either elevated or buried, why wouldn't you go
> > with the vertical *dipole*? Is my intuition misleading me (it wouldn't be the
> > first time that happened in matters of physics!), or is there really no
> > difference in principle (holding polarization equal) between a dipole and a
> > vertical (or other) monopolew/radial-counterpoise?
>
> There really is no difference in principle. The only difference is in
> the efficiency, dominated by ground system loss.
>
> The pattern of a half wave vertical is a bit different from a ground
> mounted quarter wave one. That's because the angle of waves striking the
> ground from various points on the antenna on their way to distant points
> is different. The amount of difference depends on the ground
> characteristics and the frequency. I suggest using EZNEC or a similar
> program to compare the two under the conditions of interest -- the demo
> version is adequate for this. But be sure not to just look at the
> pattern shapes -- save one plot and overlay it on the plot from the
> other antenna for a fair comparison of the gain at all angles. In the
> one test case I ran, a larger fraction of the overall energy from the
> half wavelength vertical was absorbed by the ground in the process of
> reflection, so even though it has a flatter pattern, the difference in
> gain at low angles isn't that much.
> >
> > --
> > Will White, KD7BFX
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4760. Re: Inverter RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 23:22:47 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <bDvN8.59947$092.2504481@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 141165

If it is common mode radiation, you may wish to try two caps, from each leg of
the AC output to the inverter cabinet. Also, some series ferrite chokes in each
of the AC leads wouldn't hurt either -- this could be done with one core common
mode as well.

Pete

"Nelson Gietz" <ngietz@mb.sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:LapJ8.232$sd.7469@news1.mts.net...
> Guys,
> This may be a long shot, but here goes.
> I'm listening in a remote area, and the only power is from a Trace
> DR3624 "modified sine wave" inverter... which actually produces regulated
> square wave output. The output has a leading edge spike that produces
> harmonics fairly high into the HF region.
> Does anyone have any experience with putting a capacitor across the
> output of such an inveter, say of the order of .01 mfd, to ground out the
> RFI? Would it harm the inverter?
> N.
>
>
>

4761. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-11 23:40:14 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <vTvN8.7178$_h5.1036309@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141166

Jeff Harvey wrote:
> "It always seems like it is the telephone
> answering machines and alarm
> systems that get damaged."

"Richard Harrison"
> Solution can be simple. Put items to be protected
> in a small continuous metal box, and shunt every
> wire which penetrates the box to the box with
> an effective arrester. I said nothing about ground,
> which isn`t required for protection in this case.

Almost exactly what I proposed some posts back. The 'slight' difference was that my proposed metal box wasn't small - it was a house with walls (and roof, etc.) made of mu-metal (excuse me, Permalloy 80). If the box is continuous and metal, then it need not be small. 2800 square feet plus a full basement would be about right

4762. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 00:56:36 UTC
From: horseshoe7@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <5f4fe4c2.0206111656.279dae62@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141167

Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com> wrote in message
news:<3D05F8FE.61BC497D@tampabay.rr.com>...
> stewart
> i dont understand the big fuss about backpacking with 6 meters in the first
> place 90% of the time 6 is dead so you would be dragging all that gear to
> listen to static unless there are some 6 meter repeaters locally to where you
> hike then the jpole would be fine for that but for DX of 6 i dont think it
> would be worth hauling the gear
> now dont get me wrong i love 6 meters i work it as often as i can when it
> opens up but after my little 3000 mile road trip and 6 meters dead as well as
> 10-17 meters it seemed like a waste of space and weight to haul that stuff
> good luck

Aside from other activity(there are some 6m repeaters in SoCal), we've
got a weekly 6m simplex net here in San Diego:

http://n6six.50megs.com/

There were 29 check-ins last week... most were from SoCal - but we had
one from New Mexico, one from Utah, and one from Washington(State).

With the 6m Es season coming up, it'll get better too.

Anyway - I need the exercise ;^) ... besides - 6m stuff isn't THAT
big.

Stewart - N0MHS

4763. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 01:06:06 UTC
From: KAZeringue <kazeringue@aol.com>
Message-ID: <3D06A0DA.2040804@aol.com>
Source record: 141168

Don't worry about the winds....the 20 foot storm surge will wash the structure away first. Plan to be across any bridges before that happens.

The before/after photo's of "Camille" in this NOAA doc give a good example.

http://hurricanes.noaa.gov/pdf/hurricanebook.pdf

When I was a novice back in the seventies, I used the tin roof in our house(in South Louisiana) as a reflector for my 15 meter dipole. I don't know that I had any gain, but it faced west, and I very rarely heard any Europeans..... :-o

That close to the salt water table, you might not notice any effects of the roof. Might eat copper clad ground rods too. Be easy enough to drive copper pipe in the sandy soil though.

73
W4KAZ(ex WB5VWK)

4764. Re: Portable antenna for scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 01:26:21 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D06A320.EC35341E@icok.net>
Source record: 141019
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

Toni,
Almost any antenna will work, the longer it is the
better it is at lower frequencies. More important than
length is height, especially for the higher bands.
There is no 'one' antenna that's the 'best' for all
bands. Something you might try if you're close to a
'Wally-Whirl'... How about three or four of those "Have
a Nice Day" helium balloons, and a spool of #22 wire? Any
more than about 200 feet means you'd have to file a flight
plan with the FAA (I wanna see that one!), but it ought'a
be 'killer' on 800 Mhz! (LOL)
'Doc

4765. Re: Newbie Antenna Question, part deux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 01:28:57 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D06A3BF.C709B960@icok.net>
Source record: 141020

Keith,
Tuners are fairly common on the HF bands, not
so common on the VHF/UHF bands. Not that they
wouldn't do some 'good' on VHF/UHF, it's just that
there aren't many VHF/UHF tuners.
'Doc

4766. Re: Inverter RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 01:29:32 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <gs7dguclard5uj7otruv7f139pb2biajla@4ax.com>
Source record: 141021

On Tue, 11 Jun 2002 23:22:47 GMT, " Uncle Peter"
<radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM> wrote:

>If it is common mode radiation, you may wish to try two caps, from each
>leg of
>the AC output to the inverter cabinet. Also, some series ferrite chokes in
>each
>of the AC leads wouldn't hurt either -- this could be done with one core
>common
>mode as well.
>
>Pete
>

Hi Pete,

You may wish to rethink the advice
> you may wish to try two caps, from each
>leg of the AC output to the inverter cabinet.
as this elevates the cabinet potential if the ground lead is broken.
This design survives in 1950's era "top of the line" equipment, in sad
contrast to common household wiring lacking a safety ground at that
time (or available only through the outlet faceplate screw).

The single cap version of this circuit gave you a 50-50 chance of
suicide through the luck of which way you plugged in the cord (before
the days of polarized AC cords and outlets).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4767. Re: radial field installation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 01:33:09 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D06A4BA.417B4712@icok.net>
Source record: 141022

Steve,
It would distort the antenna's radiation pattern
to some extent, tending to favor the direction where
the radials are. Would it be enough to affect what
you want to hear? I'm sure it would to some extent.
Would it be enough to make the idea not worth doing?
Beats me, try it and see...
'Doc

4768. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 02:17:54 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3d06ab82.38855707@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 141023

On Mon, 10 Jun 2002 23:26:34 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Lightning hits these stations, and if enough energy reaches the coax,
>the coax arcs over taking the stress off the transmitter.

AM broadcast stations often use gas-filled coaxial line, not something
with polyethylene diectric. The gas self-heals when the arc stops, but
arced-through plastic is permanently damaged.

For hams it's usually a moot point, though. PL-259 and N connectors
will arc over at voltages well below the dielectric strength of RG213
style cables.

>Most that I`ve seen, use a folded antenna element connected with the
>coax and solidly grounded at the top of the tower to shift the lightning
>away from the coax. The coax will arc-over just as it does in the
>broadcast transmitter installation.

Lightning has comparatively low energy at VHF and above, and the
half-wave folded element has small capture area at these frequencies.
Net: much less induced voltage, compared to MF or HF. The coax is
unlikely to arc over unless there's a break in the conductors.
>
>Can you imagine a commercial operator throwing coax cables out the
>window when a storm approaches?
>
No, especially with so many stations being remote controlled ;)

-KR0U
-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

4769. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 02:24:55 UTC
From: ik7565@erols.com
Message-ID: <3D06B0F7.3F326CA0@erols.com>
Source record: 141024

I use a LDG AT-11MP autotuner with my 706 and a hamstick - works fb. 91 countries.

73 de Ian
N8IK

gary wrote:
>
> Ok, Wire then. Anyone have suggestions of a god auto tuner that handles
> wire well.?
>
> "Dick Hughes" <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote in message
> news:tfs7gucch7qu3brvairruoioihca897kn1@4ax.com...
> > What he has to lose is $50 worth of Hamsticks if the performance is
> > poor. My suggestion to use wire would cost maybe $5. Depends on your
> > definition of loss I suppose. Don't forget that many of these
> > "armchair engineers" on this newsgroup have decades of experience with
> > antennas of all types. Me included.
> >
> > Dick - W6CCD
> >
> > On Sun, 9 Jun 2002 15:50:58 -0400, "ZOOM" <kandrparker@sympatico.ca>
> > wrote:
> >
> > >Try it what else have you to lose. Lots of opinions not to try it from
> > >allot of people who have probably never tried it themselves. Lots of
> > >armchair engineers!
> > >You'll only know if you try it yourself.
> > >
> > >
> > >"Gary" <sgmhurd@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> > >news:5f03f0ab.0206081948.4c714a9a@posting.google.com...
> > >> Can you use for example an 75m hamstick dipole and use a tuner and
> > >> make it resonate on say 75-10? I'm looking for 1 small stealth
> > >> antenna that I can use on all bands without the neighbors see ing it.
> > >> Thanks. Gary/WR1U
> > >
> >

4770. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 02:31:48 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D06B294.D721218C@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141025

ik7565@erols.com wrote:
> I use a LDG AT-11MP autotuner with my 706 and a hamstick - works fb. 91
> countries.

75m?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4771. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 02:51:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29488-3D06B745-302@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141026

Tim Groat wrote:
"AM broadcast stations often use gas-filled coaxial line, not something with polyethylene dielectric."

True. Sometimes nitrogen is used to keep the line slightly pressurized so damp air doesn`t get in. More often, dry air is used to pressurize the coax.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4772. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 03:11:39 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29488-3D06BBEB-304@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141028

Jeff Harvey wrote:
"The slight difference was that my proposed metal box wasn`t small."

I used "small" to avoid argument over the potential across the box.

There is a legend of government built houses for Tennessee Valley residents displaced from land flooded by the TVA. Metal siding was used on the houses, but it wasn`t bonded between sides of any house.

Stories abound of lightning bolts flying inside these houses from one side to the other.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4773. Re: "beam divergence"... what do we call that in the HAM world

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 03:28:04 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C4CEA21.E1E82746@att.net>
Source record: 141027

Gary Schafer wrote:

> On Tue, 11 Jun 2002 03:26:00 GMT, Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
> wrote:
>
> >Don Widders wrote:
> >
> >> Did you try tipping the tower just a little?
> >>
> >
> >What a half-vast suggestion! Which way you want I should have
> >tipped it - North or South?
> >
> >
>
> If you had a vendor that knew how to do it they could have made an
> interconnecting harness
> that would have given a few degrees down tilt in the pattern. This is
> commonly done at 800 and
> 900 mhz. where the sharp vertical beam overshoots an area.
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX

Yep, but that would have solved only one half of the problem- either the
north half or the south half.

4774. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 04:01:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24995-3D06C7AD-196@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141029

Peter, K1PO wrote:
"What effect (good or bad) will the metal roof have on antenna systems?"

I have only anecdotal evidence. In Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, the island beyond the end of the earth in South America, hurricane force winds are a daily occurrence. Metal roofs and metal siding are ubiquitous as they withstand the wind economically better than anything else.

I attached a 33 MHz Motorola Handie-Talkie to a vertical dipole just above roof level to communicate with a camp 40 miles away which I equipped similarly. It worked just fine. The antennas were just a few hundred yards from the ocean when the tide was in. When the tide was out, the ocean was a mile away. Called the camp up the coast and an oil field supplier in Midland, Texas responded.

Can`t say anything about lightning with these Tierra del Fuego installations. No thunderclap has been heard, nor flash of lightning has been seen in the history of man on the island. It`s too cold for that activity.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4775. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 04:43:48 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C4CFBE0.BA5DAF39@att.net>
Source record: 141030

Vito wrote:

> "Peter O. Brackett" wrote:
> >
> > Metal Roofs...
> >
> > The house sports a corrugated metal [GavAlum] roof ...
>
> Sounds like a great groung plane for a Butternut or other vertical.

The best working vertical I ever used was in a similar situation. It was an old Mosley 40-10 meter unit I mounted at the peak of the galvanized metal roof which came to a point in the center, on the detached garage/shop of a house we rented in the 60's. Made a very good elevated ground plane, especially on 40 meters. All I did was mount the antenna and hook the coax shield to the roof at the feedpoint. (shinnying up that fairly steep slick metal roof to get the vertical mounted was a fairly dangerous undertaking, but hey, I was a kid back then and didn't worry about such things).

Dick

4776. Re: Groundplane for 5/8 whip -- Thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 05:02:40 UTC
From: Verbami <Verbami@sNOhSPaAMw.cNOa>
Message-ID: <QBAN8.222511$GG6.17464469@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 141031

"Randy A. Hefner" <randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com> wrote in message
news:b03b87e2.0206110521.1a5ab5cc@posting.google.com...
> "Verbami" <Verbami@sNOhSPaAMw.cNOa> wrote in message
news:<vZfN8.127094$Ka.8847433@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>...
> > underground without destroying the front end of the transceiver. I have
> > every intention of building a j-pole as soon as I can afford an SWR
meter or
> > find one for a great price.
> >
> > Again, thanks!
> >
> > Ben
>
>
> What is a "great price"?
>
> Randy

Really don't know, but If you have one I might be interested, just email me
at verbami@sh-aw.ca, just remove the dash in shaw.

Ben

4777. Re: Portable antenna for scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 10:52:15 UTC
From: post_to_usenet@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b6b4e772.0206120252.6a97b1ee@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141032
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

Hi Doc,

Thanks for your answer.

> Almost any antenna will work, the longer it is the
> better it is at lower frequencies. More important than
> length is height, especially for the higher bands.

As you say, height is important, and I had overlooked it. I am now thinking of getting a camping tent(1) type collapsible fiberglass mast I can use to raise the antenna(s) some meters above ground. As for length, I cannot use a too long antenna, as these little things (scanners) tend to be easy to saturate. A short whip / small dipole is as good as it can get for HF reception.

> There is no 'one' antenna that's the 'best' for all
> bands. Something you might try if you're close to a
> 'Wally-Whirl'... How about three or four of those "Have
> a Nice Day" helium balloons, and a spool of #22 wire? Any
> more than about 200 feet means you'd have to file a flight
> plan with the FAA (I wanna see that one!), but it ought'a
> be 'killer' on 800 Mhz! (LOL)
> 'Doc

Yes, I know there's no 'one' antenna that's the 'best' for all bands (or this newsgroup would be over :-). This is way I was thinking of different antennas for different frequency bands that I could easily carry in a small bag.

As for the helium balloons solution, I do not doubt that gain-wise it would be a "killer solution" on 800 MHz, but I am afraid of it having a slightly too vertical pattern, and, besides, high pressure helium bottles for inflating the balloons are a bit heavy to carry in a bag ;-)

Anyway, as said before, thanks for the answer.

Toni

(1) Are them called "camping tents"? Composite words are hard to lookup in dictionaries!

4778. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 11:12:39 UTC
From: Alex Flinsch <alex@localhost.localdomain>
Message-ID: <slrnagebf0.qh8.alex@homer.linux1.lan>
Source record: 141033

On <vito@crosslink.net> wrote:
> "Peter O. Brackett" wrote:
>>
>> Metal Roofs...
>>
>> The house sports a corrugated metal [GavAlum] roof ...
>
> Sounds like a great groung plane for a Butternut or other vertical.
>

Especially if you mount it with a REALLY BIG magmount. :)

4779. GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 12:36:13 UTC
From: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Message-ID: <wood-1206020836130001@jbw-mac.itd.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 141035

Hello, all. I am interested in hearing from anyone who has purchased and is using the subject antenna available at http://www.gapantenna.com. I have a buddy of mine (not affiliated with the manufacturer) who is doing some T&E on one of these for possible U.S. military use and to-date his comments have been very positive. He is also considering appropriately scaled versions for both VLF and VHF use by our armed forces. Thanks for any comment. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,

John Wood (Code 5551) e-mail: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Naval Research Laboratory
4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20375-5337

4780. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 12:48:23 UTC
From: David <phochief@nonspamhotmail.com>
Message-ID: <NeHN8.13743$au3.1733612@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 141036

I've always wondered about that. :-)

> British are (on average) a bit shorter than Americans; so the lightning
goes
> right over their heads. This also explains why giraffes are so rare in
the
> UK.
>
>
>

4781. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 13:29:46 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27935-3D074CCA-3@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141037

Art Unwin, KB9MZ wrote:
"Can we be sure there is no combining of current flow on the inside and outside of the braid?"

Solid outer conductor coax has no conduction through the outer conductor at r-f due to "skin effect". There is no direct interaction between the inside and outside of the cable.

Flexible cable performs nearly as well using braid for an outer conductor. Its cable leakage is insignificant too.

Substandard performance is always possible. Poor cable can result from inferior design, manufacture, damage, installation irregularities, etc. This is not normal.

Currents on the inside and outside of coax don`t normally combine.

"Perforated hardline in tunnels" is I suppose "Radiax" manufactured by Andrew with a slice down the shield to make it leak. News break: 300-ohm twinlead works as a radio link in tunnels and is a lot cheaper.

The cheapest coax offered for sale shouldn`t leak enough to distribute and collect radio signals in tunnels. If it does, don`t buy it for other purposes.

Imbalance between current polarities inside coax must be small. Lenz`s law has not been repealed.

Best rergards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4782. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 14:45:33 UTC
From: Barry <luminosity@madriver.com>
Message-ID: <3D075E8C.7102FBC5@madriver.com>
Source record: 141034

Dick,
Is the tiny screw affixed, which grounds the remote cable to the rear of the detachable faceplate on the IC706IIG ? A very important, but often overlooked detail.

-Barry N1QWA

Dick Hughes wrote:

> I am using a BB3 screwdriver antenna with the Am-Com controller and
> Icom IC-706 MKIIg on a Jeep GC. The antenna is mounted off the side
> of the trailer hitch platform on the driver's side. My problem is
> that I cannot get the SWR below 3:1 on 20-meters. The other bands
> tune fine. I have talked to Nott Ltd and Am-Com and tried all their
> suggestions. Nothing works. Here is what I have done or tried.
>
> 1. Used 1" shield braid to ground the 706 body directly to the Jeep
> body. The 706 is mounted in the right rear, and the control panel is
> in front of the shift lever.
> 2. Used 1" shield braid to ground antenna mount and matching network
> to body by most direct route.
> 3. Installed 10 ferrite chokes on the various cables.
> 4. Tried adding a short piece of coax to the feed line.
> 5. Tried installing two .01 capacitors to ground on the motor leads
> just outside the antenna tube. A ferrite choke was placed between the
> capacitors and the tube.
> 6. Using shielded motor cable which is grounded at both ends.
> 7. The Am-Com is grounded directly to the 706.
> 8. Kept BB3 network leads as short as possible.
>
> It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
> cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
> can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
> the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
> won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
> or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
>
> Dick - W6CCD

--

4783. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 15:07:37 UTC
From: gary <sgmm.hurd@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <ZsJN8.45164$fM.44470@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141038

Thanks for the website. Gary/WR1U

"CAM" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:3D06B294.D721218C@hotmail.com...
> ik7565@erols.com wrote:
> > I use a LDG AT-11MP autotuner with my 706 and a hamstick - works fb. 91
> > countries.
>
> 75m?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4784. HELP!! - Mini Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 15:46:34 UTC
From: 5wpm <marieandpaul@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ae7qcq$535$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141039

Does anyone have any design details, sizes materials etc to build a miniquad
for 20,15,10 and maybe 6m?

marieandpaul@hotmail.com

4785. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 16:18:48 UTC
From: Barry <luminosity@madriver.com>
Message-ID: <3D077466.387CEA80@madriver.com>
Source record: 141040

You are correct Dick. That screw on the rig body / cable connection does act as a ground connection and may effect operation if not used.

Dick Hughes wrote:

> Barry -
>
> I am not aware of a screw on the remote head end of the cable. Only
> the one at the radio end. As far as I know the cable just plugs into
> the head with no screws.
>
> Dick
>
> On Wed, 12 Jun 2002 07:45:33 -0700, Barry <luminosity@madriver.com>
> wrote:
>
> >Dick,
> > Is the tiny screw affixed, which grounds the remote cable to the rear of the detachable
> >faceplate on the IC706IIG ? A very important, but often overlooked detail.
> >
> >-Barry N1QWA

--

4786. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 17:16:45 UTC
From: k7itm@aol.com
Message-ID: <3200347.0206120916.563dcbca@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141041

k7itm@aol.com (Tom Bruhns) wrote in message
news:<3200347.0206111338.21576105@posting.google.com>...
> Here's another way to think about the same thing that Roy is saying.
> In coax, from the standpoint of radiation observable at some distance
> from the line, it doesn't matter much where the current is flowing in
> the thickness of the outer conductor, whether it's on the inside or
> outside.
...

Here's a passage about the subject of radiation from transmission lines, from King, Mimno and Wing, "Transmission Lines, Antennas and Wave Guides." There are a couple of particularly interesting points near the end of the quoted passage.

Cheers,
Tom

48. Radiation from Transmission Lines.--In discussing electric currents and the electromagnetic field in Sec. 1 transmission lines were used to illustrate how equal and opposite [direction] currents that are parallel and very close together (in comparison with the wavelength) set up electromagnetic fields in the far zone that practically cancel. Actually, complete cancellation is achieved for lines with equal and opposite currents only when the conductors are virtually coincident, or for a coaxial line when both ends are completely closed by metal disks. (footnote in book: "Strictly, all conducotrs would have to be perfect.") When this is not the case, the field at distant points does not vanish. In the open-wire line, the field is only partly canceled because the equal and opposite currents in the wires are never infinitely close together, and because there are no equal and opposite currents to cancel the fields due to the often widely separated currents in the load and generator.

The small non vanishing field when the ends of a coaxial line are not closed by metal disks is due primarily to the absence of the radial currents in these disks. With the disks removed and the line left open or connected to a short straight wire, the currents along the interior of the line readjust themselves in magnitude and phase so that the field due to them again vanishes in the metal of the conducting walls. This distribution involves a slight unbalance which is compensated by a small but significant current on the _outside_surface_ of the outer conductor. The line currents inside but near the open or bridged end together with the currents on the outside surface and in the terminating wire (if there is one) maintain a small uncanceled field at distant points. The contribution to the

distant field due to the currents in a line driving an antenna may be obtained quite accurately if the line is assumed to be terminated in a straight wire with a concentrated load equal to the impedance of the antenna at the center of the wire. Since the amplitude and phase relations of the currents on the line depend on this impedance, the contributions to the distant field are not the same with different loads. If the coaxial line is used to center-drive a symmetrical antenna, the actual load includes not only the antenna proper but also the outside surface of the coaxial lne, as discussed in Sec. 27.

The power radiated from a closed circuit depends on the distribution of current and charge around the _entire_ circuit configuration. It is usually not possible to allot portions of the radiated power to specific parts of a circuit, because of the intricate intercancellation of the distant fields due to currents in different parts of a circuit. ...
(follows an interesting example illustrating that point, relating to the fact that the radiation from a two-wire line open-circuited at the far end is the same if the line is any number of half-waves long...but I'm tired of typing this in. :-) Sorry.)

4787. Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 17:18:06 UTC
From: ac6la@arrl.net
Message-ID: <960228f1.0206120918.4a0c00d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141042

For folks interested in modeling Moxon rectangles: L. B. Cebik, W4RNL, developed an algorithm for calculating the dimensions of a Moxon Rectangle antenna. Recently L. B. asked if I would write a small utility program incorporating his work. Free copy of MoxGen.exe available at www.qsl.net/ac6la/.

There are also updates available to the TLDetails and EZPlots programs.

73,
Dan AC6LA

4788. Re: Groundplane for 5/8 whip -- Thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 17:27:19 UTC
From: randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com
Message-ID: <b03b87e2.0206120927.42fa8ab@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141043

You can get new SWR meters from under $20. How much cheaper do you want?

"Verbami" <Verbami@sNOhSPaAMw.cNOa> wrote in message
news:<QBAN8.222511$GG6.17464469@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>...
> "Randy A. Hefner" <randy_NO_SPAM_PLEASE_@frs-usa.com> wrote in message
> news:b03b87e2.0206110521.1a5ab5cc@posting.google.com...
> > "Verbami" <Verbami@sNOhSPaAMw.cNOa> wrote in message
> news:<vZfN8.127094$Ka.8847433@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>...
> > > underground without destroying the front end of the transceiver. I have
> > > every intention of building a j-pole as soon as I can afford an SWR
> meter or
> > > find one for a great price.
> > >
> > > Again, thanks!
> > >
> > > Ben
> >
> >
> > What is a "great price"?
> >
> > Randy
>
> Really don't know, but If you have one I might be interested, just email me
> at verbami@sh-aw.ca, just remove the dash in shaw.
>
> Ben

4789. resurrecting a hygain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 18:14:41 UTC
From: Gary & Angela Belcaster <gbelcas@charter.net>
Message-ID: <gbelcas-C9B06E.13144112062002@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141044

I'd like to resurrect an older 2-el hygain as an interim antenna. I'm sure there are plenty of you out there who have done the same. I'm interested in hearing your tips on cleaning, refitting hardware, messing with the traps etc. Thanks very much in advance.

gary
ka9rao

4790. Re: resurrecting a hygain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 18:48:37 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <ae84mi$haa@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 141045

A few years back I bought an "On the ground" TH-3 and TA-33. After hosing off the cobwebs I took some emery cloth and a wire brush to where the aluminum contacted aluminum. I followed up the scraping with some solvent to remove the residue of the sanding and coated with some Aluminox to prevent corrosion and reassembled. It's been up for 5 years with no problem and no performance loss I can notice. I think I ordered some of the trap end covers from Mosley but Hygain will do the same I think or you can fabricate. Remember to get the holes in the trap down to drain off condensation and rain water.

Tony WA6LZH

4791. Re: resurrecting a hygain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 18:52:58 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D079832.32B439B8@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 141046

the easiest way to clean aluminum is to spray it down with WD40 then take a
cleaning pad like a scotchbright pad wrap the pad around the element and rub
it up and down like your doing something nasty...grin
then when it has loosened all the gunk whip it down with a paper towel
and it will be as clean as new and a lot less effort as the other hams way
of doing it

Gary & Angela Belcaster wrote:

> I'd like to resurrect an older 2-el hygain as an interim antenna. I'm
> sure there are plenty of you out there who have done the same. I'm
> interested in hearing your tips on cleaning, refitting hardware, messing
> with the traps etc. Thanks very much in advance.
>
> gary
> ka9rao

4792. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 18:57:23 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D079993.632C@wt.net>
Source record: 141047

J. Harvey, VE1BLL wrote:

>
> Imagine what YOU would look like if you had been busy disconnecting the
> antenna feedlines at that exact instant. That's one of the serious
> drawbacks to the 'disconnect during storms' option that I've seen mentioned.
> The 'disconnect whenever not in use' option is obviously safer and provides
> coverage when you're not home.

It's not anything to ignore. I've had times when I've had to unhook right in the middle of storms. IE: wake up in the middle of the night with thunder going. It can be very scary. I've done it with strikes going off all around me, and it scares me to death. Even if you don't take a direct strike, if you are grabbing the line when a nearby strike goes off, it can shock you pretty bad if it's close enough. I try to unhook ahead of time. I watch the wx on the net, and on the TV very often. On my website, you see three doppler radar links on the front page. Those are for me! I use them all the time. "I prefer KHOU's display of the three". I also use the lightning detection pages when it starts to get close. When I do have to unhook during a storm, I do it ultra fast, and don't even bother hooking them to ground. I just throw them out on the ground, and slam the window shut. Sometimes, if it's really , really, bad, I won't touch them until the storm blows thru a bit, then I unhook them real fast. I'd rather have a fried radio, than a fried me. But 95% of the time , I'm unhooked before the storm gets here. MK
--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

4793. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 19:14:54 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D079DAE.CCF@wt.net>
Source record: 141048

stewart wrote:

>
> Aside from other activity(there are some 6m repeaters in SoCal), we've
> got a weekly 6m simplex net here in San Diego:
>
> http://n6six.50megs.com/
>
> There were 29 check-ins last week... most were from SoCal - but we had
> one from New Mexico, one from Utah, and one from Washington(State).

They need to do something like that here. 6m is pretty dead in Houston. At the time, I know of only one rptr, and it doesn't work very well. I hardly ever hear much FM simplex. There are a couple of die hards around, but I don't notice much else. I built a 3 el yagi for 6m months ago, and I still haven't had 2-3 hours time on it I bet. I keep missing all the good openings. I'm on other bands, or just not watching the band. It can be real good when it's open, but it's been pretty slim around here lately every time I check. I think part of the problem with Houston and six meters in the past was we have a ch: 2 TV station. In years past, many were paranoid to get on 6m, as TVI was often a problem. But after trying 6m a bit with the 706, I really haven't noticed many problems with that. You will find 6m often magically opens real nice usually during contests and field day. So I think much of the problem is lack of op's on the band to make noise. But on the other hand, I do listen for the beacons down in the cw band, and haven't heard any lately. I usually stay in the cw/ssb portion down at the low end. 50.125 is the first place I check, then I check the beacons. MK

--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

4794. WTB: S-Band (13 cm) RHCP Hemispherical Omni Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 19:50:18 UTC
From: "M.C. Maguire" <nomcmaguirespam@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D07A5ED.29EE9FF8@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141050
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design,sci.engr.radar+sonar

I am looking for a commercial supplier of an S-band (2300-2400 MHz) right hand circularly polarized antenna that has a broad hemispherical pattern (-3 dB at +-60 deg or more from boresite). Pattern is more important than gain. Must be suited for outdoor and low temperature use.

Here is ideal antenna:

http://www.condorsys.com/pdf_files/as48915.pdf

Three problems: it costs 53 dB$ (~13 dB too much), it's space qualified (overkill on environmentals) and takes 150 days to get an order filled (need in 30 days).

Thanks.

mm

mcnospammaguire@earthlink.net

4795. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 20:28:22 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ae8at5$7p8$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141051

A balanced-twin transmission line has a radiation resistance equal to -

Rrad = Square(24.2 * WireSpacing / Wavelength) ohms,

which approximately applies up to a wire spacing of 1/10-wavelength.

It is independent of the line's length.

At 30 MHz a transmission line with 6-inch wire spacing has a radiation
resistance of 0.136 ohms which is entirely negligable in comparison with
conductor loss or with a 10m dipole's feedpoint impedance.

Regards from Reg G4FGQ

4796. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 20:47:48 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <ae8c1j$n9b$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141052

> Somebody experience the same problem??
==========

Yes. I did !

I hate trying to get supposedly unzipped programs to work. They seldom do for me.

And there is no reason why relatively short programs should be zipped up.

4797. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 20:57:05 UTC
From: SeeSignature@below.com
Message-ID: <3d07b58a.350706465@news.ga.comcast.giganews.com>
Source record: 141053

It works FB for me.

Jerry W4UK

On Wed, 12 Jun 2002 20:47:48 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>> Somebody experience the same problem??
>==============================
>
>Yes. I did !
>
>I hate trying to get supposedly unzipped programs to work. They seldom do
>for me.
>
>And there is no reason why relatively short programs should be zipped up.
>
>
>
>

4798. Re: Inverter RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 21:17:39 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <TTON8.7025$Hn4.101804@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 141054

Hello Richard

I should add that the caps should be UL rated for AC line bypass service,
and less than .05 mfd. for this application.

Pete

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:gs7dguclard5uj7otruv7f139pb2biajla@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 11 Jun 2002 23:22:47 GMT, " Uncle Peter"
> <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM> wrote:
>
> >If it is common mode radiation, you may wish to try two caps, from each
> >leg of
> >the AC output to the inverter cabinet. Also, some series ferrite chokes
in
> >each
> >of the AC leads wouldn't hurt either -- this could be done with one core
> >common
> >mode as well.
> >
> >Pete
> >
>
> Hi Pete,
>
> You may wish to rethink the advice
> > you may wish to try two caps, from each
> >leg of the AC output to the inverter cabinet.
> as this elevates the cabinet potential if the ground lead is broken.
> This design survives in 1950's era "top of the line" equipment, in sad
> contrast to common household wiring lacking a safety ground at that
> time (or available only through the outlet faceplate screw).
>
> The single cap version of this circuit gave you a 50-50 chance of
> suicide through the luck of which way you plugged in the cord (before
> the days of polarized AC cords and outlets).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4799. Re: Inverter RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 21:18:58 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <6VON8.7035$Hn4.102371@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 141055

And that the DC power leads may also need filtering -- the garbage could
also radiate from the DC leads.

Pete

" Uncle Peter" <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM> wrote in message
news:TTON8.7025$Hn4.101804@news1.east.cox.net...
> Hello Richard
>
> I should add that the caps should be UL rated for AC line bypass service,
> and less than .05 mfd. for this application.
>
> Pete
>
>
> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
> news:gs7dguclard5uj7otruv7f139pb2biajla@4ax.com...
> > On Tue, 11 Jun 2002 23:22:47 GMT, " Uncle Peter"
> > <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM> wrote:
> >
> > >If it is common mode radiation, you may wish to try two caps, from
each
> > >leg of
> > >the AC output to the inverter cabinet. Also, some series ferrite
chokes
> in
> > >each
> > >of the AC leads wouldn't hurt either -- this could be done with one
core
> > >common
> > >mode as well.
> > >
> > >Pete
> > >
> >
> > Hi Pete,
> >
> > You may wish to rethink the advice
> > > you may wish to try two caps, from each
> > >leg of the AC output to the inverter cabinet.
> > as this elevates the cabinet potential if the ground lead is broken.
> > This design survives in 1950's era "top of the line" equipment, in sad
> > contrast to common household wiring lacking a safety ground at that
> > time (or available only through the outlet faceplate screw).
> >

> > The single cap version of this circuit gave you a 50-50 chance of
> > suicide through the luck of which way you plugged in the cord (before
> > the days of polarized AC cords and outlets).
> >
> > 73's
> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>

4800. Re: resurrecting a hygain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 21:27:13 UTC
From: DL <k4zzr@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <B92D334D.5A07%k4zzr@adelphia.net>
Source record: 141056

My HyGain TH5-Mk2 was stored behind the shed for about three years when I decided to put it back in service. It was full of bugs and dirt and the aluminum was dull and oxidized. I dismantled each element and used very fine steel wool with WD-40 to shine up the metal, and wipe good with paper towel. Some of the elements were frozen together so I used a long wood dowel from inside to knock them loose. I also carefully took apart the traps and used a wire brush (the fine toothbrush kind) with alcohol to clean out the yuck in between the coil. Double and triple check that no little pieces of steel wool gets hung up inside the traps! It was a lot of work, but looks like new and performs like a champ again.

73,
David, K4ZZR

> From: Gary & Angela Belcaster <gbelcas@charter.net>
> Organization: Posted via Supernews, http://www.supernews.com
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
> Date: Wed, 12 Jun 2002 13:14:41 -0500
> Subject: resurrecting a hygain
>
> I'd like to resurrect an older 2-el hygain as an interim antenna. I'm
> sure there are plenty of you out there who have done the same. I'm
> interested in hearing your tips on cleaning, refitting hardware, messing
> with the traps etc. Thanks very much in advance.
>
> gary
> ka9rao

4801. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 22:14:30 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <ae8h40$vi8$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 141057

Alex:

The mag mount idea does not work very well, since there are no flat [i.e. level with the ground] places on this roof. Unhhh... unless I design special mag mounts.

The roof is aerodynamically sloped with a couple of different increasing slopes angling in from all four directions. I presume that this form of roof is intended to maximize windstorm protection. i.e. no gables large overhangs or vertical walls for the winds to blow against.

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL

"Alex Flinsch" <alex@localhost.localdomain> wrote in message news:slrnagebf0.qh8.alex@homer.linux1.lan...
> On <vito@crosslink.net> wrote:
> > "Peter O. Brackett" wrote:
> >>
> >> Metal Roofs...
> >>
> >> The house sports a corrugated metal [GavAlum] roof ...
> >
> > Sounds like a great groung plane for a Butternut or other vertical.
> >
>
> Especially if you mount it with a REALLY BIG magmount. :)

4802. Re: resurrecting a hygain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-12 22:41:29 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <ae8iaq$ih4@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 141058

WD-40 huh? Never tried it for that particular purpose. Bet I will next time. I've heard it's good on the OT's knee joints too. Especially after all that antenna work.

Tks,

Tony

4803. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 00:08:48 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D07E287.296F9357@icok.net>
Source record: 141060

Reg,
You ought to be ashamed :-)
'Doc

4804. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 01:04:20 UTC
From: SeeSignature@below.com
Message-ID: <3d07ef91.365563205@news.ga.comcast.giganews.com>
Source record: 141061

Win98se, 48mb, Cyrix150. I had no problems of any kind. I "opened" the file from the web without downloading the ZIP here, then unzipped from the web and installed the unzipped files into a folder. Clicking on the program in that folder makes it run OK.

Maybe you are missing a DLL that the program expects most people to have.

Jerry W4UK

On Thu, 13 Jun 2002 01:39:27 -0700, "Adam Alicajic" <alicajic.adam@pu.hinet.hr> wrote:

> It works FB for me.
>
> Jerry W4UK
>========================
>What kind of windows are you using, here w98se, athlon1700+, 40gb, 128mbddr,
>etc. so this peace of 64kb exe file should work, or maybe i should install
>whole VB6 or Delphi to make this program usefull??!!
>
>Thanks Adam 9a4qv
>
>

4805. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 01:26:29 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3d07f42e.5869161@news.eclipse.net>
Source record: 141062

I started this thread a week ago and I'd just like to thank everyone,
and I really mean everyone, for the extremely high quality
contributions made. There hasn't been a single nasty word or flame.
This is great. I have learned a lot.

Thanks guys, 73

Rick K2XT

4806. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 01:35:28 UTC
From: wa0goz@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3D07F6E0.47C6@arrl.net>
Source record: 141063

Adam Alicajic wrote:
>
> Starting this exe program "Component COMDLG32.OCX or ....
> missing..." and I can not start this program at the end.
> Somebody experience the same problem??
>
> 73 9a4qv

Worked fine for me with Win98 and 200 MHz computer

Henry

4807. Aluminum Step Ladder as Antenna Base?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 02:00:26 UTC
From: Lee Murrah <lee@murrah.com>
Message-ID: <_0TN8.218869$Oa1.20541872@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141064

I am looking for an easy way to erect a portable antenna in the back yard. It occurred to me that I might be able to mount a full length 11m mobile whip on the top step of an aluminum step ladder, which would act as its own support. Maybe use a remote antenna coupler to tune it and add several radials on the ladder legs.

Has anyone ever seen a portable antenna built in that way? Sound feasible?

4808. J-Pole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 02:03:09 UTC
From: Max <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <b4TN8.4523$Vr2.1349807@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141065

I built a j-pole 2m antenna that I have ground mounted (Iknow, I know) due to antenna restrictions. I was curious if there is any directionality depending on which direction the quarter wave tuning stub is facing. Perhaps not, but curious. Also the antenna is mounted within 2 feet of a brick wall so I would imagine this is going to affect the radiation pattern a great deal.

Thanks,

Max ve3tmt@rac.ca

4809. Re: S-Band (13 cm) RHCP Hemispherical Omni Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 02:10:01 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <U9TN8.11345$Ju2.1671088@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141066

"M.C. Maguire"
> I am looking for a commercial supplier
> of an S-band (2300-2400 MHz) right
> hand circularly polarized antenna that
> has a broad hemispherical pattern
> (-3 dB at +-60 deg or more from boresite).
> Pattern is more important than gain.
> Must be suited for outdoor and low
> temperature use.
> Here is ideal antenna:
> http://www.condorsys.com/pdf_files/as48915.pdf
>
> Three problems: it costs 53 dB$
> (~13 dB too much), it's space qualified
> (overkill on environmentals) and takes
> 150 days to get an order filled
> (need in 30 days).
> Thanks.
> mcnospammaguire@earthlink.net

Sounds exactly like a job for a Quadrifilar Helix Antenna (QHA). Their characteristics are exactly as you described and S-band is still within the sweet spot of practical construction.

Lotsa links:
www.google.com/search?q=quadrifilar+helix+antenna+-gps

Here is probably the best reference for background info:
http://home.iag.net/~w2du/Reflections2Chapter22QuadrifilarHelixAntenna.pdf
If that link broke, you'll have to reassemble it.

There's a few leads in the list:
www.google.com/search?q=quadrifilar+helix+antenna+%22S+band%22

Good luck...

4810. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 02:47:39 UTC
From: Larry Johnson <larryj@teleport.com>
Message-ID: <3D080724.D4D1A441@teleport.com>
Source record: 141067

So did this 20-Meter Screwdriver problem ever get resolved? I somehow missed the resolution to the problem, if there was one, and enjoyed following the thread until I left for Dayton.

I'm just now in the process of trying to get a mobile station going in my 2000 Toyota Tacoma pickup - all bands seem to be okay except 40-Meters (using Hustler center-loaded whips for all bands). 40-Meters shows resonance but SWR about 4:1. Other bands are 1.3:1 or less, and performance has been excellent, working lots of Europe, Asia and S. America during commute times on the higher bands. I've been doing lots of body panel, frame, hood, etc. bonding.

Now if I can just get at that noisy fuel pump motor and kill its S-9 QRN on 20 Meters and above. It looks like it will be difficult to get to without having a shop drop the tank and give me the in-tank fuel pump to add some filtering. I went to the Toyota dealer yesterday - they were able to confirm my suspicion by plugging in a hand-held diagnostic unit to a jack under the dash, and manually turning the electric fuel pump on and off with the engine not running. Sure enough, there was the same S-9 noise. In this truck, the fuel pump NEVER runs except when the engine is actually running (not even before startup when the truck has been sitting idle for several weeks). It's a gas (not diesel) 4-cylinder truck. Anyone else ever clean up the QRN in one of these?

Larry J.

Barry wrote:
>
> You are correct Dick. That screw on the rig body / cable connection does act as a ground
> connection and may effect operation if not used.
>
> Dick Hughes wrote:
>
> > Barry -
> >
> > I am not aware of a screw on the remote head end of the cable. Only
> > the one at the radio end. As far as I know the cable just plugs into
> > the head with no screws.
> >
> > Dick
> >
> > On Wed, 12 Jun 2002 07:45:33 -0700, Barry <luminosity@madriver.com>
> > wrote:
> >
> > >Dick,

> > > Is the tiny screw affixed, which grounds the remote cable to the rear of the detachable
> > >faceplate on the IC706IIG ? A very important, but often overlooked detail.
> > >
> > >-Barry N1QWA
>
> --

4811. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 02:56:41 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C4E3442.3A810F75@att.net>
Source record: 141068

Richard Harrison wrote:

>
> Can you imagine a commercial operator throwing coax cables out the
> window when a storm approaches?

No I cannot. And I never did when I was a commercial operator. But my ham radio station is an entirely different matter - That's where I and my family live.

4812. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 02:59:45 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <ae91r1$1j0$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 141069

Richard Harrison (richardharrison@webtv.net) writes:
>
...
> There is a legend of government built houses for Tennessee Valley
> residents displaced from land flooded by the TVA. Metal siding was used
> on the houses, but it wasn`t bonded between sides of any house.
>
> Stories abound of lightning bolts flying inside these houses from one
> side to the other.

That wouldn't be "white lightning", would it?

[Humming Thunder Road for the first time in 30+ years. B-]

4813. Re: J-Pole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 03:05:09 UTC
From: Roger Leone <arleone@inreach.com>
Message-ID: <S%TN8.851$FC7.171192344@news.inreach.com>
Source record: 141070

Max:

The top 1/2 wave section of a J is the radiator (essentially a vertical, end fed dipole). It is omnidirectional.

The bottom 1/4 section has 2 parts: the short piece of tubing and the adjacent bottom 1/4 wave section of the long piece. These comprise a shorted 1/4 stub which transforms the nominal 50 ohm feed impedance to the several thousand ohm impedance at the end of the 1/2 wave radiator. Since the currents flowing in the shorted stub are supposed to be in differential mode (180 degrees out of phase), it is not supposed to radiate.

Of course, this is the ideal situation. How closely a real world J antenna approaches the ideal depends on how it is fed (is the J fed with balanced feeders or coax?), the presence of nearby metalic objects (does the brick wall have steel reinforcing bars?), how it is mounted, etc...

We all just do the best we can with our antennas and enjoy what success we have. Good luck with yours.

73,

Roger K6XQ

4814. Re: J-Pole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 03:19:27 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <jh3ggukn3gco25va81m5ncu2l579npcivf@4ax.com>
Source record: 141072

For all practical purposes the antenna is omni-dicrctional. There is a
slight skewing of the azimuth pattern. Depending upon the spacing
between the elements of the quater-wave section IT is generally about
ï¿½-1 db which really would make very little difference.

Your low elevation and brick wall will limit the effectiveness more
than a slightly shifted pattern.

Danny, K6MHE

On Wed, 12 Jun 2002 22:03:09 -0400, "Max" <ve3tmt@rac.ca> wrote:

>I built a j-pole 2m antenna that I have ground mounted (Iknow, I know) due
>to antenna restrictions. I was curious if there is any directionality
>depending on which direction the quarter wave tuning stub is facing.
>Perhaps not, but curious. Also the antenna is mounted within 2 feet of a
>brick wall so I would imagine this is going to affect the radiation pattern
>a great deal.
>
>Thanks,
>
>Max ve3tmt@rac.ca
>

4815. Re: J-Pole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 03:21:24 UTC
From: Max <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <wdUN8.5132$Vr2.1391429@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141071

Thanks for the reply Roger. It is fed with coax with a choke made of 4 turn 5" in diameter. The reason I was asking about directionality is because if I move the antenna position even 1 foot any way I notice a remarkable difference in various repeaters signal strength. Also the satellites beacon signals in the SSB portion vary as well. That lower quarter wave stub below the radiating element you were talking about is my mount. It is stuck right in the ground. The antenna is working fine for local repeaters, but one particular repeater that is about 30 miles away should be hitting me stronger than it is. It is one of the ones that vary in strength as the antenna is moved around. If I go out to the car it is at least 5 s-units stronger on my Larsen 5/8.

Thanks,

Max

4816. Re: WTB: S-Band (13 cm) RHCP Hemispherical Omni Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 03:55:16 UTC
From: Joe Leikhim <jleikhim@nettally.com>
Message-ID: <3D0817A4.84814976@nettally.com>
Source record: 141073
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design,sci.engr.radar+sonar

Search for the G3RUH s-band patch feed on web. This antenna is about $150
and can be special ordered for RHCP. It is normally used as a dish feed for
AMSAT AO-40. The frequency range is about right on.

Are you using for XM or Sirius? I wonder how these would work out compared
to stock antenna!

"M.C. Maguire" wrote:

> I am looking for a commercial supplier of an S-band (2300-2400 MHz)
> right hand circularly polarized antenna that has a broad hemispherical
> pattern (-3 dB at +-60 deg or more from boresite). Pattern is more
> important than gain. Must be suited for outdoor and low temperature
> use.
>
> Here is ideal antenna:
>
> http://www.condorsys.com/pdf_files/as48915.pdf
>
> Three problems: it costs 53 dB$ (~13 dB too much), it's space qualified
> (overkill on environmentals) and takes 150 days to get an order filled
> (need in 30 days).
>
> Thanks.
>
> mm
>
> mcnospammaguire@earthlink.net

--
Joe Leikhim K4SAT
Jleikhim@nettally.com

"Jazz is not dead. It just smells funny." -F.Z.

4817. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 04:42:22 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3d0973e5$0$3567$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 141101

Someone once said that the average wrist watch calculator has more
computing power than the average Space Shuttle computer.

Dave WD9BDZ

Dick Carroll wrote:
> K7JEB wrote:
>
>
>>>>Steve Robbins:
>>>>In the same vein, if you have a hundred Intel 386
>>>>processors still in their shipping trays, unused,
>>>>NASA would love to buy them. These dinosaurs are
>>>>used in a lot of the support structure behind the
>>>>space shuttle program and NASA has been buying
>>>>stock from eBay to keep the test fixtures and other
>>>>systems up and running....
>>>
>>>Chip, N1IR:
>>>I never fully understood what they were up to Steve:-)
>>>
>>>I always thought that they had 'hardened' chips and
>>>that's what prevented them from moving forward with
>>>faster chips (in fact, 20 MHz vs 2 GHz= factor of
>>>100:-)!)
>>
>>It's another case of the Reliability Bureaucracy being
>>buried in its own paperwork. Let's say they have a little,
>>space-qualified black box. What makes this little box
>>space-qualified is a hangerful of configuration-control
>>paperwork that details every test that was run, is
>>running or will be run on each instance of the black
>>box. Those tests are performed with a combination of
>>general-purpose and special-purpose test equipment.
>>The general-purpose stuff has to have a paper trail
>>miles-long back through the metrology labs. But the
>>special-purpose stuff, in addition to calibration
>>documentation, also has to have its own mountain of
>>configuration-control paperwork.
>>
>>If one component of the special test equipment is
>>not as specified in that paper mountain, the black
>>box remains untested, and unqualified, until the
>>special test equipment can acquire a new mountain
>>of paperwork by being re-qualified with the new

>>component in place. Meanwhile, the thousands upon
>>thousands of person-hours spent qualifying the
>>original configuration gets flushed.
>>
>>So, it's easy to see that there is a very strong
>>incentive to maintain the original configuration
>>of anything and everything even remotely associated
>>with spaceflight hardware, no matter how ancient
>>or crufty.
>>
>>I know the process sounds unprogressive, but this
>>is how reliability is established and maintained.
>>And that established reliability is what keeps
>>the hardware flying (or orbiting) over its
>>operational lifetime.
>
>
> Yep. Richard P. Feynman, in his "Minority report on the
> explosion of the space shuttle Challenger" (he was the only
> scientist who served on on the investigating commission) told
> of the ancient computer hard and software that the shuttle used
> at the time, and why. The computers were so old that the
> original software had to be hand loaded for each discrete
> operation.
> He noted that it is so expensive and time consuming to rework
> it all into modern systems due to the required exhaustive
> line by line testing of new software, not to mention hardware
> testing, that they just used the ancient stuff that had long
> ago made the exhaustive trip through the system to approval for
> space flight.
>
> I would have thought the Challenger debacle might have
> prompted at least some updating. Evidently not much
>
> Feynman's report was "minority" because he was the only
> commission member who refused to whitewash the situation and
> told it like it was. Worthwhile reading. I found it in a book
> of a collection of his works entitled "The Pleasure of Finding
> Things Out".
>
> Dick.
>
>

4818. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 04:44:56 UTC
From: Adam Alicajic <alicajic.adam@pu.hinet.hr>
Message-ID: <ae88b5pjc1@as201.hinet.hr>
Source record: 141049

Starting this exe program "Component COMDLG32.OCX or .....
missing..." and I can not start this program at the end.
Somebody experience the same problem??

73 9a4qv

4819. Re: Aluminum Step Ladder as Antenna Base?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 05:15:39 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D082A77.1FB1B520@icok.net>
Source record: 141074

Lee,
I don't see why it wouldn't work. Of course, it
would depend on how tall the ladder is, whether you
want to use a mag-mount (for instance), and if you
might need the ladder for something else later. If
it's metal (conductor) it will work as an antenna.
How well it will work is another story.
'Doc

4820. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 06:19:24 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0206122219.6fcb487f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141075

Hi Dan,
I encounter another problem. When I start the MoxGen.exe (under Win2000), I get two error messages immediately: first "Frequency must be a numeric value greater than 0", then "Run-time error '5': Invalid procedure call or argument". The application terminates without showing its main form. Perhaps there is a forgotten / bad initialization of a variable in the CreateForm procedure ?

73 de Ivan

4821. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 08:39:27 UTC
From: Adam Alicajic <alicajic.adam@pu.hinet.hr>
Message-ID: <ae8m2r$1h0p$1@as201.hinet.hr>
Source record: 141059

It works FB for me.

Jerry W4UK
==========
What kind of windows are you using, here w98se, athlon1700+, 40gb, 128mbddr,
etc. so this peace of 64kb exe file should work, or maybe i should install
whole VB6 or Delphi to make this program usefull??!!

Thanks Adam 9a4qv

4822. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 09:56:40 UTC
From: Val <val_a20@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D086C58.1F29455D@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141077

Hmm....

I have not bought this antenna, and I am not using it.
Neither will I, if no-one comes up with some REAL
presentation of a professional measurement of the antenna
from a controlled antenna-measurement range (USAF either has
access to this kind of facility, or it is a major scandal).

I grow VERY suspicious when an antenna is claimed to
contradict Wheelers Limit (High bandwith and high efficiency
can not exist simultaeously in an electrycally small
antenna). BTW, the construction REMINDS me of the CFA, which
is effectively "killed" in the paper "The Cross field antenna-
analyzed by simulation and experiment" by John S. Belrose of
Communication Research Centre, Ottawa. If You are interested
in this paper, I propose You try to obtain a copy of the
Proceedings of the Millennium Conference on Antennas and
Propagation AP2000 Davos, Switzerland, 9-14 April 2000.

However, I can not find sufficient data of how the "Super C"
antenna is the same thing as a CFA antenna (the anyhow no-
good phasing unit is missing, or is it in the relay box?).
But it is electrically small.

Finally, think about this:
How small would the "super-C" be for the 13cm band? Can one
expect a needle-head to radiate as effecively as a dipole?

73 de V.

"J. B. Wood" wrote:
>
> Hello, all. I am interested in hearing from anyone who has purchased and
> is using the subject antenna available at http://www.gapantenna.com. I
> have a buddy of mine (not affiliated with the manufacturer) who is doing
> some T&E on one of these for possible U.S. military use and to-date his
> comments have been very positive. He is also considering appropriately
> scaled versions for both VLF and VHF use by our armed forces. Thanks for
> any comment. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
>
> John Wood (Code 5551) e-mail: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
> Naval Research Laboratory
> 4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
> Washington, DC 20375-5337

4823. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 13:51:37 UTC
From: DonB <7432D63DBB01D03A196B1EDD80E8@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <Jr1O8.223986$Oa1.20869202@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 141078

Whether the app works or not will depend on what Windows version you are
running older instances won't have this dll shipped with the O/S), and
whether you have coincidentally installed something that happens to provide
this OCX.

It provides the "print" function for this app.

You'll need to locate the VB "redistributable components" (check
microsoft.com, tucows.com or your favorite download site). Or, maybe the
author of the tool will put them up on the same site with the app itself.

"Adam Alicajic" <alicajic.adam@pu.hinet.hr> wrote in message
news:ae9miv$2qhv$1@as201.hinet.hr...
> Well, I think this kind of program does not need some special dll, what I
> can see, this is a only calculating prcedure done in VB or Delphi, I
should
> write the same thing for Windows too.
> I tried to open the program same way you did, but always the same missing
> component??
> Thanks a lot for your time.
> Adam 9a4qv
>
>

4824. Re: Aluminum Step Ladder as Antenna Base?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 14:07:43 UTC
From: N4IXT <n4ixt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <aea951$59r3t$1@ID-105647.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 141079

Should work pretty well, at field day last year the 20m tent used a 32 foot extension ladder, with a yagi clamped to the top. Four ropes supported the ladder upright. Worked quite well. (I have a picture, if anyone wants me to e-mail it to them).

I have a tripod that was meant to hold a BIG speaker. The tripod folds up nicely, and has a pull out mast to get it about 10 feet high. I have two more 5 foot sections, so can get an antenna about 20 feet up. Have attached numerous antennas to this, including a 20m inverted V, a 3 section 10m antenna, and a luggage mount which I've screwed in Hamsticks of various bands into. (I also have photos of this setup, if anyone is interested.) Or you can check it out on my antenna page at http://personal.bhm.bellsouth.net/~rccain/

73's

Robert / N4IXT

"Lee Murrah" <lee@murrah.com> wrote in message news:_0TN8.218869$Oa1.20541872@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com...
> I am looking for an easy way to erect a portable antenna in the back yard.
> It occurred to me that I might be able to mount a full length 11m mobile
> whip on the top step of an aluminum step ladder, which would act as its own
> support. Maybe use a remote antenna coupler to tune it and add several
> radials on the ladder legs.
>
> Has anyone ever seen a portable antenna built in that way? Sound feasible?
>
>

4825. Re: Grounds and Protecting the Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 15:43:44 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <10890-3D08BDB0-41@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141081

Heinz Wiggeshoff wrote:
"That wouldn`t be "white lightning", would it?"

Could very well explain some stories. Tennessee is famed for "white lightning" and the stories it produces.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4826. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 15:45:31 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3D08C054.51761FDC@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 141080

I'm using an SGC SG-230 coupler to drive a random doublet ~35 metres (115ft) overall on all bands. I plan an air-cored choke balun to force it toward symmetry. There is an additional complication in that the SG-230 also has a 4 wire + screen control cable. Should I wind the control cable into a separate coil or tape the two cables together and then wind? Any suggestions or advice gratefully received.

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

4827. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 17:05:27 UTC
From: Barry <luminosity@madriver.com>
Message-ID: <3D08D0D7.30EF0B66@madriver.com>
Source record: 141082

Dick,
Were you sure it was not attributed to the Am-Com controller? I have been experiencing the exact same symtoms with the exact setup, only mine is the original IC-706, with the BB3 , Am-Com controller. Unfortunately, I had to take mobile station apart cause my lease is up this month. To be continued...
Barry N1QWA

Dick Hughes wrote:

> No, never solved it. I'm convinced it had nothing to do with the
> screwdriver. I would have had the problem with any mobile antenna
> mounted in that location. I wasn't willing to mount it anywhere else
> so threw in the towel and sold the antenna. Hated to give up, but
> just got tired of fighting the problem. Of course it worked perfectly
> on every band except 20-meters. Some suggested it may have had
> something to do with the vehicle being close to a 1/4-wave long at
> 20-meters. Don't know.
>
> Dick
>
> On Thu, 13 Jun 2002 02:47:39 GMT, Larry Johnson <larryj@teleport.com>
> wrote:
>
> >So did this 20-Meter Screwdriver problem ever get resolved? I somehow
> >missed the resolution to the problem, if there was one, and enjoyed
> >following the thread until I left for Dayton.

--

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4828. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 17:10:09 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D08D1F1.C8962401@hotmail.com>
Source record: 141083

Andy Cowley wrote:
> I'm using an SGC SG-230 coupler to drive a random doublet ~35 metres
> (115ft) overall on all bands. I plan an air-cored choke balun to force
> it toward symmetry. There is an additional complication in that the
> SG-230 also has a 4 wire + screen control cable. Should I wind the
> control cable into a separate coil or tape the two cables together
> and then wind? Any suggestions or advice gratefully received.

Are you going to put the choke on the output or the input? SGC says
you are asking for trouble if you put a choke on the output of a
tuner used for random length dipoles. The output(s) of the SGC-230
are supposed to go only to the antenna, not to coax.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4829. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 17:30:51 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D08D6CB.1000008@eznec.com>
Source record: 141084

Val wrote:

>. . .
> antenna). BTW, the construction REMINDS me of the CFA, which
> is effectively "killed" in the paper "The Cross field antenna-
> analyzed by simulation and experiment" by John S. Belrose of
> Communication Research Centre, Ottawa. If You are interested
> in this paper, I propose You try to obtain a copy of the
> Proceedings of the Millennium Conference on Antennas and
> Propagation AP2000 Davos, Switzerland, 9-14 April 2000.
>. . .

You can find this paper on the Internet at
http://www.antennex.com/shack/Jun00/paperdavos.pdf.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4830. Re: Percent of Tx power radiated from feedlines ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 17:50:22 UTC
From: k7itm@aol.com
Message-ID: <3200347.0206130950.27ae542f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141085

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:<ae8at5$7p8$1@paris.btinternet.com>...
> A balanced-twin transmission line has a radiation resistance equal to -
>
> Rrad = Square(24.2 * WireSpacing / Wavelength) ohms,
>
> which approximately applies up to a wire spacing of 1/10-wavelength.
>
> It is independent of the line's length.
>
> At 30 MHz a transmission line with 6-inch wire spacing has a radiation
> resistance of 0.136 ohms which is entirely negligable in comparison with
> conductor loss or with a 10m dipole's feedpoint impedance.
> ---
> Regards from Reg G4FGQ

Thanks, Reg. Perhaps that will shame me into posting the rest of the passage I got tired of typing in yesterday, which offers a bit more explanation. Maybe in a day or two. A couple of "executive summary" points from that material:

--Radiation from the line caused by its radiation resistance which Reg posted about is "in almost all cases so small compared with the total power radiated from the antenna as to be negligible." -- exceptional cases being where the antenna's radiation resistance is unusually small: short wires, small loops.

--However, radiation from a coaxial line, or a symmetrical (e.g. two-wire line) which is not placed symmetrically in the antenna's field _caused_by_it's_coupling_to_the_antenna_ through direct connection or through fields (that is, because it's part of the antenna system) is a different matter.

(It's the second one which a modelling program would deal with anyway.)

Cheers,
Tom

4831. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 17:54:11 UTC
From: Adam Alicajic <alicajic.adam@pu.hinet.hr>
Message-ID: <ae9miv$2qhv$1@as201.hinet.hr>
Source record: 141076

Well, I think this kind of program does not need some special dll, what I can see, this is a only calculating prcedure done in VB or Delphi, I should write the same thing for Windows too.
I tried to open the program same way you did, but always the same missing component??
Thanks a lot for your time.
Adam 9a4qv

4832. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 18:12:23 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3D08E087.F78E5AF9@crosslink.net>
Source record: 141086

K4IA wrote:
>....
> As for the electrical properties: Unless the panels are bonded electrically
> (soldered), they do not act like a monolith. Joints between the panels
> oxidize and either don't conduct at all or act like diodes, throwing off RFI
> to the max. So the roof does not make a particularly satisfying ground
> plane for a vertical.
> ....

Having recently tin-roofed my garage and shed, I'm dubious. The sheets
overlap by some 6 x 96 inches so at ham frequencies I'd think the
capacitive coupling would make the roof look monolithic to RF even if
there was a dc-insulating strip between each joint.
73, K3DWW

4833. Re: Aluminum Step Ladder as Antenna Base?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 18:13:26 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ugho66p7jltld7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141087

> I don't see why it wouldn't work. Of course, it
>would depend on how tall the ladder is, whether you
>want to use a mag-mount (for instance), and if you
>might need the ladder for something else later. If
>it's metal (conductor) it will work as an antenna.
>How well it will work is another story.

In surfing around on the Net a day or so, I saw a page which described the use of an aluminum extension ladder as an emergency or Field Day antenna tower. The ladder would of course require guy-line support (three or four lines I imagine), and the article made the point of warning people *not* to try to climb a ladder/tower set up in this way.

It looks as if this sort of technique is fairly popular among ARES/RACES groups... a Google search turned up quite a few references.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

4834. Re: April 2002 QST - 40 meter loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 19:10:36 UTC
From: jess711@netdoor.com
Message-ID: <3c997a59.8553988@news.netdoor.com>
Source record: 141088

I read the article (got it yesterday) and it doesn't read as an April
Fools article. But then, what do I know on such dark arts as loop
antennas?

Jessie
AD5JW

On Sun, 17 Mar 2002 16:12:47 -0700, "avatar" <avatar@frii.com> wrote:

>I haven't seen it, but it probably is an April Fools article.
>
>Terrence R. Redding <terry@oltraining.com> wrote in message
>news:B8BA760E.164D%terry@oltraining.com...
>> Does this antenna look right to those on this list? I thought there was a
>> discussion here a few years ago that dismissed the idea of a single mast
>> diamond loop fed at the top of the mast by 50 ohms coax.
>>
>> Now I see an article in QST that says the antenna works - and works on 20,
>> 15, and 10.
>>
>> Does this fall in the same category as radiating with a light bulb? Yes,
>> you can use it as an antenna - but whether it appears to work or not, it
>> isn't truly a good design.
>>
>> Terry - W6LMJ
>>
>
>

4835. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 19:42:28 UTC
From: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Message-ID: <wood-1306021542280001@jbw-mac.itd.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 141089

In article <3D086C58.1F29455D@hotmail.com>, Val <val_a20@hotmail.com> wrote:

> Hmm....
>
> I have not bought this antenna, and I am not using it.
> Neither
> However, I can not find sufficient data of how the "Super C"
> antenna is the same thing as a CFA antenna (the anyhow no-
> good phasing unit is missing, or is it in the relay box?).
> But it is electrically small.
>

Thanks, for the comments, Val. I am already quite familiar with Dr. Belrose's research on the CFA, an antenna that I think he and Jerry Burke at Lawrence Livermore have sufficiently debunked. The CFA is "based" on a principle that is not supported by electromagnetic theory, a relatively mature science. I don't view the GAP antenna as fitting that mold. The Super "C" appears to be an electrically small, capacitively-loaded center-fed dipole. Given its size and geometry, the Super "C" appears capable of delivering a large value of capacitance at the operating frequency without reducing the radiation resistance any less than about 4 ohms. Such a scheme, compared to other capacitively loaded, electrically small antennas of similar dimension, would require a matching network having smaller, and thus more efficient (less winding loss) inductance(s). This is my take on this antenna at first glance. Just wondering if any fellow hams have made some simple "S" meter comparison tests. Sincerely,

John Wood (Code 5551) e-mail: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Naval Research Laboratory
4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20375-5337

4836. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 20:29:16 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C4F2AFA.CC3265E0@att.net>
Source record: 141090

Vito wrote:

> K4IA wrote:
> >....
> > As for the electrical properties: Unless the panels are bonded electrically
> > (soldered), they do not act like a monolith. Joints between the panels
> > oxidize and either don't conduct at all or act like diodes, throwing off RFI
> > to the max. So the roof does not make a particularly satisfying ground
> > plane for a vertical.
> > ....
>
> Having recently tin-roofed my garage and shed, I'm dubious. The sheets
> overlap by some 6 x 96 inches so at ham frequencies I'd think the
> capacitive coupling would make the roof look monolithic to RF even if
> there was a dc-insulating strip between each joint.
> 73, K3DWW

Experience with their use, and the use of a magmount antenna at HF, tells me
you're probably right.

Dick

4837. Re: Aluminum Step Ladder as Antenna Base?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 20:50:45 UTC
From: Tom Brown <tab@signalgrp.com>
Message-ID: <3D0905C3.2F877643@signalgrp.com>
Source record: 141091

An example of a Field Day application may be seen at:
http://www.rtpnet.org/~rars/gallery/2001/fd-capitol/2-setup.html

Tom N4TAB

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Dave Platt wrote:
>
> > I don't see why it wouldn't work. Of course, it
> >would depend on how tall the ladder is, whether you
> >want to use a mag-mount (for instance), and if you
> >might need the ladder for something else later. If
> >it's metal (conductor) it will work as an antenna.
> >How well it will work is another story.
>
> In surfing around on the Net a day or so, I saw a page which described
> the use of an aluminum extension ladder as an emergency or Field Day
> antenna tower. The ladder would of course require guy-line support
> (three or four lines I imagine), and the article made the point of
> warning people *not* to try to climb a ladder/tower set up in this way.
>
> It looks as if this sort of technique is fairly popular among
> ARES/RACES groups... a Google search turned up quite a few references.
>
> --
> Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
> Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
> I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
> boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

4838. Re: Aluminum Step Ladder as Antenna Base?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 21:09:18 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <aeb19u$p9q@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 141092

And I think the mass of the ladder will provide some coupling to ground just like with a mobile whip/car body. But Pleaessse don't let MFJ know, they'll buy up all the step ladders in Mississippi and sell them for "High Efficiency Portable Antenna Systems". BTW Why stop with a step ladder why not an extension ladder? 30ft 40 ft? Bracketed to the house or guyed?

Tony

4839. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 21:21:09 UTC
From: ".Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D090CC5.AAE11A59@netscape.net>
Source record: 141093

Dick Hughes wrote:
>
> Yes, I'm sure. Had the problem before I bought the Am-Com. It has
> something to do with the location of the antenna and/or the size of
> the vehicle. It was really weird as I could watch the problem with my
> MFJ-259. The SWR would start rising at about 13.5 mHz, then peak in
> the 20-meter band to near max scale, then drop off again at around
> 15.5 mHz. This was with just the MFJ and a piece of coax. No radio
> or Am-Com even connected. Also didn't matter how long a whip I used,
> which pretty much eliminated any problem with the coil. Changed the
> matching transformer to new, larger type. Still no change. In 50
> years of operating mobile I have never seen anything like it.
>
> Dick - W6CCD

Maybe the SWR meter was connected backwards :-)
-Bill

4840. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 21:35:49 UTC
From: Pie`` IK2VTJ <picarusoNONVOGLIOSPAM@writeme.com>
Message-ID: <aeb373$4mupa$1@ID-83989.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 141094

"OK1SIP" <remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:5f5159fa.0206122219.6fcb487f@posting.google.com...
> Hi Dan,
> I encounter another problem. When I start the MoxGen.exe (under
> Win2000), I get two error messages immediately: first "Frequency must
> be a numeric value greater than 0", then "Run-time error '5': Invalid
> procedure call or argument". The application terminates without
> showing its main form. Perhaps there is a forgotten / bad
> initialization of a variable in the CreateForm procedure ?
>
> 73 de Ivan

The same on WindowsME.
Only the two alert windows were opened.

--
73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.

http://www.qsl.net/ik2vtj
http://www.ardf.it

Togli / Remove
NONVOGLIOSPAM
dall'indirizzo / from address

4841. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-13 23:06:34 UTC
From: ac6la@arrl.net
Message-ID: <960228f1.0206131506.65730ac8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141095

There were two problems with the original version of the MoxGen program.

The first was an oversight on my part caused by a hurried last minute change. (Raise your hand if you can say "Been there, done that!") The problem was that I put a hard-coded period as a decimal separator for the initial frequency and wire size values. That was done to match an example file that LB has, but causes problems for international users who might be using a comma as a decimal separator. The program has now been changed so that it should not crash if your regional setting is a comma. BUT: Any NEC file you produce with this setting will not be readable by modeling programs. If you want to generate a NEC output file you will have to change the decimal separator to a period. See the ReadMe for more details. There are ways around this problem, I'll see about implementing one of them in the near future. Updated program available at www.qsl.net/ac6la/MoxGen.zip.

The second was a bad assumption on my part. The MoxGen program makes use of something called the "Windows Common Dialog" control. That's the Windows component that is used for Open, Save As, Print, etc. I assumed that most users would have this component available already on their system, allowing the download file to be small. If you see an error message referring to COMDLG32.OCX when trying to run MoxGen, please download the package www.qsl.net/ac6la/MoxGenOCX.zip. That package does a regular Windows setup routine and includes the COMDLG32.OCX file. The drawback is that the size is 313 KB versus 17 KB for the original. (Insert your favorite "I hate Microsoft" epithet here if you like, but don't shoot me, I'm just the messenger.)

My apologies for any inconvenience.

73,
Dan AC6LA

remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz (OK1SIP) wrote in message news:<5f5159fa.0206122219.6fcb487f@posting.google.com>...
> Hi Dan,
> I encounter another problem. When I start the MoxGen.exe (under
> Win2000), I get two error messages immediately: first "Frequency must
> be a numeric value greater than 0", then "Run-time error '5': Invalid
> procedure call or argument". The application terminates without
> showing its main form. Perhaps there is a forgotten / bad
> initialization of a variable in the CreateForm procedure ?
>
> 73 de Ivan

4842. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 00:25:01 UTC
From: K7JEB <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net>
Message-ID: <xJaO8.35912$LC3.2699396@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 141096

>> Steve Robbins:
>> In the same vein, if you have a hundred Intel 386
>> processors still in their shipping trays, unused,
>> NASA would love to buy them. These dinosaurs are
>> used in a lot of the support structure behind the
>> space shuttle program and NASA has been buying
>> stock from eBay to keep the test fixtures and other
>> systems up and running....

> Chip, N1IR:
> I never fully understood what they were up to Steve:-)
>
> I always thought that they had 'hardened' chips and
> that's what prevented them from moving forward with
> faster chips (in fact, 20 MHz vs 2 GHz= factor of
> 100:-)!)

It's another case of the Reliability Bureaucracy being buried in its own paperwork. Let's say they have a little, space-qualified black box. What makes this little box space-qualified is a hangerful of configuration-control paperwork that details every test that was run, is running or will be run on each instance of the black box. Those tests are performed with a combination of general-purpose and special-purpose test equipment. The general-purpose stuff has to have a paper trail miles-long back through the metrology labs. But the special-purpose stuff, in addition to calibration documentation, also has to have its own mountain of configuration-control paperwork.

If one component of the special test equipment is not as specified in that paper mountain, the black box remains untested, and unqualified, until the special test equipment can acquire a new mountain of paperwork by being re-qualified with the new component in place. Meanwhile, the thousands upon thousands of person-hours spent qualifying the original configuration gets flushed.

So, it's easy to see that there is a very strong incentive to maintain the original configuration of anything and everything even remotely associated with spaceflight hardware, no matter how ancient or crufty.

I know the process sounds unprogressive, but this
is how reliability is established and maintained.
And that established reliability is what keeps
the hardware flying (or orbiting) over its
operational lifetime.

--
Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb @ arrl.net
Glendale, Arizona

4843. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 00:28:37 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ugie5le2saj302@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141097

>The first was an oversight on my part caused by a hurried last minute
>change. (Raise your hand if you can say "Been there, done that!")

<AOL> Me Too! </AOL>

> The drawback is that the size is 313 KB versus 17
>KB for the original.

That one component, and its 16-bit forerunner, have caused more
compatibility problems with apps I've tried to run than any single
other piece of software I've ever encountered. Bleagh.

> (Insert your favorite "I hate Microsoft" epithet
>here if you like, but don't shoot me, I'm just the messenger.)

My condolences. And, thanks for the software release and
announcement. I hadn't run into Moxon rectangles before, and upon
reading the information you've linked to I find them to be a rather
fascinating idea!

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

4844. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 01:03:29 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C4F6A42.C710418F@att.net>
Source record: 141098

K7JEB wrote:

> >> Steve Robbins:
> >> In the same vein, if you have a hundred Intel 386
> >> processors still in their shipping trays, unused,
> >> NASA would love to buy them. These dinosaurs are
> >> used in a lot of the support structure behind the
> >> space shuttle program and NASA has been buying
> >> stock from eBay to keep the test fixtures and other
> >> systems up and running....
> >
> > Chip, N1IR:
> > I never fully understood what they were up to Steve:-)
> > >
> > I always thought that they had 'hardened' chips and
> > that's what prevented them from moving forward with
> > faster chips (in fact, 20 MHz vs 2 GHz= factor of
> > 100:-)!)
>
> It's another case of the Reliability Bureaucracy being
> buried in its own paperwork. Let's say they have a little,
> space-qualified black box. What makes this little box
> space-qualified is a hangerful of configuration-control
> paperwork that details every test that was run, is
> running or will be run on each instance of the black
> box. Those tests are performed with a combination of
> general-purpose and special-purpose test equipment.
> The general-purpose stuff has to have a paper trail
> miles-long back through the metrology labs. But the
> special-purpose stuff, in addition to calibration
> documentation, also has to have its own mountain of
> configuration-control paperwork.
>
> If one component of the special test equipment is
> not as specified in that paper mountain, the black
> box remains untested, and unqualified, until the
> special test equipment can acquire a new mountain
> of paperwork by being re-qualified with the new
> component in place. Meanwhile, the thousands upon
> thousands of person-hours spent qualifying the
> original configuration gets flushed.
>
> So, it's easy to see that there is a very strong
> incentive to maintain the original configuration

> of anything and everything even remotely associated
> with spaceflight hardware, no matter how ancient
> or crufty.
>
> I know the process sounds unprogressive, but this
> is how reliability is established and maintained.
> And that established reliability is what keeps
> the hardware flying (or orbiting) over its
> operational lifetime.

Yep. Richard P. Feynman, in his "Minority report on the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger" (he was the only scientist who served on on the investigating commission) told of the ancient computer hard and software that the shuttle used at the time, and why. The computers were so old that the original software had to be hand loaded for each discrete operation.
He noted that it is so expensive and time consuming to rework it all into modern systems due to the required exhaustive line by line testing of new software, not to mention hardware testing, that they just used the ancient stuff that had long ago made the exhaustive trip through the system to approval for space flight.

I would have thought the Challenger debacle might have prompted at least some updating. Evidently not much

Feynman's report was "minority" because he was the only commission member who refused to whitewash the situation and told it like it was. Worthwhile reading. I found it in a book of a collection of his works entitled "The Pleasure of Finding Things Out".

Dick.

4845. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 02:28:37 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020613222837.17157.00000101@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 141099

John--

From my experience, there's no such thing as a "simple" S-meter comparison. Nor is anybody from this generation likely to legitimize the claim of being the first to discover and explore the properties of capacitive loading. It all makes for good theater, but I hope you wont be earmarking any big chunks of my tax dollar to rediscover the obvious!

73

Rick K1BQT

4846. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 02:34:41 UTC
From: hurstjsj <hurstjsj@gte.net>
Message-ID: <5DcO8.53073$fM.47839@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141100

This is indeed a bizarre problem!
It may be possible to prove the "car body resonance theory" by seeing if the frequency where the SWR peaks can be lowered by increasing the car's electrical length.Try stretching out a hunk of wire (maybe 5 feet) and attach it to an opposite extremety of the vehicle. It may be no coincidence that a 1/4 wave at 14 MHz is about the length of an average vehicle. I'd expect such a resonance to lower the impedance measured at the base of the antenna. This would increase the SWR above the normal non-resonant" ground situation.

I'd also check underneath the car for possible resonant conductors (tail pipes etc).
John KU6X

"Dick Hughes" said
> Yes, I'm sure. Had the problem before I bought the Am-Com. It has
> something to do with the location of the antenna and/or the size of
> the vehicle. It was really weird as I could watch the problem with my
> MFJ-259. The SWR would start rising at about 13.5 mHz, then peak in
> the 20-meter band to near max scale, then drop off again at around
> 15.5 mHz. This was with just the MFJ and a piece of coax. No radio
> or Am-Com even connected. Also didn't matter how long a whip I used,
> which pretty much eliminated any problem with the coil. Changed the
> matching transformer to new, larger type. Still no change. In 50
> years of operating mobile I have never seen anything like it.
>
> Dick - W6CCD

4847. Need 2.4 GHz homebrew antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 05:02:12 UTC
From: fvracr@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020614010212.23212.00000258@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 141102

I posted this request once before and lost the responses.
I am looking for some home brew 2.4 GHz yagi antenna instructions with good measurements and pictures.

Thanks,
Kirk
K7EKM

4848. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 06:13:21 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0206132213.1179404e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141103

Hi all,
you can download a corrected version now. According to Dan's message,
the error was caused by missing support for european locale (decimal
point X decimal comma). The new version seems to be OK.

73 ! Ivan

4849. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 08:26:18 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aec9b9$23g$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 141104

> You can find this paper on the Internet at
> http://www.antennex.com/shack/Jun00/paperdavos.pdf.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

==========

It appears people can be conned into paying for debunking CFAs just as
easily as Egyptians can be conned into buying them.

Reg.

4850. Any comments/opinions on Comet UHV-6?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 08:43:31 UTC
From: John R Alley <chia@korrnet.org>
Message-ID: <3d09acb3_2@news.utk.edu>
Source record: 141105

I am thinking of getting the Comet UHV-6 HF/VHF/UHF antenna to
run on my truck for mobile use. I wanted to ask any opinions or ideas that
anyone might have of this particular antenna? I know that maybe the ham
stick mono band antennas might do better but don't want to switch them all
the time to use the rig in the truck. Any thoughts or comments are welcome.
Thanks...

--
====----****----====
73 de KF4UAE
kf4uae@arrl.net
chia@korrnet.org
John R. Alley

4851. portable scanner antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 09:48:59 UTC
From: Ash <ash@gravitywell.org>
Message-ID: <3D09BC0D.90AC2D20@gravitywell.org>
Source record: 141106

Hey,
just extended the shack with an icom ic-r10 portable scanner,
is the Diamond RH 799 antenna any good? I guess the stocked
antenna isn't that good and I want to replace it..

//Greg

4852. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 09:55:32 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <aeceid$aa3$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 141113

Dan:

[snip]
> The drawback is that the size is 313 KB versus 17
> KB for the original. (Insert your favorite "I hate Microsoft" epithet
> here if you like, but don't shoot me, I'm just the messenger.)
[snip]

313 vs 17, eh ?

"Messenger", heh, heh...

Naw... Dan you are not a messenger just another one of Bill Gate's "dupes".

"We love to innovate and create great software!", said Bill to the
Congressional Committee investigating his monopoly!

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.

4853. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 09:57:30 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <aecem3$571$1@slb2.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 141112

Vito:

Excellent point. There is indeed a great deal of overlap between panels.

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.

"Vito" <vito@crosslink.net> wrote in message
news:3D08E087.F78E5AF9@crosslink.net...
> K4IA wrote:
> >....
> > As for the electrical properties: Unless the panels are bonded
electrically
> > (soldered), they do not act like a monolith. Joints between the panels
> > oxidize and either don't conduct at all or act like diodes, throwing off
RFI
> > to the max. So the roof does not make a particularly satisfying ground
> > plane for a vertical.
> > ....
>
> Having recently tin-roofed my garage and shed, I'm dubious. The sheets
> overlap by some 6 x 96 inches so at ham frequencies I'd think the
> capacitive coupling would make the roof look monolithic to RF even if
> there was a dc-insulating strip between each joint.
> 73, K3DWW

4854. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 11:08:18 UTC
From: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Message-ID: <wood-1406020708180001@jbw-mac.itd.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 141107

In article <aec9b9$23g$1@knossos.btinternet.com>, "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

> It appears people can be conned into paying for debunking CFAs

Yes, Reg, it's a dirty job but someone's gotta do it. Sincerely,

John Wood (Code 5551) e-mail: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Naval Research Laboratory
4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20375-5337

4855. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 11:23:36 UTC
From: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Message-ID: <wood-1406020723360001@jbw-mac.itd.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 141108

In article <20020613222837.17157.00000101@mb-cq.aol.com>, k1bqt@aol.com (Rick Littlefield) wrote:

> John--
>
> From my experience, there's no such thing as a "simple" S-meter comparison. Nor
> is anybody from this generation likely to legitimize the claim of being the
> first to discover and explore the properties of capacitive loading. It all
> makes for good theater, but I hope you wont be earmarking any big chunks of my
> tax dollar to rediscover the obvious!
>
> 73
>
> Rick K1BQT

Hello, again, all. My original posting was to inquire whether any hams out there have used/experimented with the subject antenna. If some hams have access to an antenna test range and calibrated field intensity meters, that's great. Since I figure most don't, the "simple" S meter comparisons (using a groundwave propagation path) of the subject antenna against some reference antenna would be better than nothing. But I don't want the thread to go off in a digression - I am only interested in hearing from those who have some hands-on experience with the subject antenna. I don't know how many Super "C" antennas have been sold and to whom. 73s,

John Wood (Code 5551) e-mail: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Naval Research Laboratory
4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20375-5337

4856. Re: Need 2.4 GHz homebrew antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 11:31:21 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <8ukO8.38832$_h5.1934480@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141109

"FVRACR" wrote
> I posted this request once before and
> lost the responses.
> I am looking for some home brew
> 2.4 GHz yagi antenna instructions with good
> measurements and pictures.

Search for your your old request and responses:
www.google.com/advanced_group_search

Your search - group:rec.radio.amateur.radio author:fvracr@aol.com - did not match any documents.

Your search - K7EKM group:rec.radio.amateur.radio - did not match any documents.
No pages were found containing "k7ekm".

Did you use another e-mail address last time ? Are you sure it was in this NG ?

New search on Google:
www.google.com/search?q=2.4+GHz+Yagi+antenna+build
One of many hits:
http://www.netscum.com/~clapp/wireless.html

Have fun.

4857. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 11:50:37 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020614075037.24271.00000349@mb-dd.aol.com>
Source record: 141110

Hi John--

>I don't know how many Super "C" antennas have been sold and to whom. 73s<

Have you contacted GAP and asked them?

RIck K1BQT

4858. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 13:06:44 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ugjqj9t1hbfa98@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141111

But, the sheets are not insulated from each other. They touch and the
corrosion between the joints can act like a diode. I guess different
installations will act differently but both theories should be considered.
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1# 470 K2# 2460
"Vito" <vito@crosslink.net> wrote in message
news:3D08E087.F78E5AF9@crosslink.net...
> K4IA wrote:
> >....
> > As for the electrical properties: Unless the panels are bonded
electrically
> > (soldered), they do not act like a monolith. Joints between the panels
> > oxidize and either don't conduct at all or act like diodes, throwing off
RFI
> > to the max. So the roof does not make a particularly satisfying ground
> > plane for a vertical.
> > ....
>
> Having recently tin-roofed my garage and shed, I'm dubious. The sheets
> overlap by some 6 x 96 inches so at ham frequencies I'd think the
> capacitive coupling would make the roof look monolithic to RF even if
> there was a dc-insulating strip between each joint.
> 73, K3DWW

4859. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 13:29:26 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3D09F1E6.68C51E45@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 141114

CAM wrote:
>
> Andy Cowley wrote:
> > I'm using an SGC SG-230 coupler to drive a random doublet ~35 metres
> > (115ft) overall on all bands. I plan an air-cored choke balun to force
> > it toward symmetry. There is an additional complication in that the
> > SG-230 also has a 4 wire + screen control cable. Should I wind the
> > control cable into a separate coil or tape the two cables together
> > and then wind? Any suggestions or advice gratefully received.
>
> Are you going to put the choke on the output or the input? SGC says
> you are asking for trouble if you put a choke on the output of a
> tuner used for random length dipoles. The output(s) of the SGC-230
> are supposed to go only to the antenna, not to coax.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

On the input. A bit of 600 ohm ladder line on the antenna side
and then the doublet. The SGC cable is a composite with RG58 plus
4 wires. That will do 10 turns at 2 1/4" dia on a Perspex former
to a junction box (waterproof housing) where the control and feed
get split to RG213 and a 4 core plus screen cable about 9mm (3/8")
dia. The SGC compound cable extension is very expensive and only RG58 so not
used. Both these lines are about 15 metres to the shack. I need to
force the antenna into symmetry with a current balun at the junction
box, to reduce the feedline radiation to a minimum and prevent any
EMC problems. I'm currently beginning to think that 20 or so Amidon
toroids (type 73 or 77?) threaded over the cables might be the best
answer, as they will have a better broadband performance. I plan to
use this setup for all bands 160 - 10. Comments or advice, please.

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

4860. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 13:40:58 UTC
From: Andrew <andreew@postone.com>
Message-ID: <rbsjgu0vboh2is986brjfumjojia2d4pl6@4ax.com>
Source record: 141115

On 9 Jun 2002 12:46:01 -0700, horseshoe7@yahoo.com (stewart) wrote:

>I've been looking for the "best" solution for a backpack-stored 6m
>antenna, for hilltop/mountaintop field use with my FT-817.

How about a dipole? Can be used in both vertical and horizontal orientations. I used it in conjunction with my VHF manpack signal sets for my military training, and I get very good reception through thick jungle vegetation.

Easy to set up too. In our pouch are several pre-cut lengths of wire, with a hook at each end. There is a feedline with a socket where you screw in the appropriate lengths of wire. There's a reel of nylon rope with a fishing weight attached to suspend the wire.

The whole thing can be set up in 10 minutes or less.

4861. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 14:02:42 UTC
From: K7JEB <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net>
Message-ID: <6ImO8.36859$LC3.2768653@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 141118

> Dick Carroll, W0EX:
> He noted that it is so expensive and time consuming to rework
> it all into modern systems due to the required exhaustive
> line by line testing of new software, not to mention hardware
> testing, that they just used the ancient stuff that had long
> ago made the exhaustive trip through the system to approval for
> space flight.
>
> I would have thought the Challenger debacle might have
> prompted at least some updating. Evidently not much

Reliability is costly. It is an unfortunate fact of life
that it cannot be truly built into systems. Instead, the
system must be built first with the best design information
available and then analyzed over time of operation to
establish the reliability statistics. Only then can
there be any quantitative certitude about reliability.

Cost was not a concern during the Cold War and the ensuing
Space Race. It became the overriding obsession during the
Space Shuttle era. And it still is today.

--
Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb @ arrl.net
Glendale, Arizona

4862. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 14:02:58 UTC
From: CAM <Cecil.A.Moore@ieee.org>
Message-ID: <3D09F792.7020907@ieee.org>
Source record: 141116

Andy Cowley wrote:

> I'm currently beginning to think that 20 or so Amidon
> toroids (type 73 or 77?) threaded over the cables might be the best
> answer, as they will have a better broadband performance. I plan to
> use this setup for all bands 160 - 10. Comments or advice, please.

#77 toroids over the cable should work just fine to choke common mode currents. But I'm wondering, since the SGC-230 is an unbalanced antenna tuner, will the dipole currents be balanced or unbalanced?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

----------== Posted via Newsfeeds.Com - Uncensored Usenet News ==----------
http://www.newsfeeds.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Ulimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers =-----

4863. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 14:07:10 UTC
From: K7JEB <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net>
Message-ID: <iMmO8.36861$LC3.2769470@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 141117

> Dave Nagel, WD9BDZ:
> Someone once said that the average wrist watch calculator has more
> computing power than the average Space Shuttle computer.

Yeah, but the difference is that when the wrist watch quits,
you throw it away. When the Space Shuttle computer quits,
it throws you away.

--
Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb@arrl.net
Glendale, Arizona

4864. Re: R: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 14:57:41 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3d0b559c$0$3576$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 140924

Actually it would depend on where you touched the antenna. If you touch
the peak voltage point you will get a good shock. If you touch the
current peak point you will get the afore mentioned burns.
It's kind of like sticking your tongue to a very cold pipe.

Dave WD9BDZ

Paolo Emanuelli IK1QHB wrote:
>>>What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?
>>
>>Guaranteed you don't want to find out by direct
>>experimentation. RF makes neat little DEEP burn holes in
>>your body.
>
>
> ......tattooo?????????
>
> Paul IK1QHB
>
>

4865. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 16:03:37 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <P7hJh3AZPhC9EAfx@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 140978

CAM wrote:
>Andy Cowley wrote:
>
>> I'm currently beginning to think that 20 or so Amidon toroids (type
>>73 or 77?) threaded over the cables might be the best answer, as they
>>will have a better broadband performance. I plan to use this setup
>>for all bands 160 - 10. Comments or advice, please.
>
>#77 toroids over the cable should work just fine to choke common mode
>currents.

They'd cost a fortune over here, in quantities sufficient to be effective at all impedances and all bands. Andy's idea of using the wound cable seems a good one, and much more cost-effective.

For 160-10m, why not cascade two cable chokes of different sizes, the one nearest the ATU optimized for the higher bands, and the second (larger) one for the lower bands?

> But I'm wondering, since the SGC-230 is an unbalanced antenna
>tuner, will the dipole currents be balanced or unbalanced?

They're going to be slightly unbalanced because of the self-capacitance of the SGC-230's box to ground, so it needs to be mounted on a wooden post. It's debatable whether to ground the outer of the feedline at the base of the post, but the balance of the whole system can be measured in terms of the common-mode current from that point into a ground spike.

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

4866. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 16:36:25 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <aed622$r1r$1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140969

Buck:

It would be difficult to determine the inter-panel complex impedance but at least at DC it should be easy.

One of these days, I'll just get a ladder and go up there on the roof, with an Ohmeter and/or a "Megger", and measure the DC resistance between those overlapped "GalvAlum" panels.

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.

"K4IA" <K4ia@novacoxmail.com> wrote in message
news:ugjqj9t1hbfa98@corp.supernews.com...
> But, the sheets are not insulated from each other. They touch and the
> corrosion between the joints can act like a diode. I guess different
> installations will act differently but both theories should be considered.
> --
> Radio K4IA
> Craig "Buck"
> Fredericksburg, Virginia USA
>
> FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
> K1# 470 K2# 2460
> "Vito" <vito@crosslink.net> wrote in message
> news:3D08E087.F78E5AF9@crosslink.net...
> > K4IA wrote:
> > >....
> > > As for the electrical properties: Unless the panels are bonded
> electrically
> > > (soldered), they do not act like a monolith. Joints between the
panels
> > > oxidize and either don't conduct at all or act like diodes, throwing
off
> RFI
> > > to the max. So the roof does not make a particularly satisfying
ground
> > > plane for a vertical.
> > > ....
> >
> > Having recently tin-roofed my garage and shed, I'm dubious. The sheets
> > overlap by some 6 x 96 inches so at ham frequencies I'd think the
> > capacitive coupling would make the roof look monolithic to RF even if
> > there was a dc-insulating strip between each joint.
> > 73, K3DWW

>
>

4867. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 17:01:50 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <aed7hu$r61$0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 140971

Bring along a small drill and a box of sheet metal screws and you
should be able to resolve any significant resistance.

On Fri, 14 Jun 2002 12:36:25 -0400, Peter O. Brackett wrote:
> Buck:
>
> It would be difficult to determine the inter-panel complex impedance but at
> least at DC it should be easy.
>
> One of these days, I'll just get a ladder and go up there on the roof, with
> an Ohmeter and/or a "Megger", and measure the DC resistance between those
> overlapped "GalvAlum" panels.
>
> --Peter K1PO
> Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.
>
>
> "K4IA" <K4ia@novacoxmail.com> wrote in message
> news:ugjqj9t1hbfa98@corp.supernews.com...
>> But, the sheets are not insulated from each other. They touch and the
>> corrosion between the joints can act like a diode. I guess different
>> installations will act differently but both theories should be considered.
>> --
>> Radio K4IA
>> Craig "Buck"
>> Fredericksburg, Virginia USA
>>
>> FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
>> K1# 470 K2# 2460
>> "Vito" <vito@crosslink.net> wrote in message
>> news:3D08E087.F78E5AF9@crosslink.net...
>> > K4IA wrote:
>> > >....
>> > > As for the electrical properties: Unless the panels are bonded
>> electrically
>> > > (soldered), they do not act like a monolith. Joints between the
> panels
>> > > oxidize and either don't conduct at all or act like diodes, throwing
> off
>> RFI
>> > > to the max. So the roof does not make a particularly satisfying
> ground
>> > > plane for a vertical.
>> > > ....

>> >
>> > Having recently tin-roofed my garage and shed, I'm dubious. The sheets
>> > overlap by some 6 x 96 inches so at ham frequencies I'd think the
>> > capacitive coupling would make the roof look monolithic to RF even if
>> > there was a dc-insulating strip between each joint.
>> > 73, K3DWW
>>
>>
>
>

--
Bob Nielsen, N7XY n7xy@n7xy.net
Bainbridge Island, WA
IOTA NA-065, USI WA-028S

4868. TH-2MK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 17:03:19 UTC
From: Gary & Angela Belcaster <gbelcas@charter.net>
Message-ID: <gbelcas-01520C.12031914062002@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140972

I'm trying to resurrect an old hygain TH-2MK3 as an interim antenna and Murphy has reared his ugly head. I've managed (yet again) to lose the 3-4 page manual and of course need specs to order missing stuff and more importantly dimensions to reassemble the thing. Anybody out there got one they could copy for me ?? Fees, postage on me of course and my eternal graditude.

gary
ka9rao

4869. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 17:24:36 UTC
From: Pit Stop <steelgangsta@msm.com>
Message-ID: <oFpO8.236117$Oa1.21763385@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 140973

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com...
> What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

What part of the antenna are you touching ? the tip or the base?

4870. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 17:43:52 UTC
From: Adam <digipoint@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <aeda2m$n6b$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 140974

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> schreef in bericht
news:3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com...
> What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

You would probably dance the boogie woogie without taking lessons :-)

As a ham you know that the radiation pattern around an antenna has maximum 'U' and maximum 'I' at certain spots. If you touch it at the 'wrong' spot you have a chance to get high current shock or burn your skin or even get killed. I wouldn't recommend taking the risk. Besides that, the magnetic field would be much higher near your body than recommended by the standards of the World Health Organization.

If you would touch an antenna with even much lower power you could already get injuries. If you use a magnetic loop, even the RF power of 10 Watts could cause injuries. Read the manual of MFJ about magnetic loops. It's in Acrobat-pdf on their website.

73s, Adam

4871. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 17:45:58 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0A2BCC.F53BFC12@icok.net>
Source record: 140975

StarGazer,
It would probably give you a white mark across
whatever part of your body touched the antenna. It
would also remind you not to do that again...
'Doc

4872. Re: Coax choke balun specs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 18:20:12 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <arckgukh9usmvcbb39l2870na21c0bbv63@4ax.com>
Source record: 140976

On Fri, 14 Jun 2002 13:29:26 GMT, Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
wrote:

>> Are you going to put the choke on the output or the input?
>
>On the input. A bit of 600 ohm ladder line on the antenna side
>and then the doublet. The SGC cable is a composite with RG58 plus
>4 wires.

Hi Andy,

Is supply power (both sides) part of those 4 wires? If power to the
SGC comes in through another set of leads or a lead/ground
configuration, your plan won't work (the SGC must be floating).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4873. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 18:33:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <8adkguggb58fmm1uigg0ij5huvgdfdeuvq@4ax.com>
Source record: 140977

On Fri, 14 Jun 2002 05:55:32 -0400, "Peter O. Brackett"
<ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> wrote:

>Dan:
>
>[snip]
>> The drawback is that the size is 313 KB versus 17
>> KB for the original. (Insert your favorite "I hate Microsoft" epithet
>> here if you like, but don't shoot me, I'm just the messenger.)
>[snip]
>
>313 vs 17, eh ?
>
>"Messenger", heh, heh...
>
>Naw... Dan you are not a messenger just another one of Bill Gate's "dupes".
>
>"We love to innovate and create great software!", said Bill to the
>Congressional Committee investigating his monopoly!
>
>--Peter K1PO
> Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.
>

Hi All,

Here in Rain City, the business section of the morning paper carries
at least two announcements of serious software failures a week
involving MS servers, e-mail clients, and the like:

(12 June 2002)
"Microsoft uncovers 'critical' security flaws

"Microsoft has uncovered two security vulnerabilities it calls
'critical,' one of which can't yet be cured....
That flaw could permit buffer overrun attacks on Microsoft's
Internet Explorer browser, its Proxy Server, and its Internet
Security and Acceleration Server....

I will spare the group the steady drum roll of announcements
otherwise.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4874. Re: TH-2MK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 18:43:18 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C5063A3.4C77D4E1@att.net>
Source record: 140980

Gary & Angela Belcaster wrote:

> I'm trying to resurrect an old hygain TH-2MK3 as an interim antenna and
> Murphy has reared his ugly head. I've managed (yet again) to lose the
> 3-4 page manual and of course need specs to order missing stuff and more
> importantly dimensions to reassemble the thing. Anybody out there got
> one they could copy for me ?? Fees, postage on me of course and my
> eternal graditude.

Didn't MFJ buy out Hygain? Maybe it's available for download on their website.

Dick

4875. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 18:44:47 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C5063FC.B26349C4@att.net>
Source record: 140981

StarGazer wrote:

> What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Guaranteed you don't want to find out by direct
experimentation. RF makes neat little DEEP burn holes in
your body.

Dick

4876. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 18:45:14 UTC
From: Kent Haase <ijeh99@mb.sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <bLqO8.188$c67.5202@news1.mts.net>
Source record: 140979

I wonder how an unbalanced tuner and a balun (or unbal) would work? I'm thinking about tuning a horizontal loop remotely.

Kent VE4KEH

"Raymond Hansmeier" <rhansmeier@attbi.com> wrote in message news:ElcN8.8149$6m5.919@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net...
> I am looking for a Balanced tuner to put out at the antenna. Any of you home
> brewers make one that you are no longer using? I do not have the time or
> patience to build my own. K7FU

4877. Re: TH-2MK3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 18:47:58 UTC
From: Gary & Angela Belcaster <gbelcas@charter.net>
Message-ID: <gbelcas-4E4E76.13475814062002@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140982

In article <3C5063A3.4C77D4E1@att.net>, Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
wrote:

> Gary & Angela Belcaster wrote:
>
> > I'm trying to resurrect an old hygain TH-2MK3 as an interim antenna and
> > Murphy has reared his ugly head. I've managed (yet again) to lose the
> > 3-4 page manual and of course need specs to order missing stuff and more
> > importantly dimensions to reassemble the thing. Anybody out there got
> > one they could copy for me ?? Fees, postage on me of course and my
> > eternal graditude.
>
> Didn't MFJ buy out Hygain? Maybe it's available for download on their
> website.
>
> Dick
>

They apparently have plans to put manuals on their site in pdf format.
Unfort, not there yet. . .

gary

4878. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 20:18:53 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4887-3D0A4FAD-76@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140983

Stargazer wrote:
"What would 1000 watts HF do if you touched the antenna?"

It would likely burn you. Nothing else to you.

Due to "skin effect", negligible r-f current penetrates deeply into your body.

Many milliamps are usually needed through the heart to stop its beating and there is almost no danger of electrocution.

1000 watts at 30 ohms is about 173 volts. Momentary contact at a peak of 245 volts at 50/60 Hz won`t kill most people.

Low d-c voltages aren`t shocking to most people under most conditions. Dry skin resistance is 1000`s of ohms, but but drops in the blink of an eye. This phenomenon is used for lie detection. Sweat brings skin resistance down. I`ve read of electrocution at 30 volts!

I`ve never been shocked by 30 volts and I`ve survived KV d-c contacts, but they hurt and sometimes burned.

I`ve survived 10`s of KV r-f contacts. It didn`t feel like a low-frequency shock at all. On the roof of a shortwave broadcast plant, I bumped an ear into an energized 600-ohm transmission line carrying 50 KW. I heard something like: "Radio Volna Europa. Vlos Volna Polska". I think that translates into "Radio Free Europe. The voice of Free Poland", but I don`t speak polish. Whatever it was it was loud and right in my ear. That plasma really talks! My ear was really hot. It was redder and continued to redden for hours. Then it started to darken until it looked like carbon. After several weeks, the surface flaked away. Skin and flesh returned to normal leaving no scars.

I`ve had many r-f burns from lower powers, watts to kilowatts. None shocked. They just burnt. The burns were usually sorer than the 50-KW burn. But most were on or around the hands which have more nerve endings to register pain than does the ear.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4879. Re: Need 2.4 GHz homebrew antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 21:01:53 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0206@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnagkmdq.5jg.Znospam+noZs_0206@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 140986

On Fri, 14 Jun 2002 07:31:21 -0400, J. Harvey, VE1BLL
<JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:
> "FVRACR" wrote
>> I posted this request once before and
>> lost the responses.

> Search for your your old request and responses:
> www.google.com/advanced_group_search
>
> Your search - group:rec.radio.amateur.radio author:fvracr@aol.com - did not
> match any documents.
>
> Your search - K7EKM group:rec.radio.amateur.radio - did not match any
> documents.
> No pages were found containing "k7ekm".
>
> Did you use another e-mail address last time ? Are you sure it was in this

It was this group. He used to be "KA7YJB" before the new vanity
call. (right Kirk?)

sdb

--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

4880. Shipping antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 21:04:20 UTC
From: hrbcrb@aol.com.goaway
Message-ID: <20020614170420.14743.00000295@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140984

I have to get an antenna shiped from Ohio to Southern California. The antenna will be packed in a 6 inch tube 10 foot long, estimated weight of 40 pounds. UPS has a limit of 9 feet/108", my tube is 10 feet/120". Called Consolidated Freight and they quote over $257.00 - anyone have a suggestion.

How do they ship thoes 20 foot Station Masters!

Thanks and regards, Hugh KF6HHS
Retired, now life moves at my pace.
please note spam filter

4881. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 21:26:57 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <aedn2p$hq2$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140985

DON'T DO IT MAN!

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com...
> What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?
>

4882. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 21:54:03 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020614175403.02709.00000224@mb-mo.aol.com>
Source record: 140987

>I don't know how many Super "C" antennas have been sold and to
>whom. 73s,
Hi John,
I first saw one at Dayton in 1999. It was on display at the Gap booth. I spoke with one of the reps. about its similarity with the CFA antenna, and he agreed that it operated on the same principle. I think it was there in 2000, but the last two years it was not. So: They sold so many that they did not have one to display along with all their other products. Or: It works as advertised, but costs too much so we will not display it. Or: it don't work, and it costs too much, so we will not display it.

Seems to me that the physical dimensions for the C are large enough that it can achieve some efficiency on 20m. However on 40m-160m it would not work well. When they get something that small that will get out on 40m-160m, with some bandwidth, they will have something. The C is not it.

73 Gary N4AST

4883. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 22:37:31 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020614183731.11785.00000302@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 140988

Now that I've read the Patent, the first questions I might ask is:

I see the antenna is asymetrically fed, but notice there's no feedline decoupling. How do you tell which structure is actually doing the radiating? Have you checked the feedline with a RF current meter while the antenna is operating? How do you know that isn't the primary radiating structure?

The second might be:

I always thought that applying RF current to a conductor to accelerate electrons constitutes the primary mechanism for inducing EMR. Isn't the interaction of the electric and magnetic fields you point to merely coincidential to that more fundamental mechanism?

Then I might ask:

Your narrative makes it sound as if nobody else ever thought of using capacitive loading as the dominant mechanism for shortening the length of an antenna. Yet amateur radio and professional engineering literature is loaded with examples. Isn't your assertion of exclusivity a little off the mark???

By then, I suppose I'd be branded a naysaying non-believer and a pest!

Rick K1BQT

4884. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 23:04:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <atrkgugm6kni97j138q640l6ass82osq0j@4ax.com>
Source record: 140989

On Fri, 14 Jun 2002 15:18:53 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>
>Many milliamps are usually needed through the heart to stop its beating
>and there is almost no danger of electrocution.
>
>1000 watts at 30 ohms is about 173 volts. Momentary contact at a peak of
>245 volts at 50/60 Hz won`t kill most people.
>
>Low d-c voltages aren`t shocking to most people under most conditions.
>Dry skin resistance is 1000`s of ohms, but but drops in the blink of an
>eye. This phenomenon is used for lie detection. Sweat brings skin
>resistance down. I`ve read of electrocution at 30 volts!
>

Hi Richard,

I took my ohm meter and found no less than 1.5 MOhms hand-to-hand.
Yesterday in hotter weather, I would've speculated at 10,000 Ohms
instead.

Resistance is very much to the matter, as it is current, not voltage,
that kills.

Skin is a resistive sheathe covering a poor (dissipative) conductor
and it has a grid work of openings (pores) allowing for conduction
through many parallel paths penetrating the high resistant layer.

Lethal current through the muscle, bone, and nervous system is
generally figured from 20 mA up. 10 mA is painful (to personal
tolerance) and less so toward 5 mA below which it becomes a sensation.

Lethality can come by surprise. A 20 mA lethal current is not common,
but given the right conditions.... One contributor to this surprise
is found in the state of the current. DC causes muscular rigidity,
whereas AC causes muscular fibrillation.

With a DC shock you may be forced by the current to grip the
conductor. With AC (so Geo. Westinghouse may have retorted to
Edison), the muscles quiver and the grip relaxes allowing you to break
free of the contact (you might think of it as chattering loose).
Edison would've no doubt hammered back that AC fibrillation of the
muscles also causes the pores to sweat (pumping action here) causing
the skin resistance to plummet - and guess (the surprise) what?

AC in the realm of RF does not seem likely to lead to fibrillation, but it will feel no less painful (and my experience is more painful than a flame burn).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4885. Re: Need 2.4 GHz homebrew antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 23:08:27 UTC
From: "wally." <fragmentk@optushome.com.au.com>
Message-ID: <3d0a775e$0$28005$afc38c87@news.optusnet.com.au>
Source record: 140990

http://www.wireless.org.au/stories.php?topic=2

Cheers,
wally.

"The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation
of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you can control
the people who must use the words." Philip K. Dick (1928-82).

4886. Re: Shipping antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 23:17:46 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <2aukguchcjbc3fj47510b8sv113h7seogu@4ax.com>
Source record: 140993

I beleive UPS will, for an extra charge, accept some over weight and
size packages. Have you double checked it see if that is possible?

Danny

On 14 Jun 2002 21:04:20 GMT, hrbcrb@aol.com.goaway (KF6HHS) wrote:

>I have to get an antenna shiped from Ohio to Southern California. The antenna
>will be packed in a 6 inch tube 10 foot long, estimated weight of 40 pounds.
>UPS has a limit of 9 feet/108", my tube is 10 feet/120". Called Consolidated
>Freight and they quote over $257.00 - anyone have a suggestion.
>
>How do they ship thoes 20 foot Station Masters!
>
>Thanks and regards, Hugh KF6HHS
>Retired, now life moves at my pace.
>please note spam filter

4887. Looking for Windom measurements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 23:21:42 UTC
From: "M. Kassay" <mkx@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3D0A7A86.7FBC2CC0@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 140991

Hi, Im looking for any Windom designs or sites to check out !

pls Email direct.

--
73 Mike
VE3MKX / VA3HKT

4888. Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-14 23:34:56 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d0a7c6d.62830296@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 140992

How will one of those $29 Shakespeare marine VHF antennas do with my
HT on the 2 meter band? Not on my belt -- in my shack. I can't even
get the local repeater to turn around using the rubber ducky. I would
get it around 25 ft up.

They have the advantage of being available locally and being cheap.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

4889. Re: Shipping antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 00:34:31 UTC
From: hrbcrb@aol.com.goaway
Message-ID: <20020614203431.19749.00000298@mb-da.aol.com>
Source record: 140994

Problem Solved

Thanks to all that email with suggestions, and a special thanks to ED, N5NUG. Ed suggested I check with BAX Global. Consolidated Freights systems quoted me $257 on the telephone with a transit time of 7 days minimum. BAX Global 2 day air quote was $84 for 120" tube at 45 pounds.

Many thanks to all, Hugh KF6HHS
Retired, now life moves at my pace.
please note spam filter

4890. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 00:38:59 UTC
From: jlouthan@totalaccess.net
Message-ID: <f75bde60.0206141638.4b78f703@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140995

When I was much younger and dumber, I used to think it was fun to take a pencil and draw arcs at the ends of antennas attached to transmitters running about 100 watts. You can get an arc about an inch long with 100 watts. I remember also getting burns on my fingers...like Doc says the burns had a distinctive white color. It was also fun to hold a flourescent bulb near the antenna and watch it light up.

This was with 100 watts. I'm glad I never tried it with 1000 watts. I wouldn't even think of doing anything like that now!

4891. Re: April 2002 QST - 40 meter loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 00:48:15 UTC
From: k9sqg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020614204815.10057.00000681@mb-mt.aol.com>
Source record: 140996

Having experimented with loop antennas for over 8 years I'd say the article argees with theory and experience.

73s,

Evan

4892. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 00:51:31 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aee32j$873$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140997

I suppose I'd be branded a naysaying non-believer and a pest!
>
> Rick K1BQT
==========

Rick, only if you make money out of debunking it !

Reg, G4FGQ

4893. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 01:16:53 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d0a959f.35165343@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 140998

On Fri, 14 Jun 2002 23:34:56 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:

>How will one of those $29 Shakespeare marine VHF antennas do with my
>HT on the 2 meter band? Not on my belt -- in my shack. I can't even
>get the local repeater to turn around using the rubber ducky. I would
>get it around 25 ft up.
>
>They have the advantage of being available locally and being cheap.
>
>Ken KC2JDY
>
>Ken
>(to reply via email
>remove "zz" from address)

Won't work worth a darn. They are tuned too high in frequency for the
ham band. You would
be much better off with a quarter wave ground plane antenna.

73
Gary K4FMX

4894. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 01:43:18 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aee63m$am9$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140999

> What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?
==========

No more than a red-hot needle being stuck 2 millimetres into the end of your
index finger. If it was of any real danger
you Americans would have incorporated it into an electric chair and tested
it on a circus elephant. ;o)

Reg.

4895. Modeling Loops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 01:46:50 UTC
From: VA3ATD <a.duffy@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3D0A9C8A.9020305@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 141000

Hi all,

I tried modeling a FD 20m vertical loop in both EZNec3 and NECforWIN95 demo's and came up with significantly different results. Any ideas on which program will be more accurate? I did use the loop correction in the NECforWin95 demo as well. (no feeder/ coax in either program)

Also, what would be a good elevation angle to shoot for when designing a FD antenna setup?

Thanks in advance!

--
73, Tony
VA3ATD
London, Ontario

4896. Re: Modeling Loops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 02:32:34 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0AA737.DE105C27@icok.net>
Source record: 141001

Tony,
You can specify the feed line impedance in
NEC4WIN95. Won't affect the radiation pattern
but does change the 'match'. Try about 20 degrees,
that sounds sort of reasonable, or vary it.
'Doc

4897. New Site Advertisement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 02:41:52 UTC
From: res0y601 <res0y601@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <QPxO8.5351$uX3.3270@nwrddc01.gnilink.net>
Source record: 141002
Cross-posted to:
aus.radio.amateur.misc,fr.rec.radio.amateur,nl.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

```
New site www.qslonline.net
QSL Card via email
Many extras

Keith B Wilkinson
```

4898. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 02:49:04 UTC
From: Ron Mathis <rmathis9@home.com>
Message-ID: <3D0AAB20.F789C69E@home.com>
Source record: 141003

StarGazer wrote:

> What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Considering the voltage generally used and the possible current, it could and most probably would kill you. That is why we keep antennas above the reach of those that do not understand.

R Mathis N1SWK

4899. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 03:08:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3211-3D0AAFA0-117@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 141004

Jack Louthan wrote:
"I`m glad I never tried it with 1000 watts."

Current divides. As Yogi Berra says, when it comes to a fork in the road, it takes it. How much goes each way depends on the relative impedances.

The impedance of an antenna depends on its length in terms of wavelength. It also varies with location along the antenna due to reflection from the open end of the antenna in most cases.

If you contact an antenna, you represent the alternate path which is a "fork in the road". How much current you receive depends on the impedance of the antenna at the contact point and how that compares with your impedance.. How much you and the antenna get depend on how much is available.

I`ve told of the broadcast stations sharing a common tower where I worked in 1949. That tower was more than a 1/4-wave for the 950 KHz station, and almost 1/2 wave for the 1320 KHz station. We periodically opened shorting switches across the r-f antenna ammeters for both stations to record their readings. To avoid r-f burns from the switch handles attached to the extremely high voltages on the switch blades, we used home made hot sticks to operate the switches. A hot stick was a bent nail in any convenient stick. These had to be replaced often, as a carbonized trail burned its way from the nail in one end of the stick toweards the operator`s hand around the other end of the stick. During switch operations, the sparks really flew in the gultch burnt in the hot stick. As long as the operator stayed away from the sparks in the hot stick, he didn`t get burnt, but it was an ever present threat.

In those days, people jumped on and off hot (operating) tower antennas, to change lamps and perform other maintenance. I`ve done it too.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4900. Re: Request: Info on V/UHF balun construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 03:32:39 UTC
From: "Martin Howells, VK2UMJ" <vk2umj@NOSPAMyahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <MtyO8.12524$Hj3.40390@newsfeeds.bigpond.com>
Source record: 141005

Try the ARRL Antenna Handbook...

And yes, the length of a balun can depend on the type of co-axial cable
used.

--
Martin, VK2UMJ
vk2umj@NOSPAMyahoo.com.au

Remove NOSPAM from e-mail address to reply

"Craig" <craigmorrison1@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:jm0lgugjni80i4if3kg5b1asmj51irtk70@4ax.com...
> Is there a site (or program) that provides specific advice on the
> precise length for contructing yaggi 4:1 coax cable baluns for
> various frequencies on 2M and 70cm?
>
> Is the balun length affected by the type of 50 ohm coax used (ie: is
> there a difference in the size of the loop if RG213 is used, rather
> than RG58?
>
> Any pointers appreciated as a Google search throws up lots of
> commercial products for sale but little useful homebrew sites.
>
> Craig

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.370 / Virus Database: 205 - Release Date: 05/06/2002

4901. Re: Multee antenna experience?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 04:06:18 UTC
From: ehsjr@bellatlantic.net
Message-ID: <3D0ABDA9.5E5B6F02@bellatlantic.net>
Source record: 141006

CA wrote:
>
> Many thanks for sharing your findings.
> Wonder why it's such a bad performer on 80m...

Mine stunk on 80. On 160, I never really gave
it a chance - BUT it stunk there, too, as compared
to my inverted L. The problem for me is that I
can't get enough radials (for either the L or the
Multee), so the test is unfair. But with the same
radials, the L was better than the Multee. Maybe
the reason mine stunk on 80 was also relate to the
radials.
I built mine from 300 ohm twinlead. Perhaps I
would have had better success with 450 ohm ladder
line.
>
> /sm6pxj
>
> thompson@mindspring.com wrote ...
> >I am on my second version of the MULTEE as described in the Editors and
> >Engineers Handbook edited by W6SAI and also in the ARRL Antenna Handbook.
> >The antenna works as a dipole on the higher band (either 40 or 80). The
> >vertical leg acts as a loading stub much like the W6TC antenna.
> >I find the performance on this band (80 in my case) is very poor. However
> >on the lower band (160 in my case) it works very well. With a 52 foot
> >vertical leg the antenna is set for 1912Khz so is too high for
> >DX work unless you are a JA. I added over 7 feet to get it to down to
> >1840Khz. My second version is 24 feet off the ground at the base with
> >several elevated radials. I feed it with 50 ohm coax or hardline
> >and use a line isolator balun to cut coax radiation loss. I am using
> >elevated radials as the wife put her foot down on ground radials (after I
> >had 2700 feet installed plus used a ground shield of wire mesh).
> >
> >The antenna is a good and inexpensive way to get on 160 with a small lot.
> >It will not outperform a 1/4 wave vertical or a 3/8 wave L (150 to 160 feet
> >in length). I have tried bigger antennas but they all come down in storms
> >so go back to the MULTEE. I find it does well with short hop and medium
> hop
> >but is 3 to 6 DB down to say Europe over my 3/8 wave L I did have up. Mine
> >is made of 450 ohm ladder line and seems to be quieter than the L or shunt
> >feed tower.
> >
> >The ham credited with inventing the antenna is W6BCX who is also the

> >inventor of the Bob Tail.
> >
> >73 Dave K4JRB
> >
> >CA <sm6pxj@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> >news:hnwG8.5567$iB4.15438@nntpserver.swip.net...
> >> Has anyone tested the "Multee" antenna described in later editions of the
> >> ARRL antenna book?
> >>
> >> /Christer SM6PXJ

4902. Re: News: Classified communication parts sold on eBay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 04:30:04 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <9pzO8.7261$z56.1634148@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 141007

"K7JEB"
> When *the* Space Shuttle computer quits,
> it throws you away.

There's four redundant computers on the Shuttle - plus another backup.
Here's a great link for those interested:

http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/History/computers/Ch4-4.html

"...Fault tolerance on the Shuttle is achieved through a combination of
redundancy and backup... Four of the computers, each loaded with identical
software, operate in what is termed the 'redundant set' during critical
mission phases such as ascent and descent. The fifth, since it only contains
software to accomplish a 'no frills' ascent and descent, is a backup..."

This is similar to the fly-by-wire Boeing 777, except that the 777 is triple
redundant in an even more clever spiral no-common-elements sort of a way.

Apologies for drifting off the NG topic...

4903. What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 04:33:22 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com>
Source record: 140970

What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

4904. Free YAESU, ICOM and KENWOOD Ham Radio Manuals for download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 04:52:14 UTC
From: zaqqy123@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <d07585b3.0206142052.dc97707@posting.google.com>
Source record: 141008

I found this extremely useful and well done web site for free
radio manual downloads for Icom, Kenwood, and Yaesu radios and
accessories both current stuff and older rigs as well.

Schematic diagrams are included with most. It includes complete
service mnauals also for a few of the products. A great find!

http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=links.html

John Smith - KB9BMB 73'

4905. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 04:57:39 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0AC939.7D90F868@icok.net>
Source record: 141009

Kent,
That particular method of feeding a loop
antenna has been used successfully for years.
'Doc

4906. Re: Free YAESU, ICOM and KENWOOD Ham Radio Manuals for download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 05:21:37 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3d0acdd6.2401129@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 141010

On 14 Jun 2002 21:52:14 -0700, zaqqy123@yahoo.com (John Smith) wrote:

>I found this extremely useful and well done web site for free
>radio manual downloads for Icom, Kenwood, and Yaesu radios and
>accessories both current stuff and older rigs as well.
>
>Schematic diagrams are included with most. It includes complete
>service mnauals also for a few of the products. A great find!
>
>http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=links.html
>
>John Smith - KB9BMB 73'

AB7SL you pathedic Loser

KB9BMB just got his novice 2 days ago and already you steal his
Callsign. If Cableone wasnt a bunch of similar Pathedic take the
money loser ISP your account should be toast.

NNTP Posting Host: 67.28.91.225 Level 3 in Colorado

What would a Ham in Indiana do with an ISP in colorado.

Anyone in Indianaopolis Indiana want to ask Jim Smith if he is posting
these If not he has a very Powerful lawsuit against one AB7SL

4907. Re: Free YAESU, ICOM and KENWOOD Ham Radio Manuals for download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 05:52:36 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ugllhehots57d7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 141011

Looks to me like John Smith has been licensed at least since 1998
according to the FCC database. How could he have just gotten his
license two days ago?

1.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/cgi-bin/ws.exe/genmen/uls/call_res.hts?db_id=19
&rows=&callsign=KB9BMB

"R. Scott" <washingtonham@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:3d0acdd6.2401129@news.verizon.net...
> On 14 Jun 2002 21:52:14 -0700, zaqqy123@yahoo.com (John Smith) wrote:
>
> >I found this extremely useful and well done web site for free
> >radio manual downloads for Icom, Kenwood, and Yaesu radios and
> >accessories both current stuff and older rigs as well.
> >
> >Schematic diagrams are included with most. It includes complete
> >service mnauals also for a few of the products. A great find!
> >
> >http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=links.html
> >
> >John Smith - KB9BMB 73'
>
> AB7SL you pathedic Loser
>
> KB9BMB just got his novice 2 days ago and already you steal his
> Callsign. If Cableone wasnt a bunch of similar Pathedic take the
> money loser ISP your account should be toast.
>
> NNTP Posting Host: 67.28.91.225 Level 3 in Colorado
>
> What would a Ham in Indiana do with an ISP in colorado.
>
> Anyone in Indianaopolis Indiana want to ask Jim Smith if he is posting
> these If not he has a very Powerful lawsuit against one AB7SL
>

4908. Re: Free YAESU, ICOM and KENWOOD Ham Radio Manuals for download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 05:57:37 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3d0ad6ee.4729336@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 141012

On Fri, 14 Jun 2002 22:52:36 -0700, "CJ" <difficult@times.com> wrote:

>Looks to me like John Smith has been licensed at least since 1998
>according to the FCC database. How could he have just gotten his
>license two days ago?
>
>1.
>http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/cgi-bin/ws.exe/genmen/uls/call_res.hts?db_id=19
>&rows=&callsign=KB9BMB
>

Ok so he renewed when I looked it up in QRZ it said 14 June 2002. So
what, your still stealing his Identity. Nice you found someone with
no phone. How ever I did write him a Nice not via US Mail. I hope
you hear from his lawyer.

Is your life so pathedic you desire this attention.

4909. Re: Free ICOM, YAESU and KENWOOD Ham Radio Manuals for download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 06:02:17 UTC
From: washingtonham@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3d0ad81e.5033684@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 141013
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 14 Jun 2002 22:56:23 -0700, "CJ" <difficult@times.com> wrote:

>HI John,
> Thanks for posting this great link. I found 2 Yaesu manuals I had
>been after for some time and totally free by just downloading them. Now
>with this FT-101e service manual I think I can get this old Yaesu rig
>back on the air...thank you very much
>
>- 73

Charles your so clueless, when you reply to yourself at least TRY to
remove your own name and NNTP posting information

Path:
nwrddc01.gnilink.net!cyclone1.gnilink.net!wn1feed!wn2feed!worldnet.att.net!207.172.3.44!fe
ed2.news.rcn.net!rcn!news.maxwell.syr.edu!sn-xit-03!sn-post-01!supernews.com!corp.supernew
s.com!not-for-mail
From: "CJ" <difficult@times.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment
Subject: Re: Free ICOM, YAESU and KENWOOD Ham Radio Manuals for
download
Date: Fri, 14 Jun 2002 22:56:23 -0700
Organization: Posted via Supernews, http://www.supernews.com
Message-ID: <ugllobjne8av17@corp.supernews.com>
References: <d07585b3.0206142053.6f5bd065@posting.google.com>
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000
X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com
Lines: 39
Xref: cyclone1.gnilink.net rec.radio.amateur.equipment:16697
X-Received-Date: Sat, 15 Jun 2002 01:56:27 EDT (nwrddc01.gnilink.net)

HI John,
Thanks for posting this great link. I found 2 Yaesu manuals I had
been after for some time and totally free by just downloading them.
Now
with this FT-101e service manual I think I can get this old Yaesu rig
back on the air...thank you very much

4910. Re: Modeling Loops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 06:25:58 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D0ADDF6.8090406@eznec.com>
Source record: 141014

EZNEC should give accurate results for this. I believe NECforWin is a MININEC-based program. In its native form at least, MININEC produces an error when wires are connected at an angle. This error can be made small, however, by using short segments in the vicinity of the wire junctions. Any MININEC-based program can give inaccurate results if the antenna includes horizontal wires lower than about 0.2 wavelength. EZNEC will also show this problem if you use MININEC-type ground in this situation. When the model includes low horizontal wires, EZNEC's High Accuracy ground model should be used.

Except for these two possibilities, I don't see any reason the two programs should differ significantly. When people have sent me files with unexplained differences in results between identical antennas, it just about always turns out that they've inadvertently made the models different, and the two aren't identical after all. Be sure to double-check that this isn't the cause.

To answer your elevation angle question, I highly recommend that you get a copy of W6ELPROP, some excellent and free propagation software. You can get it from www.qsl.net/w6elprop/. Using this software, you can determine the elevation angles that support propagation to various locations for different times and bands. You'll really want your antenna to cover a range of angles, to cover the largest part of the population center, and maybe to support both single and double hop propagation. A bit of fiddling with the program will give you a pretty good idea of what range of angles will be required. Then, when designing your antenna, DON'T PAY ANY ATTENTION TO THE ANGLE WHERE THE RADIATION IS MAXIMUM (this is called "takeoff angle" in EZNEC). Just look at the range of angles that are important to the job at hand and design your antenna for the largest gain at those angles. A design that has maximum radiation at, say, 20 degrees might easily be stronger at 15 degrees than another design that's at its best at 15 degrees.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

VA3ATD wrote:
> Hi all,
>
> I tried modeling a FD 20m vertical loop in both EZNec3 and NECforWIN95
> demo's and came up with significantly different results. Any ideas on
> which program will be more accurate? I did use the loop correction in
> the NECforWin95 demo as well. (no feeder/ coax in either program)
>
> Also, what would be a good elevation angle to shoot for when designing a
> FD antenna setup?

>
> Thanks in advance!
>

4911. Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 06:51:20 UTC
From: Mike <murphy@tuartcollege.wa.edu.au>
Message-ID: <3d0ae481$0$18379@echo-01.iinet.net.au>
Source record: 141015

Hi all,

I have recently been interested in the sort of antenna
described on the following sites.
They are basically two large diameter tubes (typically a foot long and 4
inch diameter)
and placed one above the other on an insulating pipe.
They are fed by a couple of L-Networks forming a sort of bridge circuit.

http://eh-antenna.com/
http://www.qsl.net/w0kph/fullnet.html
http://www.qsl.net/w0kph/
http://www.eheuroantenna.com/

The claims of high efficiency and good SWR were very hard to believe, but
to settle a local discussion, I built one.
I have been unable to get better than a 20:1 SWR (that's the upper limit on
my analyser) and it appears like a 20pF capacitor when measured at the
terminals.
No amount of fiddling with the network will make this look resistive.

I also fed one with a ferrite torroidal step-down transformer to make the
capacitive 1000 ohms look like 50 ohms capacitive. Didn't help though. My
transmitter didn't like it at all and it was very poor on receive.

I guess this topic is not new on a newsgroup like this, so I wonder what the
verdict was.
Has anyone actually built one of these things and got good results (apart
from the authors of course)?

It actually works reasonably well as a VHF scanner receive antenna when fed
directly but as a HF antenna, it doesn't seem to have much future.

73
Mike
VK6KRO
Perth, Australia.

4912. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 07:40:48 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <RlHuGKGA+uC9EAMD@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 141017

Reg Edwards wrote:
>> You can find this paper on the Internet at
>> http://www.antennex.com/shack/Jun00/paperdavos.pdf.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>==========
>
>It appears people can be conned into paying for debunking CFAs just as
>easily as Egyptians can be conned into buying them.

In case anyone might be misled about "paying", the paper is downloadable from the free part of the Antennex website.

As regards paying people to debunk claims that are based on junk science, it's an unfortunate fact that such notions are very hard to kill. Your snap opinion or mine have no effect whatever.

It really is necessary to wheel out heavyweight professional researchers to do some work. That's "real work" in the sense of: go in on Monday morning, plan a project, punch computers, make things, measure things, think about the results, write reports, fill out time-sheets... and of course get paid.

The CFA has also been investigated by broadcasting professionals in the UK. That work is still unpublished, and I don't know any technical details, but I understand it came to exactly the same conclusion as Belrose.

We armchair antenna scientists can smugly say it was all a waste of time; and in a sense of course it is. But junk-science ideas have a life of their own, and it really does take that amount of work to thoroughly drive a stake through them.

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

4913. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 09:15:55 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0B05C0.7F2F5D01@icok.net>
Source record: 141016

Mike,
I think you pretty well answered your own
question...
'Doc

4914. R: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 10:06:09 UTC
From: Paolo Emanuelli IK1QHB <ik1qhb@libero.it>
Message-ID: <IkEO8.18047$j65.421768@twister1.libero.it>
Source record: 141018

```
>
> > What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?
>
> Guaranteed you don't want to find out by direct
> experimentation. RF makes neat little DEEP burn holes in
> your body.

......tattooo?????????

Paul IK1QHB
```

4915. RE: Aluminum Step Ladder as Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 10:30:46 UTC
From: Ken Luther <sparkzz@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <3D0B1756.4010304@bellsouth.net>
Source record: 140919

Shux,

I knew a guy who know another guy that got a WAS using a couple of them rubber-wheeled Wal-Mart buggies. (Ladder line of course).

But they sure get excited when they see you puttin' them in ur truck!!.

4916. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 10:53:14 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d0b145b.33906079@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140920

On Sat, 15 Jun 2002 14:51:20 +0800, "Mike"
<murphy@tuartcollege.wa.edu.au> wrote:

>http://eh-antenna.com/
>http://www.qsl.net/w0kph/fullnet.html
>http://www.qsl.net/w0kph/
>http://www.eheuroantenna.com/
>
>The claims of high efficiency and good SWR were very hard to believe, but
>to settle a local discussion, I built one.

The reason the claims are "very hard to believe" is because they are
the result of wild uncontrolled imaginations.

>I have been unable to get better than a 20:1 SWR (that's the upper limit on
>my analyser) and it appears like a 20pF capacitor when measured at the
>terminals.
>No amount of fiddling with the network will make this look resistive.

The antenna Hart describes mainly works because the feedline radiates,
and that might be your problem. You need to fiddle with the system
until you get a 50 or 100 foot long feedline radiating, then the SWR
will come down and the "small antenna" will work like a big one.
(Because the long feedline will act like a big antenna when it
radiates.)

>I also fed one with a ferrite torroidal step-down transformer to make the
>capacitive 1000 ohms look like 50 ohms capacitive. Didn't help though. My
>transmitter didn't like it at all and it was very poor on receive.

"50 ohms capacitive" does not accept power, and has an infinite SWR.
It is reactance, and the reactive part consumes no power. Only the
resistive part of the impedance converts transmitter energy into heat
or radio waves.

>I guess this topic is not new on a newsgroup like this, so I wonder what the
>verdict was.
>Has anyone actually built one of these things and got good results (apart
>from the authors of course)?

There have been many non-success stories, and most of the "partial
success tales" include what clearly is a descrition of a radiating
feedline. I'm afraid the entire thing is a wild fantasy that isn't
based on any sort of real theory, it is all just techno-babble rap.

There are several fad antennas that use false theoretical and
performance claims like the E-H antenna. There have even been a couple

beam antennas with exaggerated claims based on techno-babble nonsense.

It generally takes several years for the wild ideas to die off, for example the CFA (crossed-field antenna) started up around 1990 or so and just died fairly recently, when the E-H antenna came along and allegedly corrected design flaws in the CFA.

When an antenna sounds too good to be true, and promises full-size or better-than-full-size performance from a small antenna, it almost always is a hoax. By the way, the patent office doesn't screen these things technically....so they can actually get patents on systems based on false claims.

73 Tom

4917. Re: Aluminum Step Ladder as Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 11:26:45 UTC
From: KAZeringue <kazeringue@aol.com>
Message-ID: <3D0B26D3.8000703@aol.com>
Source record: 140921

Must be pretty interesting up on the roof too!

**

4918. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 13:01:44 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aefdrnnbf1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140922

Ian, if you were the chief engineer in a large organisation would you, a few years back, have authorised and paid for an expensive research project, involving several professionals and assistants, in the field and in the laboratory, to validate or disprove the CFA ?

Or would you have had faith and confidence in your own engineering judgement and ability and told the proposers to get lost.

Reg

--
========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================
"Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote in message
news:RlHuGKGA+uC9EAMD@ifwtech.co.uk...
> Reg Edwards wrote:
> >> You can find this paper on the Internet at
> >> http://www.antennex.com/shack/Jun00/paperdavos.pdf.
> >>
> >> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >
> >==================================
> >
> >It appears people can be conned into paying for debunking CFAs just as
> >easily as Egyptians can be conned into buying them.
>
> In case anyone might be misled about "paying", the paper is downloadable
> from the free part of the Antennex website.
>
> As regards paying people to debunk claims that are based on junk
> science, it's an unfortunate fact that such notions are very hard to
> kill. Your snap opinion or mine have no effect whatever.
>
> It really is necessary to wheel out heavyweight professional researchers
> to do some work. That's "real work" in the sense of: go in on Monday
> morning, plan a project, punch computers, make things, measure things,
> think about the results, write reports, fill out time-sheets... and of
> course get paid.
>
> The CFA has also been investigated by broadcasting professionals in the
> UK. That work is still unpublished, and I don't know any technical
> details, but I understand it came to exactly the same conclusion as

> Belrose.
>
> We armchair antenna scientists can smugly say it was all a waste of
> time; and in a sense of course it is. But junk-science ideas have a life
> of their own, and it really does take that amount of work to thoroughly
> drive a stake through them.
>
>
> --
> 73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
> 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
> New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
> New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

4919. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 13:34:01 UTC
From: UnTale <io@io.it>
Message-ID: <dnHO8.18789$Kt3.435145@twister2.libero.it>
Source record: 140923

> I have recently been interested in the sort of antenna
> described on the following sites.
>.....
> I have been unable to get better than a 20:1 SWR (that's the upper limit
on
> my analyser) and it appears like a 20pF capacitor when measured at the
> terminals.
> No amount of fiddling with the network will make this look resistive.
>.....
> Has anyone actually built one of these things and got good results (apart
> from the authors of course)?
> 73
> Mike
> VK6KRO
> Perth, Australia.
>

Hi Mike,
i made a EH antenna for 160 mt band just for my "curiosity";
you'll find my short test on my web, (i'm going to translate the pages next
week).
Quickly, I build the EH antenna and a short vertical (10 Mt +10 mt
capacitive hat);
I've tested the EH at various height/position: it gives me about 10 dB less
then the vertical;
my 10 mt feedline seems to no radiate but I'm not sure 100% (I'll add some
ferrite bead next...)

an interesting page is http://www.qsl.net/i0jx/antenna.html (it has nothing
about Eh but....!)

there is also a similar antenna ISOTRON;
I've read something on an italian magazine years ago, and the result was 2
S- point less then a G5RV;
I'm curious to know other ham who have build it.....
--

73 de iz7ath, Talino

Homebrew, RF projects and digital tecniques on
http://www.qsl.net/iz7ath
IZ7ATH Talino +39 338 5029196

4920. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 15:30:43 UTC
From: Raymond Hansmeier <rhansmeier@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <D4JO8.82468$pw3.3820@sccrnsc03>
Source record: 140925

I prefer the balanced tuner approach and not the 4 to 1 balun. Looks like I
am going to have to build one. hehe.
I am in the process of collecting parts. I have my eye on a couple of
stepper motors and then just need to figure out how to get them to work! So
I will keep posting this adventure as it takes shape. I hope to have it
working before winter.
K7FU

"Kent Haase" <ijeh99@mb.sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:bLqO8.188$c67.5202@news1.mts.net...
> I wonder how an unbalanced tuner and a balun (or unbal) would work? I'm
> thinking about tuning a horizontal loop remotely.
>
> Kent VE4KEH
>
> "Raymond Hansmeier" <rhansmeier@attbi.com> wrote in message
> news:ElcN8.8149$6m5.919@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net...
> > I am looking for a Balanced tuner to put out at the antenna. Any of you
> home
> > brewers make one that you are no longer using? I do not have the time or
> > patience to build my own. K7FU
>
>
>

4921. ANTTRON 8010-B Vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 16:22:40 UTC
From: Phil Wheeler <w7ox@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3D0B69E7.90802@earthlink.net>
Source record: 140926

What's the story on this antenna? Price is good, but how does it perform and what is the design? I find no reviews of it anywhere.

73, Phil

4922. Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 17:50:37 UTC
From: Pete <pete@nbr1.com>
Message-ID: <M7LO8.54449$6m5.40077@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 140927

What are your opinions of this amp? I've been thinking about buying it, but
I would first like to get your opinions of it.
Thanks for your help.

4923. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 18:09:00 UTC
From: Phil Wheeler <w7ox@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3D0B82D3.3010604@earthlink.net>
Source record: 140928

Pete wrote:

> What are your opinions of this amp? I've been thinking about buying it, but
> I would first like to get your opinions of it.
> Thanks for your help.
>
>
>

Poor as an antenna.

4924. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 19:11:04 UTC
From: Gary - KJ6Q <davison7@gte.net>
Message-ID: <cjMO8.20854$ks6.19090@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 140929

I love mine - consistently good for close to 2 S-units on 40 and 20 meters. Critics gripe about
ocassional final transistor failures, but MFJ (the manufacturer) clearly lists recommended drive
power and voltage requirements - I abide by both, and have had nothing but satisfactory performance!

--
Gary - KJ6Q
****
Two things we'll never see:
1. Perpetual motion...
2. A liberal Democrat complaining
about "Too much government"

"Pete" <pete@nbr1.com> wrote in message
news:M7LO8.54449$6m5.40077@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net...
> What are your opinions of this amp? I've been thinking about buying it, but
> I would first like to get your opinions of it.
> Thanks for your help.
>
>

4925. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 20:39:43 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ugn9gl3mo99fa9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140930

Hello Pete,
Here is a URL of Ameritron 600 amp owner reviews. There are 18 reviews
of the ALS-600 there at last count.
1. http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/603

The only derogatory thing I have ever heard about them is they are prone
to "kicking out" if SWR is "too high". Many have stated this can occur
at as little as 1.7:1 SWR . That is the gossip I have heard....I use
the Ameritron AL-811H myself

Also here is a link for free, downloadable MFJ-Ameritron manuals
for -all- their products which may be relevant to your research
2. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=links.html

BTW I don't mind replying to an "amp question" in the "antenna
newsgroup". After all Ham's are supposed to be friendly and helpful.

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
Prescott, AZ - USA
www.ab7sl.com

"Pete" <pete@nbr1.com> wrote in message
news:M7LO8.54449$6m5.40077@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net...
> What are your opinions of this amp? I've been thinking about buying
it, but
> I would first like to get your opinions of it.
> Thanks for your help.
>
>

4926. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 21:20:21 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0BAF86.BB113596@icok.net>
Source record: 140931

Pete,
The ALS-600 is a very nice amplifier is it is
run as recommended.
'Doc

4927. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 22:30:47 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <RL8LPeu72eTVzM0EgfkoKAooWh4T@4ax.com>
Source record: 140932

"Pete" <pete@nbr1.com> wrote:

>What are your opinions of this amp? I've been thinking about buying it, but
>I would first like to get your opinions of it.
>Thanks for your help.
>

QST reviewed it, August 2001.

Bob
k5qwg

4928. WTB Screwdriver type mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-15 22:54:25 UTC
From: ac5ml@cs.com
Message-ID: <20020615185425.09207.00001064@mb-dd.news.cs.com>
Source record: 140933

SUBJ

73!

E:mail ac5ml@cs.com

4929. Re: Aluminum Step Ladder as Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 00:21:59 UTC
From: rc12234@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020615202159.10307.00000649@mb-cf.aol.com>
Source record: 140934

I used an aluminum extension ladder as
a ground plane for a Hustler vertical antenna. Used the combination as a
temporary setup until I could put up a hidden dipole antenna in the attic to
get
around neighborhood restrictions.
Ron

4930. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 01:00:21 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <3D0C0D35.8050708@adelphia.net>
Source record: 140935

Richard Harrison wrote:

<a whole bunch of interesting stuff snipped>

> In those days, people jumped on and off hot (operating) tower antennas,
> to change lamps and perform other maintenance. I`ve done it too.

Now you have me interested, Richard! What were the techniques of working on a hot tower?

- Mike KB3EIA -

4931. Re: Need 2.4 GHz homebrew antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 01:17:13 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <IGRO8.8672$Vr2.2263837@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140936

"FVRACR" wrote
> I posted this request once before and
> lost the responses.

"Sylvan Butler"
> He used to be "KA7YJB" before the new vanity
> call. (right Kirk?)

The only previous thread on 'rraa' mentioning KA7YJB was:

"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""

Message 2 in thread:
From: Don Widders (widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org)
Subject: Re: 2.4 GHz
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-04 18:20:11 PST

I don't know what you mean by "high power rocket play". What kind of
antenna are you looking for? I have links to very many 2.4 GHz home brew
antenna plans.

Don W.

-end-

4932. Re: hamstick dipole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 02:00:37 UTC
From: ik7565@erols.com
Message-ID: <3D0BF145.D598D46F@erols.com>
Source record: 140937

A few states during Nov SS on 75m with a 40m 1/4L counterpoise - no DX
the 75m stick :(But I'm rarely on 75m - too young :)

73 de Ian
N8IK

CAM wrote:
>
> ik7565@erols.com wrote:
> > I use a LDG AT-11MP autotuner with my 706 and a hamstick - works fb. 91
> > countries.
>
> 75m?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4933. Re: Need 2.4 GHz homebrew antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 02:54:22 UTC
From: Astatic <astatic@SePdAsAamail.com.sg>
Message-ID: <y5TO8.29509$831.12327@news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Source record: 140938

Checkout some of these.

http://www.narx.net/~chrisk/WaFreeNet/GalaxyMod/index.html

http://trevormarshall.com/waveguides.htm

http://awip.truffula.net/index.php/PvcYagi

http://www.radio-active.net.au/web/80211/galaxy.html

http://spacehopper.org/push/www.guerrilla.net/reference/antennas/2ghz_collinear_omni/

http://spacehopper.org/push/www.guerrilla.net/reference/antennas/2ghz_collinear_omni_lowpwr/

http://reseaucitoyen.be/index.php?UdaYagi

http://homepages.wwc.edu/student/kyleti/discone.html

http://www.oreillynet.com/lpt/wlg/448

http://www.saunalahti.fi/~elepal/antenna2.html

http://reseaucitoyen.be/index.php?BoiteDeConserve1

http://narx.net/~mike/projects/waveguide/

http://www.wwc.edu/~frohro/Airport/Primestar/Primestar.html

http://www.wireless.org.au/~jhecker/helix/helical.html

http://www.nec2.org/

http://www.turnpoint.net/wireless/cantennahowto.html

http://verma.sfsu.edu/users/wireless/pringles.php

http://www.saunalahti.fi/elepal/antenna1.html

http://www.geocities.com/gimmickmo/wireless/antenna/brassyagi/

http://members.iinet.net.au/~stygen/Quad.html

http://www.qsl.net/n9zia/wireless/page04.html

http://www.silfreed.net/yagi/

http://www.radio-active.net.au/web/80211/pringles.html

http://www.qsl.net/oe3mzc/antenna.htm

http://www.g6lvb.com/quadruple_helix.htm

http://www.tux.org/~bball/antenna/

http://www.saunalahti.fi/~elepal/antenna1.html

"FVRACR" <fvracr@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020614010212.23212.00000258@mb-fi.aol.com...

> I posted this request once before and lost the responses.
> I am looking for some home brew 2.4 GHz yagi antenna instructions with
good
> measurements and pictures.
>
> Thanks,
> Kirk
> K7EKM

4934. Re: Free YAESU, ICOM and KENWOOD Ham Radio Manuals for download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 03:16:31 UTC
From: DonB <7432D63DBB01D03A196B1EDD80E8@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <jqTO8.263974$Oa1.23063102@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 140939

Doesn't seem too many others agree with you:

http://sm6.sitemeter.com/default.asp?action=stats&site=s10929292&report=0

"John Smith" <zaqqy123@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:d07585b3.0206142056.29f5d008@posting.google.com...
> I just came across this extremely helpful and well done web page ...
> ...
> John Smith - KB9BMB 73'

4935. Re: Free YAESU, ICOM and KENWOOD Ham Radio Manuals for download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 03:18:18 UTC
From: DonB <7432D63DBB01D03A196B1EDD80E8@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <_rTO8.262443$Gs.22049610@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 140940

Also, it's a bit tough to imagine a 72 year old touting Baywatch:

http://groups.google.com/groups?ie=UTF8&oe=UTF8&as_uauthors=zaqqy123@yahoo.com&lr=&hl=en

4936. Re: R: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 03:50:15 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net>
Message-ID: <3C523553.5BEE1790@att.net>
Source record: 140941

"David G. Nagel" wrote:

> Actually it would depend on where you touched the antenna. If you touch
> the peak voltage point you will get a good shock. If you touch the
> current peak point you will get the afore mentioned burns.
> It's kind of like sticking your tongue to a very cold pipe.
>

I don't think so....when you touch an antenna you may fundamentally change it into something with an impedence that can be very different from what it was before you touch it. This can change the voltage and current nodes. You can't know just how.

>
> Dave WD9BDZ
>
> Paolo Emanuelli IK1QHB wrote:
> >>>What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?
> >>
> >>Guaranteed you don't want to find out by direct
> >>experimentation. RF makes neat little DEEP burn holes in
> >>your body.
> > >
> > >
> > > ......tattooo?????????
> > >

A DEEP one.

4937. Re: Free YAESU, ICOM and KENWOOD Ham Radio Manuals for download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 04:15:50 UTC
From: "Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D0C10F6.37826D77@netscape.net>
Source record: 140942

"DonB <7432D63DBB01D03A196B1EDD80E8@comcast.net" wrote:
>
> Also, it's a bit tough to imagine a 72 year old touting Baywatch:
>
> http://groups.google.com/groups?ie=UTF8&oe=UTF8&as_uauthors=zaqqy123@yahoo.c
> om&lr=&hl=en

Charles is one sick dude.
-Bill

----------== Posted via Newsfeed.Com - Uncensored Usenet News ==----------
http://www.newsfeed.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Unlimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers =-----

4938. Re: WTB Screwdriver type mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 05:00:33 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0C1B5F.692AC29D@icok.net>
Source record: 140943

Good for you, you have my permission.
'Doc

4939. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 10:57:27 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d0c6cd8.36835624@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140944

On Sat, 15 Jun 2002 15:30:43 GMT, "Raymond Hansmeier"
<rhansmeier@attbi.com> wrote:

>I prefer the balanced tuner approach and not the 4 to 1 balun. Looks like I
>am going to have to build one. hehe.
>I am in the process of collecting parts. I have my eye on a couple of
>stepper motors and then just need to figure out how to get them to work! So
>I will keep posting this adventure as it takes shape. I hope to have it
>working before winter.
>K7FU

All of my remote tuners are "T" networks with choke baluns on the
outputs, and they replaced link-coupled balanced networks like the KW
Johnson Matchbox.

If you look at a tuner system closely, you will see that moving the
balun from the output to the input does NOTHING to improve the
balancing of the output. Placing the balun on the input does nothing
to relieve the differential-mode stress on a balun, which is the most
difficult problem with any balun.

I think, if you examine things carefully and without prejudice, you
will find it much less expensive and more effective to just use a 1:1
choke balun on the output, and a conventional T-network for the tuning
system. It may not make for good conversation, but it works just as
well or better as more difficult or costly alternatives.

73 Tom

4940. Re: R: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 11:19:58 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d0c6f1b.37414120@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140945

On Fri, 14 Jun 2002 09:57:41 -0500, "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
wrote:

>Actually it would depend on where you touched the antenna. If you touch
>the peak voltage point you will get a good shock. If you touch the
>current peak point you will get the afore mentioned burns.
>It's kind of like sticking your tongue to a very cold pipe.

Not really.

The burn AND shock you get is directly related to the voltage.
Remember your body and the connection point to your body has a modest
impedance, and it takes voltage to force current into you.

So, as long as you are a small part of the overall system load (which
you usually are), you will get a worse and worse burn and/or shock as
the VOLTAGE at the point you touch increases.

As frequency increases, shocks become less noticable and burns become
more problematic.

If the frequency is low and voltage at that point is low, you can hang
right on a conductor carrying hundreds of amperes without a burn or
shock. I've moved from wooden ladders to AM BC towers carrying many
kilowatts without feeling or noticing anything unusual or harmful.

73 Tom

4941. Re: WTB Screwdriver type mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 13:02:29 UTC
From: N4LQ <N4LQ@igLou.com>
Message-ID: <3d0c8c81_2@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 140946

Phillips or flat?

--
Steve Ellington N4LQ.
"AC5ML" <ac5ml@cs.com> wrote in message
news:20020615185425.09207.00001064@mb-dd.news.cs.com...
> SUBJ
>
> 73!
>
> E:mail ac5ml@cs.com

4942. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 13:10:48 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29065-3D0C8E58-296@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140950

Mike Coslo wrote:
"What were the techniques of working on hot towers?"

Tom, W8JI gave an answer. I don`t recall having a wooden ladder, but that would be an excellent technique. You don`t want to be a bridge across the base insulator. Dismounting is easy. You just jump to the ground from a low altitude. Once you`ve climbed onto the tower, you wouldn`t know if the power were on or off.

There were items to service and a desire to minimize carrier interruptions. We had an FM antenna on one of the towers, r-f current and phase sampling loops, and tower lighting on all towers.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4943. Re: Metal Roofs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 13:14:58 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3d0c8dfc.868183@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 140947

On 14 Jun 2002 17:01:50 GMT, Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
wrote:

>Bring along a small drill and a box of sheet metal screws and you
>should be able to resolve any significant resistance.
>

Use roofing screws with the cup washer and rubber seal. They're made
for the job: the seal weatherproofs the hole the screw goes through,
so you don't cause leaks. It also should slow down the corrosion at
the hole, where you're exposing bare metal.

Drill the hole on the tight side, so the screw threads cut into both
sheets of metal. In fact, I believe some roofing screws have sharp
tips, so you don't need pilot holes at all.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

4944. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 13:15:51 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <5r3pgusf3t8dpvvi46po5ubpbb10ba5gh7@4ax.com>
Source record: 140949

On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 10:57:27 GMT, 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)
wrote:

>If you look at a tuner system closely, you will see that moving the
>balun from the output to the input does NOTHING to improve the
>balancing of the output. Placing the balun on the input does nothing
>to relieve the differential-mode stress on a balun, which is the most
>difficult problem with any balun.

Tom,

Don't you mean common mode stress?

Danny, K6MHE

4945. Re: Request: Info on V/UHF balun construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 13:29:49 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3d0c9038.1440583@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 140948

On Sat, 15 Jun 2002 12:05:51 +1200, Craig <craigmorrison1@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>Is there a site (or program) that provides specific advice on the
>precise length for contructing yaggi 4:1 coax cable baluns for
>various frequencies on 2M and 70cm?
>
The coax needs to be an electrical 1/2 wavelength. Physical length =
electrical length x velocity factor. So you need to know the velocity
factor of the coax, which you can get from the manufacturer's catalog.
Use the exact same manufacturer and cable type, because there is some
variation (especially with foam dielectric cables).

Method two, determine the velocity factor yourself. Cut a length of
cable that should be close to 1/4 electrical wavelength at, say, 14
MHz. Put a connector on one end, and attach to an "antenna analyzer"
or similar impedance-measuring device. Leave the other end open. Find
the frequency of minimum impedance, and that's where the cable is 1/4
wave electrically. Armed with that data and the physical length of
your cable, you can do the arithmetic and make a balun of the proper
length.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

4946. Re: Request: Info on V/UHF balun construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 13:50:43 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <fyqdTxEzeJD9EA15@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 140954

Craig wrote:
>On Sat, 15 Jun 2002 13:32:39 +1000, "Martin Howells, VK2UMJ"
><vk2umj@NOSPAMyahoo.com.au> wrote:
>
>>Try the ARRL Antenna Handbook...
>Thank you for the information Martin. I'm really interested in a Web
>site (or program). I thought this type of "basic" information would
>easily locatable on the Internet - there are literally hundreds of
>sites with antenna designs, but little reference to balun design.

Web pages do not replace books. In particular, amateur radio web pages do not try to replace the standard amateur radio handbooks where this "basic" information (the right word) already exists.

We radio amateurs tend to pick up bits of knowledge as and when we need them. As a result we all have big gaps somewhere in our knowledge. Publications like the ARRL Handbook aim to fill these gaps by providing a coverage that is as complete as possible. The downside in any general handbook is of course its lack of depth, which is why major areas such as antennas have more in-depth handbooks of their own.

But the web doesn't even try for complete coverage. People write about whatever interests them, and if they leave gaps - well, that's the web for you.

In my own 'VHF/UHF Long Yagi Workshop' pages [1] I set out to provide the *extra* constructional information that is not already in the handbooks. Even in 'The VHF/UHF DX Book', we assumed - rightly, I think - that almost everyone reading this more specialised book would already have the background knowledge required to calculate, measure and cut an electrical half-wavelength of coax.

In reply to your specific question about RG58 or RG213, the physical length would be the same because those two cables have the same solid polyethylene dielectric and therefore the same velocity factor. The only differences are in the loss (insignificant unless you're using high power) and the ease of construction.

[1] www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek/diy-yagi/dipoles.htm

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

4947. FS: Wilson SY-33 Tribander (Pickup Northern CT Only)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 13:53:25 UTC
From: "Geo. Encarnacion" <ah6bv@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <pL0P8.44438$UT.3037103@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140951
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Pick-Up Only - Northern CT

I have a Wilson SY-33 3-element tribander for sale. Was up and in use until a month ago - taken down from a roof tower w/c I am replacing with a real tower. Complete with original instruction sheet and complete hardware set. Won't need to buy anything - just assemble and use. No guessing on traps and elements - I marked them when I disassembled into manageable lengths. Asking $100 firm, picked-up only Windsor Locks CT (midway between Springfield MA and Hartford CT).

Please email direct - ah6bv@arrl.net
Thanks,

George AH6BV / w1

4948. Re: R: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 13:54:41 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <8136-3D0C98A1-326@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140952

Tom, W8JI wrote:
"As frequency increases, shocks become less noticeable and burns become more problematic."

I agree with the generalization but there are exceptions. As frequency increases "skin effect" reduces body pennetration and the electric shock. Contact with 50/60 Hz usually penetrates and evokes reaction.But high volts at 50/60 Hz can really blister.We had a laborer excavating for an antenna switching system who hit a 7 KV cable feeding 50 Hz to one of the transmitters. The pick-axe was severely pitted and the laborer was shocked but not severely injured except for burns from the flash. It was that darn plasma again.

At r-f, my contact with high voltage burnt only my ear which came in contact. At 50 Hz, the laborer`s contact burnt both his arms and legs. Fortunately, he recovered completely with no scars.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4949. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 14:56:00 UTC
From: "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <1G1P8.117$YG5.66534@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140953

Mike Coslo wrote:
> "What were the techniques of working on hot towers?"

"Richard Harrison"
> Tom, W8JI gave an answer. I don`t recall having a
> wooden ladder, but that would be an excellent technique.
> You don`t want to be a bridge across the base insulator.
> Dismounting is easy. You just jump to the ground from a
> low altitude. Once you`ve climbed onto the tower, you
> wouldn`t know if the power were on or off.
> <snip>

The workers that maintain very high voltage electric power lines use a small helicopter and a suspended basket. They wear a 'chain mail' woven metal suit. As the basket approaches the cable, they use a 'grounded' (to the basket) conductive rod to draw a huge arc (several feet in length) to equalize the voltages. And then they clamber out of the basket and onto the cables.

I assume that they leave their wallets (credit cards) and wrist watches back at the office...

4950. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 15:26:48 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <xAI2$RA44KD9EAC5@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 140955

Reg Edwards wrote:
>Ian, if you were the chief engineer in a large organisation would you, a few
>years back, have authorised and paid for an expensive research project,
>involving several professionals and assistants, in the field and in the
>laboratory, to validate or disprove the CFA ?
>

>Or would you have had faith and confidence in your own engineering
>judgement and ability

No. The whole point of being "the chief engineer in a large organisation" is that you employ a whole spread of specialist engineers, each of whom is paid to know much more than you do about their own specialist areas. The art of engineering management is to make that team perform better than *any* individual human being - and that includes yourself. In that position, over-reliance on your own individual engineering judgement is not a sign of either strength or competence.

Also, one of the favourite tactics in arguments about "wonder antennas" is to move it into the realms of EM physics, where even antenna engineers are not fully qualified to comment. Talking specifically about the CFA, the argument about "new physics" seems to have been lost (as far as we can judge from the sidelines). The Belrose paper has taken this a valuable step further by investigating and refuting the argument that "NEC won't work for the CFA."

>and told the proposers to get lost.

That would require your own special brand of tact, Reg ;-)

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

4951. Fake "Online Security Test" - gets E X P O S E D !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 16:46:19 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <ugpg6sa5ejd664@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140956

Here are the facts...w/ DEMO
1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=security.html

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
Prescott, AZ - USA
www.ab7sl.com

4952. Re: Fake "Online Security Test" - gets E X P O S E D !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 17:38:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <fbipgukfuns1m6qvgsahfemetil044gahd@4ax.com>
Source record: 140957

On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 09:46:19 -0700, "CJ" <difficult@times.com> wrote:

>Here are the facts...w/ DEMO
>1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=security.html

A DEMO of what? Folders? What folders?

Ahhh! I got it AFTER I went to this site with IE (no wonder).

Didn't you at one time tout IE as being an example of advanced technology? The difference between how Netscape handled this page and how you portray the evil of scumbags taking advantage of this "advanced technology" is telling. Having their visitors using IE makes scumbags work easier.

Of course this "advanced technology" rests much of its laurels on that travesty called javascript (and the obvious difference given IE's non-conformance to security standards).

This week saw a trend change in Microsoft newspaper (the business section) announcements of Security flaws in both MS IE and MS Servers when they rose above the average two announcements per week to three.

I will, of course, spare the readership the steady drum-roll of failures - aside from these rare (sic) occasions. ;-)

How many of our dear reader's have signed onto Microsoft's Passport?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4953. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 17:46:37 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D0CCEFD.3581DF55@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140958

"J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
> The workers that maintain very high voltage electric power lines use a small
> helicopter and a suspended basket. They wear a 'chain mail' woven metal
> suit. As the basket approaches the cable, they use a 'grounded' (to the
> basket) conductive rod to draw a huge arc (several feet in length) to
> equalize the voltages. And then they clamber out of the basket and onto the
> cables.
>
> I assume that they leave their wallets (credit cards) and wrist watches back
> at the office...

... along with their common sense. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4954. Re: Fake "Online Security Test" - gets E X P O S E D !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 18:01:04 UTC
From: DonB <7432D63DBB01D03A196B1EDD80E8@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <An4P8.277135$%o.22277394@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 140959

Oooh, somebody took "Internet for Dummies" w-a-y to literally.

(Is this John Smith, posting under a pseudonym again??)

"CJ" <difficult@times.com> wrote in message
news:ugpg6sa5ejd664@corp.supernews.com...
> Here are the facts...w/ DEMO
> 1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=security.html
>
>
> --
> 73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
> AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
> Prescott, AZ - USA
> www.ab7sl.com
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>

4955. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 18:30:58 UTC
From: David Wells <davew@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <aeilfs09b6@enews4.newsguy.com>
Source record: 140960

They work fine. I use one at work (I am a marine elctronics tech) and I have
a 9db marine antenna I use at home. All on 2 meters.
73
--
Dave KD6TO

Ken wrote in message <3d0a7c6d.62830296@news-server.optonline.net>...
>How will one of those $29 Shakespeare marine VHF antennas do with my
>HT on the 2 meter band? Not on my belt -- in my shack. I can't even
>get the local repeater to turn around using the rubber ducky. I would
>get it around 25 ft up.
>
>They have the advantage of being available locally and being cheap.
>
>Ken KC2JDY
>
>Ken
>(to reply via email
>remove "zz" from address)

4956. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 20:09:18 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d0ceef7.24348890@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 140961

On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 11:30:58 -0700, "David Wells" <davew@cruzio.com>
wrote:
>They work fine. I use one at work (I am a marine elctronics tech) and I have
>a 9db marine antenna I use at home. All on 2 meters.

As soon as my SMA-SO239 adapter arrives I will try the 6dB antenna on
my boat (now in my front yard). I made a Pocket J-Pole tuned for 146
and will compare it to that: SWR, field strength and received signal
strength.

I see that Metz makes a whip for 140-174. I am looking into that too.
http://www.metzcommunication.com/

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

4957. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 20:55:02 UTC
From: DL7JSK <dl7jsk@darc.de>
Message-ID: <aeitv4$7f0aq$1@ID-137411.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140962

Then you'll know how a steak in the pan feels.Once I touched the cap-cons of
my magloop and it felt VERY hot - with abt. 25 W

73
Tom

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> schrieb im Newsbeitrag
news:3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com...
> What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?
>

4958. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 21:06:04 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.com
Message-ID: <5e5fccab.0206161306.1d379641@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140963

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message news:<3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com>...
> What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

I think the appropriate reply to this question is: "Why the hell do
you want to know!?" :)

4959. High SWR on Hustler Mobile - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 21:11:48 UTC
From: Larry Bratcher <lbratche@swbell.net>
Message-ID: <oa7P8.35286$707.3380144217@newssvr12.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140964

I'm trying to locate a Hustler antenna on the stake post behind the passenger side of my 2000 Chevy Pickup. I'm using a L bracket bolted through the hole on the inside of the stake post hole with a 1.5 inch bolt. I cannot get the SWR below 2.5 to 1 for anything. I'm using a MFJ analyzer and have tried a different cable so I know I do not have a cable problem. I can unbolt the bracket and clamp it to the rail frame in the exact same area with a vise grip and I can get the SWR to 1.2 - 1. I know the vise grip is not getting a good ground because I am not scraping any of the paint off. I also know the bolt has to be getting good contact with metal. The difference on placement is about 2" with bolted bracket a little closer to the cab. Any suggestions as to what to try to help the situation?

Thanks

Larry

4960. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 21:13:48 UTC
From: Tom <truckdrivingman@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <aeiv28fkn04$1@news.t-online.com>
Source record: 140965

"vhfradiobuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.com> schrieb im Newsbeitrag
news:5e5fccab.0206161306.1d379641@posting.google.com...
> StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:<3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com>...
> > What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?
>
> I think the appropriate reply to this question is: "Why the hell do
> you want to know!?" :)

I think he wants to know if he has to order a coffin before....

T.

4961. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 21:18:04 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d0cff30.74304579@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140966

On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 06:15:51 -0700, Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
wrote:

>On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 10:57:27 GMT, 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)
>wrote:
>
>>If you look at a tuner system closely, you will see that moving the
>>balun from the output to the input does NOTHING to improve the
>>balancing of the output. Placing the balun on the input does nothing
>>to relieve the differential-mode stress on a balun, which is the most
>>difficult problem with any balun.
>
>Tom,
>
>Don't you mean common mode stress?

Woops, yes.

Moving the balun does nothing to relieve common-mode stress, which
also means it does not help system balance.

It only helps differential mode operation, which is easy to handle
anyway.

Thanks Dan.

73 Tom

4962. Re: High SWR on Hustler Mobile - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 21:41:13 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d0d061a.1078877@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 140967

On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 21:11:48 GMT, "Larry Bratcher"
<lbratche@swbell.net> wrote:

>I'm trying to locate a Hustler antenna on the stake post behind the
>passenger side of my 2000 Chevy Pickup. I'm using a L bracket bolted
>through the hole on the inside of the stake post hole with a 1.5 inch bolt.
>I cannot get the SWR below 2.5 to 1 for anything. I'm using a MFJ analyzer
>and have tried a different cable so I know I do not have a cable problem. I
>can unbolt the bracket and clamp it to the rail frame in the exact same area
>with a vise grip and I can get the SWR to 1.2 - 1. I know the vise grip is
>not getting a good ground because I am not scraping any of the paint off. I
>also know the bolt has to be getting good contact with metal. The
>difference on placement is about 2" with bolted bracket a little closer to
>the cab. Any suggestions as to what to try to help the situation?
>
>Thanks
>
>Larry
>
>

Try a capacitor to ground at the coax connection. Not sure what band
you are using. On 80
meters I think it will take about 220 pf cap. Then re tune the coil
for a match. This forms an L
network with the loading coil to help match to the coax.

73
Gary K4FMX

4963. Re: Fake "Online Security Test" - gets E X P O S E D !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 22:14:58 UTC
From: ryeburn@sfu.caz
Message-ID: <ryeburn-1606021514580001@bni030qny8kc.bc.hsia.telus.net>
Source record: 140968
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article , Richard Clark
wrote:

> On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 09:46:19 -0700, "CJ" wrote:
>
> >Here are the facts...w/ DEMO
> >1. http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=security.html
>
>
> A DEMO of what? Folders? What folders?
>
> Ahhh! I got it AFTER I went to this site with IE (no wonder).

Internet Exploder? I won't have it on any of my computers, so I can't comment about possible (mis)behavior of the website using it. No post-1992 Microsoft software is installed here; the 1992 versions of Word and Excel are small, fast, and safe, and (with the help of translators) capable of reading the bloated files produced by more recent versions.

The following tests were run on a one year old Macintosh G4 connected to the Internet via Telus ADSL. A copy of Symantec's Norton Personal Firewall is installed, not because I think anyone can get into this machine but to provide a record of those who try -- those who do try soon find that their ISPs enjoy reading portions of its log.

First I went to the website in question, using my browser of choice, Opera 5.0 (the most recent Mac version -- 6.0 is already available for Windows, and should be availble for Macs shortly). Below the line

"Recognize ANY of these FOLDERS ? I expose the " Web Security Test "
SCAM !!"

and in front of the fake wood panelling was a big white rectangular blob containing nothing. Presumably that's where the "FOLDERS" were.

I switched to the recently released Mozilla 1.0.0 (the open-source browser that Netscape 6 is adapted from, but much better and without all the AOL garbage). All I saw there was the fake wood panelling -- no big white rectangular blob.

I went next to Netscape 4.79. Same story -- just the fake wood panelling, again an area large enough to have contained the folders that perhaps are visible if one uses IE.

Finally I tried iCab 2.8, a very interesting work in progress. Once more, all I saw was the fake wood panelling. However, iCab has a nice feature --

one can view error messages. It is amazing how few web sites contain properly written HTML, and iCab will let you see what's wrong, if you wish. Here's what the iCab error report said:

BEGIN iCab ERROR REPORT:

http://www.ab7sl.com/index.html?row1col2=security.html
Warning (1/1): is missing.
Error (8/1): The tag is only part of "HTML 4.0 Frameset".
Error (8/1): In the tag the attribute "NAME" is not allowed.
Warning (8/1): The attribute "BORDER" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (8/1): The attribute "FRAMEBORDER" is not allowed for the tag
.
Warning (8/1): The attribute "FRAMESPACING" is not allowed for the tag
.
Error (9/3): The tag is only part of "HTML 4.0 Frameset".
Warning (9/3): The attribute "BORDER" is not allowed for the tag .
Error (10/3): The tag is only part of "HTML 4.0 Frameset".
Warning (10/3): The attribute "BORDER" is not allowed for the tag .

http://www.cableone.net/ctj92/index.html?row1col2=security.html
Warning (1/1): is missing.
Error (35/3): The tag is only part of "HTML 4.0 Frameset".
Warning (35/3): The attribute "FRAMESPACING" is not allowed for the tag
.
Warning (35/3): The attribute "BORDER" is not allowed for the tag .
Error (35/61): The tag is only part of "HTML 4.0 Frameset".
Error (35/178): The tag is only part of "HTML 4.0 Frameset".

http://www.cableone.net/ctj92/indexrow1col1.html
Warning (1/1): is missing.
Warning (10/1): The attribute "TOPMARGIN" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (10/1): The attribute "LEFTMARGIN" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (43/306): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (45/299): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (47/303): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (49/297): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (51/303): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (53/305): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (55/302): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (57/296): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (59/297): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (61/299): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (63/303): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (65/301): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (67/304): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (69/300): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Error (71/99): The character '&' must be written as '&'.
Warning (71/326): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Error (73/99): The character '&' must be written as '&'.
Warning (73/327): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .

Warning (75/309): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (77/303): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (79/301): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (81/299): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (83/296): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (99/298): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag .
Error (119/99): The character '&' must be written as '&'.
Error (119/99): The character '&' must be written as '&'.
Error (128/1): The tag is an extension by Netscape but not part of
the official HTML standard.
Error (128/120): The end tag is not defined.
Error (129/1): The tag is an extension by Netscape but not part of
the official HTML standard.
Error (129/122): The end tag is not defined.

http://www.cableone.net/ctj92/security.html
Altogether 69 errors found. Only 25 errors are listed below.
Warning (1/1): is missing.
Warning (36/1): The attribute "TOPMARGIN" is not allowed for the tag .
Warning (36/1): The attribute "LEFTMARGIN" is not allowed for the tag .
Error (66/98): The end tag
is missing.
Error (66/98):
is only allowed inside tables.
Error (67/5): The end tag
is missing.
Error (67/5): is only allowed inside tables.
Error (76/19): The tag is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Warning (76/19): The attribute "VSPACE" is not allowed for the tag <IFRAME>.
Error (76/144): The start tag for </TD> can't be found.
Error (77/1): The start tag for </TR> can't be found.
Error (80/185): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/242): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/291): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/349): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/398): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/466): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/511): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/559): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/615): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/655): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/720): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/782): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (80/827): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (82/185): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (82/222): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (82/307): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (82/355): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Error (82/422): The tag <FONT> is not part of "HTML 4.0 Strict".
Warning (121/97): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag <IMG>.

Warning (123/96): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag <IMG>.
Warning (140/97): The attribute "NAME" is not allowed for the tag <IMG>.

http://www.ab7sl.com/blank-IGNORE.html
Warning (1/1): <!DOCTYPE> is missing.

END iCab ERROR REPORT

I hope the web site's author builds better antennas than HTML.

David, ex-W8EZE, and believer in safe computing

--
David or Jo Anne Ryeburn
ryeburn@sfu.caz
To send e-mail, remove the letter "z" from this address.

4964. Re: High SWR on Hustler Mobile - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 22:23:04 UTC
From: Steve <n4lq@iglou.com>
Message-ID: <3d0d0f88$1_3@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 140869

This is typical. For some reason, the manufactures of these verticals don't say much about this problem. They act like you can just stick the whip on your car and be done with it. Those whips have a very low impedance at the base and a low swr may be an indication that you have a poor ground, as you have already indicated.
The capacitor at the base will work but it can be tricky to install. Some folks put a coax Tee at the base and plug a PL connector into the unused Tee which has the capacitor soldered in it.
I just use a small 100w tuner in the car and keep it under the seat. You won't get much loss over just a few feet of coax anyway.
73

--
Steve
N4LQ

"Gary Schafer" <gaschafer@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:3d0d061a.1078877@netnews.attbi.com...
> On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 21:11:48 GMT, "Larry Bratcher"
> <lbratche@swbell.net> wrote:
>
> >I'm trying to locate a Hustler antenna on the stake post behind the
> >passenger side of my 2000 Chevy Pickup. I'm using a L bracket bolted
> >through the hole on the inside of the stake post hole with a 1.5 inch
bolt.
> >I cannot get the SWR below 2.5 to 1 for anything. I'm using a MFJ
analyzer
> >and have tried a different cable so I know I do not have a cable problem.
I
> >can unbolt the bracket and clamp it to the rail frame in the exact same
area
> >with a vise grip and I can get the SWR to 1.2 - 1. I know the vise grip
is
> >not getting a good ground because I am not scraping any of the paint off.
I
> >also know the bolt has to be getting good contact with metal. The
> >difference on placement is about 2" with bolted bracket a little closer
to
> >the cab. Any suggestions as to what to try to help the situation?
> >
> >Thanks
> >
> >Larry
> >
> >

>
> Try a capacitor to ground at the coax connection. Not sure what band
> you are using. On 80
> meters I think it will take about 220 pf cap. Then re tune the coil
> for a match. This forms an L
> network with the loading coil to help match to the coax.
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX

4965. Free Logging Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 23:13:35 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d0d19a9_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140870
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Free Logging Database built with Access2000 available, complete with Station
Locator containing
over 5000 International Broadcast Stations.

Perfectly suitable for both HAM operators and Shortwave Listeners alike.
With the "UserID" field, will also suit Radio Clubs.

Records the following:

* User ID
* Date
* RX Freq
* TX Freq
* Pwr
* Mode
* Station ID
* Station Class
* Tx Site
* Tx Type
* Country
* SoundRecording Path
* SINPO
* Equipment Used
* QSL Record
* Free-Hand Comments
* AND MUCH MORE

In addition to the above, there are a wide variety of printable REPORTS
based on the information logged.

Feel free to find out more at :
http://web.ukonline.co.uk./sadmutha/ar3000/mcqlog.htm

It's FREE - no silly adverts or registration!
--

Regards, Tom.
*..• ●●●)) -:•:-
•.●● .●●●●))
((●●.●● .●● ..-:•:- * www.ar3000.info * -:•:-
-:•:- ((●●.●●*

4966. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 23:47:07 UTC
From: KA8DDZ <ka8ddz@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <%r9P8.2187$HZ.97597499@newssvr15.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140871

You mentioned the lack of trees. Go to your local sporting goods store and purchase a cane pole fishing rod, should set you back about $4, if it's not long enough add a dowel rod in the middle. Cut the wire for 138" or so, add 10 turns at the bottom for a matching coil, tap appropriatly, epoxy then wrap with nylon cord a tent stake to the bottom and voila a portable collapsable 6m 5/8 wave vertical for about $15 I have had significantly better reports with the 5/8 vs a 1/4 on 6m.

As for the rabbit ears suggestion, if your going to use it as a dipole just open the darn thing up and remove the 300 ohm line and attach your coax directly to the two elements. to match 300 to 50 ohms for such a simple antenna seems silly.

Tim ka8ddz

"stewart" <horseshoe7@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:5f4fe4c2.0206091146.716cd237@posting.google.com...
> I've been looking for the "best" solution for a backpack-stored 6m
> antenna, for hilltop/mountaintop field use with my FT-817.
>
> The two main candidates are:
>
> 1) 1/4-wave wire shoved into SO-239 center conductor hole, with
> 1/4-wave wire layed out on ground and connected to ground lug acting
> as a counterpoise. The vertical antenna wire would be supported by
> PVC pipe sections/connector system that I'd carry in the backpack.
>
> 2) 1/2-wave ladderline J-Pole (e.g. MFJ-1736). No counterpoise
> needed. Again, antenna supported by PVC pipe system.
>
> Given the fact that the antenna will be located close to the ground,
> and that it would be inpratical to build a decent ground plane
> system(I doubt that the counterpoise wire solution can be considered
> as supplying a decent ground plane) - it seems to me that the J-Pole
> would be a better performer. It would also be slightly easier to set
> up(one piece, comes with PL-259 connector), although it would be two
> times taller than the 1/4 wave solution.
>
> Stewart - N0MHS
>

4967. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 23:50:52 UTC
From: KA8DDZ <ka8ddz@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <wv9P8.2191$V_.97668397@newssvr15.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140872

"David Wells" <davew@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:aeilfs09b6@enews4.newsguy.com...
> They work fine. I use one at work (I am a marine elctronics tech) and I
have
> a 9db marine antenna I use at home. All on 2 meters.
> 73
> --
> Dave KD6TO

Wow, that's a really wide vertical, whats the swr curve look like?

Tim ka8ddz

4968. Re: High SWR on Hustler Mobile - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-16 23:52:59 UTC
From: Larry Bratcher <lbratche@swbell.net>
Message-ID: <vx9P8.35307$Em4.3401932891@newssvr12.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140873

The cap did the trick. I installed a 220 pf and I can now tune 20 meters
down to 1.2 or so. This is much better than before.

Thanks to all that responded.

"Gary Schafer" <gaschafer@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:3d0d061a.1078877@netnews.attbi.com...
> On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 21:11:48 GMT, "Larry Bratcher"
> <lbratche@swbell.net> wrote:
>
> >I'm trying to locate a Hustler antenna on the stake post behind the
> >passenger side of my 2000 Chevy Pickup. I'm using a L bracket bolted
> >through the hole on the inside of the stake post hole with a 1.5 inch
bolt.
> >I cannot get the SWR below 2.5 to 1 for anything. I'm using a MFJ
analyzer
> >and have tried a different cable so I know I do not have a cable problem.
I
> >can unbolt the bracket and clamp it to the rail frame in the exact same
area
> >with a vise grip and I can get the SWR to 1.2 - 1. I know the vise grip
is
> >not getting a good ground because I am not scraping any of the paint off.
I
> >also know the bolt has to be getting good contact with metal. The
> >difference on placement is about 2" with bolted bracket a little closer
to
> >the cab. Any suggestions as to what to try to help the situation?
> >
> >Thanks
> >
> >Larry
> >
> >
>
> Try a capacitor to ground at the coax connection. Not sure what band
> you are using. On 80
> meters I think it will take about 220 pf cap. Then re tune the coil
> for a match. This forms an L
> network with the loading coil to help match to the coax.
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX

4969. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 00:33:19 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aejaoe$3rj$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140874

> That would require your own special brand of tact, Reg ;-)
>
==========

Ian, from our previous encounters I know you appreciate my "special brand" and that "the art of stating the bleeding obvious" in a limited amount of space and time can sometimes be misconstrued as lack of tact.

In the present case of the CFA (there are other engineering examples), perhaps to avoid being impolite, I have not made myself clear.

That supposed professional engineers, some of which frequent these newsgroups, in that they are paid, in varying degrees of responsibilty and reputation, should have been hoodwinked into stopping for more than 30 minutes to consider the feasibility, even the possibilty, of CFA antennas is a condemnation of the Western World's falling standards of engineering education. I don't suppose the Chinese spent more than 30 seconds on it on the grounds such things could happen only West of Suez.

Whether this began in our infants' schools or the university colleges some 40 years ago is a matter for conjecture. But that the degredation / degeration has occurred cannot be doubted.

True education inevitably involves discipline.

Until this calamity is generally recognised there can be no hope of improvement. The human situation depends on it.

But in my old age, occasionally seeing my granchildrens' faces, I remain optimistic and cheerful. ;o)

And of course, dear Ian and other readers, I have no intention of causing a general depression. I am almost on the last glass of a bottle of Californian red.

Reg.

4970. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 00:38:36 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <+ioNPbb9FMr1YEWfn=KATWbWVzL7@4ax.com>
Source record: 140875

cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:

>How will one of those $29 Shakespeare marine VHF antennas do with my
>HT on the 2 meter band? Not on my belt -- in my shack. I can't even
>get the local repeater to turn around using the rubber ducky. I would
>get it around 25 ft up.

The marine channels are in the 156-7 mhz range. So the antennas will be short
for 2 meters, if they're strictly for the marine band. You'll have a lot of
reflected power, and your ht doesn't have that much to spare.

There's certainly no shortage of cheap 2 meter antennas from the mail order ham
places, if you don't have anything locally.

You could also homebrew a j-pole or ground plane vertical for next to nothing.

Bob
k5qwg

>
>They have the advantage of being available locally and being cheap.
>
>Ken KC2JDY
>
>Ken
>(to reply via email
>remove "zz" from address)

4971. Re: Combination 2-Meter/GMRS Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 01:09:55 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <bzUNPfizxe6tTMrPN5Phy3HRZeZE@4ax.com>
Source record: 140876

Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote:

>Does anyone make a dual band 2-Meter/440 vertical antenna with enough
>bandwidth to use in the 460-470 mHz region? I want to set up an
>emergency station for ARES/RACES and GMRS CERT using just one antenna
>and feedline if possible. The catalogs don't really show the absolute
>bandwidth, just the bands covered.
>
>Dick - W6CCD

Only thing I can think of, is one of the discone-type antennas. Comet makes one for 6, 2, 440 & 900 mhz. It might be broad enough to do what you need in the 460 mhz region -- but I'm just guessing.

Bob
k5qwg

4972. Re: High SWR on Hustler Mobile - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 01:18:09 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D0D38D1.220563F2@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140877

Larry Bratcher wrote:
> I'm trying to locate a Hustler antenna on the stake post behind the
> passenger side of my 2000 Chevy Pickup. I'm using a L bracket bolted
> through the hole on the inside of the stake post hole with a 1.5 inch bolt.
> I cannot get the SWR below 2.5 to 1 for anything.

IF its a 75m Hustler, that is perfectly normal because the feedpoint
impedance is about 20 ohms. You need to do some impedance matching
at the base which can be a capacitor, coil, or transformer.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4973. Ladder line tips, thunder and construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 01:47:47 UTC
From: Fredrik Olofsson <meteon@telia.com>
Message-ID: <7dbP8.12509$p56.3870537@newsb.telia.net>
Source record: 140878

Hello

I've come to realise that the off center fed (multiband) antenna is a good choise for me and might feed it with 420 ohm #16 ladder line. This would hopefully work because I would not use more than 100 W.

Except (*) there is only one remaining problem and that is lighting protection, something which I intend to solve through external disconnection. It would be very good if it could be done quickly. How is this best solved? Ideas of taper and banana plugs.

It would be nice (but more work) to do ones own (suitably wider, 2-3" or so) ladder line, not only because of the suitable dimensions for banana plugs, but because the temperatures can become rather low winter-time (-30*C) and the plastic might not like it. If anyone have further tips on constructing ladder line than ARRL-AB has covered, I'd happily listen.

Fredrik
aiming for that certificate, soon!

* except the shorter than recommended feedline for the lowest band. Roughly half of what ARRL-AB recommends it to be. Hope it works well anyways.

4974. Re: Modeling Loops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 02:10:36 UTC
From: VA3ATD <a.duffy@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3D0D451C.2070908@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 140879

Thanks Roy and Doc,

I've switched to the EZNEC demo for now. For the life of me I would have thought to have a takeoff angle around 45 deg my self. Would have been barking up the wrong tree by the sound of it ;-)

I'll have to work with the propagation program a little more too, but I think 20 deg on 20m might be the best starting point to cover Florida and up as both of you have suggested.

Thanks again for the advice!

--
73, Tony
VA3ATD
London, Ontario
"Imagination and Ingenuity are the only limits"

4975. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 03:35:21 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <aejldp$368$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 140880

CAM (w5dxp@hotmail.com) writes:
> "J. Harvey, VE1BLL" wrote:
>> The workers that maintain very high voltage electric power lines use a small
>> helicopter and a suspended basket. They wear a 'chain mail' woven metal
>> suit. As the basket approaches the cable, they use a 'grounded' (to the
>> basket) conductive rod to draw a huge arc (several feet in length) to
>> equalize the voltages. And then they clamber out of the basket and onto the
>> cables.

Hmm. I've never seen this, but it does mimic the birds who land on
high tension wires and live to fly away - provided they don't short out.

Yet I don't see any birds on the 100,000 V + lines, few on the 3 kV lines.
They seem to prefer the 220 V lines for perching and shitting on cars and
pedestrians. It must have something to do with coronal discharge ruffling
their feathers.
>>
>> I assume that they leave their wallets (credit cards) and wrist watches back
>> at the office...

And those with heart pacemakers need not apply.
>
> ... along with their common sense. :-)

Helicopters and power lines - there's a life limiting combination.

4976. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 07:26:25 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3D0D8EBE.5CE2B858@shaw.ca>
Source record: 140881

vhfradiobuff wrote:
>
> StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message news:<3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com>...
> > What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?
>
> I think the appropriate reply to this question is: "Why the hell do
> you want to know!?" :)

Little Willy played with matches...
--
Diagnosed Type II Diabetes March 5 2001
Beating it with diet and exercise!
297/215/210 (to be revised lower)
58"/43"(!)/44" (already lower too!)

Visit my FINALLY UPDATED website at
http://members.shaw.ca/finkirv/

Irv Finkleman,
Grampa/Ex-Navy/Old Fart/Ham Radio VE6BP
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

4977. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 07:51:25 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aek4ds$j7c$11@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140882

Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote:
> Yes, I'm sure. Had the problem before I bought the Am-Com. It has
> something to do with the location of the antenna and/or the size of
> the vehicle. It was really weird as I could watch the problem with my
> MFJ-259. The SWR would start rising at about 13.5 mHz, then peak in
> the 20-meter band to near max scale, then drop off again at around
> 15.5 mHz. This was with just the MFJ and a piece of coax. No radio
> or Am-Com even connected. Also didn't matter how long a whip I used,
> which pretty much eliminated any problem with the coil. Changed the
> matching transformer to new, larger type. Still no change. In 50
> years of operating mobile I have never seen anything like it.

Did you try different coax lengths? If you didn't have an antenna
attached, then the coax is going to be the "antenna".

Did you do the test with the far end of the coax open as well as shorted?

Have you tried the test with the same piece of coax located somewhere
else - such as running across the floor in your house?

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

4978. Re: Request: Info on V/UHF balun construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 09:53:06 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d0dac90.118695289@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140883

On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 13:38:08 +1200, Craig <craigmorrison1@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>>Web pages do not replace books.
>Hhmm - someone probably said that about valves when the transistor was
>developed. Please don't view the Internet as competition - see it as
>complimenting books.

Many or most Web Pages are random unedited and uncontrolled personal
opinions, and despite looking proper sometimes offer bad or incorrect
advice or technical information. For an example, look at the E-H
antenna or any number of othes web sites.

Web pages are a lot like going in a public restroom, reading the
grafitti on the walls, and relying on it for accuracy.

With technical books (NOT magazines like CQ), there is more of a
chance the information has been peer reviewed. This is especially true
with ARRL Handbooks (but NOT books like the Antenna Compendium, which
are intentionally just collects of random unedited information). While
some information might be incorrect, it generally does not last long
before someone corrects it.

If you really want to learn with some assurance what you are learning
is correct, older engineering textbooks are cheap and very good
sources of information. Second best are handbooks that are peer
reviewed. The worse place is a web page.

73 Tom

4979. ALL BAND ANT EXPERIMENT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 09:54:29 UTC
From: marvin rosen <raghead@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <pliP8.41120$LC3.3124656@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140884

My idea for a 80-10 mtr antenna:
An 80 mtr antenna with a 9:1 balun in the middle fed with coax & a manual
ant tuner in the shack.
Is the above idea feasable?

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.368 / Virus Database: 204 - Release Date: 5/29/02

4980. Re: HELP!! - Mini Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 11:37:18 UTC
From: G&R <"stop the spam"@limbo.hell>
Message-ID: <9RjP8.1265$u71.333383@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140885

See www.degendesigns.com

73,

Guenther
info@degendesigns.com

"5wpm" <marieandpaul@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ae7qcq$535$1@helle.btinternet.com...
> Does anyone have any design details, sizes materials etc to build a
miniquad
> for 20,15,10 and maybe 6m?
>
> marieandpaul@hotmail.com
>
>

4981. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 12:07:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4887-3D0DD11B-421@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140887

J. Harvey, VE1BLL wrote:
"The workers that maintain very high voltage electric power lines use a small helicopter and a suspended basket."

Birds landing on 100 KW r-f transmission lines aren`t so fortunate. They don`t survive.

100 KW, 100% modulated, is 150 KW.
150 KW across 600 ohms is sq.rt. 90 million.
Sq. rt. 90 million = 9487 volts.
Peak voltage = 13,414 volts, not very high as compared with 50/60 Hz, or d-c transmission voltages.

Birds landing on these 600-ohm transmission lines instantly disappeared, none the less, in puffs of flame, steam, and smoke. All that remained to mark their visit were claws clenching the the cable. No body, feathers, nothing hit the ground. The birds were simply vaporized.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4982. Re: April 2002 QST - 40 meter loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 12:17:11 UTC
From: Chris <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <aekk0u$n1p$1@merki.connect.com.au>
Source record: 140886

I built one and can confirm that it works very well as a local antenna on 40 m, and into Europe on 20m and 15 m. On 29Mhz the SWR on the line (RG58, but not too much - the feed point is directly above the shack) is pretty high and it does not work as well as a sloping dipole except on occasional contacts. Judging by receive comparisons, it is better down the bottom of the band. On these bands it is within the range of the tuner in my kenwood TS2000. It will also tune up on 50.1 (resonance is lower) but is pretty deaf.

In my case I have fed it with coax and a choke balun. I am scrounging the parts for a Z match, and intend trying it out with open wire feeder to see if it will work better on 29Mhz and perhaps on 6.

BTW, for those who may get excited about my limted call, HF qso's were as second operator.

Chris
VK2XCD.

"Jess" <jess711@netdoor.com> wrote in message
news:3c997a59.8553988@news.netdoor.com...
> I read the article (got it yesterday) and it doesn't read as an April
> Fools article. But then, what do I know on such dark arts as loop
> antennas?
>
> Jessie
> AD5JW
>
>
>
> On Sun, 17 Mar 2002 16:12:47 -0700, "avatar" <avatar@frii.com> wrote:
>
> >I haven't seen it, but it probably is an April Fools article.
> >
> >Terrence R. Redding <terry@oltraining.com> wrote in message
> >news:B8BA760E.164D%terry@oltraining.com...
> >> Does this antenna look right to those on this list? I thought there
was a
> >> discussion here a few years ago that dismissed the idea of a single
mast
> >> diamond loop fed at the top of the mast by 50 ohms coax.
> >>
> >> Now I see an article in QST that says the antenna works - and works on
20,
> >> 15, and 10.

> >>
> >> Does this fall in the same category as radiating with a light bulb?
Yes,
> >> you can use it as an antenna - but whether it appears to work or not,
it
> >> isn't truly a good design.
> >>
> >> Terry - W6LMJ
> >>
> >
> >
>

4983. Re: ALL BAND ANT EXPERIMENT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 12:18:18 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ugrku8sjpmmha6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140888

Forget the 9:1 balun and coax. Feed it with ladder line to a 1:1 current
balun at the shack, to a short length of coax to the tuner.
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1♯ 470 K2♯ 2460

"marvin rosen" <raghead@worldnet.att.net> wrote in message
news:pliP8.41120$LC3.3124656@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> My idea for a 80-10 mtr antenna:
> An 80 mtr antenna with a 9:1 balun in the middle fed with coax & a manual
> ant tuner in the shack.
> Is the above idea feasable?
>
>
> ---
> Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
> Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
> Version: 6.0.368 / Virus Database: 204 - Release Date: 5/29/02
>
>

4984. Re: GAP Super "C"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 12:37:56 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <EKkP8.41188$LC3.3132258@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140889

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:aejaoe$3rj$1@paris.btinternet.com...

>
> That supposed professional engineers, some of which frequent these
> newsgroups, in that they are paid, in varying degrees of responsibilty and
> reputation, should have been hoodwinked into stopping for more than 30
> minutes to consider the feasibility, even the possibilty, of CFA antennas
is
> a condemnation of the Western World's falling standards of engineering
> education.

For the most part, Reg, the "supposed professional engineers" knew right away that the "theory" behind the CFA was not feasible. In this case, the professional engineers in this field were not hoodwinked into anything - this is more a testament to their individual experience and education than a condemnation.. In most cases, efforts to debunk junk science are necessary so that individuals without the experience or education are not suckered into wasting their time or money. Would knowledgeable professional engineers or scientists in general be serving their community better if they ignored junk science claims and let them go unchallenged? For individuals without the experience or education, some of the junk science claims can be very convincing.

Steve VE9SRB

4985. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 13:09:15 UTC
From: "M.J.Powell" <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <PIBRYnA79dD9EwIN@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 140893

In article <4887-3D0DD11B-421@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>,
Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net> writes
>J. Harvey, VE1BLL wrote:
>"The workers that maintain very high voltage electric power lines use a
>small helicopter and a suspended basket."
>
>Birds landing on 100 KW r-f transmission lines aren`t so fortunate. They
>don`t survive.
>
>100 KW, 100% modulated, is 150 KW.
>150 KW across 600 ohms is sq.rt. 90 million.
>Sq. rt. 90 million = 9487 volts.
>Peak voltage = 13,414 volts, not very high as compared with 50/60 Hz, or
>d-c transmission voltages.
>
>Birds landing on these 600-ohm transmission lines instantly disappeared,
>none the less, in puffs of flame, steam, and smoke. All that remained to
>mark their visit were claws clenching the the cable. No body, feathers,
>nothing hit the ground. The birds were simply vaporized.

Did they put one foot on each cable?

Mike
--
M.J.Powell

4986. Re: ALL BAND ANT EXPERIMENT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 13:20:33 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D0DE221.950F29A@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140891

marvin rosen wrote:
> My idea for a 80-10 mtr antenna:
> An 80 mtr antenna with a 9:1 balun in the middle fed with coax & a manual
> ant tuner in the shack. Is the above idea feasable?

Nope, the antenna feedpoint can be anything between 40 ohms and 8000 ohms
with a couple of thousand of ohms of reactance. Get rid of the 9:1 balun
and solve the matching problems at the transmitter end. One idea for a
solution to this problem is on my web page. It is the best solution that
I have ever tried.

Your idea seems to imply that a 9:1 balun can take a random feedpoint
impedance and transform it to 450 ohms and that's just wishful thinking.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

4987. Re: ALL BAND ANT EXPERIMENT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 13:21:24 UTC
From: Fredrik Olofsson <meteon@telia.com>
Message-ID: <onlP8.12556$p56.3892212@newsb.telia.net>
Source record: 140890

"K4IA" <K4ia@novacoxmail.com> skrev i meddelandet
news:ugrku8sjpmmha6@corp.supernews.com...
> Forget the 9:1 balun and coax. Feed it with ladder line to a 1:1 current
> balun at the shack, to a short length of coax to the tuner.

Hmm.. That would solve my problem too (ladder disconnection).
10 ft, 7 turns coaxial coil..

4988. Need design specs and number of elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 13:39:04 UTC
From: google@sale-net.com.au
Message-ID: <6a3f6a71.0206170539.f9267bf@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140892

Hi all.

I have been searching groups and the net for information on antenna's for weather satellite reception on mainly the 138 megs and secondly up around the 1.6 ghz.

I have seen mostly 3 types in Helix, Crossed Yagi and Turnstyle. I have a rotator system that can point the anntena at the satellite and track it both with elevation and az so should I construct a Helix or Yagi or am I wasting my time with those and simply a Turnstyle will surfice? I have no neighbors to worry me and size really is not a problem so maybe a crossed Yagi with multiple elements is a great choice?

In regards to the crossed Yagi, can you have too many elements? Is a certain number better? Is the 2 parts of a crossed yagi simply identical and calculated to the centre freq to get the dimmensions and then simply turned at 90 degrees to each other?

What I am looking for is which way to go. I seem to think the crossed yagi is the choice. If this is so does anyone have a set of dimensions, plans, software to calculate or whatever that I can get from one web page? I have found dos software on one page, drawings on another, pictures on another and am totally lost because all of these are slightly different?

Hope you can all offer help and I eargerly await replies.
Regards, Peter

4989. Re: Backpack 6m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 13:59:38 UTC
From: derswede@aol.comspam.com
Message-ID: <20020617095938.09396.00000955@mb-mq.aol.com>
Source record: 140894

>As for the rabbit ears suggestion, if your going to use it as a dipole just
>open the darn thing up and remove the 300 ohm line and attach your
>coax directly to the two elements.

Haven't been keeping up with all the posts, but my backpacker antenna is a set of RS whips (72" long) mounted in a TV antenna support, w/RG58 feedline. A short extensible pole acts as the base, the whips are extended to 54" (I use a piece of string cut to 54" as a measuring line...it holds the antenna closed when packed) and you are good to go. I've got a ferrite bead to minimise RF on the feedline. 1.2:1 SWR, whole thing weighs in at 10 oz. Just got an MFJ 6M QRP rig (thanks, Rick!) and am eager to try it from several of the 4500 ft. ridgelines near where I backpack.

Oh, and for when you DO have trees, carry some fishing line to suspend it from the tree.

A

4990. Re: Combination 2-Meter/GMRS Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 14:14:59 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <MO4NPT13XMBcko7p2oC3kPun9JVW@4ax.com>
Source record: 140895

Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote:

>That's the only thing I can come up with too. Thanks Bob.
>
>Dick

Dick, here's one other idea; try http://www.ilinkradio.com/antenna.html (the site will take awhile to load).

They make copper tubing j-poles. Some are pre-configured for particular bands. Others they will custom-make. Anyhow, they have several 2m/440 combo models. Perhaps you could get them to custom configure a 2m/460 design.

Bob
k5qwg

>
>On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 01:09:55 GMT, Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
>wrote:
>
>>Dick Hughes <rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote:
>>
>>>Does anyone make a dual band 2-Meter/440 vertical antenna with enough
>>>bandwidth to use in the 460-470 mHz region? I want to set up an
>>>emergency station for ARES/RACES and GMRS CERT using just one antenna
>>>and feedline if possible. The catalogs don't really show the absolute
>>>bandwidth, just the bands covered.
>>>
>>>Dick - W6CCD
>>
>>Only thing I can think of, is one of the discone-type antennas. Comet makes one
>>for 6, 2, 440 & 900 mhz. It might be broad enough to do what you need in the 460
>>mhz region -- but I'm just guessing.
>>
>>Bob
>>k5qwg

4991. Lightning Rod on Tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 15:04:02 UTC
From: "Tim W. Henry" <both@pcisys.net>
Message-ID: <ugru8dgii2vn02@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140896

Hello,

Where I grew up in western Nebraska we put lightning rods on the structures we didn't want lightning to strike. Why don't people do this for their towers?

If they do, why do they need such extensive grounds?

Cheers,

AB0RI

4992. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 15:31:07 UTC
From: DL7JSK <dl7jsk@darc.de>
Message-ID: <aekvbn$7l9eo$1@ID-137411.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140897

What "transmission lines" are you talking about ? See,I live in DL and we don't have any lines with 600 ohm here (afaik).And I didn't see any birds turning into smoke and steam when landing on high voltage lines or on my antenna (with VERY small 100 W)

73
Tom

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> schrieb im Newsbeitrag news:4887-3D0DD11B-421@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> J. Harvey, VE1BLL wrote:
> "The workers that maintain very high voltage electric power lines use a
> small helicopter and a suspended basket."
>
> Birds landing on 100 KW r-f transmission lines aren`t so fortunate. They
> don`t survive.
>
> 100 KW, 100% modulated, is 150 KW.
> 150 KW across 600 ohms is sq.rt. 90 million.
> Sq. rt. 90 million = 9487 volts.
> Peak voltage = 13,414 volts, not very high as compared with 50/60 Hz, or
> d-c transmission voltages.
>
> Birds landing on these 600-ohm transmission lines instantly disappeared,
> none the less, in puffs of flame, steam, and smoke. All that remained to
> mark their visit were claws clenching the the cable. No body, feathers,
> nothing hit the ground. The birds were simply vaporized.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

4993. 30m help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 16:40:46 UTC
From: David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com>
Message-ID: <1024332046.143326@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>
Source record: 140898

Rats. It was looking so promising. A friend had added a 30m leg to his w9inn 10-80 dipole and reported good results. I'm needing to add 30m to my antenna farm, and thought I might get away with adding it to my 80/40 vees (common feedpoint). That would be ideal, as two antennas (R5 vertical for 10-20) and vees for 30/40/80 would cover everything.

At first it looked promising. 30m swr was about 1.8 - 2.0. But as I brought the 80m (it was short) and 40m (it was long) legs into resonance, the 30m got to the point where it won't go below 3:1.

The folks with the formulas can probably tell me I was doomed from the start, and why, but (silly me) I thought I could do it just being a "wire cutter".

So now, plan B. Help! I'm ready for formulas and antenna modeling software! Is there a way to make 30m work on my 40/80 vees (common feedpoint)? I might try trimming the coax (feed) length in the hopes of finding a vswr null where the transmitter (kenwood ts-850s) thinks the swr is low.

I've also thought the best way would be to make a 30/40 trap vee (or maybe 30/40/80 but 30/40 would cover it.

I know --- or find an R7 or R7000. But most of them on eham.com have been sold. They don't keep their classifieds very up to date... :-(

Many thanks.
dave, wb0taq, colorado springs

4994. Opinions On The Don Johnson Screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 16:56:13 UTC
From: n5kzw@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3d0e113c.66332131@news.ev1.net>
Source record: 140750

I'm leaning toward the Don Johnson screwdriver, but one of the posters last month made a negative comment about the impedance matching mechanism used in Don's current design. I'd like to hear more from people that are using a W6AAQ antenna with the "shorting screw" impedance match. Would I have to change the position of the shorting screw when I change from 17m to 20m?

Thanks,
Ed - N5KZW

4995. Copper or Aluminum Screwdriver Material?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 16:56:59 UTC
From: n5kzw@arrl.net
Message-ID: <3d0e14d8.67256460@news.ev1.net>
Source record: 140749

I'm in the market for a new screwdriver antenna.

Most of the units on the market use aluminum tubing for the main part of the antenna, but one or two use copper. Given the high current flowing in the base of the antenna, would the lower resistance of copper affect the performance of the antenna by more than 1 dB on transmit or receive?

Thanks,
Ed - N5KZW

4996. Re: Need 2.4 GHz homebrew antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 18:27:48 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0206@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnagsah4.i9p.Znospam+noZs_0206@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 140900

On Sat, 15 Jun 2002 21:17:13 -0400, J. Harvey, VE1BLL
<JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:
> "FVRACR" wrote
>> I posted this request once before and

> "Sylvan Butler"
>> He used to be "KA7YJB" before the new vanity
>> call. (right Kirk?)
>
> The only previous thread on 'rraa' mentioning KA7YJB was:
>
> """""""""""""""""""""""""""""
> Message 2 in thread:
> From: Don Widders (widders@talkwithoutdifficulty.org)
> Subject: Re: 2.4 GHz
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
> Date: 2002-06-04 18:20:11 PST
>
> I don't know what you mean by "high power rocket play". What kind of
> antenna are you looking for? I have links to very many 2.4 GHz home brew
> antenna plans.
>
> Don W.
>
> -end-

Yes, that is the thread, what's your point?

If it still seems confusing to you, I have to wonder...

Why didn't you look up the callsign(s) on qrz?
Did you read (just didn't quote) all of message 2?
Why didn't you look at message 1?
Why didn't you search for FVRACR in the 'from' header (click on it)?

It all seems pretty clear and straightforward. He posted before.

sdb
--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

4997. Re: Lightning Rod on Tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 18:28:26 UTC
From: Sylvan Butler <Znospam+noZs_0206@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Message-ID: <slrnagsaia.i9p.Znospam+noZs_0206@hpb13799Z.Zboi.hpZ.com.invalid>
Source record: 140899

On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 09:04:02 -0600, Tim W. Henry <both@pcisys.net> wrote:
> Where I grew up in western Nebraska we put lightning rods on the structures
> we didn't want lightning to strike. Why don't people do this for their
> towers?
>
> If they do, why do they need such extensive grounds?

Lightning rods require very good grounds.

sdb

--
| Sylvan Butler | Not speaking for Hewlett-Packard | sbutler-boi.hp.com |
| Watch out for my e-mail address. Thank UCE. ##### change ^ to @ ##### |
They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither liberty nor safety. --Benjamin Franklin, 1759
Fight terrorism, arm the population!

4998. Re: Lightning Rod on Tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 18:52:14 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <ugsbv0frlm9256@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140901

Hi,

Here are probably answers to all your questions:
http://www.polyphaser.com/datasheets/PTD1016.pdf

Also check the list of articles:
http://www.polyphaser.com/ppc_technical.asp

Perhaps this one especially?
PTD1029: Tower Down Conductors
Do you really need one? We don't think so!

Cheers,
Jim -KU5S

4999. Re: Lightning Rod on Tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 19:12:55 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <aelcbj01eqf@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 140903

Franklin style(the single sharp point type) lightning rods typically used on buildings are meant to initiate the upward streamer to meet the downward moving leader before any other spot on the building does. This causes the lightning to hit the rod instead of a more vulnerable spot. Because of this they require heavy down conductors and a ground system under them. Putting them on a typical tower would probably be redundant as there are normally already many sharp points near the top.... at best you may be able to get the bolt to hit the rod before a more vulnerable fiberglass shelled vertical or something else. And after the tower is hit you still have to provide a way for the current to dissipate back into the ground if you don't want it following whatever convenient conductor happens to run into your shack.

"Tim W. Henry" <both@pcisys.net> wrote in message
news:ugru8dgii2vn02@corp.supernews.com...
> Hello,
>
> Where I grew up in western Nebraska we put lightning rods on the
structures
> we didn't want lightning to strike. Why don't people do this for their
> towers?
>
> If they do, why do they need such extensive grounds?
>
> Cheers,
>
> AB0RI
>
>

5000. Re: ANTTRON 8010-B Vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 19:31:43 UTC
From: lousherry <lousherry@lanset.com>
Message-ID: <3D0E391F.3090200@lanset.com>
Source record: 140902

If its half as good as the Antron 99 you can't beat it.

Phil Wheeler wrote:

> What's the story on this antenna? Price is good, but how does it
> perform and what is the design? I find no reviews of it anywhere.
>
> 73, Phil
>

5001. FA: Andrew FSJ1-50A Heliax, 100' roll - L@@K!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 19:54:03 UTC
From: "J.P." <parmentier@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <aelej5jih1@abc.exu.ericsson.se>
Source record: 140904
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.equipment

Hi,

Check out the 100' roll of Andrew 1/4" Heliax on my ebay auction ad.....
it's brand new, in the opened box!

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1360119369

Thanks!

WB2SIB

5002. Re: 30m help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 20:08:06 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0E4190.A6313DAF@icok.net>
Source record: 140906

David,
You have a pretty good 30 meter antenna to start
with, the 80 meter antenna. The tuner in the '850
will handle the mismatch easily (you do have the tuner
don't you). The 30 meters is 'roughly' the third
harmonic of the 80 meter antenna, works pretty good.
'Doc

5003. Re: Lightning Rod on Tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 20:21:58 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d0e44fe.12179328@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 140905

On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 09:04:02 -0600, "Tim W. Henry" <both@pcisys.net>
wrote:

>Hello,
>
>Where I grew up in western Nebraska we put lightning rods on the structures
>we didn't want lightning to strike. Why don't people do this for their
>towers?
>
>If they do, why do they need such extensive grounds?
>
>Cheers,
>
>AB0RI
>
>

Maybe you are thinking that lightning rods prevent a lightning strike
from happening? They do
not. There is nothing you can do to prevent a lightning strike. A
lightning rod is put on some
structures in hopes that will be the contact point if a strike does
occur rather than hitting a place
on the structure where a fire or other damage may occur. The lightning
rod does need to be well
grounded to insure that it carries the strike to ground and it does
not flash over to some other
near by part of the structure.

73
Gary K4FMX

5004. Re: Screwdriver Problem - What's Left To Try?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 20:45:38 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <nJrP8.6$9Y3.1190@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 140907

Barry <luminosity@madriver.com> wrote in message
news:3D075E8C.7102FBC5@madriver.com...
> Dick,
> Is the tiny screw affixed, which grounds the remote cable to the
rear of the detachable
> faceplate on the IC706IIG ? A very important, but often overlooked detail.
>
> -Barry N1QWA
>
> Dick Hughes wrote:
>
> > I am using a BB3 screwdriver antenna with the Am-Com controller and
> > Icom IC-706 MKIIg on a Jeep GC. The antenna is mounted off the side
> > of the trailer hitch platform on the driver's side. My problem is
> > that I cannot get the SWR below 3:1 on 20-meters. The other bands
> > tune fine. I have talked to Nott Ltd and Am-Com and tried all their
> > suggestions. Nothing works. Here is what I have done or tried.
> >
> > 1. Used 1" shield braid to ground the 706 body directly to the Jeep
> > body. The 706 is mounted in the right rear, and the control panel is
> > in front of the shift lever.
> > 2. Used 1" shield braid to ground antenna mount and matching network
> > to body by most direct route.
> > 3. Installed 10 ferrite chokes on the various cables.
> > 4. Tried adding a short piece of coax to the feed line.
> > 5. Tried installing two .01 capacitors to ground on the motor leads
> > just outside the antenna tube. A ferrite choke was placed between the
> > capacitors and the tube.
> > 6. Using shielded motor cable which is grounded at both ends.
> > 7. The Am-Com is grounded directly to the 706.
> > 8. Kept BB3 network leads as short as possible.
> >
> > It tunes so well on everything but 20, I just can't understand why I
> > cannot get the SWR down on that band. The result is that the Am-Com
> > can't find the 20-meter resonance points. I could manually program
> > the Am-Com to accept 3:1, but that's not a viable solution and the 706
> > won't like it. I am about at my wits end and ready to go to a Hustler
> > or whatever. Any other ideas I might try before I give up?
> >
> > Dick - W6CCD

While not the same trouble at all, I thought I'd throw this in. When I
remoted my 706
in my Chevy, when I tried to resonate my antenna on 20 meters (screwdriver)

it would
cut the radio completely off. It didn't do it with the faceplate on the
radio. I figured it
had something to do with the control cable (resonant?), so I wound the
control cable
about 6 turns around a 3/4" wooden dowel, and it stopped it.

Jerry

K4KWH
>
> --
>
>
>
>

5005. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 20:46:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3211-3D0E4AA5-434@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140911

Mike Powell wrote:
"Did they put one foot on each cable?"

The old story: "Little old lady asks the motorman if putting her foot on a streetcar rail will shock? Motorman replies: "Only if she puts her other foot on the overhead wire."

RF doesn`t require such a spread. The birds` feet usually grip only one of the wires in many pairs indicating near perfect two-point final landings. Never watched a bird land on the wire, only heard the sound and turned to see the smoke, steam, and clenched feet gripping the wire.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5006. Re: Where did everyone go on 10M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 20:47:47 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <oLrP8.25$9Y3.675@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 140908

Ken <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3cfca607.61963500@news-server.optonline.net...
> In the winter here (NY USA) I was receiving strong 10M signals on my
> 10M dipole from Europe and South America. Now, I get almost nothing.
> Ditto for my shortwave receiver (Grundig YachtBoy 400) on a random
> length wire.
>
> The dipole is enveloped by the leaf canopy of the surrounding trees,
> but the random wire sees lots of horizon.

Sounds like around here they all started driving trucks! Plenty of beeping
and squeaking
and Spanish speaking a-goin' on.

73

Jerry
>
> I pick up abundant activity on 20M at night on the 10M dipole. I know
> the leaves are still there at night (even if I can't see them).
>
> Why have I lost 10M and not 20M? I expected 10M to drop off in the
> summer, but it is not yet summer and RX has gone almost to zero.
>
> Ken KC2JDY
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

5007. Re: 30m help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 21:03:24 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ugsjl2imuk9g24@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140909

I'll ditto Doc. Or you could run ladder line and feed the antenna on all bands. Stay away from the R7000 unless you really want a world of heartache.
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1# 470 K2# 2460
"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3D0E4190.A6313DAF@icok.net...
>
>
> David,
> You have a pretty good 30 meter antenna to start
> with, the 80 meter antenna. The tuner in the '850
> will handle the mismatch easily (you do have the tuner
> don't you). The 30 meters is 'roughly' the third
> harmonic of the 80 meter antenna, works pretty good.
> 'Doc

5008. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 21:14:22 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <ogsP8.33$Z8.8100@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 140910

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com...
> What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

I'd pay atttention to the fellas on here and DON'T do it! I played a trick on a
biker in my younger days who took a dislike to my mobile HF antenna. Back in
the late 60s, I was running some AM gear in the mobile (about 75 watts). I pulled
into a Shoney's (Azar's for you 9-landers) and into the rear of the drive-in. There were
some bikers parked in the shopping center lot behind me observing the girls cruising
thru the drive-in. It had just finished a thunder shower, and the pavement was wet and
steamy. I rolled my window down to order a meal when I overheard one of those
ruffians in tattoos and leathers say, "hey, look at that guy over there with
the funky antenna on the car. I'm a-gonna go over there, break it off, and dare the SOB to do
anything about it". I thought, "Hmmmmm, I don't know if you will or not." So I turned
on my transmitter filaments, and observed the biker approaching from my rear view.
He attempted to sneak up so as not to attract attention. I keyed the mike (I hadn't cut
off the engine to keep the a/c running. The dynamotor spooled up, and I watched the
guy creep up as I pretended not to notice. He slipped his fingers around the whip about
halfway up the whip above the coil. Remember: everything, including the
antenna, is very WET. Had he grabbed the antenna firmly, it might not have done anything but get
very warm so he would've let go. But, he slowly closed his fingers around the whip, and
I saw in the mirror a distinct little blue spark arc across about 1/8" or so to his finger and
thumb! He yelped, snatched his hand back slinging it, and sucking his thumb, cursing as
he returned to his bike! "DAMN!" DON'T TOUCH THAT B*******'S CAR---THAT
SOB'S ELECTRIFIED!!" I had had smart punks threaten to tear up my antennas
before, but the word must've gotten out amongst the young toughs of the day
(I was only 21) 'cause after that, no one ever offered to touch my car!

LOL! It was SO funny to watch that biker's face as he recoiled in shock
(pun intended).

Jerry
K4KWH
>

5009. To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 21:22:19 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <QnsP8.40$Z8.10188@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 140912

I have done some experiments on my HF mobile antenna using capacity hats and going
"bare" headed. Of course, the cap. hat allows one to use less coil down on the lower
bands, which reduces coil resistance. But, I also notice that if the hat is placed within
several inches of the loading coil, it also seems to broad band the thing. I don't really
have a feasible way to attach a hat at the top of the whip. I would like you guys, and
anyone else, to comment on the use of capacity hats. The basic question, upon which
you are welcome to expound/expand, is: Is the reduction of coil resistance enough to
overcome the apparent reduction of "Q" to make a capacity hat worth using in cases
where it doesn't HAVE to be used because of height restriction? IOW, unless I have
to have one due to lack of inductance (loading coil), or to reduce the overall height, is
it worth it? Does the reduction of resistance offset the lowering of efficiency that can
occur with a cap. hat.

73

Jerry
K4KWH

5010. Re: 30m help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 21:24:21 UTC
From: David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com>
Message-ID: <1024349061.107711@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>
Source record: 140913

K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com> wrote:
: I'll ditto Doc. Or you could run ladder line and feed the antenna on all
: bands. Stay away from the R7000 unless you really want a world of
: heartache.

Yeah. I'm just hearing bad things about the R7000. I thought it would be
better than the R7 (newer). But in this case apparently, newer is not better.
That seems to be the trend with "new" any more. :-(

Thanks.
dave, wb0taq

5011. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 21:28:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <11824-3D0E5471-458@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140917

Tom, DL7JSK wrote:
"What transmission lines are you talking about?"

Shortwave broadcasters use 600-ohm transmission lines between transmitters and antennas for lowest loss. High voltage and low current are needed for low current squared loss just as in 50/60 Hz transmission.

Sky-wave propagation changes with the daily solar radiation cycle, so shortwave broadcasters change antennas during the 24-hour cycle to fit the frequency predictions for the intended paths. This requires switching.

Some of our lines used wire as small as 6 AWG, to be accepted by Brown Bovari Corporation antenna switches. Birds could get their feet around 6 AWG wire. If the line was hot with 100 KW, the bird was history when it hit the wire.

In Germany you have many kilometers of identical transmission lines, switches, and bird feet. I`ve been there, seen for myself, and could take you to the sites.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5012. Re: Request: Info on V/UHF balun construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 21:30:50 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <uP0B8eDKUID9EAwE@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 140915

Craig wrote:
>On Sun, 16 Jun 2002 14:50:43 +0100, "Ian White, G3SEK"
><G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
>
>>>>Try the ARRL Antenna Handbook...
>Yes the ARRL Antenna handbook is indeed a wonderful publication but it
>sells in my country for the equivalent of ï¿½45.

How a book that sells for $35 in the USA, or for the same price (ï¿½24) to RSGB members in the UK, comes to sell for the equivalent of ï¿½45 in NZ is an interesting side-question... but you can always order directly from ARRL at the $35 price.

> I was only seeking
>information on coax baluns, not how to build a satellite dish to
>communicate with Mars. I could just as easily spend ï¿½45 buying a
>commercially-made balun, but I'll learn more building it myself, and
>that's seems far more useful, and surely something you as an antenna
>constructor and writer would encourage?
>
Of course I would encourage you to make your own balun - but I would also encourage you to buy a few good books, because as you yourself have discovered, you will not find everything on the web.

>>Web pages do not replace books.
>Hhmm - someone probably said that about valves when the transistor was
>developed.

The web is in its infancy, and right now the greater part of the world's written knowledge is still in printed form.

>Please don't view the Internet as competition - see it as
>complimenting books.

And that means that some things you'll find on the web, and others in books.

>> In particular, amateur radio web pages
>>do not try to replace the standard amateur radio handbooks where this
>>"basic" information (the right word) already exists.
>The Web is a repository for far more information than can ever be
>published in a single book (even ARRL's publications), and of course
>the web's content and accuracy is open to a scrutiny that is not
>possible with a book .

Sorry, I think you have that precisely wrong. As W8JI has already pointed out, "mature" books that have gone through several editions have

benefited from a lot of scrutiny, review and feedback. They still don't get things entirely right, and they have to change with the times, but they are far more reliable sources of information than the web.

>Of course the Web too, harbors inaccurate and misleading information
>but one can usually E-mail the author for clarification. Book authors
>rarely encourage correspondence - if they did they would include a
>proper contact address, instead of the publisher's.

It has always been possible to write to a book author in care of the publisher, and it is now normal practice to invite feedback by e-mail. I certainly do, and for several years have been using the web to provide updates and corrections for my own book. That's just one example of how books and the web can complement each other.

But even now I would not consider putting a whole book on the web. There is still a clear role for keeping basic information in a permanent book form that you can easily consult off-line, while the parts that are liable to change are kept updated on the web.

>>In reply to your specific question about RG58 or RG213, the physical
>>length would be the same because those two cables have the same solid
>>polyethylene dielectric and therefore the same velocity factor. The only
>>differences are in the loss (insignificant unless you're using high
>>power) and the ease of construction.
>>
>Ian if you wrote the above in one of your publications it could
>mislead people. Why? Well you overlook that RG58 comes in more than
>one flavour. Sure if it has a polyethylene dielectric it will have a
>velocity factor of 66 - the same as RG213. However, RG58 is also made
>and sold in a poly foam version and in this instance it has a velocity
>of 77. This changes the final calculated length of the balun doesn't
>it?
>
It would, if that is correct. However, I haven't seen or heard of any cables of that type being sold as RG*fifty*-eight, only as thinner varieties of "RG8".

>Now do you see why the Internet can have an advantage over a book - it
>allows ordinary people like me to question and challenge the
>"experts".

Newsgroups like this do offer debate and challenge - but the web doesn't.

Newsgroups are a wonderful way of driving the state of knowledge forward in particular areas where a debate takes fire. But newsgroups are a lousy way of passing on general, basic information because newsgroups have no "collective memory" - because of the large turnover of people, the same discussions get repeated by different people every few months.

>If I'm wrong, I will be told I'm wrong, but if I'm right
>you should welcome my contribution. Shouldn't you?

I do welcome corrections, because it's a good way to learn things.
That's why I'm prepared to stick my head above the parapet, not only
here but every month in print. I don't always get it right; but when I
don't, I'm happy to say so.

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

5013. Re: 30m help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 21:31:30 UTC
From: David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com>
Message-ID: <1024349490.251822@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>
Source record: 140916

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:
: David,
: You have a pretty good 30 meter antenna to start
: with, the 80 meter antenna. The tuner in the '850
: will handle the mismatch easily (you do have the tuner
: don't you). The 30 meters is 'roughly' the third
: harmonic of the 80 meter antenna, works pretty good.

No. No tuner in the ts-850s (no "at"). I need the antenna to resonate on 30m all by itself. And I do like the 80m to resonate at 3.6Mhz, far enough from 3.3Mhz (3rd harmonic) to be a problem.

This will be for automated operation (pactor mbo). Otherwise I would just use my "manual" tuner for 30m, as I have been doing up to now (operating manually).

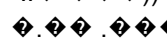
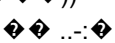
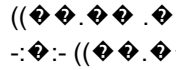
Thanks.
dave, wb0taq

5014. Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 21:33:22 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d0e53a7$1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140914
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

Hi to all you Radio Amateurs out there! As a keen SWL'er I often listen to you guys and find nothing more frustrating than fighting to tune in to your DX calls only to find that when I send out an electronic QSL using the email addresses supplied at places such as www.qrz.com and http://buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcallexe are *way* out of date and end up bouncing right back to me.

Come on guys, update your details. Electronic QSL's are fast, efficient and *cheap*. A couple of nights ago I sent out an Email QSL and the recipient actually received it whilst on the air and thanked me verbally - quite a buzz for us poor SWL'ers :-))
--
Regards, Tom.
2E001MCQ
(SWL CallSign)

*.. -::-
 .))
((.  ..-::- * www.ar3000.info * -::-
-::- (( *

5015. Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 22:17:04 UTC
From: fazamy@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020617181704.08107.00000856@mb-mg.aol.com>
Source record: 140918

Is a log periodic a directional antenna? If so, what are its advantages and disadvantages over a yagi and a quad? I don't recall ever seeing any discussion on this newsgroup.

73,
KB2AMY
Evan

5016. Re: Lightning Rod on Tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 22:30:39 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206171430.3e3be874@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140821

"Tim W. Henry" <both@pcisys.net> wrote in message
news:<ugru8dgii2vn02@corp.supernews.com>...
> Hello,
>
> Where I grew up in western Nebraska we put lightning rods on the structures
> we didn't want lightning to strike. Why don't people do this for their
> towers?

Some do. But the tower itself will act as a lightning rod of sorts. It
just doesn't stream as easily as a sharp pointed rod. If you mount a
rod, you are using an easy streaming device to divert the lightning to
a good lead to ground, instead of letting it strike a structure which
has a poor or high resistance path to ground.
>
> If they do, why do they need such extensive grounds?

You must have a low resistance ground connection. Otherwise you will
melt, burn or vaporize the structure that takes a strike. You could
have two #6 wires sticking 100 ft in the air. If one is well grounded
with a low resistance connection, it can take a strike and will divert
it to ground and barely raise the temp of the wire. You will hardly be
able to tell it was struck. If the other wire has a poor high
resistance path to ground, the wire will pretty much vaporize. You can
think of it in comparison to switches or even circuit breakers. Most
know that a dirty switch with bad connections and a high resistance
will run hot, and eventually burn up. A clean switch with good
connections runs cool due to the low resistance. It's much the same
with lightning connections, except the powers are much greater, and a
much shorter duration. All lightning wants to do is go to ground. A
lightning rod makes for an easy streaming and easy low resistance path
to ground. You want an easy streamer if you want it to actually
attract and take strikes over other similar height structures in the
area which stream less. Most objects that stream well, have sharp
points. Round blunt shapes stream much less. Thats why they stick
round balls on flagpoles. It could still be struck, but being as it's
likely that better streamers are in the area, it will be fairly
unlikely. MK

5017. Best Commercial Loop Antenna available in UK????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 22:31:56 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d0e6162$1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140819

Hi Guys,
Has anyone any suggestions for a real top-performing commercially available
Loop Antenna? I want to mount something that isn't gonna get the neighbours
kicking off. It can't therefore be an enormous beast and any sort of
rotation device would need (ideally) to be a built-in feature of the unit.
TIA
--
Regards, Tom.
*.. -::-
.))
((. ..-: :- * www.ar3000.info * -::-
-::- ((*

5018. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 22:35:18 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d0e622c$1_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140820

I'm am *no* expert but I do know that a log-periodic is very directional and they're usually pretty damned big! As far as I know, LP's are available to suit a wide range of frequencies and can even be bought to suit wideband scanners.
Regards,
Tom www.ar3000.info

"FAZAMY" <fazamy@aol.com> wrote in message news:20020617181704.08107.00000856@mb-mg.aol.com...
> Is a log periodic a directional antenna? If so, what are its advantages and
> disadvantages over a yagi and a quad? I don't recall ever seeing any discussion
> on this newsgroup.
>
> 73,
> KB2AMY
> Evan

5019. Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 22:50:02 UTC
From: Brad Staff <brad.staff@nospam.hp.com>
Message-ID: <uItP8.30$T11.1227901@news.cpqcorp.net>
Source record: 140822

Hi,

I live in an antenna-restricted neighborhood, and have been contemplating a vertical antenna inside my detached, 2.5 car garage. The garage would be "empty" during operation. I would like to operate on 10m through at least 40m. The transceiver would be on the second floor of the house.

What would you use for the ground plane (over the concrete floor)? Radials? Chicken wire? Window screen?

What would you use for an automatic tuner? Any comments on the SGC Smartuner family?

What would you use for the vertical? Heavy insulated wire? Copper pipe?

73,

Brad
AA8IF

5020. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 22:56:06 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D0E6906.2050102@eznec.com>
Source record: 140823

A log periodic is a directional antenna. Compared to a Yagi of comparable size, a log periodic has lower gain and wider bandwidth. A conventional Yagi can cover a bandwidth of only a few percent, while a log periodic can be designed to cover a decade of frequency or more. But for a given size, the larger the bandwidth the lower the gain. If you're interested only in one band, a Yagi is the best choice. If you need continuous coverage over a wide range of frequencies, the log periodic is best. For multiple bands, each has advantages and disadvantages.

For a given number of elements, a quad has approximately the same gain as a Yagi, although debate about this has raged since the invention of the quad and will probably never end. Like the Yagi, the quad is a narrowbanded antenna, most suitable for a single frequency band.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

FAZAMY wrote:
> Is a log periodic a directional antenna? If so, what are its advantages and
> disadvantages over a yagi and a quad? I don't recall ever seeing any discussion
> on this newsgroup.
>
> 73,
> KB2AMY
> Evan

5021. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 23:34:02 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D0E71EA.D035C8B2@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140824

Jerry Oxendine wrote:
> Is the reduction of coil resistance
> enough to
> overcome the apparent reduction of "Q" to make a capacity hat worth using in
> cases
> where it doesn't HAVE to be used because of height restriction?

You need to locate the top hat outside the field of the coil. Otherwise,
you are introducing losses. I have my top hat mounted two feet above
my stinger on a rigid support. A good top hat will buy you 2-3 dB.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5022. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-17 23:59:12 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D0E77D0.F69E458D@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140825

CAM wrote:
> I have my top hat mounted two feet above my stinger on a rigid support.
^^^^^^^
Obviously, should have been two feet above my *coil*.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5023. Re: Lightning Rod on Tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 00:25:43 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13715-3D0E7E07-173@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140826

Tim W. Henry wrote:
"---why do they need such extensive grounds?"

Towers need extensive grounds to ensure a small voltage drop to the surrounding ground. Lightning current can be huge and Ohm`s law is enforced.

Lightning strikes tall pointed objects. A pointed lightning rod atop a tower is likely to be struck and by taking the hit, it protects surrounding lower altitude objects. Commercial lighted towers often have rods to protect the beacon on top from lightning.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5024. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 00:49:22 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <aem02i$b8k$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 140827

Richard Harrison (richardharrison@webtv.net) writes:
>
...
> Birds landing on these 600-ohm transmission lines instantly disappeared,
> none the less, in puffs of flame, steam, and smoke. All that remained to
> mark their visit were claws clenching the the cable. No body, feathers,
> nothing hit the ground. The birds were simply vaporized.

Next stop: Kentucky Fried Chicken. Tastes less gamey too.

5025. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 00:52:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0E8403.47154459@icok.net>
Source record: 140828

Jerry,
I've found that rather than reducing the amount
of 'coil' when using a capacitive hat, I can get by with
a shorter whip on top of the coil. The height of the
antenna, rather than the losses in the coil is more
important to me. Of course, using a cap-hat and a shorter
whip also makes tuning a bit more critical (not much), and
also certainly doesn't help efficiency.
Does the use of a cap-hat lower the coil's internal
resistance and therefore increase it's efficiency? I don't
have the slightest idea, and frankly, I don't think it
makes a lot of difference. Same for it increasing the coil's
internal resistance, not enough difference to worry about.
Most of my mobile experience has been on 80 meters using
a cap-hat about 20" in diameter. This is on a 'BugCatcher'
antenna using the #66 coil, and now the 'squatty-body' 6"
coil. Over all length is something like 9', give or take
a few inches. This particular antenna setup doesn't really
need a cap-hat unless you want to use the bottom of 80 meters,
especially with the 6" coil. Oh, by the way, the cap-hat is
mounted between coil and whip, and is also a handy guy point.
'Doc

PS - Now, if I can find a ball mount that last longer than
4 months, I'll be doing pretty good. Just had the 3rd
break (the insulator)...

5026. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 00:59:32 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13715-3D0E85F4-177@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140830

I wrote:
"Some of our lines used wire as small as 6 AWG, to be accepted by Brown Bovari Corporation antenna switches."

I fat fingered Brown Boveri. Saw it after the posting appeared. It is now ABB ASEA Brown Boveri, and they no longer make the antenna switches we used in Deutschland or anywhere else. Sad. It was a nice design.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5027. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 01:06:45 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d0e7e7b.172442676@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140829

On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 17:22:19 -0400, "Jerry Oxendine"
<joxendi@bellsouth.net> wrote:

>I have done some experiments on my HF mobile antenna using capacity hats and
>going
>"bare" headed. Of course, the cap. hat allows one to use less coil down on
>the lower
>bands, which reduces coil resistance. But, I also notice that if the hat is
>placed within
>several inches of the loading coil, it also seems to broad band the thing.

Hats will always make a loaded antenna broader, especially if they are
placed at the top of the antenna. The reason for that is they reduce
the amount of inductance required, and that lowers system operating Q.

>you are welcome to expound/expand, is: Is the reduction of coil resistance
>enough to
>overcome the apparent reduction of "Q" to make a capacity hat worth using in

Q means many things, and you should NOT automatically think that
narrow bandwidth antennas have less loss than wider bandwidth
antennas, or that any change that decreases bandwidth increases
losses. Such thinking is part of antenna folklore, and is not correct.

A short antenna behaves like a series L/C circuit, and SYSTEM Q is
different than the Q of an individual component...such as the loading
inductor's Q. System Q is set by the ratio of system reactance to
resistance, and anything that decreases reactance without greatly
reducing resistance increases bandwidth.

For example, the narrowest 160-meter antenna I have is also my most
inefficient 160 mobile antenna. My mobile antenna that has four times
the bandwidth has ten times the efficiency, and they are exactly the
same height!

In many cases with a short antenna system, adding a hat reduces
loading inductance and that increases bandwidth. At the same time, it
generally increases efficiency. It could also reduce efficiency while
decreasing bandwidth.

Adding a hat directly above the loading coil is generally a bad idea
when we consider efficiency, because the hat makes the area of the
antenna above the hat have less current and contribute less to
radiation. A low hat can also increase capacitance shunting directly
across the coil, and capacitance shunting a loading coil always
reduces efficiency while reducing available bandwidth!

There are many things at work, and the potential changes are complicated to describe in detail. As a general rule you should mount the hat as high as possible, and never use a large hat near the bottom of a whip, when that whip is a large part of the overall length of the antenna. As a general rule, you should keep the tophat as far away from the top of the coil as possible.

73 Tom

5028. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 01:32:12 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <aem2p1$9c9$1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140831

[snip]
> Helicopters and power lines - there's a life limiting combination.
[snip]

I believe that it is fairly common to use helicopters and trained linemen to do live power line work these days.

In fact, I just passed one in action about two weeks ago while driving in central Florida, just South of Orlando.

The helicopter and the suspended lineman were working on an FPL power line about 50 yards from US 192 on which I was driving on at the time.

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.

5029. Re: 30m help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 01:34:05 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206171734.45ecdf46@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140832

David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com> wrote in message
news:<1024332046.143326@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>...
> Rats. It was looking so promising. A friend had added a 30m leg to his w9inn
> 10-80 dipole and reported good results. I'm needing to add 30m to my antenna
> farm, and thought I might get away with adding it to my 80/40 vees (common
> feedpoint). That would be ideal, as two antennas (R5 vertical for 10-20) and
> vees for 30/40/80 would cover everything.
>
> At first it looked promising. 30m swr was about 1.8 - 2.0. But as I brought
> the 80m (it was short) and 40m (it was long) legs into resonance, the 30m
> got to the point where it won't go below 3:1.

Start with 80 first, then 40, then 30.
>
> The folks with the formulas can probably tell me I was doomed from the start,
> and why, but (silly me) I thought I could do it just being a "wire cutter".

Thats really the only way you can do it. Formulas won't help you much
playing that game. Too many local variables.
>
> So now, plan B. Help! I'm ready for formulas and antenna modeling software!
> Is there a way to make 30m work on my 40/80 vees (common feedpoint)?

Yes. Should be no problem as long as the legs are spaced apart a bit.
Don't set them all in the same plane. I'd space the 80 and 40 legs at
right angles or as far apart as you can. Then I would just add 30 in
between a couple of those legs and tune to match. Normally, adjusting
a higher band shouldn't have much effect on the lower. If you have
coupling between legs, it will almost always be the higher of the two
bands. But even if you have a coupling problem, it's no big deal as
you can still trim the wire to have a good match. All you have to do
is slightly offset the feedpoint. IE: add to one side, but not the
other, or visa versa. Also I've seen cases with close coupling to
where you actually have to add wire to go up the band if you want a
good match. You just have to play with it. Expect many trips back and
forth to the rig/ant. :/

I might
> try trimming the coax (feed) length in the hopes of finding a vswr null where
> the transmitter (kenwood ts-850s) thinks the swr is low.

No, don't do that. if changing coax length efects SWR to a large
degree, you need a 1:1 balun. You can make a coax choke for a cheapy
1:1 balun. You don't want to use coax as a tuned feeder. Adjust the
antenna to match the coax/rig impedance. MK

5030. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 01:57:37 UTC
From: wf3h@ptd.net
Message-ID: <3d0e9344.6166256@news.ptdprolog.net>
Source record: 140833
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 22:33:22 +0100, "www.ar3000.info"
<tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> wrote:

>Hi to all you Radio Amateurs out there! As a keen SWL'er I often listen to
>you guys and find nothing more frustrating than fighting to tune in to your
>DX calls only to find that when I send out an electronic QSL using the email
>addresses supplied at places such as www.qrz.com and
>http://buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcallexe are *way* out of date and end up
>bouncing right back to me.
>
>Come on guys, update your details. Electronic QSL's are fast, efficient and
>*cheap*. A couple of nights ago I sent out an Email QSL and the recipient
>actually received it whilst on the air and thanked me verbally - quite a
>buzz for us poor SWL'ers :-))
>--

yeah, had that happen to me a few yrs ago...was on the air, and on
internet at the same time...12 yr old SWL in the UK sent me an
email...damndest thing i saw on the net....

To find out who 'wf3h' is, go to 'qrz.com'
and enter 'wf3h' in the field.

lat 40 41.288N
long. 75 32.177W

5031. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 02:31:48 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <8017-3D0E9B94-52@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140834

Tom, W8JI wrote:
"Hats will always make a loaded antenna broader, especially if they are placed at the top of the antenna. The reason for that is they reduce the amount of inductance required, and that lowers system operating Q."

Hats can be used to shorten an antenna as coils do. As hats are less lossy than coils, it`s possible the Q could be higher when replacing coil with hat capacitance.

It`s also possible the Q could be the same as without the hat if the energy not lost in the coil were radiated. Q doesnt know if the energy lost is from radiation or if it is from coil or some other loss. All it knows is the ratio between the energy stored per cycle versus the energy lost per cycle. Lost energy may be radiation or it may be energy converted to heat.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5032. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 02:38:46 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <sUwP8.2916$9Y3.194586@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 140837

Thanks Guys!

This is how one learns from the experiences of others. I have tried several experiments,
usually between church on a Sunday afternoon. These "piddle" project help me to learn
more about my hobby! While I do know quite a bit of antenna "stuff", I also know I
don't know it all, either. I always figured that hats placed right in the near field of the
coil wasn't a good thing. Still, in those afternoon messin' around sessions, it brought up
the question I asked. With a screwdriver, one is only using the amount of coil neces-
sary to resonate on a given frequency (a good thing) and eliminating wander leads and
taps. But using even less coil, it would "seem" that one would increase efficiency by
eliminating coil turns. OTH, hats in the near field of the coil seemed to bring up other
questions, too. I spend a lot of time experimenting, about as much time as talking. Again, thanks for your good input. I think I will make me an extension tomorrow and
raise the hat about 2' above the coil and see what happens.....

73

Jerry

Tom W8JI <2w8ji@contesting.com> wrote in message
news:3d0e7e7b.172442676@news.akorn.net...
> On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 17:22:19 -0400, "Jerry Oxendine"
> <joxendi@bellsouth.net> wrote:
>
> >I have done some experiments on my HF mobile antenna using capacity hats and
> >going
> >"bare" headed. Of course, the cap. hat allows one to use less coil down on
> >the lower
> >bands, which reduces coil resistance. But, I also notice that if the hat is
> >placed within
> >several inches of the loading coil, it also seems to broad band the thing.

>
>
> Hats will always make a loaded antenna broader, especially if they are
> placed at the top of the antenna. The reason for that is they reduce
> the amount of inductance required, and that lowers system operating Q.
>
> >you are welcome to expound/expand, is: Is the reduction of coil
resistance
> >enough to
> >overcome the apparent reduction of "Q" to make a capacity hat worth using
in
>
> Q means many things, and you should NOT automatically think that
> narrow bandwidth antennas have less loss than wider bandwidth
> antennas, or that any change that decreases bandwidth increases
> losses. Such thinking is part of antenna folklore, and is not correct.
>
> A short antenna behaves like a series L/C circuit, and SYSTEM Q is
> different than the Q of an individual component...such as the loading
> inductor's Q. System Q is set by the ratio of system reactance to
> resistance, and anything that decreases reactance without greatly
> reducing resistance increases bandwidth.
>
> For example, the narrowest 160-meter antenna I have is also my most
> inefficient 160 mobile antenna. My mobile antenna that has four times
> the bandwidth has ten times the efficiency, and they are exactly the
> same height!
>
> In many cases with a short antenna system, adding a hat reduces
> loading inductance and that increases bandwidth. At the same time, it
> generally increases efficiency. It could also reduce efficiency while
> decreasing bandwidth.
>
> Adding a hat directly above the loading coil is generally a bad idea
> when we consider efficiency, because the hat makes the area of the
> antenna above the hat have less current and contribute less to
> radiation. A low hat can also increase capacitance shunting directly
> across the coil, and capacitance shunting a loading coil always
> reduces efficiency while reducing available bandwidth!
>
> There are many things at work, and the potential changes are
> complicated to describe in detail. As a general rule you should mount
> the hat as high as possible, and never use a large hat near the bottom
> of a whip, when that whip is a large part of the overall length of the
> antenna. As a general rule, you should keep the tophat as far away
> from the top of the coil as possible.
>
> 73 Tom

5033. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 02:58:25 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <ugt8gmumcgha0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140836

Stay away from verticals in neighborhoods.
You have a Second Floor?
Run a (hidden) loop around the (2nd floor) eave.
Trust me. -- Horizontal polarization, up high as you can.
If the roof has not much metal, you can do it in the attic.
H
NQ5H

"Brad Staff" <brad.staff@nospam.hp.com> wrote in message
news:uItP8.30$T11.1227901@news.cpqcorp.net...
> Hi,
>
> I live in an antenna-restricted neighborhood, and have been contemplating
a
> vertical antenna inside my detached, 2.5 car garage. The garage would be
> "empty" during operation. I would like to operate on 10m through at least
> 40m. The transceiver would be on the second floor of the house.
>
> What would you use for the ground plane (over the concrete floor)?
Radials?
> Chicken wire? Window screen?
>
> What would you use for an automatic tuner? Any comments on the SGC
> Smartuner family?
>
> What would you use for the vertical? Heavy insulated wire? Copper pipe?
>
> 73,
>
> Brad
> AA8IF
>
>
>

5034. Hy-Gain 4 el 20 meter beam FS---in colorado

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 03:00:51 UTC
From: "RoyaltyFreePhotos.com" <rffimages@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3D0EA263.6560E667@yahoo.com>
Source record: 140835

I have a very nice Hy-Gain 204BA-S 4 element 20 meter bean that I would
like to get out of my garage. It is is very good condition and comes
with the Manual.

It is located in the Denver area.

$75.00

Bill
303-674-0510
or
USE THIS E-MAIL ADDRESS: bohnn@zworg.com

..

5035. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 03:28:03 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d0eb140_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 140838

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3D0E6906.2050102@eznec.com...
> A log periodic is a directional antenna. Compared to a Yagi of
> comparable size, a log periodic has lower gain and wider bandwidth. A
> conventional Yagi can cover a bandwidth of only a few percent,
<snip>

Roy:
Can you put a number on Yagi bandwidth? Ballpark number for a three element Yagi? I've wanted to sit down with the math and derive one, but never took the time. It would be a handy "rule of thumb" thing to know. Performance loss of say, 3 dB?

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

5036. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 03:33:54 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d0eb141_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 140839
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

One of the problems is the proliferation of address harvesting SPAMBOTS. Most any place like QRZ, where e-mail adresses are posted gets harvested by some mail list seller, and the next thing you know, 1,000 porn ads per day fill up your mail box. I've been through several addresses, trying to get away. I ran one experiment, left a mailbox full for 6 months, where it was rejecting mail. After 6 months, reopened it, and it wasn't an hour before the SPAM started. Six porn ads the first day. I notice you don't post your address without corruption. Why?

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
www.ar3000.info <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> wrote in message
news:3d0e53a7$1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> Hi to all you Radio Amateurs out there! As a keen SWL'er I often listen to
> you guys and find nothing more frustrating than fighting to tune in to
your
> DX calls only to find that when I send out an electronic QSL using the
email
> addresses supplied at places such as www.qrz.com and
> http://buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcallexe are *way* out of date and end up
> bouncing right back to me.
>
> Come on guys, update your details. Electronic QSL's are fast, efficient
and
> *cheap*. A couple of nights ago I sent out an Email QSL and the recipient
> actually received it whilst on the air and thanked me verbally - quite a
> buzz for us poor SWL'ers :-))
> --
> Regards, Tom.
> 2E001MCQ
> (SWL CallSign)
>
> *..• •••)) -:•:-
> •.••• .••••))
> ((••.•• .•• ..-:•:- * www.ar3000.info * -:•:-
> -:•:- ((••.••*
>
>
>
>

5037. Re: Need 2.4 GHz homebrew antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 04:06:05 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <NkyP8.834$8F4.233043@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140840

<<<**Of limited interest**>>>

"Sylvan Butler" grumbled and grunted in an uncharacteristically gruff and grumpy manner...

> Yes, that is the thread, what's your point?

<Sigh> FVRACR stated he had lost the responses to his original query (to quote, "...and lost the responses."). I was simply trying to help by taking a *quick* look at the NG archive on Google, find the response(s?), and post them (it ?) for his convenience. Some people don't know about that NG archive. Obviously FVRACR doesn't know about the Google Groups archive (based on his "lost the responses" request of 14 June 2002). We (that's you and me - buddy !) found and posted the (one and only) 'long lost' response. *That's* my point.

> If it still seems confusing to you, I have to wonder...

What exactly is the problem here ? Did someone piss in your corn flakes ? Geesh...

> Why didn't you look up the callsign(s) on qrz ?

I supposed I could have checked to see if his callsign had recently changed. Who would have thought a callsign would have been likely to change within a ten day period, *eh* ? (gentle and good-natured Canadian rub of US 'callsigns du jour') I didn't want to make a project out of it. It was supposed to be a quick and dirty 'retrieve and post the lost responses' job. Unfortunately, my first search attempts had a small typo. (Can you spot the typo before I tell you ? It's in plain sight in one of my previous postings.)

> Did you read (just didn't quote) all of message 2?

Don W.'s reply of 4 June 2002 ? All 30-odd words ? Ah, yeah (huh ?).

> Why didn't you look at message 1?

Of course I looked at it (found after my 2nd quick search - after your little 'new callsign' tip and a very important correction). That was FVRACR's original request - why repeat it ? He was looking for the *response(s)*, not his query.

> Why didn't you search for FVRACR in
> the 'from' header (click on it)? It all seems
> pretty clear and straightforward. He posted
> before.

Actually I *tried* to do exactly that - I even posted the supposed results. But there was a typo in my first search attempts in that I was searching on the non-existent newsgroup "rec.radio.amateur.radio" instead of "rec.radio.amateur.antenna". Doh ! So sorry. As they like to write on the NGs, "my bad".

Please re-read the entire thread and you'll see that you have contributed to your own confusion. It was a NG error, not an e-mail address issue as you thought. This is all obvious if you read carefully. I apologize for the typo in my first search attempts. I didn't think that it would become an 'international incident'. I was just trying to be helpful.

PS: Avoid the corn flakes tomorrow morning and have a very nice day. :-)

5038. adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 04:34:24 UTC
From: Andr&#65533;s <acuadrad@puc.cl>
Message-ID: <aemdh1ffd1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl>
Source record: 140841

someone has information about adaptive antennas?
thanks

5039. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 04:42:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13714-3D0EBA35-563@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140844

Crazy George wrote:
"Can you put a number on Yagi bandwidth?"

Arnold B. Bailey has in "TV and Other Receiving Antennas".
Bailey`s 3-element beam has a gain of 7 dbd and a bandwidth of 6%.
It uses a folded driven element for a drivepoint impedance of 60 ohms.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5040. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 04:49:44 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <ugtev9s00o9rd7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140842

I have got to believe there are better choices out there for you. Did you look into a flag pole vertical? Force 12 has some that look promising, if you're not into homebrew. Loops, top fed inverted L's, longwires, "temporary" verticals made from screwdrivers or Outbackers, tree verticals -- all of them can be done in a stealth environment. I would get out of the garage. --
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1# 470 K2# 2460
"Brad Staff" <brad.staff@nospam.hp.com> wrote in message news:uItP8.30$T11.1227901@news.cpqcorp.net...
> Hi,
>
> I live in an antenna-restricted neighborhood, and have been contemplating a
> vertical antenna inside my detached, 2.5 car garage. The garage would be
> "empty" during operation. I would like to operate on 10m through at least
> 40m. The transceiver would be on the second floor of the house.
>
> What would you use for the ground plane (over the concrete floor)? Radials?
> Chicken wire? Window screen?
>
> What would you use for an automatic tuner? Any comments on the SGC
> Smartuner family?
>
> What would you use for the vertical? Heavy insulated wire? Copper pipe?
>
> 73,
>
> Brad
> AA8IF
>
>
>

5041. FS: Maxrad BNC Antennas for Air/150/160/MilAir/UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 05:04:28 UTC
From: Rafman&#65533; <rafman2u@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <wbzP8.2075$Fv1.247252@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 140843
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.swap,alt.radio.scanner

I am offering Maxrad BNC antennas (NEW) for sale:

I have VHF-Airband (122.90MHz), 140-150, 150-160(public service),
160-170MHz(railband, WX, Federal) $9.50 each

UHF-Mil-Air $8.50

UHF 430-450, 450-470MHz stub ducks $7.50 each

They are available in straight BNC (exposed or covered BNC) or right angle
BNC (for rear of scanner mounting). Covered boot covers below BNC by 0.085"
forming a water-resistant seal & added support of antenna!

Add $3.50 USPS Priority Shipping for up to 6 antennas...

JPGs available (specify type of interest) via email. Please reserve yours
today via email along with your shipping address for further details &
payment information.

Write me for all your antenna needs or to order a special frequency!
Emails, orders & questions promptly answered!

Thank You,

Chris
rafman2u@yahoo.com
"Quality Signal Reception Is Our Specialty"

5042. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 05:49:26 UTC
From: Fredrik Olofsson <meteon@telia.com>
Message-ID: <GRzP8.12618$p56.3937882@newsb.telia.net>
Source record: 140845
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

"Crazy George" <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> skrev i meddelandet
news:3d0eb141_4@news1.prserv.net...
> One of the problems is the proliferation of address harvesting SPAMBOTS.
> Most any place like QRZ, where e-mail adresses are posted gets harvested
by
> some mail list seller, and the next thing you know, 1,000 porn ads per day
> fill up your mail box. I've been through several addresses, trying to get
> away. I ran one experiment, left a mailbox full for 6 months, where it
was
> rejecting mail. After 6 months, reopened it, and it wasn't an hour before
> the SPAM started. Six porn ads the first day. I notice you don't post
your
> address without corruption. Why?
>

I know about this problem, but not about the details of the QRZ website.

This may be solved by writing the e-mail in a picture (the spambots don't
yet extract emails from pics). The modicum of a defense would be a
human-in-the-loop test in the site admission (yahoo uses this now?).

The idea could also be adapted to sound, providing better accessability.

5043. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 06:31:37 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0206172231.605b959d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140846

Hi Brad,
what is the material of the garage walls, ceiling and roof ? If it is built from dry wood and covered with roof bricks, you are in a good chance to be successful. I would prefer a (shortened) dipole hanging under the ceiling. A vertical for 40 m is about 10 m high - too much for a common garage.
If your garage is built from iron-reinforced concrete and has a sheet-metal roof, forget about your idea. The antenna will be shielded almost perfectly in this case.

73 de Ivan

5044. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 06:45:40 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D0ED714.5010009@eznec.com>
Source record: 140847

Crazy George wrote:
> Roy:
> Can you put a number on Yagi bandwidth? Ballpark number for a three element
> Yagi? I've wanted to sit down with the math and derive one, but never took
> the time. It would be a handy "rule of thumb" thing to know. Performance
> loss of say, 3 dB?
>
> --
> Crazy George
> Remove NO and SPAM from return address

No. Yagis vary all over the map, depending on individual design. Take a look at the families of curves in Leeson's "Yagi Antenna Design".

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

5045. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 07:04:47 UTC
From: Tom Sevart <n2uhcNOSPAM@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <aemm0r$85gni$1@ID-52518.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140848
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

"Crazy George" <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote in message
news:3d0eb141_4@news1.prserv.net...
> One of the problems is the proliferation of address harvesting SPAMBOTS.
> Most any place like QRZ, where e-mail adresses are posted gets harvested
by
> some mail list seller, and the next thing you know, 1,000 porn ads per day
> fill up your mail box. I've been through several addresses, trying to get
> away. I ran one experiment, left a mailbox full for 6 months, where it
was
> rejecting mail. After 6 months, reopened it, and it wasn't an hour before
> the SPAM started. Six porn ads the first day. I notice you don't post
your
> address without corruption. Why?

I got one better than that. I signed up with hotmail just so I could use
the MSN messenger. I've never used that email account, nor have I posted
the address anywhere, but it's already been spammed many times over. The
first was within a week of opening the account. I wouldn't trust hotmail.

Tom

5046. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 08:14:04 UTC
From: "Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <$kl1m2BMvuD9EAgJ@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 140850

Richard Harrison wrote:
>Crazy George wrote:
>"Can you put a number on Yagi bandwidth?"
>
>Arnold B. Bailey has in "TV and Other Receiving Antennas".
>Bailey`s 3-element beam has a gain of 7 dbd and a bandwidth of 6%.
>It uses a folded driven element for a drivepoint impedance of 60 ohms.

"Bandwidth" of an antenna is a very slippery concept.

You could justifiably measure it in terms of SWR, forward gain, F/B ratio or a number of other features. And in each case, what value do you choose as your limit that defines the bandwidth... and how do you justify that particular limit?

Every time you change your criterion and your limit value, the "bandwidth" is going to change too. This is not the hallmark of a useful concept.

But whatever bandwidth criteria you use, the log-periodic will be better than a conventional Yagi. The advantages of a log-periodic compared with a Yagi are in terms maintaining the SWR, forward gain and pattern over a very wide frequency range.

On the other hand, the performance on any one frequency hardly ever exceeds a 3-element monoband Yagi, because only a few of the elements are "active" (carrying significant current) at any given frequency. The rest of the metal up there is wasted... until you QSY.

--
73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

5047. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 08:47:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <8137-3D0EF396-194@storefull-2394.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140849

Roy Lewallen wrote:
"A conventional Yagi can cover a bandwidth of only a few percent."

L.B. Cebik suggests reading Leeson`s "Design of Yagi Antennas" before constructing a Yagi.

Search on Cebik or W4RNL to bring up Cebik`s web pages. Then select "Tales and Technicals".
Pick "Three-Element Yagi Models".

Cebik defines bandwidth as 2:1 SWR relative to a feedpoint of 25 ohms.

For Cenik`s 10m Yagi model that is a little over 3% bandwidth.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5048. Re: Need 2.4 GHz homebrew antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 09:36:14 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3211-3D0EFF0E-518@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140851

Kirk, K7EKM wrote:
"I am looking for some home brew 2.4 GHz yagi with good measurements and pictures."

A rhombic only 3 feet long will give 14 dbd gain at 2.4 GHz but has significant side lobes. It is very simple to construct and may perform well if you are not susceptible to side lobe interference and if you can handle a high feedpoint impedance. The rhombic has a very wide bandwidth.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5049. Re: adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 10:02:48 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3212-3D0F0548-213@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140852

Andres wrote:
"Someone has information about adaptive antennas?"

Adapts how?

Antennas have been made with steerable elevation angles for shortwave broadcasters who must stick to scheduled channel frequencies but are faced with variable reflecting layer heights over desired paths.

Antennas are made with variable inductance suitable for continuous manual or automatic tuning, such as the "screwdriver antenna". These adapt impedances instead of radiation characteristics.

Telescopic antennas can be extended to a resonant length.

Adaptive antenna?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5050. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 10:52:08 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0F10BF.BF293729@icok.net>
Source record: 140853

Brad,
If you 'have' to have a vertical antenna, I would
consider a 'screwdriver' mounted on a vehicle parked
in your drive, not in the garage. Unless you have a
very unusual garage, you have something like 8 to 12
feet of height to 'play' with, and a concrete floor.
I'm sure there muct be even worse cases for locating
a 10-40M antenna, but I can't think of any off hand.
As suggested, some other type antenna mounted at
the eaves, or in the attic would be much 'better' than
an antenna inside your garage. One alternative is a
loop running around the eaves fed with ladder line and
a tuner. It would be larger than needed on 40 meters,
but would be a much better performer than anything in
your garage. No matter what antenna you use, if it's
inside, be prepared for RFI (your's and the neighbors).
Nothing wrong with the SGC tuners. Kinda 'pricy' for
my taste, but they do work well if operated within their
abilities.
'Doc

5051. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 11:31:48 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <ASEP8.2325$Rf7.702662@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140854

"'Doc"
> If you 'have' to have a vertical antenna, I would
> consider a 'screwdriver' mounted on a vehicle parked
> in your drive, not in the garage. <snip>

If you do, be sure to use a quick disconnect ('slip on', not 'screw on') RF connector on the coax cable close to where it connects to the vehicle-mounted antenna. ;-)

5052. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 11:39:10 UTC
From: "M.J.Powell" <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <U04XHBAevxD9EwkK@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 140857

In article <11824-3D0E5471-458@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>,
Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net> writes
>Tom, DL7JSK wrote:
>"What transmission lines are you talking about?"
>
>Shortwave broadcasters use 600-ohm transmission lines between
>transmitters and antennas for lowest loss. High voltage and low current
>are needed for low current squared loss just as in 50/60 Hz
>transmission.

Last time I went round a BBC SW station I was told that they used 50 ohm
skeleton coax from the TX to the ATU.

Mike

--
M.J.Powell

5053. Re: Best Commercial Loop Antenna available in UK????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 12:26:28 UTC
From: Adam <digipoint@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <aen91grvi1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 140855

"www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> schreef in bericht
news:3d0e6162$1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> Hi Guys,
> Has anyone any suggestions for a real top-performing commercially
available
> Loop Antenna? I want to mount something that isn't gonna get the
neighbours
> kicking off. It can't therefore be an enormous beast and any sort of
> rotation device would need (ideally) to be a built-in feature of the unit.
> TIA
> --
> Regards, Tom.
> *..)) -::-
> . .))
> ((. . ..-: :- * www.ar3000.info * -::-
> -::- ((.*
>

Tom,

I have an old AEA Isoloop for 10-30 MHz. It's only 1 meter diameter and I have here on my balcony. It is positioned vertically on a small television rotator. It performs very well. There is a tuning control and my small rotator to null out unwanted signals. I can work the world with it. It's not perfect but very effective compared to other antenna possibilities that one has in an apartment building.
The efficiency on 20 meter is about 50% and that is only half an s-unit... (3dB) On 10 meter the efficiency is close to 100 % compared to a dipole. A lot depends on the construction of the antenna and the internal resistance. And a loop doesn't pick up so much electric noise from machines and other sources so eventhough there is less signal than with a large antenna the signal is very clear, comparable with a dipole antenna in free space. It's my personal experience.

You can check for the AEA Isoloop:

http://www.rys.nl/isloop.htm

The MFJ 1786 and MFJ 1788 are good products but much more sensitive to metal objects surrounding the antenna. I will modify my MFJ 1788 so it will perform better. The MFJ 1788 also covers the 40 meter band. I also own now a MFJ 1788 and I have used a MFJ 1786 in the past.

www.mfjenterprises.com

There are 2 German brands who sell magnetic loops in many sizes. At least the specs are promising and the pictures show solid antenna's.

You can check (English pages)

WIMO Germany

www.wimo.de

and

AMA antenna's (Germany)

http://www.qsl.net/dk5cz/e-home.htm

It's a pitty that AEA isoloop isn't produced anymore. However I know a shop here in The Netherlands which still has a new AEA Isoloop on stock...

www.rys.nl

I presume that they all are willing to send mailorders.

Goodluck with your choice.

73s from The Netherlands,
Adam

5054. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 12:37:26 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uguacel8ki5a48@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140856

Screwdriver on the car would be a good idea. Joe Carr's Practical Antenna Handbook suggests that, in a fixed operation, a few radials will greatly improve the operation. Just have to figure out how to attach and detach easily.
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1# 470 K2# 2460
"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3D0F10BF.BF293729@icok.net...
>
>
> Brad,
> If you 'have' to have a vertical antenna, I would
> consider a 'screwdriver' mounted on a vehicle parked
> in your drive, not in the garage. Unless you have a
> very unusual garage, you have something like 8 to 12
> feet of height to 'play' with, and a concrete floor.
> I'm sure there muct be even worse cases for locating
> a 10-40M antenna, but I can't think of any off hand.
> As suggested, some other type antenna mounted at
> the eaves, or in the attic would be much 'better' than
> an antenna inside your garage. One alternative is a
> loop running around the eaves fed with ladder line and
> a tuner. It would be larger than needed on 40 meters,
> but would be a much better performer than anything in
> your garage. No matter what antenna you use, if it's
> inside, be prepared for RFI (your's and the neighbors).
> Nothing wrong with the SGC tuners. Kinda 'pricy' for
> my taste, but they do work well if operated within their
> abilities.
> 'Doc

5055. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 13:06:47 UTC
From: "M.J.Powell" <mike@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <7mG8jGAnBzD9EwBo@pickmere.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 140865

In article <3211-3D0E4AA5-434@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>,
Richard Harrison <richardharrison@webtv.net> writes
>Mike Powell wrote:
>"Did they put one foot on each cable?"
>
>The old story: "Little old lady asks the motorman if putting her foot on
>a streetcar rail will shock? Motorman replies: "Only if she puts her
>other foot on the overhead wire."
>
>RF doesn`t require such a spread. The birds` feet usually grip only one
>of the wires in many pairs indicating near perfect two-point final
>landings. Never watched a bird land on the wire, only heard the sound
>and turned to see the smoke, steam, and clenched feet gripping the wire.

Well, I can't image the cause, no current path except for a small
capacitative charging current which I would have thought wouldn't be
enough to fry the bird.

Mike
--
M.J.Powell

5056. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 13:07:14 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D0F3082.A87DFBCB@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140858
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

Tom Sevart wrote:
> I got one better than that. I signed up with hotmail just so I could use
> the MSN messenger. I've never used that email account, nor have I posted
> the address anywhere, but it's already been spammed many times over. The
> first was within a week of opening the account. I wouldn't trust hotmail.

How do you think they make money on "free" accounts?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5057. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 13:12:07 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D0F31A7.8E9F3F01@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140859

Brad Staff wrote:
> What would you use for the vertical? Heavy insulated wire? Copper pipe?

Copper pipe would be nice and this might be a good time to experiment with
a very large top hat - chicken wire attached to the ceiling or inside of
the roof.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5058. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 13:38:49 UTC
From: Robert Maskill <robertmaskill@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D0F37E9.50504@netscape.net>
Source record: 140860
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

CAM wrote:
> Tom Sevart wrote:
>
>>I got one better than that. I signed up with hotmail just so I could use
>>the MSN messenger. I've never used that email account, nor have I posted
>>the address anywhere, but it's already been spammed many times over. The
>>first was within a week of opening the account. I wouldn't trust hotmail.
>
>
> How do you think they make money on "free" accounts?

Easy thing with Hotmail if you only use it so you can use Messenger is
to set it so that every email that comes in from somebody not in your
Hotmail address book goes straight in the trash can. Then just leave
your Hotmail address book empty!!!

Then it will not fill up with unwanted spam and exceed your storage
allowance

--
Robert Maskill G4PYR
Peterborough Cambridgeshire
Personal web site www.coastal-radio.org.uk
Business web site www.clayton-internet.co.uk

5059. Exploring Take-off Angles and Signal Levels?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 14:13:15 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <ugufvuokfo4ha9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140861

Want to see and compare take-off angles and signal levels for up to 18 circuits at once?

How about, see the take-off angles, and whatever else, on a world map with a "real" gray line display?

Want to see how the take-off angles, and whatever else, change as the days, nights and even the season's pass?

It's a reasonable well-kept secret; so don't tell anyone, Wizard 3 does these chores and more - just for you. <g>

WinCAP Wizard 3 is a replacement for both CAPMan and previous versions of WinCAP Wizard. Help yourself to a fully functional download from the web site. It installs with a 30-day license.

Yes, after all these years CAPMan has retired. But he didn't mind, the 3rd generation descendant is highly motivated and skilled. <g>

www.taborsoft.com/wwizard3

Regards,
Jim - KU5S

5060. Looking for Comet GP9N?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 15:16:30 UTC
From: M&LStover <kb9klm@localline.com>
Message-ID: <6F5128CEC79AE939.C3F6ABD1E1A07A53.8276C18A028B9C78@lp.airnews.net>
Source record: 140862

Can anyone tell me who has the best price on a new Comet GP9N antenna?
I've been told that some distributors have them for $ 140.00 but all I
see them for is $ 180.00. Thanks for any reply,
Mark

5061. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 15:40:43 UTC
From: Harris <aharris@bookworm.suffolk.lib.ny.us>
Message-ID: <%vIP8.21293$A%3.242281@ord-read.news.verio.net>
Source record: 140863

Brad Staff <brad.staff@nospam.hp.com> wrote:

> I live in an antenna-restricted neighborhood, and have been contemplating a
> vertical antenna inside my detached, 2.5 car garage. The garage would be
> "empty" during operation. I would like to operate on 10m through at least
> 40m. The transceiver would be on the second floor of the house.

I recently worked a guy on 17 meters who lives in an antenna restricterd
condo.

His solution was to mount a mobile antenna on his car, and run a feedline
from his shack out to the car. He had a great signal!

Art Harris, N2AH

5062. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 16:15:55 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <aenmko$8dpkq$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140864

Pete,

I've had mine for about 3 or 4 years and am VERY pleased with it. I have used it extensively on SSTV and CW/SSB as well. The open frame antenna relay needs to be cleaned periodically, otherwise it has been flawless. With less than 100w drive it puts out a solid 550w and audio reports have always been good. I particularly like the separate RF Deck and Power Supply design. I'm running mine on 220v (very easy jumper mod for 110/220). It is also an advantage to have a SSB/RTTY power supply switch so when you want to run lower power on continuous duty modes, the efficiency stays up as you lower the drive level. Very nice amp. Whoever designed it, did quite a nice job.
73

...hasan, N0AN

"Pete" <pete@nbr1.com> wrote in message
news:M7LO8.54449$6m5.40077@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net...
> What are your opinions of this amp? I've been thinking about buying it,
but
> I would first like to get your opinions of it.
> Thanks for your help.
>
>

5063. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 16:34:52 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13714-3D0F612C-596@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140866

Mike Powell wrote:
"Last time I went round a BBC SW station I was told that they used 50 ohm skeleton coax from TX to the ATU."

50 years ago I worked in a 790 KHz station which used 50-ohm skeleton coax. The 4-wire outer conductor was held in place with metal U-supports atop metal posts in the earth. The center conductor was a pair of paralleled wires held in place in the center of the outer conductor by isulators atop the support posts. This is one of several such skeletal coax designs and it worked very well with only slight influence of foul weather.

Problem of 50-ohm coax is wire size. 100 KW at 50 ohms is 44.7 amps. 100 KW at 600 ohms is 13 amps. Loss is current squared times the resistance. The current ratio above is about 3.44, so the loss ratio for a given copper resistance produces 11.8 times the loss in the 50-ohm line as in the 600-ohm line as a rough example.

On a medium wave frequency you have usually only one or two patterns. Some stations use one pattern 24 hours while others are required to switch between daytime and nighttime patterns. In either case, there are a limited number of towers and one transmission line per tower. Parasitic arrays are almost non-existent.

At shortwave frequencies, a broadcaster typically has many more antennas than transmitters because separate antennas for each band are more specific for a given target area coverage and the broadcaster has to band hop during the broadcast day to accomodate propagation expectations. Also, unlike the medium wave broadcaster with a single target, the shortwave broadcaster usually is assigned many targets and must have antennas aimed at each target.

The economics of transmission lines looms much larger to the usual shortwave broadcaster than it does to the usual medium wave broadcaster in most instances.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5064. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 17:26:44 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ugurahiph5e8b6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140867

Back in the AM days, it used to be fun to draw an arc from the end of a drooping dipole with a pencil. (just don't get your fingers on the metal eraser part) and you could hear the modulation in the arc.

Probably not the brightest thing I ever did, but it impressed the hell out f the neighbors.

"vhfradiobuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.com> wrote in message news:5e5fccab.0206161306.1d379641@posting.google.com...
> StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message news:<3D0AC392.708769DA@capnet.com>...
> > What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?
>
> I think the appropriate reply to this question is: "Why the hell do
> you want to know!?" :)

5065. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 17:37:05 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <5dKP8.56341$Hn4.1916645@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 140868

They are directional. I went to a small 18-foot boom log periodic when I
put up one
new tower to replace three old ones that had supported monobanders. The log
has less than
gain than a yagi, but it doesn't have to be "cut" for a portion of the band
like most monobanders
do. The main advantage to the log is having wide coverage, say 20, 17, 15,
12 and 10
meters, on a single antenna, with a single feedline.

Pete

"FAZAMY" <fazamy@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020617181704.08107.00000856@mb-mg.aol.com...
> Is a log periodic a directional antenna? If so, what are its advantages
and
> disadvantages over a yagi and a quad? I don't recall ever seeing any
discussion
> on this newsgroup.
>
> 73,
> KB2AMY
> Evan

5066. Looking for StarGazer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 18:15:13 UTC
From: dt@dt.prohosting.com
Message-ID: <uwuswlaha.fsf@dt.prohosting.com>
Source record: 140769

StarGazer, your email address didn't work. Would you please email me?

David Thomas
dt@dt.prohosting.com

5067. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 18:22:57 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29066-3D0F7A81-228@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140773

Mike Powell wrote:
"Well, I can`t imagine the cause, no current path except for the small capacitive charging current---."

True. There wasn`t any obvious prevention and it wasn`t big trouble for us so we ignored it.

The flash had to begin with a small spark, no doubt provided by the bird getting very near the wire. Lightning may begin with a small spark and a plasma trail which grows.

Our 600-ohm lines seldom flashed over line to line or line to anything else. We had arc gaps with much closer spacing than the line spacing. Even so, we had rare line to line flashes triggered by something but usually we were ignorant of the cause. It may have been the birds. Transmitter protection circuits momentarily killed the transmitters on overloads and restarted them several times before ending attempts to restart. I wasn`t curious enough to try to correlate bird flashes I`d seen with carrier interruption records.

The thing I`m certain of is the many pairs of bird feet clenched on the wires with no trace of the bird.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5068. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 18:26:49 UTC
From: Tom Sevart <n2uhcNOSPAM@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <aentvk$8pbt8$1@ID-52518.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140770
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

"CAM" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:3D0F3082.A87DFBCB@hotmail.com...

> How do you think they make money on "free" accounts?

Most do it by using advertising on the webpages. It's very low of them to sell your email address to spammers. Though I bet if you used a hotmail account to send out spam they'd close it.

Tom

5069. Reactance and feedpoint matching.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 18:39:46 UTC
From: Scott <scott2rp789@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D0F7E72.6BB85ED7@netscape.net>
Source record: 140771

If I have a antenna that NEC2 reports has good gain, but has a feedpoint impedance of 105R -150X, is this antenna worth building some matching network for? If its worth it, what would one even use to do the job efficiently?

Scott.

5070. Re: Best Commercial Loop Antenna available in UK????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 18:48:01 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d0f7e64$2_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140772

Many thanks for the info Adam! Any more from anyone else??

Regards, Tom www.ar3000.info

"Adam" <digipoint@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:aen91grvi1@news.kabelfoon.nl...
>
> "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> schreef in bericht
> news:3d0e6162$1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> > Hi Guys,
> > Has anyone any suggestions for a real top-performing commercially
> available
> > Loop Antenna? I want to mount something that isn't gonna get the
> neighbours
> > kicking off. It can't therefore be an enormous beast and any sort of
> > rotation device would need (ideally) to be a built-in feature of the
> unit.
> > TIA
> > --
> > Regards, Tom.
> > *..<illegible>)) -:<illegible>:-
> > <illegible>))
> > ((<illegible> ..-:<illegible>:- * www.ar3000.info * -:<illegible>:-
> > -:<illegible>:- ((<illegible>*
> >
>
> Tom,
>
> I have an old AEA Isoloop for 10-30 MHz. It's only 1 meter diameter and I
> have here on my balcony. It is positioned vertically on a small television
> rotator. It performs very well. There is a tuning control and my small
> rotator to null out unwanted signals. I can work the world with it. It's
> not
> perfect but very effective compared to other antenna possibilities that
> one
> has in an apartment building.
> The efficiency on 20 meter is about 50% and that is only half an s-unit...
> (3dB) On 10 meter the efficiency is close to 100 % compared to a dipole. A
> lot depends on the construction of the antenna and the internal
> resistance.
> And a loop doesn't pick up so much electric noise from machines and other
> sources so eventhough there is less signal than with a large antenna the
> signal is very clear, comparable with a dipole antenna in free space. It's
> my personal experience.

>
> You can check for the AEA Isoloop:
>
> http://www.rys.nl/isloop.htm
>
> The MFJ 1786 and MFJ 1788 are good products but much more sensitive to
metal
> objects surrounding the antenna. I will modify my MFJ 1788 so it will
> perform better. The MFJ 1788 also covers the 40 meter band. I also own now
a
> MFJ 1788 and I have used a MFJ 1786 in the past.
>
> www.mfjenterprises.com
>
> There are 2 German brands who sell magnetic loops in many sizes. At least
> the specs are promising and the pictures show solid antenna's.
>
> You can check (English pages)
>
> WIMO Germany
>
> www.wimo.de
>
> and
>
> AMA antenna's (Germany)
>
> http://www.qsl.net/dk5cz/e-home.htm
>
> It's a pitty that AEA isoloop isn't produced anymore. However I know a
shop
> here in The Netherlands which still has a new AEA Isoloop on stock...
>
> www.rys.nl
>
>
> I presume that they all are willing to send mailorders.
>
> Goodluck with your choice.
>
> 73s from The Netherlands,
> Adam
>
>
>

5071. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 19:40:53 UTC
From: radiofun <radiofun@charter.net>
Message-ID: <ugv379jv70rob6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140774
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

Some of these guys are right. The spam is terrible. I had to remove mine from QRZ altogether. Covered with spam.

"www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> wrote in message news:3d0e53a7$1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> Hi to all you Radio Amateurs out there! As a keen SWL'er I often listen to
> you guys and find nothing more frustrating than fighting to tune in to
your
> DX calls only to find that when I send out an electronic QSL using the
email
> addresses supplied at places such as www.qrz.com and
> http://buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcallexe are *way* out of date and end up
> bouncing right back to me.
>
> Come on guys, update your details. Electronic QSL's are fast, efficient
and
> *cheap*. A couple of nights ago I sent out an Email QSL and the recipient
> actually received it whilst on the air and thanked me verbally - quite a
> buzz for us poor SWL'ers :-))
> --
> Regards, Tom.
> 2E001MCQ
> (SWL CallSign)
>
> *..□ □□□)) -:□:-
> □.□□ .□□□□))
> ((□□.□□ .□□ ..-:□:- * www.ar3000.info * -:□:-
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>

5072. Re: Reactance and feedpoint matching.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 19:50:18 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <aeo2tj02obb@enews2.newsguy.com>
Source record: 140777

depends on what type of antenna it is. if it is a yagi I would say to
adjust the driven element length to get rid of the reactance then use a
simple 2:1 balun. If its something else you could use a simple pi or L
network, or a coax stub and transformer section. in general that is not an
outrageous impedance, the ones you have to watch out for are when the
optimizing algorithms in some of the software pushes the impedance down to a
couple ohms, those are normally unrealizable designs.

"Scott" <scott2rp789@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3D0F7E72.6BB85ED7@netscape.net...
> If I have a antenna that NEC2 reports has good gain, but has a feedpoint
> impedance of 105R -150X, is this antenna worth building some matching
> network for? If its worth it, what would one even use to do the job
> efficiently?
>
> Scott.
>

5073. Re: adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 19:52:42 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <aeo31u02oht@enews2.newsguy.com>
Source record: 140776

check out a good library for some of the IEEE antenna publications, there are many books and periodical articles on adaptive arrays. they are rarely seen in amateur use because of complexity and cost.

"Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message news:aemdh1ffd1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> someone has information about adaptive antennas?
> thanks
>
>

5074. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 20:05:55 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <aeo494$8gjn6$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140775

A log periodic is typically a directional antenna. At least the LPDA's are (log periodic dipole array), and those are what I'm discussing below.

Advantages: (not in order of priority)

1. Wide frequency coverage with a good match to the transmitter. For HF, 13 to 30 Mhz is easily available. Instant band change from 20 through 10 meters and everything in-between)

2. Very good f/b over the entire frequency of design. Relatively constant gain over entire design freq.

3. No traps or tuning coils to fail.

4. Several available that are not "heavy" or "large" that provide excellent all around performance. (See Tennadyne T-6)

5. One antenna gives constant performance from 13 to 30 mhz, which means you have a better antenna on the two warc bands than 90% of the people you may be competing with for a contact.

6. The Tennadyne LP antennas have very modest rotor requirements.

Disadvantages:

1. Lower forward gain than a similarly lengthed boom, single band yagi. 4 dB (small log) vs 7 dB (typical 3 el Yagi)
==========

I have used LP's for many years and been extremely pleased. Properly designed, they are light, rugged, and exhibit a consistent gain, and more importantly, front-to-back ratio over a wide frequency range. Yagis can be designed for a single band that have significantly higher gain or significantly higher front-to-back, but it's nearly impossile to get both. And it is impossible to get both and maintain them over even the entire 20 meter band, much less from 13 to 30 Mhz.

For all around amateur enjoyment, the LP is one of the best investments you can make. For a killer contest station, they are not the best, unless you want to put up stacks of them.

So...it depends on what you are looking for. If you want something that is "very good" all the time, in all places, the LP is for you. If you want the "best" in only a few places, but it has to be the "best", then the single band Yagi is your baby. Tri-band yagis are not nearly as good a single band yagis, in general. Certainly not the trapped/loaded varieties. They probably barely (if at all) exceed the LP in gain, and rarely exceed the LP in front-to-back.

Quads are a mechanical nightmare. They are light. They can be quite difficult to tune for good front-to-back, but are very good antennas, if you can keep them in the air. Rotator requirements are minimal.

Stacks of yagis are quite expensive and require expensive rotators. They tend to stay in the air once put up.

For my money and operating interests (casual dx'ing and general ops) the LP is clearly the best bang for the buck. (At least the Tennadyne is, and I've heard good things about the KMA line as well) I don't much care for the KLM's (weight and cost) or the CushCraft (poor customer support) and a history of shoddy construction for many of their antennas.

I can say that the Tennadyne's are very well made, easy to assemble and stay up in tough conditions. Additionally, the customer support is downright terrific.

I hope this helps you get a handle on Log Periodics. They have been discussed on the list periodically. Those that have them seem nearly universally happy. Those that haven't used them are typically skeptical, holding on to that "last dB" of gain they think they are getting with their yagis and quads <g>.

If you've never used a "beam" or directional antenna on HF, you are in for a treat, no matter whether you choose LP, Yagi, or Quad. There is no reason not to be happy with any of them, assuming they are properly designed. I have had stacked yagis, a monobander for 20 with an LP stacked above it for 15 meters and above, and just plain old LP's. After all the playing around, I found my happiest niche was a single LP covering 13-30 mhz. I like the T-10 by Tennadyne a lot. I'm currently using a T-6 (little brother to the T-10) on a smaller tower. I sleep well at night and the dx stations usually answer me earlier rather than later. I couldn't ask for much more...and the price was "right".

73,

hasan, N0AN

"FAZAMY" <fazamy@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020617181704.08107.00000856@mb-mg.aol.com...
> Is a log periodic a directional antenna? If so, what are its advantages
and
> disadvantages over a yagi and a quad? I don't recall ever seeing any
discussion
> on this newsgroup.
>
> 73,
> KB2AMY
> Evan

5075. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 20:15:59 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <aeo4v3$8oleo$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140778

Absolutely!

Yagi's f/b bandwidth is typically quite restricted, even within a single band, unless deliberately designed for maximum front-to-back bandwidth. If designed for max f/b, the gain drops.

The gain bandwidth is a different "percent"

The vswr bandwidth is another different "percent".

The real issue with logs vs yagis seems to fall to two primary variables (as Roy and Ian both so succintly pointed out):

1. Gain vs Frequency
2. Front-to-Back vs Frequency.

I made comments about this relationship, as I see it, in another post.

One other note...the poster who said they have to be big and heavy, needs to look at the Tennadynes....it's only the military that seems to go nuts with extremely wide coverage, gigantic LP's. The Tennadynes and KMA's are quite managable and require no more weight or rotor management than typical tribanders and certainly not as much as a "Christmas Tree" stack of monobanders.

...hasan
"Ian White, G3SEK" <G3SEK@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote in message
news:$kl1m2BMvuD9EAgJ@ifwtech.co.uk...
> Richard Harrison wrote:
> >Crazy George wrote:
> >"Can you put a number on Yagi bandwidth?"
> >
> >Arnold B. Bailey has in "TV and Other Receiving Antennas".
> >Bailey`s 3-element beam has a gain of 7 dbd and a bandwidth of 6%.
> >It uses a folded driven element for a drivepoint impedance of 60 ohms.
>
> "Bandwidth" of an antenna is a very slippery concept.
>
> You could justifiably measure it in terms of SWR, forward gain, F/B
> ratio or a number of other features. And in each case, what value do
> you choose as your limit that defines the bandwidth... and how do you
> justify that particular limit?
>
> Every time you change your criterion and your limit value, the
> "bandwidth" is going to change too. This is not the hallmark of a
> useful concept.
>

> But whatever bandwidth criteria you use, the log-periodic will be better
> than a conventional Yagi. The advantages of a log-periodic compared with
> a Yagi are in terms maintaining the SWR, forward gain and pattern over a
> very wide frequency range.
>
> On the other hand, the performance on any one frequency hardly ever
> exceeds a 3-element monoband Yagi, because only a few of the elements
> are "active" (carrying significant current) at any given frequency. The
> rest of the metal up there is wasted... until you QSY.
>
> --
> 73 from Ian G3SEK Editor, 'The VHF/UHF DX Book'
> 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
> New e-mail: g3sek@ifwtech.co.uk
> New website: http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

5076. Re: High SWR on Hustler Mobile - help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 20:47:24 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <aeo5sm$ddg@nntpb.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 140779

I think the reason it was working when ungounded with the clamp is that the clamp was acting a the capacitor. I've found that the large magnetic mounts do a similar thing, obviating the need for a cap.

Tony

"CAM" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:3D0D38D1.220563F2@hotmail.com...
> Larry Bratcher wrote:
> > I'm trying to locate a Hustler antenna on the stake post behind the
> > passenger side of my 2000 Chevy Pickup. I'm using a L bracket bolted
> > through the hole on the inside of the stake post hole with a 1.5 inch bolt.
> > I cannot get the SWR below 2.5 to 1 for anything.
>
> *IF* its a 75m Hustler, that is perfectly normal because the feedpoint
> impedance is about 20 ohms. You need to do some impedance matching
> at the base which can be a capacitor, coil, or transformer.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5077. Re: Reactance and feedpoint matching.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 20:55:39 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D0F9E4B.79EAFA2C@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140781

Scott wrote:
> If I have a antenna that NEC2 reports has good gain, but has a feedpoint
> impedance of 105R -150X, is this antenna worth building some matching
> network for? If its worth it, what would one even use to do the job
> efficiently?

Feed it with 0.08 wavelength of 300 ohm twinlead and you will have a
50 ohm SWR of 1.7:1 without a discrete matching network. The 0.08
wavelength series section transformer *is* the matching "network".
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5078. Re: Reactance and feedpoint matching.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 20:56:36 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020618165636.12917.00000704@mb-bd.aol.com>
Source record: 140780

>If I have a antenna that NEC2 reports has good gain, but has a feedpoint
>impedance of 105R -150X, is this antenna worth building some matching
>network for? If its worth it, what would one even use to do the job
>efficiently?

You did not say at what frequency the antenna was to operate, which is nice to know when designing a matching network. Lets say it was 14.1 mhz. A simple L network consisting of .955 uh shunt inductance and 98 pf series capacitor will yield a perfect 50 ohm match according to my Smith chart. These values are easily realized by air variable capacitors and an air core inductor, so loss should not be too much of a problem. Of course other frequencies would require different values.
Also, the different beta, gamma and T matches may be applicable, but you did say you wanted a network. There are several freeware programs on the net to help design matching networks, Reg Edwards has some among his many neat programs.
73 Gary N4AST

5079. AO by Brian Beesley K6STI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 21:54:04 UTC
From: J1S <LJONES@flash.net>
Message-ID: <0_NP8.3875$bT1.123149504@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140799

Greetings...
It has come to my attention that Brian Beesley's AO may be in the
public domain now. If so, does anyone know where I can get a copy for
download
--
Larry <>< N5OSG
Garland Tx

5080. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 22:15:03 UTC
From: Floyd Sense <sentek@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <HhOP8.3363$uH2.3219@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 140782

Good overview of the options you listed, but there's another you didn't mention. I looked carefully this year at Dayton at the 3 element yagi offered by FluidMotion. This is a unique new yagi design that eliminates the bandwidth problems, providing 3 element yagi performance over the entire frequency range (think they listed it at 14 to 30 MHz). The elements are hollow fiberglass, the length of a full-sized 20 meter element. At the center of each element is a computer controlled unit containing spools of beryllium-copper tape, that is moved into and out of the fiberglass tubing under computer control. So, the element length is optimized for the frequency the transceiver is tuned to (yes - you can connect the transceiver to the beam controller via a serial port to read the frequency!). According to the designer, the antenna gain and f/b are very close to the numbers for an optimized 3 element yagi, even though the boom length is short (16') and the element spacing is fixed. At any rate, it should outperform the LP design.

I suspect that my Hexbeam would also compare very favorably with a small LP array, and with a lot less weight and space.

K8AC

"hasan schiers" <schiers@netins.net> wrote in message
news:aeo494$8gjn6$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de...
> A log periodic is typically a directional antenna. At least the LPDA's are
> (log periodic dipole array), and those are what I'm discussing below.
>
> Advantages: (not in order of priority)
>
> 1. Wide frequency coverage with a good match to the transmitter. For HF,
13
> to 30 Mhz is easily available. Instant band change from 20 through 10
meters
> and everything in-between)
>
> 2. Very good f/b over the entire frequency of design. Relatively constant
> gain over entire design freq.
>
> 3. No traps or tuning coils to fail.
>
> 4. Several available that are not "heavy" or "large" that provide
excellent
> all around performance. (See Tennadyne T-6)
>
> 5. One antenna gives constant performance from 13 to 30 mhz, which means
you

> have a better antenna on the two warc bands than 90% of the people you may
> be competing with for a contact.
>
> 6. The Tennadyne LP antennas have very modest rotor requirements.
>
> Disadvantages:
>
> 1. Lower forward gain than a similarly lengthed boom, single band yagi. 4
dB
> (small log) vs 7 dB (typical 3 el Yagi)
> ==
<snip>

5081. Re: Reactance and feedpoint matching.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 22:37:54 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0FB629.A1C134B3@icok.net>
Source record: 140783

Scott,
How about a tuner?
'Doc

5082. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 22:42:31 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D0FB73D.F897387C@icok.net>
Source record: 140784

Just a word about the 'slip-on' type connectors.
Depending on how often you slip it on/off, they will
finally ruin an SO-239, or barrel connector, (wears
the threads down).
'Doc

5083. Comet GP-9

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 22:42:46 UTC
From: Steven Palm <n9yty@mac.com>
Message-ID: <180620021742450113%n9yty@mac.com>
Source record: 140785

Can anyone tell me what the wind load of this antenna is?

I was thinking of a chimney mount, but wonder if it's too much to put on there. Someone locally told me that they put two 10 foot mast sections bolted together on a chimney mount with this on top, but I really doubt that it's a smart idea. Perhaps just the antenna on the chimney mount, but not the extra mast sections...

Otherwise, maybe on a 5' tripod, but still should it be guyed? I am thinking so, if the mast sections are in use.

I'd love your thoughts on this one. Seems like a great antenna. Are there any really good deals to be had buying one? A local ham is selling one that is new (put together one time to test) for $150.

Thanks!

Steve

5084. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-18 22:57:37 UTC
From: Brad Staff <brad.staff@nospam.hp.com>
Message-ID: <BVOP8.39$qm1.407595@news.cpqcorp.net>
Source record: 140786

"OK1SIP" <remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz> wrote in message
news:5f5159fa.0206172231.605b959d@posting.google.com...
> what is the material of the garage walls, ceiling and roof ? If it is
> built from dry wood and covered with roof bricks, you are in a good
> chance to be successful.

The frame is wood, the roof is plywood and shingles, the siding is wood composite. The garage door is metal.

> I would prefer a (shortened) dipole hanging
> under the ceiling.

I have done this at a former QTH, just wondering if there is a better alternative.

> A vertical for 40 m is about 10 m high - too much
> for a common garage.

Right. Hence the automatic tuner. A compromise antenna is better than none! ;-)

73,

Brad
AA8IF

5085. FA Archer 3 element Scanner Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 00:32:13 UTC
From: Alex <sgrubor@shaw.caNSPM>
Message-ID: <hiQP8.32768$s82.2671497@news1.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 140787
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1361110811

I have three of them but could not list dutch....

--
*** Remove NSPM to reply ***

5086. Re: J-Pole question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 00:57:19 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <NIQP8.1429$ru.696@rip>
Source record: 140788

and, as an aside, for some more height, someone makes (made?) a vent extension antenna (makes your bathroom drainpipe a tad bit longer, 38 inches to be precise) this was a 1/2 wave antenna, to circumvent the CC&R's not the greatest, but at least have a antenna at , or above the roof line!

"Roger Leone" <arleone@inreach.com> wrote in message news:S%TN8.851$FC7.171192344@news.inreach.com...
> Max:
>
> The top 1/2 wave section of a J is the radiator (essentially a vertical, end
> fed dipole). It is omnidirectional.
>
> The bottom 1/4 section has 2 parts: the short piece of tubing and the
> adjacent bottom 1/4 wave section of the long piece. These comprise a
> shorted 1/4 stub which transforms the nominal 50 ohm feed impedance to the
> several thousand ohm impedance at the end of the 1/2 wave radiator. Since
> the currents flowing in the shorted stub are supposed to be in differential
> mode (180 degrees out of phase), it is not supposed to radiate.
>
> Of course, this is the ideal situation. How closely a real world J antenna
> approaches the ideal depends on how it is fed (is the J fed with balanced
> feeders or coax?), the presence of nearby metalic objects (does the brick
> wall have steel reinforcing bars?), how it is mounted, etc...
>
> We all just do the best we can with our antennas and enjoy what success we
> have. Good luck with yours.
>
> 73,
>
> Roger K6XQ
>
>
>

5087. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 01:08:24 UTC
From: J Tabor <denews@taborsoft.com>
Message-ID: <ugvmcfl20kot11@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140789

Now that FluidMotion is just way too cool. :-)

Wonder how well the circuitry withstands lightning...

Thanks,
Jim

5088. Questions about 6 meters and 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 01:12:04 UTC
From: Chris Noles <bandit376@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <ETQP8.3775$Fv1.421051@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 140790

Hi all,

I just purchased a Yaesu VX-5R tri-band radio, and I am interested in learning more about 6 meters. I have never worked 6 meters before, and there is 1 good local repeater I can get into but nobody is talking on it. I also have a Radio Shack HTX-10 10 meter radio with a 10 meter diapole on my apartment balcony. I have heard that diapole antenna lengths for 10 meters and 6 meters are VERY close. Does this mean that I should be able to use the same diapole for 6 meters without worrying too much about SWR problems? If I need a seperate diapole, how much difference is there in length?

Also, should I even expect to be able to do much with 6 Meters FM on 5 watts? When others talk about DX on 6 meters, are they generally talking about SSB ONLY?

Thanks for the information,
Chris
KC4VTT

5089. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 01:18:48 UTC
From: Floyd Sense <sentek@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <YZQP8.3770$uH2.3513@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 140791

Good question. I don't think there's much at the antenna but motors. If I were in the market for one, I'd sure ask that question of the engineers. I was more concerned about what happens ten years down the road when the company is gone and one of the beryllium-copper tapes breaks.

One very neat feature of the antenna is the ability to reverse the pattern (180 degrees) without rotating the antenna. You simply punch a button on the controller, and it happens. Just the thing for a contest!

K8AC

"J Tabor" <denews@taborsoft.com> wrote in message
news:ugvmcfl20kot11@corp.supernews.com...
> Now that FluidMotion is just way too cool. :-)
>
> Wonder how well the circuitry withstands lightning...
>
> Thanks,
> Jim
>
>
>

5090. Outbacker Antenna in an Apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 01:27:02 UTC
From: llevine537@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020618212702.11371.00001460@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140792

Does anyone have experience with an Outbacker used from an apartment house. I dont have a fire escape, balcony or use of the roof.
Len N2GZJ

5091. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 01:31:19 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <H9RP8.58584$Hn4.2021017@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 140793

Well, there are stepper motors driving the elements,
and a mircroprocessor and other solid-state components
hardwired to those as well...

The FluidMotion isn't cheap, but the idea is neat.
Pete

"J Tabor" <denews@taborsoft.com> wrote in message
news:ugvmcfl20kot11@corp.supernews.com...
> Now that FluidMotion is just way too cool. :-)
>
> Wonder how well the circuitry withstands lightning...
>
> Thanks,
> Jim
>
>

5092. Tri-band antenna recommendations?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 01:43:33 UTC
From: Chris Noles <bandit376@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <9lRP8.3833$uH2.1323@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 140794

Hi,

On second thought, is there a good tri-band antenna that covers 2 meters, 6 meters and 70 CM that would work well on the balcony of my apartment?

5093. MFJ-1621 portable antenna- comments ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 02:01:51 UTC
From: bc962@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <aeoomf$f1p$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 140796

Re: MFJ 1621 Portable antenna

I don't expect much, but hope it's better than the
extendable whips available for a FT-817 which generally
are much more expensive

Any one with experience/comments with this antenna
for portable/temporary use?

73
Mark VA3ZU

--
Mark K.

<<< I never let my schooling get in the way of my education>>>
Mark Twain

5094. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 02:02:57 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <IDRP8.1362$8F4.499004@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140795

"'Doc"
> If you 'have' to have a vertical antenna, I would
> consider a 'screwdriver' mounted on a vehicle parked
> in your drive, not in the garage. <snip>

J. Harvey wrote:
> If you do, be sure to use a quick disconnect
> ('slip on', not 'screw on') RF connector on the
> coax cable close to where it connects to the
> vehicle-mounted antenna. ;-)

"'Doc"
> Just a word about the 'slip-on' type connectors.
> Depending on how often you slip it on/off, they will
> finally ruin an SO-239, or barrel connector, (wears
> the threads down).

Smaller problem than the alternate almost-inevitable outcome - pulling the HF rig straight through the wall and dragging it to work (an urban legend in the making ?).

:-)

5095. Re: Questions about 6 meters and 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 02:33:33 UTC
From: derswede@aol.comspam.com
Message-ID: <20020618223333.25101.00001048@mb-cc.aol.com>
Source record: 140797

>Also, should I even expect to be able to do much with 6 Meters FM on 5
>watts? When others talk about DX on 6 meters, are they generally talking
>about SSB ONLY?

Hi, Chris...you sound like me when I got started on 6M! The first week I had my HT (an old Cherokee 6M 5W unit) I encountered an opening allowing me into a repeater....in Boston. I'm in NC. Not too bad for FM and 5W.

Most DX activity will be SSB (worked 3 Canadian provinces and 7 states the other day w/10W....50.125-.190 range). The 6M repeaters tend to have a core group; monitor to see when they're active. You've a lot of repeaters near you...some are:

KD4DKW 53.090 T118.8 Marietta
KA5WZY 53.150 (may not be active) ATL
N4BJZ 53.130 Dalton
N1KDO 53.210 T79.7 Marietta
KF4BMG 53.250 T79.7 Marietta
WA4YNZ 53.010 Roswell

I chat on one particular repeater near me, but spend the majority of my time on SSB. Whichever you choose...enjoy! The national calling freq. is 52.525, try it simplex when you see 6M SSB openings listed on some of the Prop loggers.

As for antennas, I use a J-Pole (30 min to build....the packet radio site has good plans) and a Par OmniAngle in the attic. 8 countries so far...not bad. www.parelectronics.com is the address. My QRP/backpack antenna is a set of RatShack whips in an old TV antenna mount, hooked to a short piece of RG58U. Extend the whips to 54" each side, you have a cheap rotatable dipole for 6! 10 oz. weight and $12 cost.

Chris, I hope this helps, and hope to hear you on 6M. During openings, try the Mount Mitchell (NC) repeater (53.63 T100) and the Jefferson Mt. repeater (53.33 T100), I've worked several folks 2 states away thru those two machines.

Cheers!
Andrew
KG4GSC

5096. 6 meter beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 02:34:47 UTC
From: W4WEE@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9224-3D0FEDC7-137@storefull-2197.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140798

I'm interested in converting an old 6-element, 11 meter beam, to 6 meter. Does anyone have any specs that I can use for this? If so, could you either e-mail them to me, or post them here, and I will keep check here. Thanks for any help that anyone can provide. 73's W4WEE

5097. Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 03:31:30 UTC
From: mikebr7000@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <772767b6.0206181931.5ba23c10@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140800
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

I live in the Iowa City area near North liberty.

The stations are in Cedar Rapids or Wateloo 2o miles to 70 miles away
but I cannot receive simple ABC,NBC, CBS.

I have tried couple of amplified indoor antennas and truthfully
the passive antenna has better reception.

What is the best outdoor antenna on the market ?

I am confused about gain ...many outdoor old antennas
LPDA / Yagi only have 10 DB gain but indoor amplified ones promised
45db. So am I to assume that directivity (of LPDA) and
line of sight are more critical than plain gain ?

On a side note why cannot the stations add a simple repeater between
Cedar Rapids & Iowa City ? Sounds like a conspiracy betwwen cable /
satellite firms & broadcasters (kidding)
but this is puzzling.

TIA

5098. Re: Outbacker Antenna in an Apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 04:00:20 UTC
From: Pete <pete@nbr1.com>
Message-ID: <olTP8.75674$nZ3.32717@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 140801

I have one that I use with a 3 magnet mount on my minivan and am pleased with it. I was thinking if your car is real close to a window in your apartment you could mount it on the roof and run your coax to your rig. However, it probably would be a pain in the arch stringing it up every time you wanted to get on the air.

"LLevine537" <llevine537@aol.com> wrote in message news:20020618212702.11371.00001460@mb-mn.aol.com...
> Does anyone have experience with an Outbacker used from an apartment house. I
> dont have a fire escape, balcony or use of the roof.
> Len N2GZJ

5099. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 04:03:12 UTC
From: Steve Tomchuk <tomchuk@sasktel.net>
Message-ID: <3D100280.1B6A0919@sasktel.net>
Source record: 140802
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

Mike,

The 45 dB gain of the amplified antenna is the gain spec mainly of the amplifier alone. If you feed the amp with noise or a poor signal you get 45 db better noise. You need to start with a decent feed off an outdoor antenna. Then you can add a pole mounted line amp (better) or add the amp at the output of the antenna line (not as good). Rat Shack has decent antennae for the dollar IMO. You should be able to pick up a 20 to 70 mile radius easily enough in low or high band VHF (ch 2 to ch 13) over flat terrain. Any hills will knock that down in a hurry. UHF may be another story unless they are putting out enough RF to fry migratory birds on the way by the tx antenna (just pokin fun at you 'merkin UHF dudes).

Good luck,

Steve

mikebr wrote:

> I live in the Iowa City area near North liberty.
>
> The stations are in Cedar Rapids or Wateloo 2o miles to 70 miles away
> but I cannot receive simple ABC,NBC, CBS.
>
> I have tried couple of amplified indoor antennas and truthfully
> the passive antenna has better reception.
>
> What is the best outdoor antenna on the market ?
>
> I am confused about gain ...many outdoor old antennas
> LPDA / Yagi only have 10 DB gain but indoor amplified ones promised
> 45db. So am I to assume that directivity (of LPDA) and
> line of sight are more critical than plain gain ?
>
> On a side note why cannot the stations add a simple repeater between
> Cedar Rapids & Iowa City ? Sounds like a conspiracy betwwen cable /
> satellite firms & broadcasters (kidding)
> but this is puzzling.
>
> TIA

5100. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 05:09:26 UTC
From: w9wi@linux1.localdomain
Message-ID: <slrnah04mb.2ja.w9wi@linux1.localdomain>
Source record: 140803
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

On 18 Jun 2002 20:31:30 -0700, mikebr <mikebr7000@hotmail.com> wrote:
>I live in the Iowa City area near North liberty.
>
>The stations are in Cedar Rapids or Wateloo 2o miles to 70 miles away
>but I cannot receive simple ABC,NBC, CBS.

FWIW, most of the transmitters are near Vinton, between CR and Waterloo, about 50 miles from the university campus. Exceptions are channel 28 (same direction but only 27 miles away) and 12 and 20. (which are 11 miles east-northeast)

In general, amplified indoor antennas simply amplify noise. You want to put up the largest outdoor antenna you can get away with, as high and as clear of obstructions as possible. If you get an amplifier, get one that mounts on the antenna itself. (it will come in two parts, the other part being a power supply that goes in the house)

>On a side note why cannot the stations add a simple repeater between
>Cedar Rapids & Iowa City ? Sounds like a conspiracy betwwen cable /
>satellite firms & broadcasters (kidding)
>but this is puzzling.

It's hard to tell why some places have repeaters and others don't. There was no shortage of channels in that area. I suppose there were enough big antennas in Iowa City originally that nobody felt the need for a repeater, and then cable came along and there was again no demand...
--
Doug Smith W9WI
Pleasant View (Nashville), TN EM66
http://www.w9wi.com

5101. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 05:14:35 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3d101008.843065@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 140804
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

On 18 Jun 2002 20:31:30 -0700, mikebr7000@hotmail.com (mikebr) wrote:

>I am confused about gain ...many outdoor old antennas
>LPDA / Yagi only have 10 DB gain but indoor amplified ones promised
>45db. So am I to assume that directivity (of LPDA) and
>line of sight are more critical than plain gain ?
>

Yes, that's true. The "45dB" gain of the indoor job is in the amplifier. The antenna itself has little gain, possibly even a loss at many frequencies. So it amplifies the noise and interference just as much as the desired signal, giving no significant improvement in the reception (and perhaps overloading the TV tuner as well, which makes things much **worse**).

The outdoor antenna has a chance to improve your signal-to-noise ratio, improving your reception. Get the antenna up in the clear and aim it for best reception.

By the way, the FCC regulates the noise figure of TV receivers (it's in Part 15). Modern receivers are quite sensitive, so unless a preamplifier is very quiet it's going to degrade the performance of the set.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

5102. Re: 6 meter beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 05:15:24 UTC
From: Roger Leone <arleone@inreach.com>
Message-ID: <buUP8.1330$0a.233385110@news.inreach.com>
Source record: 140805

http://ac6v.com/antprojects.htm has a whole section on 6 meter antennas. You may find something there.

73,

Roger K6XQ

5103. Re: Best Commercial Loop Antenna available in UK????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 10:47:48 UTC
From: Pie`` IK2VTJ <picarusoNONVOGLIOSPAM@writeme.com>
Message-ID: <aepnfu$8trem$1@ID-83989.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140806

"www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> ha scritto nel
messaggio news:3d0f7e64$2_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> Many thanks for the info Adam! Any more from anyone else??
>
> Regards, Tom www.ar3000.info

If you want something quite small, you can choose the 80 mt version of
IV3VHF'S loop: only 3 mt diameter! :-))))
www.ciromazzoni.com

--
73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.

http://www.qsl.net/ik2vtj
http://www.ardf.it

Togli / Remove
NONVOGLIOSPAM
dall'indirizzo / from address

5104. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 11:26:14 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d106828.76316006@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140807

On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 22:38:46 -0400, "Jerry Oxendine"
<joxendi@bellsouth.net> wrote:

>eliminating coil turns. OTH, hats in the near field of the coil seemed to
>bring up other
>questions, too. I

DON'T just think of it as a problem as the hat being in the coil field
Jerry! That actually is the least of your worries, because air-core
coils are not easily or significantly de-Q'ed by metal spokes in the
magnetic field.

The real proble is what the hat does with the electric field of the
systems. Any time you increase capacitance shunting the coil it
increases circulating current in the coil and reduces efficiency, even
if the Q of the inductor with the hat in place remains high. At the
same time, it can decrease bandwidth or at least not let you have the
maximum possible bandwidth for a coil the same inductance and the same
system loss.

Any time you mount a coil low on a whip, it also increases current
through the coil but NOT through the whip above the coil. That can
reduce radiation resistance, and increase loss.

Screwdrivers, while convenient, are not the most efficient systems.
Whether you notice that change or not depends on many factors.

Whatever you do, NEVER use bandwidth to judge efficiency of a complex
system like a mobile antenna.

73 Tom

5105. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 11:37:02 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d106b39.77101238@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140808

On Tue, 18 Jun 2002 03:47:18 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>
>Cebik defines bandwidth as 2:1 SWR relative to a feedpoint of 25 ohms.
>
>For Cenik`s 10m Yagi model that is a little over 3% bandwidth.

That may be Cebik's own personal definition, but like Ian and others have stated it does not universally apply to the rest of the world.

I would never reference it to 25 ohms, like most people I'd reference it to 50 ohms (or whatever the transmission line was). In many or most cases it would have to include directional characteristics since it is a directional array.

My six meter antennas have very wide VSWR bandwidth, but actually reverse directions above and below the band . In the case of those antennas, the directional characteristics clearly limit useful bandwidth.

A well-designed log the same length, would have more bandwidth in nearly every definition but less directivity and gain.

73 Tom

5106. Re: Outbacker Antenna in an Apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 12:35:06 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D107A7A.F5F7D8AF@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140809

Pete wrote:
> I have one that I use with a 3 magnet mount on my minivan and am pleased
> with it. I was thinking if your car is real close to a window in your
> apartment you could mount it on the roof and run your coax to your rig.
> However, it probably would be a pain in the arch stringing it up every time
> you wanted to get on the air.

Especially including the necessary ground-plane/counterpoise.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5107. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 12:59:42 UTC
From: szekeres@pitt.edu
Message-ID: <aepv44$g43$1@usenet01.srv.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 140810
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

In article <772767b6.0206181931.5ba23c10@posting.google.com>, mikebr7000@hotmail.com (mikebr) wrote:
>I live in the Iowa City area near North liberty.
>
>The stations are in Cedar Rapids or Wateloo 2o miles to 70 miles away
>but I cannot receive simple ABC,NBC, CBS.
>
>I have tried couple of amplified indoor antennas and truthfully
>the passive antenna has better reception.
>
>What is the best outdoor antenna on the market ?

http://www.magnumdynalab.com/x_aps13.htm

5108. Re: Comet GP-9

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 13:12:07 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D108326.42A1CD4D@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 140811

hey steven
i really dont think the GP9 is the problem it doesnt weigh anything
hardly at all its all plastic rather than fiberglass so i think a 10 foot
mast in the chimney mount would do you well if you want to go 20 feet
above the chimney i would double up the chimney mount and it will be fine

good luck
i have the GP9 and its a wonderful antenna

Steven Palm wrote:

> Can anyone tell me what the wind load of this antenna is?
>
> I was thinking of a chimney mount, but wonder if it's too much to put
> on there. Someone locally told me that they put two 10 foot mast
> sections bolted together on a chimney mount with this on top, but I
> really doubt that it's a smart idea. Perhaps just the antenna on the
> chimney mount, but not the extra mast sections...
>
> Otherwise, maybe on a 5' tripod, but still should it be guyed? I am
> thinking so, if the mast sections are in use.
>
> I'd love your thoughts on this one. Seems like a great antenna. Are
> there any really good deals to be had buying one? A local ham is
> selling one that is new (put together one time to test) for $150.
>
> Thanks!
>
> Steve

5109. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 13:15:30 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <16204-3D1083F2-2@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140813

Mikebr wrote:
"What is the best outdoor antenna on the market?"

TV stations have the power to reach great distances if a line of sight path exists.

In the line of sight from a television transmitter, a receiver 70 miles away gets half as many microvolts per meter as a receiver 35 miles away, using the same antenna. Half the volts is half the amps or a quarter the power, a 6 db difference every time the distance doubles.

The problem is getting a line of sight path at great distances. The path is reduced in clearance by earth curvature, topography, or structures. Often a path obstruction blocks the signal.

The distance to the horizon, in miles, from a particular altitude, in feet, over smooth earth, is about the square root of twice the altitude. From 500 ft it`s 32 mi. From 1000 ft it`s 45 mi. From 2000 ft it`s 63 mi. How high is the broadcaster`s antenna? If the receiving antenna is 10 ft high, add 4.5 mi to the broadcast range. If it`s up 20 ft, add 6.3 mi. If it`s up 40 ft, add 9 mi to the broadcast range.

Signal strength drops dramatically beyond the line of sight but is extended by fringing and scattering. Atmospherics tend to weakly conform the signal to the earth`s curvature but this is not dependable.

If you don`t have a signal larger than the noise, gain alone won`t help. Tuned circuits and directional antennas can help reject noise.

If you have signals to work with, a simple rhombic can give about 14 db gain and works well over a multichannel TV range. A 200MHz rhombic can be about 31 ft long and about 18 ft wide.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5110. Re: 6 meter beam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 13:18:26 UTC
From: Dennis Kaylor <k4oxg@tampabay.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D10849F.FF7F88C2@tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 140812

hey bill
another thing you might try is to go to cushcraft.com and see if they
have a 6 ele 6 meter yagi in there antenna manual section download it
and use there spacing and element lenghts for your beam
good luck

"WILLIAM E. BUTCH EDGE" wrote:

> I'm interested in converting an old 6-element, 11 meter beam, to 6
> meter. Does anyone have any specs that I can use for this? If so,
> could
> you either e-mail them to me, or post them here, and I will keep check
> here. Thanks for any help that anyone can provide. 73's W4WEE
>
>
> ---
> [Image by FlamingText.com]
> Image by FlamingText.com

5111. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 14:34:36 UTC
From: w9wi@linux1.localdomain
Message-ID: <slrnah15q2.42l.w9wi@linux1.localdomain>
Source record: 140814
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

On Wed, 19 Jun 2002 12:59:42 GMT, GregS <szekeres@pitt.edu> wrote:
>>The stations are in Cedar Rapids or Wateloo 2o miles to 70 miles away
>>but I cannot receive simple ABC,NBC, CBS.
>>
>>I have tried couple of amplified indoor antennas and truthfully
>>the passive antenna has better reception.
>>
>>What is the best outdoor antenna on the market ?
>
>http://www.magnumdynalab.com/x_aps13.htm

That's indeed a very good antenna - but it's for FM radio. It *might* get
him a decent NBC picture out of channel 6 in the Quad Cities but it's not
going to help much with the other channels.
--
Doug Smith W9WI
Pleasant View (Nashville), TN EM66
http://www.w9wi.com

5112. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 14:46:25 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3189-3D109941-39@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140815

Tom, W8JI wrote:
"That may be Cebik`s own personal definition, but like Ian and others have stated it does not universally apply to the rest of the world."

Exactly, and that is likely why Cebik defines bandwidth as 2:1 SWR relative to a feedpoint of 25 ohms.

Arnold Bailey defines bandwidth limits as a response 3 db down from the maximum response as you might define the bandwidth of a filter or amplifier.

Ian said something about a slippery slope in one of his postings because there is no standard for antenna bandwidth. Cebik should not be faulted for giving the basis of his figures. Cebik probably refers his his SWR to 25 ohms because that is the feedpoint impedance of his antenna. Transforming 25 ohms to some other impedance, say 50 ohms or 300 ohms, won`t change the percentage of that reference impedance that changes to define the bandwidth. The bandwidth is the same for all these reference impedances.

Bandwidth is not necessarily closely related to radiation patterns or efficiency. Bandwidth of an antenna in the examples considered is the spectrum width between limits based on signal amplitude or voltage to current ratio at the antenna drive point.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5113. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 15:50:23 UTC
From: herveus@radix.net
Message-ID: <aeq97v$k00$2@news1.Radix.Net>
Source record: 140816
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

Howdy!

In article <772767b6.0206181931.5ba23c10@posting.google.com>,
mikebr <mikebr7000@hotmail.com> wrote:
>I live in the Iowa City area near North liberty.
>
>The stations are in Cedar Rapids or Wateloo 2o miles to 70 miles away
>but I cannot receive simple ABC,NBC, CBS.
>
>I have tried couple of amplified indoor antennas and truthfully
>the passive antenna has better reception.
>
>What is the best outdoor antenna on the market ?
>
You might try http://www.antennaweb.com/antennaweb/

yours,
Michael

--
Michael and MJ Houghton | Herveus d'Ormonde and Megan O'Donnelly
herveus@radix.net | White Wolf and the Phoenix
Bowie, MD, USA | Tablet and Inkle bands, and other stuff
| http://www.radix.net/~herveus/

5114. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 17:15:08 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d10c08a_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 140817

<snip>>
> It generally takes several years for the wild ideas to die off, for
> example the CFA (crossed-field antenna) started up around 1990 or so
> and just died fairly recently, when the E-H antenna came along and
> allegedly corrected design flaws in the CFA.
<snip>
>
> 73 Tom

My CFA records date back to about 1978, and it wasn't new then. Like death
and taxes, some things never go away.
--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address

5115. Re: AO by Brian Beesley K6STI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 17:37:36 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D10C160.6070805@eznec.com>
Source record: 140818

J1S wrote:
> Greetings...
> It has come to my attention that Brian Beesley's AO may be in the
> public domain now. If so, does anyone know where I can get a copy for
> download
> --
> Larry <>< N5OSG
> Garland Tx

I asked Brian about this. Here's his reply:

I appreciate your bringing this to my
attention. When the FCC first mandated radiation-hazard evalulation for
ham stations and hams panicked, I did release a stripped-down, public
domain version of AO called NF that calculated near fields. But neither
AO itself nor the rest of my programs are public domain--or ever will
be. In fact, I still take action against software pirates.

So in short, AO is NOT in the public domain. It is copyrighted,
commercial software. Please pass this information along to whomever
implied that AO is in the public domain.

To purchase AO, contact Brian Beezley at k6sti@n2.net.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

5116. Re: Questions about 6 meters and 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 17:55:15 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D10C569.51AD96E7@icok.net>
Source record: 140719

Chris,
No, using a 10 meter antenna on 6 meters isn't going
to work very well at all. The 10 meter antenna is almost
twice the length of the 6 meter antenna and would present
a terrible SWR. Why not simply make a 6 meter dipole?
You can work 6 meters with only 5 watts, and a lot of
people certainly do. As with any low power situtation,
the 'better' the antenna the better the signals. You're
handicapped in your situation because of not really being
able to use a 'large' antenna (beam, array, whatever), and
mounting it on your balcony. But that 'handicap' certainly
shouldn't stop you from being able to use 6 meters.
Use the 1/2 wave formula to find out the length of any
dipole antenna; 468 / f (in Mhz) = feet. That gives you a
'ball-park' length which you then have to 'trim' to the
correct length for your use.
'Doc

5117. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 18:27:17 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <uh1j9pis717gf9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140720

As long as you don't interrupt the QSO.
H.
NQ5H

"J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:lDRP8.1362$8F4.499004@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "'Doc"
deletia,,,,,,,
> Smaller problem than the alternate almost-inevitable outcome - pulling the
> HF rig straight through the wall and dragging it to work (an urban legend
in
> the making ?).
>
> :-)
>
>
>

5118. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 18:44:28 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aeqjebdaq1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140721

How much is the bandwidth of an antenna system affected by the length of the transmission line as perceived by the transmitter

It adds a lot of L and C but very little R.

Reg, G4FGQ

5119. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 19:44:08 UTC
From: Harris <aharris@bookworm.suffolk.lib.ny.us>
Message-ID: <ca5Q8.21351$A%3.243742@ord-read.news.verio.net>
Source record: 140722
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

In rec.radio.amateur.antenna mikebr <mikebr7000@hotmail.com> wrote:

> The stations are in Cedar Rapids or Wateloo 2o miles to 70 miles away
> but I cannot receive simple ABC,NBC, CBS.

What channels are they on? My experience is that the VHF Low Band channels (ch 2 through ch 6) are the hardest to receive well.

There is no substitute for a good outdoor antenna mounted as high as possible. The height of your home and the terrain between you and the TV stations are big factors.

And use good coaxial cable (RG-6 is better than RG-59).

Art Harris, N2AH

5120. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 19:53:04 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27419-3D10E120-19@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140724

Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
"How much is the bandwidth of an antenna system affected by the length of the transmission line as perceived by the transmitter----it adds a lot of L and C but very little R."

Reg did not specify a match but did indicate near lossless line.

If this near perfect line is matched to its load, it has no effect on the bandwidth.

A mismatched line affects bandwidth because the mismatch is frequency dependent on the length of the line in degrees.

Best regards, Richard Harroison, KB5WZI

5121. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 20:06:14 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D10E436.DD240702@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140723

Reg Edwards wrote:
> How much is the bandwidth of an antenna system affected by the length of the
> transmission line as perceived by the transmitter

Depends to a large extent on the losses in the transmission line.

> It adds a lot of L and C but very little R.

Try 200 ft. of RG-58 at 440 MHz and see how much 'R' it adds.
Even with an open or short circuit, the SWR is virtually perfect.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5122. Re: Reactance and feedpoint matching.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 20:56:38 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020619165638.03812.00004650@mb-bk.aol.com>
Source record: 140725

>Feed it with 0.08 wavelength of 300 ohm twinlead and you will have a
>50 ohm SWR of 1.7:1 without a discrete matching network. The 0.08
>wavelength series section transformer *is* the matching "network".

Hi Cecil,
You could go one step further and feed the 105-j150 antenna with 50 ohm line. Go down the 50 ohm line 0.019 wavelengths and insert a series section of 0.061 wavelengths of your 300 ohm twinlead. This would give a 50 ohm SWR of 1.0:1. Reg Edward's program MATCHSEC will give the lengths and positions for this matching method. The formulas for this method are in July 1978 QST: "Series section transmission-line impedance matching". Also, W4RNL has a write up about it on his web site, and you can do it with a Smith Chart.
73 Gary N4AST

5123. Re: Comet GP-9

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 21:27:20 UTC
From: W4WEE@webtv.net
Message-ID: <7434-3D10F738-69@storefull-2196.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140726

Steven,I have a Comet GP-15, 75 ft. in the air. these are extremely light, and I haven't seen this one swaying in the wind any. I fell that with two chimley mounts spaced as far apart as possible, 20 ft shouldn't be any problem at all. If you want to you can guy it some, but there won't be any need to go to the extreme. good luck. W4WEE

5124. Butternut HF9V HF Vertical Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 22:17:04 UTC
From: Jim Larsen - AL7FS <AL7FS@ARRL.NET>
Message-ID: <3D1102E0.1153C039@ARRL.NET>
Source record: 140727

From AES: HF9V BUTTERNUT HF VERTICAL $389.99 plus shipping

I have a Butternut HF9V HF Vertical Antenna for $210.00. These are great verticals as mentioned over time on the list. The manual is available at http://www.bencher.com/pdfs/00408IZV.pdf or from the main page of manuals at http://www.bencher.com/pdf_download.html . This antenna, Model HF9V - HF Vertical antenna covers 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 30, 40 and 80 meters has been produced from 1997 to the Present.

This antenna includes 16 (one is short - hit by the mower) ground radials made of high quality teflon coated wire. The antenna has been in use this past winter and will be taken down upon sale. I believe the antenna to be only about 2 years old but I am the second owner. Aluminum is still in good condition although the very top aluminum piece has some character (a slight bend in it). As one list member, "One nice thing about it is that with basic hand tools you can fix 'most any part of it yourself."

Shipping is responsibility of the buyer.

At this price you can afford to buy and try. If you have questions send an email or call me at 907-345-3190. If a picture is important to you, I can shoot a few and email them to you (About 60-70K per shot). Even if you are not interested, tell your friends or repost this message to your local or regional mail reflectors.

Thank you.

73, Jim
--
Jim Larsen, AL7FS, Anchorage, Alaska
(BP51cc) - 61.101 North, 149.824 West
mailto:al7fs@arrl.net - http://www.qsl.net/al7fs/

5125. Re: Reactance and feedpoint matching.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 22:29:47 UTC
From: "n7ws at arrl net"
Message-ID: <3d11046e.27467744@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 140728

On Tue, 18 Jun 2002 15:55:39 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

|Scott wrote:
|> If I have a antenna that NEC2 reports has good gain, but has a feedpoint
|> impedance of 105R -150X, is this antenna worth building some matching
|> network for? If its worth it, what would one even use to do the job
|> efficiently?
|
|Feed it with 0.08 wavelength of 300 ohm twinlead and you will have a
|50 ohm SWR of 1.7:1 without a discrete matching network. The 0.08
|wavelength series section transformer *is* the matching "network".

Or for a SWR of less than 1.2:1 use a 0.1234 lambda line made from 12
AWG wire spaced 2 inches.

5126. FA: More Archer 3 Element Scanner Antennae

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 22:51:39 UTC
From: Alex <sgrubor@shaw.caNSPM>
Message-ID: <%V7Q8.38797$ia2.3255109@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 140729
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

I have three of them so feel free to bid on any. Archer All-Band 3 element antenna. This antenna covers 30-60, 140-180, 400-450 and 450-512 MHz band. Assembled antenna is 70" tall and has ground plane 13' in diameter. Antenna is NEW and it is packaged in original box 4'x4" aproximately. It has PL-259 conncetor type for connection to scanner. No coax included.

http://cgi6.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewSellersOtherItems&userid=salle2&include=0&since=-1&sort=3&rows=25

or
http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1361313358
and
http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1361313254

Thanks

--
*** Remove NSPM to reply ***

5127. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 23:40:39 UTC
From: John Bohnovic <bohnovic@att.net>
Message-ID: <aj52hu0pke6465s2aho0lulbr14bg37mnv@4ax.com>
Source record: 140730

On Tue, 18 Jun 2002 11:15:55 -0500, "hasan schiers"
<schiers@netins.net> wrote:

>Pete,
>
>I've had mine for about 3 or 4 years and am VERY pleased with it. I have
>used it extensively on SSTV and CW/SSB as well. The open frame antenna relay
>needs to be cleaned periodically, otherwise it has been flawless. With less
Hasan,

Why do you have to clean the relay?

73..de John/K4WJ
73..de John/K4WJ
K8PXG from 18 Jun 59 to 11 Feb 97
K8WJ from 12 Feb 97 to 07 Apr 97

----------== Posted via Newsfeed.Com - Uncensored Usenet News ==----------
http://www.newsfeed.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Unlimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers =-----

5128. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-19 23:46:51 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aer55adej1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140731

> Reg Edwards wrote:
> > How much is the bandwidth of an antenna system affected by the length of
the
> > transmission line as perceived by the transmitter
==========
> Depends to a large extent on the losses in the transmission line.
>
> > It adds a lot of L and C but very little R.
>
> Try 200 ft. of RG-58 at 440 MHz and see how much 'R' it adds.
> Even with an open or short circuit, the SWR is virtually perfect.
> --
> cheers, CAM
==========

Cec, as usual you are deliberately missing the point. You'll be equated to "Tricky Dick". The loss in the feedline is very small compared with the radiation loss in the antenna. That is how, at great expense and according to the ARRL/RSGB bibles, we have designed the system.

Of course, if the feedline is 10 miles long then any nitwit knows the line will be as flat as a pancake. But when the antenna is in your back garden and the transmitter is no further away than the garage then line resistance is negligible.

We are interested in the bandwidth on the HF bands. We are not much interested in the impedance at the transmitter end of the line because our tuner will correct it. But we ARE interested in how fast the impedance changes with frequency, the bandwidth. It is the bandwidth which decides how frequently we have to re-twiddle the tuner.

So there's a lot more L and C in line+antenna but only the same amount of radiation resistance of the antenna.

So forget line loss - does system operating bandwidth decrease with linelength ?

Regards, Reg.

5129. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 01:39:06 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aerbnq$i2d$6@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140732

CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
> Reg Edwards wrote:
>> How much is the bandwidth of an antenna system affected by the length of the
>> transmission line as perceived by the transmitter

> Depends to a large extent on the losses in the transmission line.
>
>> It adds a lot of L and C but very little R.

> Try 200 ft. of RG-58 at 440 MHz and see how much 'R' it adds.
> Even with an open or short circuit, the SWR is virtually perfect.

To clarify that a bit - the SWR, as seen at the transmitter, is
virtually perfect. That will not be true at the far end of the line.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5130. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 01:56:46 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <aercou$i2d$7@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140733
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

In rec.radio.amateur.antenna mikebr <mikebr7000@hotmail.com> wrote:

> What is the best outdoor antenna on the market ?

I have Radio Shack's "fringe" antenna. I can receive a couple of UHF/VHF stations that are 90+ miles away fairly well. There are some fairly tall hills in the way at a distance of about 5 miles.

The stations that are only 30-40 miles distant come in fine, even when the antenna is not aimed directly at them.

> I am confused about gain ...many outdoor old antennas
> LPDA / Yagi only have 10 DB gain but indoor amplified ones promised
> 45db. So am I to assume that directivity (of LPDA) and
> line of sight are more critical than plain gain ?

Yep. All an amplifier can do is make the S/N ratio worse. You need to get an antenna up in the air where the S/N is improved. An amplifier is seldom helpful, in my experience.

> On a side note why cannot the stations add a simple repeater between
> Cedar Rapids & Iowa City ? Sounds like a conspiracy betwwen cable /
> satellite firms & broadcasters (kidding)
> but this is puzzling.

Stations often have an FCC restricted coverage area. No idea if this is true in your case.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5131. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 02:44:47 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3134-3D11419F-101@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140735

Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
"We are not much interested in the impedance at the transmitter and of the line because our tuner will correct it."

That being true, the line will present its characteristic (surge) impedance to the antenna, whatever the frequency of our transmitter if we have an antenna match at the design frequency where we adjust our tuner. Then we must not readjust our tuner and the transmitter output impedance must remain constant.

Under the prescribed conditions, the line, whatever its length, will appear as a fixed resistor (Ro) to the antenna and have no effect on the bandwidth of the antenna system versus line length.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5132. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 02:56:17 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <a2h2huka8bv2hee94avon7gd8eo2qtdr5u@4ax.com>
Source record: 140734

On Tue, 18 Jun 2002 16:11:39 -0700, Dick Hughes
<rhughes33@cableone.net> wrote:

>I think I would use that tuner with a loop antenna strung around the
>edge of the ceiling. Would be much more effective and you wouldn't
>have to take it down to get the car in. Could probably even use it
>with the car in the garage.
>
>Dick - W6CCD

Hi Dick,

A variation on a slug-tuned coil (with capacitive loading, garage-door
trimmer).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5133. BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadrature ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 03:32:12 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <_0cQ8.5079$TL6.1520269@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140736

EM waves E and H fields - 'in phase' or 'in quadrature' (90 degrees phase delta between peaks) ?

I *thought* I knew the answer to this fairly simple question, but I've recently stumbled across sufficient smoke and mirrors to now be thoroughly confused.

On the 'Quadrature' side of the fight with an apparently agreeable argument (based on conservation of energy) and a clear mastery of HTML, Mr. Ken Bigelow...
http://www.play-hookey.com/optics/transverse_electromagnetic_wave.html
Specifically...
http://www.play-hookey.com/optics/tem_argument.html

On the 'In Phase' side is Mr. Ivor Catt - an endless letter writer to Wireless World magazine who obviously has no grasp of even basic HTML formatting, but he does have a British accent and a very cute name...
http://www.electromagnetism.demon.co.uk/17136.htm
(Interesting quotation from above "...half-witted mathematicians have invaded the physics of the TEM wave and imposed a spurious story that E causes H causes E." Ah Mr. Catt, would that 'half-witted mathematician' have been a certain James Clerk Maxwell ? Uh oh...)

I would prefer that this not get into a bun fight over nuances of meaning. So let's keep things very simple. Far Field EM wave in a vacuum - fixed God-like observer - simplest case - no complications. Are the E and H fields 'in phase' or 90 degrees off ?

Perhaps a simple vote. Anyone whose first name begins with the letter "R" gets two votes. Shortest proof (in plain English) gets three bonus votes. I'm curious if we have a consensus or not.

Thanks.

5134. Re: AO by Brian Beesley K6STI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 03:53:40 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020619235340.19778.00001213@mb-da.aol.com>
Source record: 140737

Unless the copyright holder has --explicitly--released a work into the public domain, the work does not pass into the public domain until up to 120 (life plus 70 years) years from creation. All copyrightable works (in recent years of creation) automatically have this protection upon creation.

A nice summary is at:

http://www.unc.edu/~unclng/public-d.htm

Perhaps you are referring to 'fair use'. Since any (unauthorized) copy of AO would use all or substantially all of the work, and a copy is made in place of a published version (thereby depriving the copyright holder of certain rights) it is untenable to see how this could be called 'fair use'.

Certain court decisions on copyrights on digital works have been rendered in favor of the copyright holder in recent years and months (for example look at the Napster debacle). Great care should be exercised when using the terms 'public domain' and or 'fair use' by those who are not the copyright holder, and make assertions in that regard.

It is actually rare that the term 'public domain' applies in ham radio related stuff. It is much, much, misused or inaccurately used as a term. As best I can tell, its use here is a vestige of the 'shareware' era, which itself is dwindling.

Brian Beesley has a nice piece of software and I cannot imagine why one would not elect to purchase it from him if one desired to have it. Certainly as he is the copyright holder we have obligations to respect his rights.

73
Chip N1IR

5135. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadrature ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 04:16:46 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D11572E.3070008@eznec.com>
Source record: 140738

It depends on the medium and on the source. In the near field, E and H can have just about any ratio, both magnitude and phase, depending on the type of antenna and the location relative to the antenna. In the far field in a vacuum or air, the ratio of E to H is a real number -- 120*pi, or about 377 ohms. This means that they're in phase. This value is the impedance of the medium. A lossy medium has a complex impedance (much like a lossy transmission line), so in a lossy medium, E/H is a complex value, indicating that they're not in phase.

For a plane wave in free space, the E and H fields are at right angles to each other. But this shouldn't be confused with the time phase.

EZNEC, including the free demo version, will give you the magnitude and phase of the E and H fields at any point you'd like. You can see for yourself how they're related.

Should all technical questions be decided by voting, or should some be decided by referring to the body of science that's been developed over the past couple of hundred years?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

J. Harvey wrote:
> EM waves E and H fields - 'in phase' or 'in quadrature' (90 degrees phase
> delta between peaks) ?
>
> I *thought* I knew the answer to this fairly simple question, but I've
> recently stumbled across sufficient smoke and mirrors to now be thoroughly
> confused.
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> On the 'Quadrature' side of the fight with an apparently agreeable argument
> (based on conservation of energy) and a clear mastery of HTML, Mr. Ken
> Bigelow...
> http://www.play-hookey.com/optics/transverse_electromagnetic_wave.html
> Specifically...
> http://www.play-hookey.com/optics/tem_argument.html
>
> On the 'In Phase' side is Mr. Ivor Catt - an endless letter writer to
> Wireless World magazine who obviously has no grasp of even basic HTML
> formatting, but he does have a British accent and a very cute name...
> http://www.electromagnetism.demon.co.uk/17136.htm
> (Interesting quotation from above "...half-witted mathematicians have
> invaded the physics of the TEM wave and imposed a spurious story that E
> causes H causes E." Ah Mr. Catt, would that 'half-witted mathematician'

> have been a certain James Clerk Maxwell ? Uh oh...)
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> I would prefer that this not get into a bun fight over nuances of meaning.
> So let's keep things very simple. Far Field EM wave in a vacuum - fixed
> God-like observer - simplest case - no complications. Are the E and H
> fields 'in phase' or 90 degrees off ?
>
> Perhaps a simple vote. Anyone whose first name begins with the letter "R"
> gets two votes. Shortest proof (in plain English) gets three bonus votes.
> I'm curious if we have a consensus or not.
>
> Thanks.
>
>
>

5136. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 05:02:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27480-3D1161DA-107@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140739

J Harvey wrote:
"Are the E and H fields "in phase" or 90 degrees off?"

As I have never measured this phenomenon myself let me quote the U.S. Navy in NAVSHIPS 900,016, "Radar Electronic Fundamentals", page 411: "As current flows in the antenna; therefore a magnetic field, H, is set up around the antenna---. Separated positive and negative charges also appear on the antenna, causing an electric field, E, to be set up. This field is represented by lines of force drawn between positive and negative charges---. Since the current and charges producing these fields are 90 degrees out of phase, the two fields must also be out of phase 90 degrees."

And on page 413: "The electromagnetic radiation from the antenna apparently is made up of two components: the electric-generated field and the magnetic-generated field. The two fields are identical in composition, but occur 90 degrees out of phase in time. It can be shown that these fields will add and give a single varying radiated field."

From Terman, page 1, we also know E and H are space perpendicular and both are perpendicular to the direction of travel.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5137. Re: Help with outdoor antenna selection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 05:19:31 UTC
From: w9wi@linux1.localdomain
Message-ID: <slrnah2q5c.672.w9wi@linux1.localdomain>
Source record: 140740
Cross-posted to: sci.engr.television.broadcast,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.television.advanced

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 01:56:46 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:
>> On a side note why cannot the stations add a simple repeater between
>> Cedar Rapids & Iowa City ? Sounds like a conspiracy betwwen cable /
>> satellite firms & broadcasters (kidding)
>> but this is puzzling.
>
>Stations often have an FCC restricted coverage area. No idea if this
>is true in your case.

The FCC doesn't restrict station coverage beyond the 100kw/600m maximum (VHF-low). (this has changed somewhat with the switch to digital, but that hasn't applied for very long)

I would imagine that network affiliation agreements prevent stations from establishing translators in the market area of an affiliate in another market. For example, I would imagine NBC would balk if Quad Cities affiliate KWQC channel 6 tried to establish a translator in Iowa City, which is part of Waterloo affiliate KWWL channel 7's market. But that's got nothing to do with the FCC. (and would do nothing to prevent *KWWL* from establishing a translator)

Of course it's always possible there are no channels available that Iowa City translators could use without interfering with stations in other cities. However I think that's VERY unlikely. (especially given that in the last few years, they've managed to establish four low-power stations in Cedar Rapids)
--
Doug Smith W9WI
Pleasant View (Nashville), TN EM66
http://www.w9wi.com

5138. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 06:33:11 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <HGeQ8.66286$5i1.2435626@news2.tin.it>
Source record: 140741

Hi Mike,
Please consider that I don't want be polemic at all.
We have spoken here many times about this new antennas.I can tell you
,again, that all is true.I know it seems too good to be true. In Europe
many hams are using it with great satisfaction AND they verified it can be
as efficient as a dipole.
I suggest simply to try to build the 40 meters antenna described on my doc.
"build a 40 meters eh antenna" .Please no more words, just I am asking you
to build that one following the instructions.That's it! When you have built
it you could verify what we are saying.
Why not? I think is a honest way to reach the conclusion.
If you have any doubt ,please send to me an email. I will be happy to help
you .
The document is in Ted's web site.
73 de IK5IIR Stefano....

p.s. as you see a collegue of mine ,Talino, put his note here....his EH
antenna is still experimental but he got 10 db under....you reported much
more bad results. As you see there is a lot of room to improve...why?
because it works as claimed.

"Mike" <murphy@tuartcollege.wa.edu.au> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:3d0ae481$0$18379@echo-01.iinet.net.au...
> Hi all,
>
> I have recently been interested in the sort of antenna
> described on the following sites.
> They are basically two large diameter tubes (typically a foot long and 4
> inch diameter)
> and placed one above the other on an insulating pipe.
> They are fed by a couple of L-Networks forming a sort of bridge circuit.
>
> http://eh-antenna.com/
> http://www.qsl.net/w0kph/fullnet.html
> http://www.qsl.net/w0kph/
> http://www.eheuroantenna.com/
>
> The claims of high efficiency and good SWR were very hard to believe, but
> to settle a local discussion, I built one.
> I have been unable to get better than a 20:1 SWR (that's the upper limit
on
> my analyser) and it appears like a 20pF capacitor when measured at the
> terminals.
> No amount of fiddling with the network will make this look resistive.
>

> I also fed one with a ferrite torroidal step-down transformer to make the
> capacitive 1000 ohms look like 50 ohms capacitive. Didn't help though. My
> transmitter didn't like it at all and it was very poor on receive.
>
> I guess this topic is not new on a newsgroup like this, so I wonder what
the
> verdict was.
> Has anyone actually built one of these things and got good results (apart
> from the authors of course)?
>
> It actually works reasonably well as a VHF scanner receive antenna when
fed
> directly but as a HF antenna, it doesn't seem to have much future.
>
> 73
> Mike
> VK6KRO
> Perth, Australia.
>
>
>
>

5139. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadrature ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 07:09:38 UTC
From: Michele IZ2EAS <iz2eas@libero.it>
Message-ID: <aerv09$933jn$1@ID-149021.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140742

Anyone who has a very basic knowledge of the Maxwell equations can demonstrate that in a TEM wave E and H fields are in time phase and orthogonal in space. I have seen the "demonstration" of Mr. Ken Bigelow, but his mathematical instruments (i.e. trigonometry) are absolutely NOT adeguate to investigate the phenomena... so his "proofs" are meaningless.

Without going into details, the time derivative of the H (or E) field is proportional to the curl (i.e. the space derivative) of E (or H); when you work out the maths, you find that E and H are in time phase... but you have to know what you're talking about !
Best 73,

Michele IZ2EAS

"J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> ha scritto nel messaggio news:_0cQ8.5079$TL6.1520269@news20.bellglobal.com...
> EM waves E and H fields - 'in phase' or 'in quadrature' (90 degrees phase
> delta between peaks) ?
>
> I *thought* I knew the answer to this fairly simple question, but I've
> recently stumbled across sufficient smoke and mirrors to now be thoroughly
> confused.
>
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> Bigelow...
> http://www.play-hookey.com/optics/transverse_electromagnetic_wave.html
> Specifically...
> http://www.play-hookey.com/optics/tem_argument.html
>
> On the 'In Phase' side is Mr. Ivor Catt - an endless letter writer to
> Wireless World magazine who obviously has no grasp of even basic HTML
> formatting, but he does have a British accent and a very cute name...
> http://www.electromagnetism.demon.co.uk/17136.htm
> (Interesting quotation from above "...half-witted mathematicians have
> invaded the physics of the TEM wave and imposed a spurious story that E
> causes H causes E." Ah Mr. Catt, would that 'half-witted mathematician'
> have been a certain James Clerk Maxwell ? Uh oh...)
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> I would prefer that this not get into a bun fight over nuances of meaning.
> So let's keep things very simple. Far Field EM wave in a vacuum - fixed
> God-like observer - simplest case - no complications. Are the E and H

> fields 'in phase' or 90 degrees off ?
>
> Perhaps a simple vote. Anyone whose first name begins with the letter "R"
> gets two votes. Shortest proof (in plain English) gets three bonus votes.
> I'm curious if we have a consensus or not.
>
> Thanks.
>
>
>

5140. Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 07:55:40 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D118AB7.93D7E9FC@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 140743
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

A bill, HR-4720, has been introduced in the House of Representatives to provide relief for Amateur Radio Operators faced with private deed covenants, conditions and restrictions (CC&Rs) in erecting antennas. The measure would require private land-use regulators, such as homeowners' associations, to "reasonably accommodate" Amateur Radio communication consistent with the PRB-1 limited federal preemption. PRB-1 now applies only to states and municipalities. You can find more info at ARRL's web site...

http://www.arrl.org/news/stories/2002/05/14/102/?nc=1

I'm asking all ham radio operators to support this bill. And the best way to do that, in addition to telling others about this bill, is to write your representative. Writing a Congressman is quick and easy. Near the bottom of the ARRL story, there is a link to a web page where you can find, and send a message to, your Congressman. In less than five minutes, you're done. If you don't know what to say, simply say you agree with HR-4720 and would like the Congressman to cosponsor and/or support it.

If you decide to write a letter to your Congressman instead, don't forget to include your name and address. Since they want to insure each letter comes from a different person, and from a person in their own political district, a letter without a name and address is often trashed.

Even if you don't have a restrictive CC&R now, one never knows what the future will bring. A year ago, I thought about this subject only in passing - a good topic to discuss in a newsgroup. However, we recently moved so my wife could attend another school, and only found apartments with restrictive CC&Rs at the new location. Needless to say, we've written our Congressman about this bill.

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

Note: Sorry if this message shows up more than once on your server. I'm having problems with my news server and this was posted again after the first message did not show up on my server after a reasonable period of time.

5141. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 10:02:03 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d11a751.158033899@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140744

On Wed, 19 Jun 2002 12:15:08 -0500, "Crazy George"
<munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM> wrote:

>My CFA records date back to about 1978, and it wasn't new then. Like death
>and taxes, some things never go away.

Here's something from the Lowfer reflector, where people have
unsucessfully tried to make a E-H antenna work:

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
> Has anyone been up close to these antennas?
> http://www.eh-antenna.com/
Several of us tried making eh antennas for 20 meters, and one guy made
some for 10 and 160 meters as well. Our conclusion is - don't waste
your
time unless you have nothing better to do.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

I think that is a good summary. They are very good antennas to build,
if you have nothing else to do with your time.

73 Tom

5142. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 10:05:30 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d11a8d8.158425023@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140745

On Wed, 19 Jun 2002 09:46:25 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>
>Transforming 25 ohms to some other impedance, say 50 ohms or 300 ohms,
>won`t change the percentage of that reference impedance that changes to
>define the bandwidth. The bandwidth is the same for all these reference
>impedances.

Not necessarily. It depends on how you transform the impedances.

73 Tom

5143. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 10:58:45 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020620065845.11794.00001279@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 140746

"...eh" antennas is surely an apt description. Stephano, you're endless trolling has us rolling. What else are you "kooking" up for us?

Rick K1BQT

5144. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 11:28:44 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aese9cie1@venus.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140747

Tom wrote -
> Not necessarily. It depends on how you transform the impedances.
>
==========

Indeed it does. The transformation methods are - broadband wound transformers, and T, Pi or L networks.

The wound transformer is frequency insensitive but the others are tuned circuits with high intrinsic Q.

Reg, G4FGQ

5145. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 12:37:22 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3D11CEBB.66A6AD99@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 140748

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> On Sat, 15 Jun 2002 15:30:43 GMT, "Raymond Hansmeier"
> <rhansmeier@attbi.com> wrote:
>
> >I prefer the balanced tuner approach and not the 4 to 1 balun. Looks like I
> >am going to have to build one. hehe.
> >I am in the process of collecting parts. I have my eye on a couple of
> >stepper motors and then just need to figure out how to get them to work! So
> >I will keep posting this adventure as it takes shape. I hope to have it
> >working before winter.
> >K7FU
>
> All of my remote tuners are "T" networks with choke baluns on the
> outputs, and they replaced link-coupled balanced networks like the KW
> Johnson Matchbox.
>
> If you look at a tuner system closely, you will see that moving the
> balun from the output to the input does NOTHING to improve the
> balancing of the output. Placing the balun on the input does nothing
> to relieve the differential-mode stress on a balun, which is the most
> difficult problem with any balun.
>
> I think, if you examine things carefully and without prejudice, you
> will find it much less expensive and more effective to just use a 1:1
> choke balun on the output, and a conventional T-network for the tuning
> system. It may not make for good conversation, but it works just as
> well or better as more difficult or costly alternatives.
>
> 73 Tom

Dear Tom,

Surely the choke balun is designed to work at close to a 1:1 SWR in a
50 ohm impedance. The effectiveness of the balun in reducing common mode
current depends on the ratio of its impedance in common mode to the impedance
of the system it is operating in. If it is inserted before the tuner then
it will always be operating in a 50 ohm low swr environment. On the output
the impedance can vary from a few ohms to thousands. At high impedance the
balun will fail to be effective as its impedance will be small compared
to the antenna system impedance, at low impedance the differential mode
current will be high, maybe beyond the design limits, certainly the losses
will be very much higher.

Agreed it is more difficult to 'float' the tuner, but it does have benefits.

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

5146. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 12:47:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <3190-3D11CED4-48@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140752

Tom, W8JI wrote:
"Not necessarily, it depends on how you transform the impedances."

True. Cebik avoided this discussion by sticking with the antenna itself, the SWR limit of 2:1 at its drivepoint, defining its bandwidth, and at its drivepoint impedance of 25 ohms.

If we had a perfect transformer with a turns ratio of 1.41 to 1, it would have an impedance ratio of 2 to 1, and it could be used to transform a 50-ohm line to 25 ohms.

The impedance change limit which Cebik uses to define the bandwidth of the antenna would be the same on the transformer`s primary and secondary. By definition, a perfect transformer doesn`t limit the bandwidth.

Every transforming device has limits. Good devices don`t limit the system themselves because their limits are wider than acceptable or attainable bandwidth (or other parameter) for the system.

Of course we could used sharply tuned circuits to do the the impedance transformation. That wasn`t my point or aim. By definition, sharply tuned circuits are influenced by frequency and they limit bandwidth.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5147. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 13:05:40 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D11D324.F3438FED@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140751

Andy Cowley wrote:
> Surely the choke balun is designed to work at close to a 1:1 SWR in a
> 50 ohm impedance. The effectiveness of the balun in reducing common mode
> current depends on the ratio of its impedance in common mode to the impedance
> of the system it is operating in. If it is inserted before the tuner then
> it will always be operating in a 50 ohm low swr environment. On the output
> the impedance can vary from a few ohms to thousands. At high impedance the
> balun will fail to be effective as its impedance will be small compared
> to the antenna system impedance, at low impedance the differential mode
> current will be high, maybe beyond the design limits, certainly the losses
> will be very much higher.

Why doesn't someone make some measurements using both configurations?

I believe the flaw in the argument is in assuming that common-mode currents
are constant.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5148. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quad...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 13:52:06 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <6593-3D11DE06-98@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140754

I quoted "Radar Electronic Fundamentals" because it addresses the in-phase or out-of-phase question directly, and it seems plausible.

The War Department assembled some noted scientists to prepare these WW-2 manuals. This particular manual is from 1945 and supersedes a 1944 manual!

Experts argue issues and often at least one of them is wrong. A condensation of the War Department manual might be this:

A dipole may be considered as a capacitor. Current flowing into this capacitor leads the charge build up in the capacitor. The H field coincides with current in the capacitor (dipole). The E field coincides with the charge build up in the capacitor (dipole).

As the charge build up lags the current build up by 90 degrees, the H field leads the E field by 90 degrees.

This is based on the accepted theory that current leads the voltage across a capacitor by 90 degrees. (No divergence, no curl, no nothing.)

Best Regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5149. Test -- Please Ignore

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 14:09:12 UTC
From: John Smith <johnsmith@microsoft.com>
Message-ID: <cmlQ8.56901$hF5.2417836@news2.east.cox.net>
Source record: 140753

[No readable article body recovered]

5150. Re: Opinions On The Don Johnson Screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 14:49:26 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <ciq3huo302rnbc2pm7ehr4mdi23qs283tu@4ax.com>
Source record: 140756

On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 16:56:13 GMT, n5kzw@arrl.net (Ed Bailen) wrote:

>I'm leaning toward the Don Johnson screwdriver, but one of the posters
>last month made a negative comment about the impedance matching
>mechanism used in Don's current design. I'd like to hear more from
>people that are using a W6AAQ antenna with the "shorting screw"
>impedance match. Would I have to change the position of the shorting
>screw when I change from 17m to 20m?
>
>Thanks,
>Ed - N5KZW

The shorting screw is used primarily for getting a better match for 40
and 80 meter operation. On the higher bands don't worry about it.

Actually, a better way than using the screw method is to get a
radiator hose clamp; place it around the groved base section and then
slid it up and down for best match. (Of course, tighten it up when
done <grin>) IMO You can get a bit better match that way.

Danny, K6MHE

5151. Re: adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 14:53:12 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020620105312.11309.00001615@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140755

Truly adaptive antennas have the ability to null out signals in very specific directions, through control of element weighting and other parameters. The main beam is also controllable in beam steering and in gain (to a certain maximum) and FWHM beamwidth.

They are often called 'smart antennas' You may find out info productively by searching on that term, or 'SDMA'.

73,
Chip N1IR

5152. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 15:11:19 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <aess1a$9mc69$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140759

Hi John,

I've never had an open frame relay that didn't need to periodically be cleaned. After a few months in a dusty environment, I get intermittant receive. I go in with a piece of paper between the contacts, press down and pull the paper through ...fixed.

This is NOT intrinsic to the Ameritrons....every amp I've ever had (with an open frame relay) required some contact cleaning. I guess I just live in a "dustier" environment than most?

If you can see the relay contacts, it's "open frame" as opposed to a vacuum or hermetically sealed unit. The open framers are cheap and they work, that is why they are in nearly all amps. (but they are subject to the environment).

Whenever my rx starts showing intermittant, I know it's time to pop the case and clean the contacts. Usually once or twice a year is enough. Now that I think about it....the more I use it the less often it happens. My amp will sit for months without being turned on. So perhaps the answer to your question is: I have to clean the contacts because I don't use the amp enough for the normal relay contact action to clean itself! 73

...hasan, N0AN
"John Bohnovic" <bohnovic@att.net> wrote in message
news:aj52hu0pke6465s2aho0lulbr14bg37mnv@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 18 Jun 2002 11:15:55 -0500, "hasan schiers"
> <schiers@netins.net> wrote:
>
> >Pete,
> >
> >I've had mine for about 3 or 4 years and am VERY pleased with it. I have
> >used it extensively on SSTV and CW/SSB as well. The open frame antenna
relay
> >needs to be cleaned periodically, otherwise it has been flawless. With
less
> Hasan,
>
> Why do you have to clean the relay?
>
> 73..de John/K4WJ
> 73..de John/K4WJ
> K8PXG from 18 Jun 59 to 11 Feb 97
> K8WJ from 12 Feb 97 to 07 Apr 97
>
>

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5153. Re: Copper or Aluminum Screwdriver Material?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 15:20:07 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020620112007.18391.00002613@mb-mw.aol.com>
Source record: 140757

Actually, considering the other inherent losses involved, it doesn't make much difference which material you choose. And if you end up mounting it on a bumper, trailer hitch, or bracket attached to the frame, your largest loss is going to be ground loss.

5154. inverted-L and tuner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 15:23:09 UTC
From: bertsch.3@osu.edu
Message-ID: <aess0t$f7$1@layla.net.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 140758
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

I've got the classic 170 foot (ARRL antenna book) inverted-L up in the yard, with (so far) eight 133 foot radials and 3 ground rods.

I was going to feed this with a SGC tuner at the feedpoint as an all-band antenna - as it turns out, the SWR measured at the radio end of the RG-8 feedline is around 3:1 on most bands without any tuner, except for 160. The auto-tuner in the TS-850 can easily deal with that, and some series capacitance should take care of 160 meters.

Two questions:

1) Should I be concerned about that much SWR on 20 feet of RG-8 foam coax? Letting the radio's tuner do it's thing sure makes life easier, plus the radio only puts out 10 watts while it's tuning - which makes me feel better about my PA transistors.

2) I'd like to put a RF choke to ground at the antenna feedpoint, to shunt static charges and 60 Hz power line pickup. The choke will probably be a torrid with type F or 77 material. About what inductance does conventional wisdom suggest?

Thanks in advance,
Steve K8ZG

5155. Re: Opinions On The Don Johnson Screwdriver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 15:26:37 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020620112637.18391.00002614@mb-mw.aol.com>
Source record: 140760

It would behoove you to buy and read the mobile section of the antenna book to get a better idea of the losses involved with electrically-short mobile antennas. Don's unit, and most of the other ones on the market, have an input impedance of 25 to 40 ohms (sans matching), depending upon the band. His unit uses a form of matching commonly called shunt matching. But you can use an unun, autotransformer, or some of the available tuners as well. Makes no difference which end of the coax you mount the tuner, as the additional losses are low, typically less than .2 db.

5156. Re: Vertical antenna inside garage?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 15:31:11 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020620113111.18391.00002615@mb-mw.aol.com>
Source record: 140761

Besides loading up ALL of the wiring in your house, it won't be too efficient.

Suggest you look into purchasing one of the various autotuners on the market
and load up the gutters, or some small wire strung on a fence or what have you.

5157. Re: Copper or Aluminum Screwdriver Material?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 15:40:08 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D11F753.C3B647C5@icok.net>
Source record: 140762

Ed,
It makes absolutely no difference.
'Doc

5158. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 15:41:10 UTC
From: bob allen <bob@bergen.online.no.spam>
Message-ID: <qImQ8.876$6r.31372@news.world-online.no>
Source record: 140763
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

```
>
> >Free Logging Database built with Access2000 available, complete with
Station
> >Locator containing
> >over 5000 International Broadcast Stations.
> >
> >Perfectly suitable for both HAM operators and Shortwave Listeners alike.
> >With the "UserID" field, will also suit Radio Clubs.
> >
>
> But it doesnt work on Windows 98 downwards!!!
>
> Who's gonna use it?

well.....after windows 98 was 98se - millenium - windows2000 and now windows
XP....
seeing as the programme declares " Access2000 available"....perhaps you
should upgrade your software..after all windows95 is a bunny hop away from
windows 3.1 and who uses that these days.

and please...x posting to all those groups isn't really good form...
IMHO.

bob
* Quantum Mechanic *
* - no job too small - *
```

5159. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 15:41:41 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020620114141.18391.00002618@mb-mw.aol.com>
Source record: 140764

I think more than a few folks need to read Maxwell's "Another Look at Reflections". The antenna you discribe would have a resistive input in the .02 ohm range, and have a -j30,000 of reactance. About all you did with the toroid was add insult to injury. On 80M it would take about 45,000 pf and about .04 uh in a LC network to match this antenna.

As for the feed line radiating, hogwash. Read my first sentence.

5160. Re: inverted-L and tuner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 16:21:14 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <aet7rc$9u57q$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140681
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

<bertsch.3@osu.edu> wrote in message
news:aess0t$f7$1@layla.net.ohio-state.edu...
>
>as it turns out, the SWR measured at the radio
> end of the RG-8 feedline is around 3:1 on most bands without any
> tuner, except for 160. The auto-tuner in the TS-850 can easily
> deal with that, and some series capacitance should take care of
> 160 meters.
>
> Two questions:
>
> 1) Should I be concerned about that much SWR on 20 feet of RG-8
> foam coax?.

No problem. The additional losses are very small and you certainly aren't
going to damage the coax <g>.

>
> 2) I'd like to put a RF choke to ground at the antenna feedpoint,
> to shunt static charges and 60 Hz power line pickup. The choke
> will probably be a torrid with type F or 77 material. About what
> inductance does conventional wisdom suggest?

As I recall, that's a lot more than you need...a simple 1 meg resistor will
bleed things off just as well, and not affect the performance of the
antenna. Also, somewhere in the back of my brain I have the idea that the
(at one time) readily available 1 mH chokes from Radio Shack would work for
the frequencies of interest...but check that to be sure, my memory is really
foggy about that one and I'm too lazy to calculate the reactance to be sure.

73,

...hasan

5161. Re: adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 16:43:24 UTC
From: K7JEB <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net>
Message-ID: <MCnQ8.52240$UT.3529303@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140766

>> Andres wrote:
>> "Someone has information about adaptive antennas?"

> Richard Harrison wrote:
> Adapts how?

In a nutshell:

Consider antennas to be "spatial filters". They
pass signals from some directions and reject signals
from others, just as a filter passes or rejects signals
at different frequencies.

Filters may be made "adaptive" in that a mechanism
is put into place to "tune" its components to maximize
or minimize some quantity. The best example of an
adaptive filter in amateur radio use is the "auto-notch"
function found in back-end audio DSP units where the
quantity minimized is a continuous tone on an arbitrary
frequency.

A similar mechanism can be used with antenna arrays
if the phase and amplitude of the array-element RF
excitation can be adequately controlled. This becomes
workable at microwave frequencies with large arrays
which allow arbitrary antenna patterns that contain
variable "notches" (nulls) and "passbands" (radiation
maxima) to be realized.

--
Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb @ arrl.net
Glendale, Arizona

5162. Re: adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:08:29 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3D120E47.E6A0E59A@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 140768

Fractenna wrote:
>
> Truly adaptive antennas have the ability to null out signals in very specific
> directions, through control of element weighting and other parameters. The main
> beam is also controllable in beam steering and in gain (to a certain maximum)
> and FWHM beamwidth.
>
> They are often called 'smart antennas' You may find out info productively by
> searching on that term, or 'SDMA'.
>
> 73,
> Chip N1IR

Isn't that just a neologism for diversity? Auto-diversity?

Andy, M3ABC

5163. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:13:15 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D120D2B.5060805@eznec.com>
Source record: 140767

Walt Maxwell's fine book deals with the inside of the coax. A fine article by the same author which deals with the outside of the coax, and how and why it can radiate, is "Some Aspects of the Balun Problem", QST, March 1983, p. 38. It should give you some tips on getting your hog clean.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

K0bg wrote:
> I think more than a few folks need to read Maxwell's "Another Look at
> Reflections". The antenna you discribe would have a resistive input in the .02
> ohm range, and have a -j30,000 of reactance. About all you did with the toroid
> was add insult to injury. On 80M it would take about 45,000 pf and about .04 uh
> in a LC network to match this antenna.
>
> As for the feed line radiating, hogwash. Read my first sentence.

5164. Re: Questions about 6 meters and 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:17:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27419-3D120E29-52@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140678

Chris, KC4VTT wrote:
"Does this mean I should be able to use the same dipole for 6 meters
without worring too much about SWR problems?"

A 10m dipole will have several thousand ohms impedance at 1.67X its
design frequency. It will radiate nicely up to 2.5X its design
frequency, where its pattern starts being a little busy with extra
lobes.

A quarter-wave matching section of ladder-line would bring the impedance
within comfortable matching range of a balanced antenna tuner. This is
only about 1.5m at 6 meters. That won`t reach between antenna and tuner,
but impedance repeats every 1/2-wave, about 3m.

This is an advantage as any generous length of ladder-line can be used
and simply trimmed for an approximate 50-ohm match or whatever makes
your tuner happy.

For the 10m band, the line is less lossy and can again be adjusted in
length to make it compatible with your tuner. A 1/2-wavelength repeats
the impedances between its ends.

CAM is a master of resonant ladder-lines and his web pages should be
consulted for better understanding the method involved.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5165. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:18:24 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D120E60.9030008@eznec.com>
Source record: 140669

I once believed that also, but it isn't so. The best explanation of why
not that I've found is at
http://fermi.la.asu.edu/w9cf/articles/balun/index.html.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Andy Cowley wrote:
>
> Dear Tom,
>
> Surely the choke balun is designed to work at close to a 1:1 SWR in a
> 50 ohm impedance. The effectiveness of the balun in reducing common mode
> current depends on the ratio of its impedance in common mode to the impedance
> of the system it is operating in. If it is inserted before the tuner then
> it will always be operating in a 50 ohm low swr environment. On the output
> the impedance can vary from a few ohms to thousands. At high impedance the
> balun will fail to be effective as its impedance will be small compared
> to the antenna system impedance, at low impedance the differential mode
> current will be high, maybe beyond the design limits, certainly the losses
> will be very much higher.
>
> Agreed it is more difficult to 'float' the tuner, but it does have benefits.
>
> vy 73
>
> Andy, M3ABC

5166. Re: Copper or Aluminum Screwdriver Material?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:19:33 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D120EA5.4090708@eznec.com>
Source record: 140670

No.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Ed Bailen wrote:
> I'm in the market for a new screwdriver antenna.
>
> Most of the units on the market use aluminum tubing for the main part
> of the antenna, but one or two use copper. Given the high current
> flowing in the base of the antenna, would the lower resistance of
> copper affect the performance of the antenna by more than 1 dB on
> transmit or receive?
>
> Thanks,
> Ed - N5KZW

5167. Re: inverted-L and tuner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:31:20 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D121168.8020303@eznec.com>
Source record: 140671
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

I wouldn't worry about 3:1 on that run of coax.

There are two considerations for the RF choke. One is that its impedance should be high enough to not disturb the feedpoint impedance significantly. The other is that shouldn't dissipate enough power to overheat. The first consideration requires that the RFC impedance be 5 - 10 times the feedpoint impedance. But if you use type 77 ferrite you might have trouble meeting the second requirement, depending on the power you're running. That's because the impedance of the RFC will be primarily resistive, not inductive, over most of the HF range. So if it has an impedance of, say, 1000 ohms, your feedpoint impedance is 100 ohms, and you're running 100 watts, the choke will have to dissipate 10 watts. I'd go with a lower loss material, but then it'll take a bit of work to get enough inductance for the low frequency bands without going too far above self resonance on the high frequency bands.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

bertsch.3@osu.edu wrote:
> I've got the classic 170 foot (ARRL antenna book) inverted-L up in
> the yard, with (so far) eight 133 foot radials and 3 ground rods.
>
> I was going to feed this with a SGC tuner at the feedpoint as an
> all-band antenna - as it turns out, the SWR measured at the radio
> end of the RG-8 feedline is around 3:1 on most bands without any
> tuner, except for 160. The auto-tuner in the TS-850 can easily
> deal with that, and some series capacitance should take care of
> 160 meters.
>
> Two questions:
>
> 1) Should I be concerned about that much SWR on 20 feet of RG-8
> foam coax? Letting the radio's tuner do it's thing sure makes
> life easier, plus the radio only puts out 10 watts while it's
> tuning - which makes me feel better about my PA transistors.
>
> 2) I'd like to put a RF choke to ground at the antenna feedpoint,
> to shunt static charges and 60 Hz power line pickup. The choke
> will probably be a torrid with type F or 77 material. About what
> inductance does conventional wisdom suggest?
>
> Thanks in advance,
> Steve K8ZG

5168. Re: adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:42:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <hl44hu48i46muajk21h9dbp1h95hmc81a7@4ax.com>
Source record: 140672

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 17:08:29 GMT, Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
wrote:

>Fractenna wrote:
>>
>> Truly adaptive antennas have the ability to null out signals in very specific
>> directions, through control of element weighting and other parameters. The main
>> beam is also controllable in beam steering and in gain (to a certain maximum)
>> and FWHM beamwidth.
>>
>> They are often called 'smart antennas' You may find out info productively by
>> searching on that term, or 'SDMA'.
>>
>> 73,
>> Chip N1IR
>
>Isn't that just a neologism for diversity? Auto-diversity?
>
>Andy, M3ABC

Hi Andy,

An interesting choice of words, and perhaps quite suitable. Anyway,
the misapplication of "adaptive" or "smart" to antennas when it is the
control system instead that performs this characteristic clouds the
issue of the antenna being merely a passive participant. There is
nothing inherently "adaptive" nor "smart" about a fixed volume of
wire/conductor; rather it is the intelligence of an operating program
that juggles the options of how and which elements to drive.

Like new wine in old bottles, the concept has been around since WW-2,
but if that were admitted to, we would have fewer "experts" coming up
with "new" ideas.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5169. Re: Copper or Aluminum Screwdriver Material?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:46:47 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aet4e6$29i$1@venus.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140673

If nothing else is changed then changing from copper to aluminium increases
RF loss by about 0.2 dB on both transmit and receive.

To detect that on a dB meter you have to keep tapping the meter glass with a
pencil to stop the needle sticking.

Reg, G4FGQ

5170. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:47:24 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <6754huga3qq5ta4seogs5ega5hiiuaqps5@4ax.com>
Source record: 140674

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 10:11:19 -0500, "hasan schiers"
<schiers@netins.net> wrote:

>After a few months in a dusty environment, I get intermittant
>receive. I go in with a piece of paper between the contacts, press down and
>pull the paper through ...fixed.

Hi Hasan,

The standard bench technique employs a dollar bill rather than any
piece of paper. A dollar bill has just the right amount of abrasive
to do the job without seriously eroding the contacts. A dollar bill
is composed largely of rag content, whereas paper is made of wood pulp
which is very abrasive.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5171. Re: Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:49:11 UTC
From: wa2si@arrl.net
Message-ID: <b7d1465c.0206200949.336728a3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140675
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com> wrote in message news:<3D118AB7.93D7E9FC@sc.rr.com>...
> A bill, HR-4720, has been introduced in the House of Representatives
> to provide relief for Amateur Radio Operators faced with private deed
> covenants, conditions and restrictions (CC&Rs) in erecting antennas. The
> measure would require private land-use regulators, such as homeowners'
> associations, to "reasonably accommodate" Amateur Radio communication
> consistent with the PRB-1 limited federal preemption. PRB-1 now applies
> only to states and municipalities. You can find more info at ARRL's web site...
>
> http://www.arrl.org/news/stories/2002/05/14/102/?nc=1
>
> I'm asking all ham radio operators to support this bill. And the best
> way to do that, in addition to telling others about this bill, is to
> write your representative. Writing a Congressman is quick and easy. Near
> the bottom of the ARRL story, there is a link to a web page where you
> can find, and send a message to, your Congressman. In less than five
> minutes, you're done. If you don't know what to say, simply say you
> agree with HR-4720 and would like the Congressman to cosponsor and/or
> support it.
>
> If you decide to write a letter to your Congressman instead, don't
> forget to include your name and address. Since they want to insure each
> letter comes from a different person, and from a person in their own
> political district, a letter without a name and address is often trashed.
>
> Even if you don't have a restrictive CC&R now, one never knows what
> the future will bring. A year ago, I thought about this subject only in
> passing - a good topic to discuss in a newsgroup. However, we recently
> moved so my wife could attend another school, and only found apartments
> with restrictive CC&Rs at the new location. Needless to say, we've
> written our Congressman about this bill.
>
>
> Dwight Stewart (W5NET)
>
> http://www.qsl.net/w5net/
>
>
> Note: Sorry if this message shows up more than once on your server.
> I'm having problems with my news server and this was posted again after
> the first message did not show up on my server after a reasonable period
> of time.

Welcome back Dwight,

Congrats on the move and best of luck to your wife with her studies.
Great message and thanks for the heads up. Consider my letter sent.
:-)

73 de Bert
WA2SI

5172. fm active antenna amplifier schemes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 17:56:20 UTC
From: Ivan Krivacic <ivan.krivacic@zg.hinet.hr>
Message-ID: <aet4sa$fbps$1@as201.hinet.hr>
Source record: 140676

i am searching for fm active antenna amplifier schemes (88-108 MHz) Thanks.

ivan.krivacic@zg.hinet.hr

5173. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 18:02:19 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <tj54husefsbicdpakuv2iligija5fcueug@4ax.com>
Source record: 140677

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 06:33:11 GMT, "stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote:

>Please consider that I don't want be polemic at all.
>We have spoken here many times about this new antennas.I can tell you
>,again, that all is true.I know it seems too good to be true. In Europe
>many hams are using it with great satisfaction AND they verified it can be
>as efficient as a dipole.
>I suggest simply to try to build the 40 meters antenna described on my doc.
>"build a 40 meters eh antenna" .Please no more words, just I am asking you
>to build that one following the instructions.That's it! When you have built
>it you could verify what we are saying.
>Why not? I think is a honest way to reach the conclusion.
>If you have any doubt ,please send to me an email. I will be happy to help
>you .
>The document is in Ted's web site.
>73 de IK5IIR Stefano....
>
>p.s. as you see a collegue of mine ,Talino, put his note here....his EH
>antenna is still experimental but he got 10 db under....you reported much
>more bad results. As you see there is a lot of room to improve...why?
>because it works as claimed.

Hi Stefano,

Over and over again, you offer us the down-side of this design in that it nearly impossible to make it "work as claimed." Your best efforts at describing the problems do not yield positive results as evidenced by the steady stream of experimenters here who yield such miserable results. A test proposed six months ago is still to come to fruition - all no doubt due to what you describe as the incredible difficulty in building them (in spite of all appearances to the contrary). In other words, the descriptions you offer are of a dog. Even with the remedies you offer, it still has mange.

Besides, the E-H couldn't possibly work as well as any small antenna design using the Penrose method in a TileTenna. Perhaps you should throw those old fashioned E-H, CFA and fractals out the window and get with the times. You are missing the thrill of your life if you haven't experienced PILES (Penrose tILES - other usages apply too).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5174. Re: 30m help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 18:14:51 UTC
From: David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com>
Message-ID: <1024596891.728620@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>
Source record: 140679

Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net> wrote:
: Start with 80 first, then 40, then 30.

That's what I've done now. The 80 and 40 are just right, but I've been adding and trimming the 30m legs through the same "zone" twice now. It only dips to 3:1 swr and starts rising again.

: Don't set them all in the same plane. I'd space the 80 and 40 legs at
: right angles or as far apart as you can. Then I would just add 30 in

The yard doesn't allow 90 degrees between 80 and 40, but they have been happy for years at about 20 degrees apart. I put the 30m legs at about 90 degrees from the others, though, which I thought would be good.

: is slightly offset the feedpoint. IE: add to one side, but not the
: other, or visa versa. Also I've seen cases with close coupling to

Hmmm. Haven't tried that yet...

: good match. You just have to play with it. Expect many trips back and
: forth to the rig/ant. :/

Oh yeah. I've already spent 3 days doing that.

: degree, you need a 1:1 balun. You can make a coax choke for a cheapy

I'm using a 1:1 balun, w2au or something like that.

Thanks.
dave allen, wb0taq, colorado springs

5175. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 18:33:05 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D121FE1.F226A127@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140680

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I once believed that also, but it isn't so. The best explanation of why
> not that I've found is at
> http://fermi.la.asu.edu/w9cf/articles/balun/index.html.

Roy, do these "proofs" assume that the common-mode currents
remain constant when the choke is moved from the output to the
input? Isn't that "begging the question"?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

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http://www.newsfeeds.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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5176. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 18:45:09 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <yyESPYmgSZuHoy4tq1T+cdXoEfP+@4ax.com>
Source record: 140682

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote:

>On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 10:11:19 -0500, "hasan schiers"
><schiers@netins.net> wrote:
>
>>After a few months in a dusty environment, I get intermittant
>>receive. I go in with a piece of paper between the contacts, press down and
>>pull the paper through ...fixed.
>
>
>Hi Hasan,
>
>The standard bench technique employs a dollar bill rather than any
>piece of paper. A dollar bill has just the right amount of abrasive
>to do the job without seriously eroding the contacts. A dollar bill
>is composed largely of rag content, whereas paper is made of wood pulp
>which is very abrasive.

Hey, I'll have to start using a dollar bill to clean my eyeglasses. Thanks.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5177. Re: AO by Brian Beesley K6STI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 18:50:28 UTC
From: Eskay <Nospamve3jua@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <3D1223F4.15B1CA61@rac.ca>
Source record: 140765

The man asked a simple question,,he doesn't need a sermon..
Yes or No would have done it...
I am guessing that the above message was a NO...Sieb,,,ve3jua...

Fractenna wrote:

> Unless the copyright holder has --explicitly--released a work into the public
> domain, the work does not pass into the public domain until up to 120 (life
> plus 70 years) years from creation. All copyrightable works (in recent years of
> creation) automatically have this protection upon creation.
>
> A nice summary is at:
>
> http://www.unc.edu/~unclng/public-d.htm
>
> Perhaps you are referring to 'fair use'. Since any (unauthorized) copy of AO
> would use all or substantially all of the work, and a copy is made in place of
> a published version (thereby depriving the copyright holder of certain rights)
> it is untenable to see how this could be called 'fair use'.
>
> Certain court decisions on copyrights on digital works have been rendered in
> favor of the copyright holder in recent years and months (for example look at
> the Napster debacle). Great care should be exercised when using the terms
> 'public domain' and or 'fair use' by those who are not the copyright holder,
> and make assertions in that regard.
>
> It is actually rare that the term 'public domain' applies in ham radio related
> stuff. It is much, much, misused or inaccurately used as a term. As best I can
> tell, its use here is a vestige of the 'shareware' era, which itself is
> dwindling.
>
> Brian Beesley has a nice piece of software and I cannot imagine why one would
> not elect to purchase it from him if one desired to have it. Certainly as he is
> the copyright holder we have obligations to respect his rights.
>
> 73
> Chip N1IR

5178. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 19:12:07 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D122907.7315@wt.net>
Source record: 140683

stefano wrote:
>
> Hi Mike,
> Please consider that I don't want be polemic at all.
> We have spoken here many times about this new antennas.I can tell you
> ,again, that all is true.I know it seems too good to be true. In Europe
> many hams are using it with great satisfaction AND they verified it can be
> as efficient as a dipole.

Horsehocky. Thats an impossible dream. Even if you counted the radiation
from the feedline, it still wouldn't be as efficient as a dipole.

> I suggest simply to try to build the 40 meters antenna described on my doc.
> "build a 40 meters eh antenna" .Please no more words, just I am asking you
> to build that one following the instructions.That's it! When you have built
> it you could verify what we are saying.

Well , Talino seems to have made one. His tests seem to verify what we
are saying.
10 db under a short 10m vertical. Doesn't sound like dipole performance
to me. Where did he go wrong?

> Why not? I think is a honest way to reach the conclusion.

Yes, and the conclusions he came to, don't seem to match yours.

> p.s. as you see a collegue of mine ,Talino, put his note here....his EH
> antenna is still experimental but he got 10 db under....you reported much
> more bad results. As you see there is a lot of room to improve...why?
> because it works as claimed.

That statement is silly. He built it, and dipole performance didn't
show up for the party. Being as you or your cohorts seem to be the only
one that can get such "dipole" performance from one of these
"antennas?", I suggest you build it for him, and then he can test it.
That way, when it doesn't work, you can't blame him for improper
construction when one that is tested doesn't meet your lofty
expectations. That seems to be the normal mode of response by your
group. If it doesn't work, the guy built it wrong. Right? MK

--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

5179. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 19:28:21 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D122CD5.9090305@eznec.com>
Source record: 140684

I believe they just assume that the common-mode impedance (exclusive of the balun) remains constant. Correct me if I'm wrong.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

CAM wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
>>I once believed that also, but it isn't so. The best explanation of why
>>not that I've found is at
>>http://fermi.la.asu.edu/w9cf/articles/balun/index.html.
>
>
> Roy, do these "proofs" assume that the common-mode currents
> remain constant when the choke is moved from the output to the
> input? Isn't that "begging the question"?
> --
> cheers, CAM, W5DXP
>
>
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> http://www.newsfeeds.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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5180. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 19:31:21 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D122D89.30604@eznec.com>
Source record: 140685

The ink on U.S. bills never completely dries, so one common test to see if a bill is genuine is to rub it on a piece of paper and look for the smear. I'm not sure I'd want the ink on my contacts.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Richard Clark wrote:

> Hi Hasan,
>
> The standard bench technique employs a dollar bill rather than any
> piece of paper. A dollar bill has just the right amount of abrasive
> to do the job without seriously eroding the contacts. A dollar bill
> is composed largely of rag content, whereas paper is made of wood pulp
> which is very abrasive.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5181. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 19:53:19 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d1230ad$1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140686
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Windows98 downwards??? Surely you don't mean that you're running
Windows95????? Don't be daft! Next, you'll be telling me you're running with
a Cyrix processor. You're havin' a laugh :-)))

Tom.

"NE1" <1@here.com> wrote in message
news:13r3hu0pt3v0levu86m80jf24obhb82e81@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 00:13:35 +0100, "www.ar3000.info"
> <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> wrote:
>
> >Free Logging Database built with Access2000 available, complete with
Station
> >Locator containing
> >over 5000 International Broadcast Stations.
> >
> >Perfectly suitable for both HAM operators and Shortwave Listeners alike.
> >With the "UserID" field, will also suit Radio Clubs.
> >
>
> But it doesnt work on Windows 98 downwards!!!
>
> Who's gonna use it?

5182. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 19:55:40 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <spc4hu4613vmu5hak1jffo938g86h4q450@4ax.com>
Source record: 140687

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 12:31:21 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>The ink on U.S. bills never completely dries, so one common test to see
>if a bill is genuine is to rub it on a piece of paper and look for the
>smear. I'm not sure I'd want the ink on my contacts.
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

Hi Roy,

I only use the unprinted corner. Roy is right to caution about ink,
it is incredibly corrosive.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5183. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 20:09:33 UTC
From: Abb Naklie <abbnaklie@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <hDqQ8.7452$YG5.1504009@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140688
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Hi,

> But it doesn't work on Windows 98 downwards!!!

You bet it does! I'm running Windows 98 and it works fine. If you're having problems try re-installing Access 2000. I've done that a few times.

--
Take Care
Abb
VE3003SWL
(SWL CallSign)

5184. Re: The best quality ANT HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 20:14:08 UTC
From: "Dr. Helmut Zemann" <h.zemann@utanet.at>
Message-ID: <3D123790.34255E82@utanet.at>
Source record: 140689

Dear Adam,

it depends what you are looking for:

if you own an estate with possibilities to erect towers and if you want to be on top of a pileup for hours (i.e. the guy always calling his callsign while the DXer is transmitting): buy a large one and the biggest antenne on market. You will earn a lot of DX by punching down the other HAMs.

If you want to get friends and earn a lot of nice contacts worth to remember: train your ears.

I am in HAM-radio since the 50ties and licensed since 1967. My first antenna I had a qso (on 80m) was a random wire from our apple tree to the roof of my father's house. It was a dream antenna, especially at night. My first dx-antenna was a ground plain. I was a "cliff dweller" at that time with no chance for a beam. Nevertheless I had plenty of dx, also quite rare ones. I remember a ZA qso in the 70s, Frank was the operator, and I got him with about 50 Watts within a large qrm . Just by listening. Nobody seemed to hear him, all called for him. And I remember plenty of qso's in the past, but not as a trophy for an award but as HAMs I enjoyed to talk with.

Now I own a tribander 5m on top of our 10m house. I'll change it to a new one this summer because the traps became lossy. Any good tribander with a reasonable price will have almost the same characteristics. I use the tribander on top of the 5m pole as a top load for the pole on 160, 80 and 40m with a home brew antenna coupler. That's easy and cheap. I can run a power amplifyer but I still prefer to go barefoot. I do not subscribe to dx-list in order to exchange "59" while it is "36". I still enjoy to talk to friends.

So it depends on your personal preferences...

73 de oe1hza, Helmut

aka schrieb:

> hi,
> I'm asking You for opinion:
> which is the best antenna, currently producing, to DX QSO.
> If this possibile PSE web site.
> If this was here PSE give links to groups archive.
>
> 73' Adam

5185. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 20:28:09 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D123AD9.CC7D4014@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140690

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I believe they just assume that the common-mode impedance (exclusive of
> the balun) remains constant. Correct me if I'm wrong.

To me, it sounds like a circular argument which assumes the proof.
Since the common mode current is the same at the input or output of
the tuner, it doesn't matter where one puts the choke so moving the
choke doesn't change the common mode current.

As you know, I don't use an antenna tuner. I adjust the length of
my feedline so that I am feeding the antenna system at a current
maximum point where the choke is located. Assume the antenna is
adjusted for resonance on 7.2 MHz. According to measurements I
have made, the common mode current is minimum at 7.2 MHz and rises
on each side of that frequency. Whether it's a causal or correlated
relationship, the common mode current increases with increasing
differential impedance.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

----------== Posted via Newsfeeds.Com - Uncensored Usenet News ==----------
http://www.newsfeeds.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Ulimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers =-----

5186. Feedline Radiation - new program.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 21:08:26 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aetg87oro1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140691

New Program FEEDPOWR.exe

RADIATION FROM BRAID OF COAXIAL FEEDLINE.

Radiation due to unbalanced feedline currents is often considered undesirable.
It may sometimes be thought useful. The main effect is distortion of the radia-
tion pattern. Power loss in a wanted direction can occur - but how unfortunate
is it? Signals or noise from an unwanted direction can be a nuisance - but how
much of a nuisance? An estimate of the strength of feedline radiation before
taking precautions seems desirable. Precautions might not be necessary

A crude estimate will be sufficient because much of a feedline''s length runs in
a cluttered, uncertain environment. This program models and analyses the most
simple and worst-case situation - a dipole centre-fed via a coaxial line.

An RF source is placed at the centre of a horizontal dipole of given length and
height. Also from one side of the source a 3rd conductor descends to ground
level where it is grounded via a loss resistor. This 3rd conductor corresponds
to the braid of the coaxial feedline from the antenna back to the transmitter.

The 3 radiation resistances are computed. Then input Z of each of the 3 conduc-
tors followed by the 3 input currents. Finally the percentage of radiated power
contributed by each of the 3 conductors is calculated.

A balanced-to-unbalanced transformer (balun) at the antenna end of the line can
constrain the currents in the conductors to be equal and opposite to each other.
Line radiation is then reduced to a low level and the radiation pattern remains
undistorted. This program does not allow for currents being re-introduced in the
line due to the line not being led away from the antenna at a 90 degree angle.

The need for a balun with a simple dipole is much debated amongst radio
hams.
Attention is focussed on feedline radiation and on a line''s receiving
ability.
But with only anecdotal evidence offered by participants debates inevitably
fail
to arrive at any conclusions.

In the absence of numerical information on the subject this program attempts
to
fill the gap. There is only one quantity of consequence - the fraction of
total
power which is due to unbalanced feedline current. It depends only on
antenna
dimensions and frequency. That radiation emanates from any particular part
of a
structure is a popular misconception but in this case the myth serves a
useful
purpose. The analysis involves some simplifying assumptions justifiable on
the
grounds that the uncertainties introduced are probably no greater than the
un-
certainties associated with details omitted from the input data.

As will be seen, radiation from a coaxial feedline in a particular
installation
can vary widely with frequency. Random resonances occur. If by some chance
one
occurs in an amateur band it can be shifted by changing the feedline length.

Download FEEDPOWR from website below.

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

5187. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 21:11:55 UTC
From: proma1 <proma1@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <3DrQ8.19897$AZ6.2742712@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 140693
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

until a few weeks ago i was working for a computer company and we were using 95 still.

but although of no use to me i use micosoft works for my databases,people like Tom should be congratulated for trying to help people with there hobby and for free.of course it is ot going to work for everyone,if yiou are running an older OS then fair enough thats your choice,but dont moan about lack of software.

i am sure if you offer Tom £5000 he will design somethingt just for you

regards

--

Paul Wey[PROMA1]

moderator of following scanning groups

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/scanpromauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Metradio

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promatech

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Tetrauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promaofftopic

for PROMA PMR database and mil and civil airband,and much more click below

www.scanuk.net

"www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> wrote in message news:3d1230ad$1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> Windows98 downwards??? Surely you don't mean that you're running
> Windows95????? Don't be daft! Next, you'll be telling me you're running with
> a Cyrix processor. You're havin' a laugh :-)))
>
> Tom.
>
> "NE1" <1@here.com> wrote in message
> news:13r3hu0pt3v0levu86m80jf24obhb82e81@4ax.com...
> > On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 00:13:35 +0100, "www.ar3000.info"
> > <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> wrote:
> >
> > >Free Logging Database built with Access2000 available, complete with

> Station
> > >Locator containing
> > >over 5000 International Broadcast Stations.
> > >
> > >Perfectly suitable for both HAM operators and Shortwave Listeners
alike.
> > >With the "UserID" field, will also suit Radio Clubs.
> > >
> >
> > But it doesnt work on Windows 98 downwards!!!
> >
> > Who's gonna use it?
>
>

5188. Re: adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 21:12:18 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020620171218.05925.00000007@mb-fm.aol.com>
Source record: 140692

Hi Richard,
it sounds like they have to
change the words, occasionally, in order to feel as if they're making progress.

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

>
>On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 17:08:29 GMT, Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
>wrote:
>
>>Fractenna wrote:
>>>
>>> Truly adaptive antennas have the ability to null out signals in very
>specific
>>> directions, through control of element weighting and other parameters. The
>main
>>> beam is also controllable in beam steering and in gain (to a certain
>maximum)
>>> and FWHM beamwidth.
>>>
>>> They are often called 'smart antennas' You may find out info productively
>by
>>> searching on that term, or 'SDMA'.
>>>
>>> 73,
>>> Chip N1IR
>>
>>Isn't that just a neologism for diversity? Auto-diversity?
>>
>>Andy, M3ABC
>
>Hi Andy,
>
>An interesting choice of words, and perhaps quite suitable. Anyway,
>the misapplication of "adaptive" or "smart" to antennas when it is the
>control system instead that performs this characteristic clouds the
>issue of the antenna being merely a passive participant. There is
>nothing inherently "adaptive" nor "smart" about a fixed volume of
>wire/conductor; rather it is the intelligence of an operating program
>that juggles the options of how and which elements to drive.
>
>Like new wine in old bottles, the concept has been around since WW-2,
>but if that were admitted to, we would have fewer "experts" coming up
>with "new" ideas.
>

>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

5189. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 22:15:57 UTC
From: proma1 <proma1@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <1zsQ8.20081$AZ6.2785591@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 140694
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

we were part of Fujitsu/ICL and there engineers kept saying 95 is the best.

i had 8 pcs in my area,all capable of differant things,all set up in
differant ways,what you could do on one,you could not on another,the
shipping software we was using was designed in 1989 and regularly crashed.

never mind,not my problem any more

--

Paul Wey[PROMA1]

moderator of following scanning groups

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/scanpromauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Metradio

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promatech

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Tetrauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promaofftopic

for PROMA PMR database and mil and civil airband,and much more click below

www.scanuk.net

"SB" <StogieButt@ameritech.net> wrote in message
news:iji4hugcrmu3a9lv4a213o3ldn1qp700oe@4ax.com...
> "proma1" wrote:
>
> >until a few weeks ago i was working for a computer company and we were
using
> >95 still.
>
> Musta been S O M E "computer company"! Did it still use rotary-dial
> telephones - or did it have a woman at a switchboard in the reception
> area who connected all the calls?

5190. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 23:08:22 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <3D128A83.4040808@adelphia.net>
Source record: 140695
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

None of the "free" accounts are really free. If you want to reduce your spam, get a real mail account to start.

- Mike KB3EIA -

Tom Sevart wrote:

> I got one better than that. I signed up with hotmail just so I could use
> the MSN messenger. I've never used that email account, nor have I posted
> the address anywhere, but it's already been spammed many times over. The
> first was within a week of opening the account. I wouldn't trust hotmail.

5191. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 23:11:20 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <3D128B35.6070908@adelphia.net>
Source record: 140696
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

They make money by web page adverts, by selling your info to people who want to sell you stuff, and now there are cute little programs that are installed on your computer to automatically open your browser with a message that is sometimes targeted from your web surfing habits.

- Mike KB3EIA -

Tom Sevart wrote:

> "CAM" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:3D0F3082.A87DFBCB@hotmail.com...
>
>
>>How do you think they make money on "free" accounts?
>>
>
> Most do it by using advertising on the webpages. It's very low of them to
> sell your email address to spammers. Though I bet if you used a hotmail
> account to send out spam they'd close it.
>
> Tom
>
>
>

5192. Re: AO by Brian Beesley K6STI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-20 23:45:50 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020620194550.04916.00000022@mb-dd.aol.com>
Source record: 140697

>
>The man asked a simple question,,he doesn't need a sermon..
> Yes or No would have done it...
> I am guessing that the above message was a NO...Sieb,,,ve3jua...
>
>Fractenna wrote:
>
>> Unless the copyright holder has --explicitly--released a work into the
>public
>> domain, the work does not pass into the public domain until up to 120 (life
>> plus 70 years) years from creation. All copyrightable works (in recent
>years of
>> creation) automatically have this protection upon creation.
>>
>> A nice summary is at:
>>
>> http://www.unc.edu/~unclng/public-d.htm
>>
>> Perhaps you are referring to 'fair use'. Since any (unauthorized) copy of
>AO
>> would use all or substantially all of the work, and a copy is made in place
>of
>> a published version (thereby depriving the copyright holder of certain
>rights)
>> it is untenable to see how this could be called 'fair use'.
>>
>> Certain court decisions on copyrights on digital works have been rendered
>in
>> favor of the copyright holder in recent years and months (for example look
>at
>> the Napster debacle). Great care should be exercised when using the terms
>> 'public domain' and or 'fair use' by those who are not the copyright
>holder,
>> and make assertions in that regard.
>>
>> It is actually rare that the term 'public domain' applies in ham radio
>related
>> stuff. It is much, much, misused or inaccurately used as a term. As best I
>can
>> tell, its use here is a vestige of the 'shareware' era, which itself is
>> dwindling.
>>
>> Brian Beesley has a nice piece of software and I cannot imagine why one
>would

>> not elect to purchase it from him if one desired to have it. Certainly as
>he is
>> the copyright holder we have obligations to respect his rights.
>>
>> 73
>> Chip N1IR
>

Thanks to the 5 (so far) who sent e-mails thanking me for this info.

73,
Chip N1IR

5193. Re: Questions about 6 meters and 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 00:09:23 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <QbuQ8.433$0F6.305@rip>
Source record: 140698

Well, where should i start: a 10 meter dipole will give very high vswr on six meters, however, if you can run a SECOND set of six meter dipole elements, say, even 1/4 to 1/2 inch separated from your 10 meter elements (these second elements would be about 53 inches long (X2), then should be happy on both 6 and 10 meters. and, remember: FM is VERTICAL polarized (up and down), not like ssb (Left to right in horizontal plane) 6 meter dx can go incredible distances, if the conditions are right, but ssb , because its 1) horizontal polarized (lower noise pickup, and directional), 2) lower frequency (wihch is easier to iniozie , or open), and 3)sideband is simply more effecient (can read signals easier at low signal strengths than fm. but take heart , tho you probably will never do it on fm, with 10 watts, and a 4 el yagi (qrp) , worked (under old call) W.A.S.,and kp4, kx6, ja, kg6, vk, zl, hh7, hc8, lu8, t32, ect.! (this on ssb) yes it does happen! jiom nn7k (ex k7zfg) about 40 years on 6!

"Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:ETQP8.3775$Fv1.421051@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Hi all,
>
> I just purchased a Yaesu VX-5R tri-band radio, and I am interested in
> learning more about 6 meters. I have never worked 6 meters before, and
> there is 1 good local repeater I can get into but nobody is talking on it.
> I also have a Radio Shack HTX-10 10 meter radio with a 10 meter diapole on
> my apartment balcony. I have heard that diapole antenna lengths for 10
> meters and 6 meters are VERY close. Does this mean that I should be able
to
> use the same diapole for 6 meters without worrying too much about SWR
> problems? If I need a seperate diapole, how much difference is there in
> length?
>
> Also, should I even expect to be able to do much with 6 Meters FM on 5
> watts? When others talk about DX on 6 meters, are they generally talking
> about SSB ONLY?
>
> Thanks for the information,
> Chris
> KC4VTT
>
>

5194. Re: Outbacker Antenna in an Apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 00:14:14 UTC
From: Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net
Message-ID: <nguQ8.451$0F6.434@rip>
Source record: 140699

may be a way around the "counterpoise"--
if you have metal on a balcony railing, or a roll of aluminium fois that can run over the apartment floor. MFJ'S artificial ground,which should help the effeciency of your mobile whip at your appartment (especially on the higher bands) - jim

"LLevine537" <llevine537@aol.com> wrote in message news:20020618212702.11371.00001460@mb-mn.aol.com...
> Does anyone have experience with an Outbacker used from an apartment house. I
> dont have a fire escape, balcony or use of the roof.
> Len N2GZJ

5195. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 00:19:08 UTC
From: proma1 <proma1@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <ymuQ8.20334$AZ6.2868335@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 140700
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

ANOTHER SADDO

who gives a fucking shit about spelling you silly fucking cretin,why dont
you stuff your head up your arse.

what has my spelling or punctuation to do with anythng,i have disabled my
spellchecker a waste of time,the only people who ever moan are people like
yourself who obviously have nothing better to do.

for your information my keyboard is actually sticking on certain letters,but
even so,the internet is for everyone not techno nerds.

join an english language appreciation group,if you try and join any of my
groups as soon as you post anything like that i will ban you.

so there good bye and good night

--

Paul Wey[PROMA1]

moderator of following scanning groups

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/scanpromauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Metradio

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promatech

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Tetrauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promaofftopic

for PROMA PMR database and mil and civil airband,and much more click below

www.scanuk.net

"SB" <StogieButt@ameritech.net> wrote in message
news:q3q4hu8ehupc5m5040fddoudh30j697fuj@4ax.com...
> "proma1" wrote:
>
> >never mind,not my problem any more
>
> Your spelling is. Did you know that modern computers and software
> have a thing called a spell-checker? ;->

5196. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 00:37:04 UTC
From: proma1 <proma1@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <lDuQ8.20455$AZ6.2881128@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>
Source record: 140702
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

sorry for the swearing but it makes my blood boil,he does no know me or any dissabilities i may have,or learning problems or whatever,i do not go on the net to be judged on typing abilities/language or internet etiquette.

regards

--

Paul Wey[PROMA1]

moderator of following scanning groups

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/scanpromauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Metradio

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promatech

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Tetrauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promaofftopic

for PROMA PMR database and mil and civil airband,and much more click below

www.scanuk.net

"H" <hford@networks218.freeserve.co.uk> wrote in message
news:aetsicrmq1@newsg4.svr.pol.co.uk...
> well said Paul.
> The info is there for the taking and all "he" can do is criticise.
>
> Happy Scanning
> H
> Call or txt to 07867-96-71-72
> www.southcheshirescanning.freeserve.co.uk
>
> And for a great deal on PC's and all Peripherals check
> www.microstartcomputers.com
>
>
>
> "proma1" <proma1@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
> news:ymuQ8.20334$AZ6.2868335@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com...
> > ANOTHER SADDO
> >
> > who gives a fucking shit about spelling you silly fucking cretin,why
dont

> > you stuff your head up your arse.
> >
> > what has my spelling or punctuation to do with anythng,i have disabled
my
> > spellchecker a waste of time,the only people who ever moan are people
like
> > yourself who obviously have nothing better to do.
> >
> >
> > for your information my keyboard is actually sticking on certain
> letters,but
> > even so,the internet is for everyone not techno nerds.
> >
> > join an english language appreciation group,if you try and join any of
my
> > groups as soon as you post anything like that i will ban you.
> >
> > so there good bye and good night
>
>

5197. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 00:38:28 UTC
From: H <hford@networks218.freeserve.co.uk>
Message-ID: <aetsicrmq1@newsg4.svr.pol.co.uk>
Source record: 140701
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

well said Paul.
The info is there for the taking and all "he" can do is criticise.

Happy Scanning
H&#65533;
Call or txt to 07867-96-71-72
www.southcheshirescanning.freeserve.co.uk

And for a great deal on PC's and all Peripherals check
www.microstartcomputers.com

"proma1" <proma1@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:ymuQ8.20334$AZ6.2868335@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com...
> ANOTHER SADDO
>
> who gives a fucking shit about spelling you silly fucking cretin,why dont
> you stuff your head up your arse.
>
> what has my spelling or punctuation to do with anythng,i have disabled my
> spellchecker a waste of time,the only people who ever moan are people like
> yourself who obviously have nothing better to do.
>
>
> for your information my keyboard is actually sticking on certain
letters,but
> even so,the internet is for everyone not techno nerds.
>
> join an english language appreciation group,if you try and join any of my
> groups as soon as you post anything like that i will ban you.
>
> so there good bye and good night

5198. Re: April 2002 QST - 40 meter loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 01:37:30 UTC
From: Steve <n4lq@iglou.com>
Message-ID: <3d12912d_2@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 140706

The "Sloop" is a good antenna design. I have built 2 of them for field day. They lend themselves well to this since only 1 support is needed and they have good general coverage. I'm feeding with RG8m and no balun. I use this 40m loop on 80m by simly breaking the connection at the opposite end of the feedline and feeding it like a dipole. The ends can easily be spread out if desired to form an inverted vee. From what I've seen over the years, using open wire or ladder line doesn't gain much since the swr is low with coax thus so is the loss plus you obviously don't have any balun losses this way and there's no concern of the line getting wet. On 30m your swr is higher but still within range of most auto tuners. My TS-870 tuner will match almost anything, to my suprise.

If you use this antenna on the low end of the bands, you may want to make it a couple of feet longer, say 138-140ft. This wasn't mentioned in the article. 73

--
Steve
N4LQ

"Chris" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:aekk0u$n1p$1@merki.connect.com.au...
> I built one and can confirm that it works very well as a local antenna on
40
> m, and into Europe on 20m and 15 m. On 29Mhz the SWR on the line (RG58,
but
> not too much - the feed point is directly above the shack) is pretty high
> and it does not work as well as a sloping dipole except on occasional
> contacts. Judging by receive comparisons, it is better down the bottom of
> the band. On these bands it is within the range of the tuner in my
kenwood
> TS2000. It will also tune up on 50.1 (resonance is lower) but is pretty
> deaf.
>
> In my case I have fed it with coax and a choke balun. I am scrounging the
> parts for a Z match, and intend trying it out with open wire feeder to see
> if it will work better on 29Mhz and perhaps on 6.
>
> BTW, for those who may get excited about my limted call, HF qso's were as
> second operator.
>
>
> Chris
> VK2XCD.
>

>
>
> "Jess" <jess711@netdoor.com> wrote in message
> news:3c997a59.8553988@news.netdoor.com...
> > I read the article (got it yesterday) and it doesn't read as an April
> > Fools article. But then, what do I know on such dark arts as loop
> > antennas?
> >
> > Jessie
> > AD5JW
> >
> >
> >
> > On Sun, 17 Mar 2002 16:12:47 -0700, "avatar" <avatar@frii.com> wrote:
> >
> > >I haven't seen it, but it probably is an April Fools article.
> > >
> > >Terrence R. Redding <terry@oltraining.com> wrote in message
> > >news:B8BA760E.164D%terry@oltraining.com...
> > >> Does this antenna look right to those on this list? I thought there
> was a
> > >> discussion here a few years ago that dismissed the idea of a single
> mast
> > >> diamond loop fed at the top of the mast by 50 ohms coax.
> > >>
> > >> Now I see an article in QST that says the antenna works - and works
on
> 20,
> > >> 15, and 10.
> > >>
> > >> Does this fall in the same category as radiating with a light bulb?
> Yes,
> > >> you can use it as an antenna - but whether it appears to work or not,
> it
> > >> isn't truly a good design.
> > >>
> > >> Terry - W6LMJ
> > >>
> > >
> > >
> >
>
>

5199. MFJ Telescopic Mast - Has anyone used one?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 01:59:43 UTC
From: gjcollins@att.net
Message-ID: <3d128726.16865734@news.rcn.com>
Source record: 140704

Hi,

Does anyone have any experince with the MFJ 33' telescopic mast? Can it support any inverted vee without additional guys or be used as end supports for a dipole?

Thanks,
George, KC1V

5200. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 02:00:24 UTC
From: Tom Sevart <n2uhcNOSPAM@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <aeu19l$a2jin$1@ID-52518.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140703
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

"Mike Coslo" <mcoslo@adelphia.net> wrote in message
news:3D128A83.4040808@adelphia.net...
> None of the "free" accounts are really free. If you want to reduce your
> spam, get a real mail account to start.
>

Well, I use both. I have my "real" email address that I use for most of my mail, then I have a Yahoo "throwaway" account that I use for purposes where I don't care if they're going to spam me, such as posting to usenet. The Yahoo account automatically filters most spam to a special folder.

Tom

5201. 5/8 6m mobile - any stories/hints?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 02:06:10 UTC
From: KA8DDZ <ka8ddz@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <mSvQ8.65$D84.2449509@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140710

I had significantly better results with a 5/8 antenna for the base, I am currently running a 1/4 mobile and would like to build a 5/8.

The height may be a bit much but I was thinking of a small loading coil to help. I have yet to see anyone with any specs or otherwise for a 6m 5/8 wave mobile. Has anyone out there done this?

Tim

5202. Re: MFJ Telescopic Mast - Has anyone used one?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 02:16:50 UTC
From: K4IA <K4ia@novacoxmail.com>
Message-ID: <uh534o49l8h18e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140705

Very whippy at the top. You might want to look at more substantial masts
from www.fairradio.com
--
Radio K4IA
Craig "Buck"
Fredericksburg, Virginia USA

FISTS 6702 CC 788 Diamond 64
K1♯ 470 K2♯ 2460
"George" <gjcollins@att.net> wrote in message
news:3d128726.16865734@news.rcn.com...
> Hi,
>
> Does anyone have any experince with the MFJ 33' telescopic mast? Can
> it support any inverted vee without additional guys or be used as end
> supports for a dipole?
>
> Thanks,
> George, KC1V

5203. Re: Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 02:50:40 UTC
From: ve3tmt <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <HwwQ8.4480$Rf7.1532154@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140707
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

If only we could get something like this in action up here in Canada.

5204. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadrature ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 02:53:52 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <0zwQ8.6394$TL6.1824425@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140709

'J. Harvey' put the question to a 'vote' :-)
> EM waves E and H fields - 'in phase' or
> 'in quadrature' (90 degrees phase delta
> between peaks) ?

"Roy Lewallen" nukes the issue 'dead'.
> In the far field in a vacuum or air, the ratio
> of E to H is a real number -- 120*pi, or
> about 377 ohms. This means that they're
> in phase. This value is the impedance of
> the medium.

Roy, thank you very much for that sharp pin of logic popping the balloon of misinformation. I'll be honest and admit that Mr. Ken Bigelow's argument about the "conservation of energy" had me going. I appreciate that your argument (basically: "377 + zero*j ohms") gets the job done neatly and efficiently without invoking "Div, grad, curl and all that". It is all falling back into place and I expect to make a complete recovery.

FYI - I've fowarded your argument (slightly repackaged, credited to you) and another related point to Mr. Bigelow for his consideration.

PS: I wonder if the self-evident logic of your rather early entry skewed the vote...

5205. Best Coax for HF antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 02:58:01 UTC
From: billpritjr@spamhole.com
Message-ID: <15b4be0.0206201858.71b698a2@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140708

As a Tech studying for his General Class, I am making my ham shack ready for the future. As a result, I would like to know what Coax is recommended (RG-8, etc?) for HF and also if anyone has any good HF antenna recommendations, in the $100 to $400 range. The antenna will be mounted likely on my apartment roof, vertically.

Thanks!

Bill

billpritjr@NOSPAMyahoo.com

5206. Re: Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 03:41:35 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D12A087.7C70BB61@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 140711
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Bert Craig wrote:
>
> Welcome back Dwight,

Thanks, Bert. After a hassle with several news servers recently, and being off the newsgroups for several months before that due of other commitments, I'm very glad to finally be back.

> Congrats on the move and best of luck
> to your wife with her studies.

Well, the move was unexpected. The previous school dropped the major my wife was seeking, forcing a quick, between semester, move to another nearby school (and a move to a home closer to that school so she has less distance to travel each day).

> Great message and thanks for the heads up.
> Consider my letter sent. :-)

I don't write my Congressman very often, but this bill was enough to get me to sit down and actually type out a letter - printed on my best paper. :-)

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

5207. Re: MFJ Telescopic Mast - Has anyone used one?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 04:15:55 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D12A887.A5D29985@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 140712

K4IA wrote:
>
> Very whippy at the top. You might want to look
> at more substantial masts from www.fairradio.com

I agree. To me, the MFJ mast appears to be a collapsable fishing pole without the eyes for the fishing line. The diameter of the top section is very small (perhaps less than a pencil), causing it to easy bend with even the slightest weight attached. Perhaps I'll use it for something one day, but I gave up on using it as a serious antenna support.

Instead, I decided to simply replace what I was using before with a new one - a 25 foot telescoping aluminum extension pole commonly used for washing windows. These are very light, fairly sturdy (the top section is about an inch thick), and can be ordered through most hardware stores.

They come in various lengths. The largest I've seen, in a store catalog (not in person), was 54 feet. I cannot imagine anyone trying to wash a window 54 feet up in the air with one of these things. But I do think it would be light enough for one person to raise fairly easily if the antenna was lightweight aluminum also (or, even better, a lightweight wire antenna).

However, for me, 25 feet was more than enough for a portable field antenna.

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

5208. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 05:28:33 UTC
From: "K.chattenton" <k.chattenton@btopenwold.com>
Message-ID: <aeudi1bkm1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140713
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Hi from Ken,
"proma1" <proma1@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:lDuQ8.20455$AZ6.2881128@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com...
> sorry for the swearing but it makes my blood boil,he does no know me or
any
> dissabilities i may have,or learning problems or whatever,i do not go on
the
> net to be judged on typing abilities/language or internet etiquette.
>
> regards
>
Calm down Paul.

Don't let it get to you, your too much of a Gentleman and you have friends
who know you via your postings and web sites for what you
are.....cheers, Ken, G4KIR.

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (http://www.grisoft.com).
Version: 6.0.371 / Virus Database: 206 - Release Date: 13/06/2002

5209. OT: Definition of "fixed service" per FCC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 07:24:08 UTC
From: Will White <googlyelmo@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3D12D48C.ADF65A3D@earthlink.net>
Source record: 140714

I picked up several old frequency allocation charts, basically DC to daylight, which contain some interesting and useful info about who's where and what they do there. One of the biggest users of HF is something called the "fixed service." Can someone tell me what the "fixed service" is, i.e. who are the users, and what do they do with the spectrum. I can't find clear reference to it in any of my radio and gneral reference books. Thanks.

--
Will White, KD7BFX
Seattle WA US
King County, Grid CN87tq
ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3
****
"The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand.
The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat.
You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles.
The wireless is the same, only without the cat."
- Albert Einstein
****

5210. Re: MFJ Telescopic Mast - Has anyone used one?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 09:04:44 UTC
From: Adam <digipoint@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <aeuqaq$1qcm$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 140715

"Dwight Stewart" <stewart@sc.rr.com> schreef in bericht
news:3D12A887.A5D29985@sc.rr.com...
> K4IA wrote:
> >

>
> Instead, I decided to simply replace what I was using before with a
> new one - a 25 foot telescoping aluminum extension pole commonly used
> for washing windows. These are very light, fairly sturdy (the top
> section is about an inch thick), and can be ordered through most
> hardware stores.
>
> They come in various lengths. The largest I've seen, in a store
> catalog (not in person), was 54 feet. I cannot imagine anyone trying to
> wash a window 54 feet up in the air with one of these things. But I do
> think it would be light enough for one person to raise fairly easily if
> the antenna was lightweight aluminum also (or, even better, a
> lightweight wire antenna).

About telescoping aluminum extension pole commonly used
for washing windows:

They are useful for making your own vertical antenna. I have had one here.
However, one can't put any heavy weight antenna on the top of it.
But it's very good as an extension for a homemade vertical. I had one that
came in 4 telescopic pieces and made a total length of about 4 meters. An OM
here in the Netherlands has put an alumimium pipe of 5 meters under it and a
ground rod as a counter pois and he used a smart tuner and got 5/9 reports
from the USA.

But as a mast I wouldn't recommend the window washer stick unless you put a
very light, well balanced VHF antenna in the top en use it when there is not
wind or rain.

As an alternative:

I have seen small standards for putting up a satellite dish. There is a
small mast which one can extend with aluminum pipe. But again not very
stable.

What works well is a simple parasol foot (concrete or stone) and some
aluminum pipes that fit into each other. One can get them from the hardware
store. Some hose clamps or bolts can keep the elements in place when put
up. And some nylon cords from the top to the groundlevel can stabilize the
mast. Just use some big nails for fixing the support lines to the ground,
just like they use for putting up a tent. If you want an ever cheaper

solution than you can use some PVC pluming pipes instead of the aluminum. It's not so strong but cheap, light, available in many diameters that fit into eachother and it's non-inductive.

73s, Adam

5211. Re: Log-per 50-1300 MHz in vertical polarisation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 10:36:55 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621063655.01634.00000064@mb-cv.aol.com>
Source record: 140716

>
>
>Bonjour,
>
>I intend to use a log periodic antenna in vertical polarisation.
>
>Is it ok to use a metallic mast or do I need a fiber glass mast ?
>It is a large antenna, so an "inverted L" mast, as we use for UHF
>is out of the question.
>
>73 and thanks for your answers.
>
>F6BOM
>

It is extremely helpful to know your callsign.

To answer your question: never use a metal mast in this configuration.

73
Chip N1IR

5212. Re: Ultra short antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 11:03:04 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d130514.247585748@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140717

On 20 Jun 2002 15:41:41 GMT, k0bg@aol.com (K0bg) wrote:

>I think more than a few folks need to read Maxwell's "Another Look at
>Reflections". The antenna you discribe would have a resistive input in the .02
>ohm range, and have a -j30,000 of reactance. About all you did with the toroid
>was add insult to injury. On 80M it would take about 45,000 pf and about .04 uh
>in a LC network to match this antenna.
>
>As for the feed line radiating, hogwash. Read my first sentence.

Reading the text on E-H antennas, there are serious technical flaws
and misunderstandings. Reading the reports of "good perfromance" by a
few people, there are serious testing flaws. It seems that even a copy
of Reflections wouldn't help people so far out in left field, and who
don't understand simple systems like two or three terminal circuits
(let alone radiation).

Perhaps E-H really means extra-hogwash, since it is an expansion on
the CFA antenna. Eh?

73 Tom

5213. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 11:29:57 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d13082f.248381305@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140718

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 08:05:40 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Why doesn't someone make some measurements using both configurations?
>
>I believe the flaw in the argument is in assuming that common-mode currents
>are constant.
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

Actually I did that just about a month or so ago, because I was asked to build a system that appeared in QSTby Ameritron because they had a few customer requests. I forwarded a copy of my written reply to one customer to QST and to the author, but never received any response.

I suspect people just want to believe the balun works better on the tuner input (even though it does not) because at a casual glance it seems to make sense.

I constructed an identical tuner to the one that appeared in QST just a few months ago (called an ultimate tuner, nirvana tuner, or something). That tuner was essentially two inductors in series with the transmission line and a shunt capacitor, with the balun at the input. A double L network, if you would.

It works EXACTLY like circuit theory predicts. The common-mode voltage across the choke balun remains almost exactly the same whether the balun is at the input of the network or the output. System unbalance on low frequencies was almost exactly the same whether the balun was on the transmitter side of the network or the load side, and core heating was the same. On higher frequencies, unbalance was actually **greater** with the balun at the tuner input, most likely due to stray capacitances or unbalance in the network layout.

Once an incorrect idea is published, it can be almost impossible to correct. I'm sure many people who have read articles saying what a good system that is don't believe the response they receive when they ask why no one markets a commercial tuner like that. The response I gave was it would cost more, match a much narrower range of impedances, and have the same or poorer system balance.

73 Tom

5214. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 11:33:36 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d130e95.250019553@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140619

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 13:28:09 -0700, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>As you know, I don't use an antenna tuner. I adjust the length of
>my feedline so that I am feeding the antenna system at a current
>maximum point where the choke is located. Assume the antenna is
>adjusted for resonance on 7.2 MHz. According to measurements I
>have made, the common mode current is minimum at 7.2 MHz and rises
>on each side of that frequency. Whether it's a causal or correlated
>relationship, the common mode current increases with increasing
>differential impedance.

So you are saying that in all cases, every system using a tuner
behaves like your twin lead systems using stubs, and that all twin
lead systems using stubs behave like your system?

Wasn't your system the system that increased in signal level several
S-units when you went from a tuner with a balun to a stub?

73 Tom

5215. Re: Copper or Aluminum Screwdriver Material?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 11:40:09 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d130f4f.250205579@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140620

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 17:46:47 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>If nothing else is changed then changing from copper to aluminium increases
>RF loss by about 0.2 dB on both transmit and receive.
>
>To detect that on a dB meter you have to keep tapping the meter glass with a
>pencil to stop the needle sticking.
>----
>Reg, G4FGQ

Reg,

While I agree the change is insiginificant, I don't see how you can
be so specific as to say the loss change is about .2dB except under
one special condition. The answer seems too specific and exact.

First, the ground resistance in a mobile system is very high on lower
bands....no matter WHERE the antenna is mounted.

On higher bands (like 20 meters and up), mounting location can be
critical for ground losses.

The coil losses are also very high in a screwdriver on lower bands.

With all the variables in losses, the small change would be swamped
out by the other system losses in varying degrees. Or am I missing
something?

73 Tom

5216. Sloper Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 11:46:37 UTC
From: Ross <ziggy@ok.net>
Message-ID: <uh64gvhbpq3b7d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140621

I was wondering if anyone could share some info on sloper antenna's? I have very limited space and the homeowners are pretty critical. I have a two story house and was thinking of installing a trapped sloper (10-80) with one end mount just below the gutter and the other mounted to stake in the yard. What angle is preferred for these type of antenna's? I am currently using a trapped dipole in my attic (10-20 meters). Thanks..

Ross..

5217. Re: Questions about 6 meters and 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 11:47:42 UTC
From: Chris Noles <bandit376@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <ynEQ8.9062$Fv1.942867@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 140622

Thanks, everyone!

I think I will hold off on doing anything with 6 meters for now. It seems more practical to use SSB anyway, so I may wait a while before getting too involved.

Thanks!
Chris Noles

<Jimnn7k@reno.rmci.net> wrote in message news:QbuQ8.433$0F6.305@rip...
> Well, where should i start: a 10 meter dipole will give very high vswr on
> six meters, however, if you can run a SECOND set of six meter dipole
> elements, say, even 1/4 to 1/2 inch separated from your 10 meter elements
> (these second elements would be about 53 inches long (X2), then should be
> happy on both 6 and 10 meters. and, remember: FM is VERTICAL polarized
(up
> and down), not like ssb (Left to right in horizontal plane) 6 meter dx
can
> go incredible distances, if the conditions are right, but ssb , because
its
> 1) horizontal polarized (lower noise pickup, and directional), 2) lower
> frequency (wihch is easier to iniozie , or open), and 3)sideband is
simply
> more effecient (can read signals easier at low signal strengths than fm.
> but take heart , tho you probably will never do it on fm, with 10 watts,
and
> a 4 el yagi (qrp) , worked (under old call) W.A.S.,and kp4, kx6, ja, kg6,
> vk, zl, hh7, hc8, lu8, t32, ect.! (this on ssb) yes it does happen! jiom
> nn7k (ex k7zfg) about 40 years on 6!
>
>
> "Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:ETQP8.3775$Fv1.421051@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> > Hi all,
> >
> > I just purchased a Yaesu VX-5R tri-band radio, and I am interested in
> > learning more about 6 meters. I have never worked 6 meters before, and
> > there is 1 good local repeater I can get into but nobody is talking on
it.
> > I also have a Radio Shack HTX-10 10 meter radio with a 10 meter diapole
on
> > my apartment balcony. I have heard that diapole antenna lengths for 10
> > meters and 6 meters are VERY close. Does this mean that I should be
able
> to

> > use the same diapole for 6 meters without worrying too much about SWR
> > problems? If I need a seperate diapole, how much difference is there in
> > length?
> >
> > Also, should I even expect to be able to do much with 6 Meters FM on 5
> > watts? When others talk about DX on 6 meters, are they generally
talking
> > about SSB ONLY?
> >
> > Thanks for the information,
> > Chris
> > KC4VTT
> >
> >
>
>
>

5218. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadrature ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 12:20:33 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1310fc.250635184@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140623

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 22:53:52 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>'J. Harvey' put the question to a 'vote' :-)
>> EM waves E and H fields - 'in phase' or
>> 'in quadrature' (90 degrees phase delta
>> between peaks) ?
>

Harvey,

Consider this in your argument or vote.

Radiation comes from charge acceleration. It is an entirely different effect with a different decay rate with distance than induced fields.

The electric field comes from a difference in the distribution of charges. Since it is an induced field effect directly affected by the geometry of the charge distribution, it decays rapidly with distance. It's the same effect we see when we charge a comb, or a rub a cat on the rug.

The magnetic field occurs because charges are moving, and again it is a geometry problem. The effect on other charges of charges moving again decays rapidly with distance, just like with the electric field effect on charges. It's the same effect we see from a magnet.

We can't "see" any of this stuff, so we analyze it in terms of how it affects charges. We quantify the effect (or force) by calling it a "field" and assiging numbers to it.

When we measure in the area of the antenna, these effects all mix. As we move away, they attenuate at different rates. In close, the induced effects are very strong compared to radiation....and they dominate. As we move away, the induction effects die rapidly while the radiation, decreasing less with distance, eventually dominates.

The induction fields are in phase quadrature, because the maximum charges move when the charge distribution is most even. When we have finished displacing all the charges current is near zero, and so the electric induction field is maximum while the magnetic field is zero. Books often call the electric field "static" because the same force would occur if the antenna voltage (charge distribution) were frozen in time, even though it is actually changing with time.

Radiation, being a totally different effect caused by charge acceleration, affects other charges exactly in step with acceleration and so our math does not allow us to separate the movement based on electric and magnetic fields. You accelerate a charge over there, and over here and everywhere else charges try to move in step. The time that effect moves through the universe with distance is what we call the speed of light.

The change in dominance of each distinct effect causes the slow transistion in phase that we describe or measure, because we can only observe the total effect of all forces on charges....not the effect of just one force. That's why we see a slow change from near 90 degrees to near zero degrees as we move away from the antenna.

Now the irony of this is that the EH quacks and other quacks (like the CFA quacks) have tried to tell us they can mix two very specific forces, one from charges moving and one from charge distribution, and create the same effect or forceon other charges caused by charge acceleration. They have tried to twist Maxwell's equations around and make our limited ability to observations of these three distinct effects that apply force to other charges become the reason the effects happen in the first place.

It would be much like my saying that if I stood back from a fire 100 feet and measured a certain amount of light and heat at that spot, that by duplicating the amount of light and heat at that observation point I can make a fire 100 feet away.

Pretty silly when you think of what they are doing.

73 Tom

5219. Re: 5/8 6m mobile - any stories/hints?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 12:29:10 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3D131A7A.143EA5D9@gte.net>
Source record: 140624

KA8DDZ wrote:

> I had significantly better results with a 5/8 antenna for the base, I am
> currently running a 1/4 mobile and would like to build a 5/8.
>
> The height may be a bit much but I was thinking of a small loading coil to
> help. I have yet to see anyone with any specs or otherwise for
> a 6m 5/8 wave mobile. Has anyone out there done this?
>
> Tim

I would think the 12'+ would be a tad much for mobile work. In addition, if it "lays back" while in motion all bets are off as to gain.
Finally, a 5/8 wavelength antenna achieves its gain by being exxactly that- 5/8 wavelengths long- shortening through inductive loading defeats this.

Dale W4OP

5220. Re: inverted-L and tuner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 12:34:43 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d131a39.253000306@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140625
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

On 20 Jun 2002 11:23:09 -0400, bertsch.3@osu.edu wrote:

>2) I'd like to put a RF choke to ground at the antenna feedpoint,
> to shunt static charges and 60 Hz power line pickup. The choke
> will probably be a torrid with type F or 77 material. About what
> inductance does conventional wisdom suggest?

Steve,

I'd avoid lossy materials like 77 mix, unless you use a lot of it to make a very high RF resistance..

Also more important is what you are trying to accomplish. You might shunt some static charges if the antenna has no path at all to earth but it will not decrease noise pickup of the antenna (if that is where you are heading with this idea).

There is a common amateur radio myth that dc grounded antennas or antennas in a closed loop pick up less local noise, but it is NOT true.

Noise is a time-varying field just like a desired signal, and so any choke you install will affect the signals just the same as noise. The sole exception is an occasional pop you might get during incliment weather, if the antenna has no discharge path to ground for accumulated dc voltages.

You could handle that quite well with a very high value resistor. For example, I have 100k 2 watt Ohmite OX series resistors from my dipole center conductors to shields, to prevent them from accumulating a charge when the feedlines are disconnected, and from my insulated towers (used as verticals) to earth because they are fed through series capacitors. The resistors (or even a choke) makes absolutely no difference in noise, but it does prevent an annoying surge or arc when I first connect an antenna and it dischages any built-up charge into my equipment. During bad weather, my tallverticals can charge up the vacuum capcitors in my tuner and make the "spark" on occasion. The 100K resistor totally fixes that problem, and has no effect on normal operation.

73 Tom

5221. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 12:55:18 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D132236.BA8B2A35@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140626

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 13:28:09 -0700, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
> >As you know, I don't use an antenna tuner. I adjust the length of
> >my feedline so that I am feeding the antenna system at a current
> >maximum point where the choke is located. Assume the antenna is
> >adjusted for resonance on 7.2 MHz. According to measurements I
> >have made, the common mode current is minimum at 7.2 MHz and rises
> >on each side of that frequency. Whether it's a causal or correlated
> >relationship, the common mode current increases with increasing
> >differential impedance.
>
> So you are saying that in all cases, every system using a tuner
> behaves like your twin lead systems using stubs, and that all twin
> lead systems using stubs behave like your system?

So you are saying that my antenna system is the only one in the
world that exhibits those characteristics? (See, I can also post
a logical diversion instead of discussing the subject.)

I reported what I measured on my single antenna system on a single
band. I am asking for an explanation my results. In my antenna system,
the farther away the differential impedance gets from 50+j0 ohms, the
higher the common mode currents.

> Wasn't your system the system that increased in signal level several
> S-units when you went from a tuner with a balun to a stub?

Yep, that happened when the choke was exposed to its designed-for
impedance instead of thousands of ohms with reactance.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5222. Re: 5/8 6m mobile - any stories/hints?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 13:11:09 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621091109.26788.00000092@mb-da.aol.com>
Source record: 140627

I currently use an Icom IC706M2G and AH-4 autotuner driving a 13.5 foot 20 meter antenna with good results. Many years back when I had a dedicated 6 M rig in the car, I used stacked halos. If you don't mind the ugliness of them, they're a good bet too.

If you look around, you might find one of the commercial loaded 1/2 wave units. To my knowledge, no one ever marketed a 5/8 for 6M, but over the years there has been so many different ones, who really knows.

As a sidebar, about 3 weeks ago, I worked about 25 JAs over a 35 minute period before the band closed. What ever you do, don't just listen, call CQ a LOT!

5223. Re: Sloper Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 13:17:54 UTC
From: Don Niles <k2pmc@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <6IFQ8.2787$CZ4.980878@news1.news.adelphia.net>
Source record: 140628

Ross,

Slopers are a mixed bag. They seem to work well if you get the high end high enough, and the low end is not too low. From the description you gave, I don't think that will be your situation.

As an alternative, I would suggest you buy some light gauge (#20 or so) wire that closely matches the color of your house and string it under your eaves all the way around. Use staples to hold it up. You will end up with a loop that is pretty close to a full wave on 40 meters. I would feed it at the point that is most convenient to your shack with open wire or ladder line to a tuner. If you don't have an external tuner, but your rig has a built in tuner, you will need a balun to bring the impedance down to something your rig will match.

When you are done, you will have a multiband antenna that will do a very respectable job for you.

Good Luck,

Don - K2PMC
"Ross" <ziggy@ok.net> wrote in message
news:uh64gvhbpq3b7d@corp.supernews.com...
> I was wondering if anyone could share some info on sloper antenna's? I
have
> very limited space and the homeowners are pretty critical. I have a two
> story house and was thinking of installing a trapped sloper (10-80) with
one
> end mount just below the gutter and the other mounted to stake in the
yard.
> What angle is preferred for these type of antenna's? I am currently using
a
> trapped dipole in my attic (10-20 meters). Thanks..
>
>
> Ross..
>
>
>
>

5224. Re: Best Coax for HF antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 13:17:54 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621091754.26788.00000093@mb-da.aol.com>
Source record: 140629

Just one recommendation: Do not use FOAM type coax. Foam type coax cores will migrate in the heat and cause you no end of trouble.

As for 8 vs. 58, we're only talking 20 feet at best, sometimes a lot less, so the difference in loss is less than .1 db even on 2 meters. Just make sure it is Type II jacketed (non-contaminating), and has at least a 95% shield.

5225. Re: Feedline Radiation - new program.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 13:21:33 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621092133.26788.00000094@mb-da.aol.com>
Source record: 140630

I think everybody should read Wlat Maxwell's (W2DU) "Another Look at Refelctions".

5226. Re: inverted-L and tuner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 13:25:30 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621092530.26788.00000095@mb-da.aol.com>
Source record: 140631

You almost answered your own question. Look in your antenna book, and it will give you the additional losses in coax caused by VSWR. With only 20 feet? WHo cares! It can't be more than .1 db even on 10 meters.

As for the choke, if you're really going to use 160 up, I would use a toroid. Just an ordinary RF choke will do nicely.

5227. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 13:28:17 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621092817.26788.00000096@mb-da.aol.com>
Source record: 140632

How come you've never sent me a report?

5228. Re: Sloper Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 13:53:08 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D132FBB.B6ACFFFE@icok.net>
Source record: 140633

Ross,
There really isn't a specific angle for a slopper, (almost
any angle will work sort of), but if you can make the slopper
hang at about 45 degrees you'll probably have the 'best' results.
Starting at 25 feet (+/-), the eaves of a two-story house, I'm
afraid you're just not going to get any where near a 45 degree
'dangle' with an 80 meter slopper. With the restrictions you
have, you may have to settle for whatever you can get though.
Good luck with it...
'Doc

5229. Re: Best Coax for HF antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 14:06:13 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1332CB.ED3F3306@icok.net>
Source record: 140634

Bill,
As long as your speaking of HF, and as long as
the length of the particular feed line isn't more
than a 100 feet or so, there really isn't much
difference in the various 'types' of coax. Find a
'coax chart' that tells you the amount of loss per
100 feet of coax at 30 Mhz. That will give you an
idea of the differences in coax. In general, anything
that works well on VHF will also work well on HF, it
may be a bit of 'over-kill', though. Balance all of
that against co$t, and you will have ~your~ best coax
to use. The greater the percentage of shielding, the
better.
'Doc

PS - Nothing wrong with '9913, but it's sure a PITA
to use.

5230. Re: MFJ Telescopic Mast - Has anyone used one?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 14:07:33 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D13331D.F61096ED@icok.net>
Source record: 140635

George,
Not without guying in either case (unless the antenna
is ~very~ light-weight).
'Doc

5231. Re: Sloper Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 14:28:07 UTC
From: Pete <pete@nbr1.com>
Message-ID: <XJGQ8.123641$6m5.107122@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 140636

Do what I did. I had the same restriction problem you have.
I bought a Butternut HV9 vertical which I ground mounted with a Gap tilt over bracket. The antenna is real lite and it is not a big problem to lay it over on the ground when not in use. I have a 5 foot fence and no one can see it. I mostly get on the air at night, except for the weekends. No one has complained yet. I work the world with it.
Pete WD9ALM

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3D132FBB.B6ACFFFE@icok.net...
> Ross,
> There really isn't a specific angle for a slopper, (almost
> any angle will work sort of), but if you can make the slopper
> hang at about 45 degrees you'll probably have the 'best' results.
> Starting at 25 feet (+/-), the eaves of a two-story house, I'm
> afraid you're just not going to get any where near a 45 degree
> 'dangle' with an 80 meter slopper. With the restrictions you
> have, you may have to settle for whatever you can get though.
> Good luck with it...
> 'Doc

5232. Re: AO by Brian Beesley K6STI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 14:42:59 UTC
From: JWheeler <kd5bcu@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <uh6eq1tesojd85@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140637

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020620194550.04916.00000022@mb-dd.aol.com...
>
> Thanks to the 5 (so far) who sent e-mails thanking me for this info.
>
> 73,
> Chip N1IR
>
If they thanked you in a private forum, why don't you do the same? Oh,
maybe you wanted to puff yourself up a little bit.... Nevermind.

JWheeler

5233. best veritical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 15:18:08 UTC
From: Carl Johnson <replyto@usenet.news>
Message-ID: <vrg6hucmqo3u43nupmvdm5rmn87blc3q82@4ax.com>
Source record: 140639

Any preference on the best vertical antenna for 80-10?

5234. Re: best veritical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 15:23:56 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <uh6h8f3cd6j45a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140640

Hello Carl,
Have you looked at the HF vertical antenna reviews at this URL yet?

HF Vertical and Wire antennas reviews - over 140 reviews
1. http://www.eham.net/reviews/products/13

--
73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
Prescott, AZ - USA
www.ab7sl.com

"Carl Johnson" <replyto@usenet.news> wrote in message
news:vrg6hucmqo3u43nupmvdm5rmn87blc3q82@4ax.com...
>
> Any preference on the best vertical antenna for 80-10?
>
>

5235. CUSHCRAFT R-8 ???????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 15:36:11 UTC
From: gh <kb2qqm@wi.rr.com>
Message-ID: <OIHQ8.3863$DF5.129281@twister.kc.rr.com>
Source record: 140641

Hi, I am in the market for a vertical...and just wondered what people's opinion is for the Cushcraft R-8. Please respond via email at kb2qqm@wi.rr.com thanks Greg

5236. Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 16:39:40 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206210839.476d8d5b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140642

Hi, all-

About a week ago, I was looking for information on the web vis-a-vis antenna design/construction for limited space applications. Being employed in the computer industry, I was intrigued by the inclusion of 'fractal antennas' in some of the search engines. Unfortunately, no matter what site I went to, I couldn't find any hard data or actual construction/materials plans/lists. Of course, the older posts in this NG are incredibly hilarious (at times), but really of no significant value (outside of entertainment value). I thought maybe that Fractal Antennas, Inc. would have stuff on their page still (based on the posts of a year or so ago), but was surprised to find out that the ham page there had been removed.[1]

I thought it would have been best to get the information from the source, but seeing as it wasn't there anymore, I did the next best thing. I checked in 'The Wayback Machine.'[2] Luckily, they did have a copy of the old site.[3]

So, figuring maybe there are other budding hams out there that would be interested in the information for their own research, I thought I would share the link with anyone that might be interested. Here it is:

http://web.archive.org/web/20000610164517/www.fractenna.com/ham/hampage_main.html

I also found one other page on qsl.net or maybe it was qrz.com. I don't remember, anyway, I have it written down somewhere. I apologize for not having that link handy as well, but it has some other fractal designs and a load of data on performance. I could dig it up if anyone wants to see it.

Happy hamming, 73

AG

[1] Citing the World Trade Center/Pentagon/Pennsylvania incidents, which makes little sense to me, but hey, s'ok.

[2] http://www.archive.org Just put in a URL in the box in the middle and see all of the archived copies. I think it goes back to 1996 or so.[4]

[3] I included the link for 20 JUN 00. I don't know if there was information added or removed beyond that date (well, excepting the complete removal of the ham pages recently) as I just stuck with the one that came up and had the ham links on it. YMMV and I certainly

can't vouch for the reliability/presence of any data.

[4] The fact that so many web pages are archived makes [1] kind of pointless, but perhaps the webmaster at Fractal Antennas, Inc. was unaware of this type of thing. I wonder if archiving sites is considered fair use? Anyway, there you have it.

5237. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 16:52:26 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621125226.08896.00000074@mb-md.aol.com>
Source record: 140643

Said site is in violation of copright. Thank you for pointing this out and providing a public citation that provides evidence of the violation. The copyright holder was not aware of this.

Steps will be taken to remove the information from the infringing site.

The reason for removing the informations stands. Whether you think it is amusing or valid is not relevant.

73,
Chip N1IR

5238. Re: Best Coax for HF antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 16:54:27 UTC
From: Eric Fairbank <fairbank@iamdigex.net>
Message-ID: <7TIQ8.257$NJ3.63049@dca1-nnrp2.news.algx.net>
Source record: 140644

20' RG8 Belden 8237 .469db loss @ 146MHZ
9913 .310

20' RG58 Belden 8240 .937db loss @ 146MHZ
9201 1.009
RG58a 8219 1.106
RG58c 8259 1.339

A considerable difference in terms of percent of power lost on 2 meters. I think your right about the foam cable, I have about 90' hanging at an angle from a tree and it seems to be getting longer. Guess I will have to switch to solid poly. Oh well, I got the cable for free so I can't complain.

Eric N3EF

"K0bg" <k0bg@aol.com> wrote in message news:20020621091754.26788.00000093@mb-da.aol.com...
> Just one recommendation: Do not use FOAM type coax. Foam type coax cores will
> migrate in the heat and cause you no end of trouble.
>
> As for 8 vs. 58, we're only talking 20 feet at best, sometimes a lot less, so
> the difference in loss is less than .1 db even on 2 meters. Just make sure it
> is Type II jacketed (non-contaminating), and has at least a 95% shield.

5239. Re: AO by Brian Beesley K6STI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 17:17:41 UTC
From: k7itm@aol.com
Message-ID: <3200347.0206210917.59dd5ec8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140645

"J1S" <LJONES@flash.net> wrote in message
news:<0_NP8.3875$bT1.123149504@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>...
> Greetings...
> It has come to my attention that Brian Beesley's AO may be in the
> public domain now. If so, does anyone know where I can get a copy for
> download

If you happen to already have licensed copies of Excel and EZNEC for
Windows, you may wish to check out MultiNEC from AC6LA at
http://www.qsl.net/ac6la/multinec.html. It lets you, as the
description says, run EZNEC on autopilot, making multiple sequential
runs with paramaters changed automatically between runs, and plotting
the resulting trends.

Cheers,
Tom

5240. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 17:19:55 UTC
From: "n7ws at arrl net"
Message-ID: <3d135fd5.17357759@news.triconet.org>
Source record: 140646

On 21 Jun 2002 09:39:40 -0700, a_g_lyph@hotmail.com (A. Gordon Lyph)
wrote:
[snip]

| Of course, the older posts in
|this NG are incredibly hilarious (at times), but really of no
|significant value (outside of entertainment value)

Now there is an astute observation.

Wes N7WS

5241. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 17:30:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <5en6hu0tr20iga052ej3auecejh9hgcmvi@4ax.com>
Source record: 140647

On 21 Jun 2002 09:39:40 -0700, a_g_lyph@hotmail.com (A. Gordon Lyph) wrote:

>
>I also found one other page on qsl.net or maybe it was qrz.com. I
>don't remember, anyway, I have it written down somewhere. I apologize
>for not having that link handy as well, but it has some other fractal
>designs and a load of data on performance. I could dig it up if
>anyone wants to see it.
>
>Happy hamming, 73
>
>AG

Hi AG,

The site you dimly recall maybe:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/index.htm
which contains a continuum of design published on the net since 1995.
I think it unlikely you will find more coverage anywhere else.

As for
> I was looking for information on the web vis-a-vis
>antenna design/construction for limited space applications.
snip ...
> I couldn't find any hard data or actual
>construction/materials plans/lists.

Hardly surprising. There are probably more construction designs of the CFA on the internet than fractals - to no great boon in successful implementations (of either CFA's or fractals).

You could build a fractal, derived from one of the many pages of designs I offer and give us superlative reports of its performance, and I imagine most here would be more surprised that such elaborate wire-work was really worth the effort. There have been a number of contributors here in the past that have offered simpler designs, and some who have offered more complex designs, and sad fact is that both have eclipsed the performance of the best of fractals.

Odd how this interest rises on the coming anniversary of the fractal's wake held last summer in Boston.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5242. Re: CUSHCRAFT R-8 ???????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 17:44:39 UTC
From: Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <bCJQ8.10691$uH2.10119@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 140648

Greg:

Check out: http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/529

24 reviews there.

Best 73 de:
Dennis Stahr - W6NYC

http://www.qsl.net/w6nyc/
Take out "the trash" when return emailing

"gh" <kb2qqm@wi.rr.com> wrote in message
news:OIHQ8.3863$DF5.129281@twister.kc.rr.com...
> Hi, I am in the market for a vertical...and just wondered what people's
> opinion is for the Cushcraft R-8. Please respond via email at
> kb2qqm@wi.rr.com thanks Greg
>
>

5243. Re: AO by Brian Beesley K6STI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 17:53:18 UTC
From: Eskay <Nospamve3jua@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <3D13680E.E7EFA8DD@rac.ca>
Source record: 140638

Gilbert: Thanks for the wonderfull picture..
I have set it as wallpaper to remind me that it takes all kinds of
people to make this world what it is..even the selfrighteous ones...
Sieb...VE3JUA..

Gilbert Mouget wrote:

> In article <20020620194550.04916.00000022@mb-dd.aol.com>,
> dated 20 Jun 2002 23:45:50 GMT,
> Doctor Fractenna, <fractenna@aol.com>
> quotes the entire post (30+ lines of text) and then says says...
>
> > Thanks to the 5 (so far) who sent e-mails thanking me for this info.
>
> Doctor Fractenna, my cat was unable to send you an e-mail, but
> this is what he thinks about you and your posts :
>
> http://ping.waika9.com/catitude.jpg
>
> --
> f u cn rd ths, u cn gt a gd jb n cmptr prgrmmng

I cn rd ths...Eskay..

5244. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 17:57:11 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621135711.10802.00002654@mb-fp.aol.com>
Source record: 140649

>Odd how this interest rises on the coming anniversary of the fractal's
>wake held last summer in Boston.
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>

If anyone knows what this person is trying to say, please e-mail me with it.

All responses would be considered mot helpful.

73
Chip N1IR

5245. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 17:59:14 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621135914.10802.00002655@mb-fp.aol.com>
Source record: 140650

>Said site is in violation of copright. Thank you for pointing this out and
>providing a public citation that provides evidence of the violation. The
>copyright holder was not aware of this.
>
>Steps will be taken to remove the information from the infringing site.
>
>The reason for removing the informations stands. Whether you think it is
>amusing or valid is not relevant.
>
>73,
>Chip N1IR
>

Done.

73,
Chip N1IR

5246. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 18:10:47 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D136C1D.F09FD039@icok.net>
Source record: 140651

A.G.,
Oh, you've done it now! Be very careful,
ol'Fracky' has been know to threaten lawsuit
just for thinking about 'fractal' antennas.
If you have the time to waste, you might go
back through those old posts. You'll find that
there are a few 'nuggets' in them, and a very
great lot of B.S. (mostly from ol'Fracky').
'Doc

PS - Oh yes, and please make sure that you include
all the credentials you possibly can with your
signature (makes him feel more at easy).

5247. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 18:15:41 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D136D43.A724F7FE@icok.net>
Source record: 140654

What that person is trying to say is that you
still have a copious supply of what you were full
of when you made your original debut with your
'fractal' antennas in this NG.
'Doc

5248. Re: best veritical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 18:16:39 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D136D7C.FDD6F44@icok.net>
Source record: 140652

Carl,
The 'old' Hygain Hi-Tower.
'Doc

5249. Re: CUSHCRAFT R-8 ???????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 18:33:59 UTC
From: gh <kb2qqm@wi.rr.com>
Message-ID: <ujKQ8.4007$DF5.137741@twister.kc.rr.com>
Source record: 140653

I have pretty much decided on the Bencher/Butternut HF9V.....Just wondered
if any of you out here have used any of the SGC tuners, with the HF9V
???????

"gh" <kb2qqm@wi.rr.com> wrote in message
news:OIHQ8.3863$DF5.129281@twister.kc.rr.com...
> Hi, I am in the market for a vertical...and just wondered what people's
> opinion is for the Cushcraft R-8. Please respond via email at
> kb2qqm@wi.rr.com thanks Greg
>
>

5250. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 18:56:01 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <qct6hu4kg753ritkkllikdcp94o0qc8khf@4ax.com>
Source record: 140655

On Fri, 21 Jun 2002 18:15:41 GMT, 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

>
>
> What that person is trying to say is that you
>still have a copious supply of what you were full
>of when you made your original debut with your
>'fractal' antennas in this NG.
> 'Doc

Hi Doc,

Actually I was being circumspect about the cadavers being on view in
open casket; with one at:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/n1ir/k2/index.htm
being a remarkably morbid example of this zombie species.
;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5251. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 19:00:17 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621150017.08580.00000059@mb-cu.aol.com>
Source record: 140656

>Hi Doc,
>
>Actually I was being circumspect about the cadavers being on view in
>open casket; with one at:
>http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/n1ir/k2/index.htm
>being a remarkably morbid example of this zombie species.
>;-)
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

What is the origin of this data file you publicly refer others to?

Do you have evidence that the antenna does not work as stated by the creator of that data file?

Is there any measurement data which supports your interpretation?

Why do you refer to this as a 'cadaver'? What does death, or its allusion, have to do with antennas?

73,
Chip N1IR

5252. Re: best veritical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 19:13:17 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aevtsclak1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140657

There cannot be any argument about it.

Everything else remaining the same, the best antenna is the tallest.

Regards, Reg, G4FGQ

5253. Re: Feedline Radiation - new program.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 19:15:51 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aevu17lju1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140659

That's fine if they can understand it !
==========

> I think everybody should read Wlat Maxwell's (W2DU) "Another Look at
> Refelctions".

5254. Re: inverted-L and tuner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 19:20:39 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aevua6iud1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140661

"K0bg" wrote -
> Look in your antenna book,
==========

And where do you imagine that will get you ?

5255. Re: Radio Amateurs - Catch Up!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 19:24:12 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d137b58$1_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140658

Oh, go on then!
:-)
"K0bg" <k0bg@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020621092817.26788.00000096@mb-da.aol.com...
> How come you've never sent me a report?

5256. Re: Sloper Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 19:27:53 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <aevunpmru1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140662

The performance of slopers is obviously intermediate between verticals and horizontals.

I can't imagine what on Earth the arguments are all about.

Why don't you all go back to sleep ?

5257. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 19:29:02 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d137c7a_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140660
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Thanks Paul. You know the old saying.....

You can please some of the people all of the time, and
Win95 users none of the time :-))

Tom www.ar3000.info

"proma1" <proma1@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:3DrQ8.19897$AZ6.2742712@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com...
> until a few weeks ago i was working for a computer company and we were
using
> 95 still.
>
>
> but although of no use to me i use micosoft works for my databases,people
> like Tom should be congratulated for trying to help people with there
hobby
> and for free.of course it is ot going to work for everyone,if yiou are
> running an older OS then fair enough thats your choice,but dont moan about
> lack of software.
>
>
>
>
>
> i am sure if you offer Tom £5000 he will design somethingt just for you
>
>
> regards
>
> --
>
>
>
> Paul Wey[PROMA1]
>
> moderator of following scanning groups
>
>
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/scanpromauk
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Metradio

>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promatech
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Tetrauk
>
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promaofftopic
>
> for PROMA PMR database and mil and civil airband,and much more click below
>
> www.scanuk.net
>
> "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> wrote in message
> news:3d1230ad$1_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com...
> > Windows98 downwards??? Surely you don't mean that you're running
> > Windows95????? Don't be daft! Next, you'll be telling me you're running
> with
> > a Cyrix processor. You're havin' a laugh :-)))
> >
> > Tom.
> >
> > "NE1" <1@here.com> wrote in message
> > news:13r3hu0pt3v0levu86m80jf24obhb82e81@4ax.com...
> > > On Mon, 17 Jun 2002 00:13:35 +0100, "www.ar3000.info"
> > > <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk> wrote:
> > >
> > > >Free Logging Database built with Access2000 available, complete with
> > Station
> > > >Locator containing
> > > >over 5000 International Broadcast Stations.
> > > >
> > > >Perfectly suitable for both HAM operators and Shortwave Listeners
> alike.
> > > >With the "UserID" field, will also suit Radio Clubs.
> > > >
> > >
> > > But it doesnt work on Windows 98 downwards!!!
> > >
> > > Who's gonna use it?
> >
> >
> >
> >

5258. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 19:34:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <5vv6hucg0eaiadmdf4tkgo7qu8kicqpsso@4ax.com>
Source record: 140663

On 21 Jun 2002 19:00:17 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>Hi Doc,
>>
>>Actually I was being circumspect about the cadavers being on view in
>>open casket; with one at:
>>http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/n1ir/k2/index.htm
>>being a remarkably morbid example of this zombie species.
>>;-)
>>
>>73's
>>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>
>
>What is the origin of this data file you publicly refer others to?
>
>Do you have evidence that the antenna does not work as stated by the creator of
>that data file?
>
>Is there any measurement data which supports your interpretation?
>
>Why do you refer to this as a 'cadaver'? What does death, or its allusion, have
>to do with antennas?
>
>73,
>Chip N1IR

All such information is freely available at the morgue:
http://groups.google.com/groups?oi=djq&as_ugroup=rec.radio.amateur.antenna

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5259. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 20:10:23 UTC
From: dan <danlx@execpc.com>
Message-ID: <3d138934$0$1422$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com>
Source record: 140664

Oh boy,
Fwacky, Fwacky, Fwacky. It is a good thing I haven't had surgery
cause I am laughing so hard I would bust the stitches. Have you
thought of having an Amateur radio nite at a local comedy club, you
would clean up, pun intended ;<} Maybe you could go on the road and
be the entertainment at Hamfests, just think of all the people that
would be talking Fwackese the next day!!! Good luck and remember, the
Lord looks after those that can't.

On 21 Jun 2002 16:52:26 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>Said site is in violation of copright. Thank you for pointing this out and
>providing a public citation that provides evidence of the violation. The
>copyright holder was not aware of this.
>
>Steps will be taken to remove the information from the infringing site.
>
>The reason for removing the informations stands. Whether you think it is
>amusing or valid is not relevant.
>
>73,
>Chip N1IR

Dan

I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
Remove left x for a direct reply.

5260. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 20:27:08 UTC
From: Nick <Nick@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <DcLidSAcw4E9Ewtp@greenhse.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 140666
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <ymuQ8.20334$AZ6.2868335@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>,
proma1 <proma1@ntlworld.com> writes
>ANOTHER SADDO
>
>who gives a fucking shit about spelling you silly fucking cretin,why dont
>you stuff your head up your arse.
>
>what has my spelling or punctuation to do with anythng,i have disabled my
>spellchecker a waste of time,the only people who ever moan are people like
>yourself who obviously have nothing better to do.
>
>
>for your information my keyboard is actually sticking on certain letters,but
>even so,the internet is for everyone not techno nerds.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
>join an english language appreciation group,if you try and join any of my
>groups as soon as you post anything like that i will ban you.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

"the internet is for everyone" in once sentence and "as soon as you post
anything like that I will ban you" in another. You have just shown with
your abusive language and net-nazi tendencies to be no better than those
you complain about!

Nick
--

SuSE Linux user
http://www.suse.co.uk

5261. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 20:30:48 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621163048.23837.00000045@mb-dh.aol.com>
Source record: 140667

>Oh boy,
>Fwacky, Fwacky, Fwacky. It is a good thing I haven't had surgery
>cause I am laughing so hard I would bust the stitches. Have you
>thought of having an Amateur radio nite at a local comedy club, you
>would clean up, pun intended ;<} Maybe you could go on the road and
>be the entertainment at Hamfests, just think of all the people that
>would be talking Fwackese the next day!!! Good luck and remember, the
>Lord looks after those that can't.
>
>On 21 Jun 2002 16:52:26 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>
>>Said site is in violation of copright. Thank you for pointing this out and
>>providing a public citation that provides evidence of the violation. The
>>copyright holder was not aware of this.
>>
>>Steps will be taken to remove the information from the infringing site.
>>
>>The reason for removing the informations stands. Whether you think it is
>>amusing or valid is not relevant.
>>
>>73,
>>Chip N1IR
>
>
>
>Dan
>
>I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
>Remove left x for a direct reply.
>
>

I regret that I decline giving talks to ham groups(no matter what the venue),
and haven't for some time. But thank you for your kind wishes.

73,
Chip N1IR

5262. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 20:30:53 UTC
From: Nick <Nick@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <DMDiZcA9z4E9EwMR@greenhse.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 140665
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <lDuQ8.20455$AZ6.2881128@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>,
proma1 <proma1@ntlworld.com> writes
>sorry for the swearing but it makes my blood boil,he does no know me or any
>dissabilities i may have,or learning problems or whatever,i do not go on the
>net to be judged on typing abilities/language or internet etiquette.

Hey, I was certified dyslexic at age 11 and it shows in some posts where
the spell checker doesn't rescue me, but it's still no excuse for bad
punctuation or actually not bothering to use a spell checker.
Punctuation has a purpose, it makes things easier to read. Whilst
criticising bad punctuation is ignorant, failing to use punctuation *at
all* is just laziness!
--

Nick@nospam.demon.co.uk
SuSE Linux user
http://www.suse.co.uk

5263. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 22:02:36 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621180236.23752.00001267@mb-df.aol.com>
Source record: 140668

Fractals are so hot that I hear Puente failed to materialize at IEEE to present his talk. Disco Inferno!

Rick K1BQT

5264. Re: Sloper Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 22:33:56 UTC
From: Pappy@USA.net
Message-ID: <3D13A9D4.9A77E4C1@USA.net>
Source record: 140569

Rude, nasty and totally unacceptable comment.

Reg Edwards wrote:

> The performance of slopers is obviously intermediate between verticals and
> horizontals.
>
> I can't imagine what on Earth the arguments are all about.
>
> Why don't you all go back to sleep ?

5265. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 22:58:18 UTC
From: proma1 <proma1@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <MgOQ8.7549$RY1.201355@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 140570
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

whats wrong with laziness its my right to write how i want,i do not have any problems like that,what i meant is thatyou have no right to critiscize people for spelling or punctuation.

net nazi i think that applies to you and the guy who critisized my spelling and punctuation.

i dont believe in being tied down by coventional language,thats in the past get real we are in a new world nowi am in a hurry i dont have time to waste adding in ll the crap i do from time to time but as long as youn can rea it and of course you canif not it dos notr say much dfor you,my stuck keyboard is a pain in the arse but again you can read it so whats the problem????

--

Paul Wey[PROMA1]

moderator of following scanning groups

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/scanpromauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Metradio

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promatech

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Tetrauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promaofftopic

for PROMA PMR database and mil and civil airband,and much more click below

www.scanuk.net

"Nick" <Nick@nospam.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:DMDiZcA9z4E9EwMR@greenhse.demon.co.uk...
> In article <lDuQ8.20455$AZ6.2881128@news6-win.server.ntlworld.com>,
> proma1 <proma1@ntlworld.com> writes
> >sorry for the swearing but it makes my blood boil,he does no know me or
any
> >dissabilities i may have,or learning problems or whatever,i do not go on
the
> >net to be judged on typing abilities/language or internet etiquette.
>
> Hey, I was certified dyslexic at age 11 and it shows in some posts where
> the spell checker doesn't rescue me, but it's still no excuse for bad
> punctuation or actually not bothering to use a spell checker.
> Punctuation has a purpose, it makes things easier to read. Whilst

> criticising bad punctuation is ignorant, failing to use punctuation *at
> all* is just laziness!
> --
>
> Nick@nospam.demon.co.uk
> SuSE Linux user
> http://www.suse.co.uk

5266. Re: Sloper Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 23:11:38 UTC
From: Don Niles <k2pmc@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <KoOQ8.3178$CZ4.1098924@news1.news.adelphia.net>
Source record: 140573

Reg,

Apparently you are typing in your sleep, because I don't see any arguments posted to Ross' inquiry. What I do see is some guys trying to help him out. Maybe you should try it. It might change your outlook on life. Oh, I mis-spoke, I think you ought to GET A LIFE.

"Reg Edwards" <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote in message news:aevunpmru1@paris.btinternet.com...
> The performance of slopers is obviously intermediate between verticals and
> horizontals.
>
> I can't imagine what on Earth the arguments are all about.
>
> Why don't you all go back to sleep ?
>
>
>

5267. Re: Sloper Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 23:21:18 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D13B4E2.ADB02A20@icok.net>
Source record: 140571

Reg,
What? And take the chance of missing something?
'Doc

5268. Re: 5/8 6m mobile - any stories/hints?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-21 23:32:08 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020621193208.17528.00000134@mb-fs.aol.com>
Source record: 140572

>I would think the 12'+ would be a tad much for mobile work. In addition,
>if it
>"lays back" while in motion all bets are off as to gain.
>Finally, a 5/8 wavelength antenna achieves its gain by being exxactly that-
>5/8
>wavelengths long- shortening through inductive loading defeats this.
>
>Dale W4OP

Good Answer Dale.

You have never seen a 11 meter 5/8 wave that is only 2 ft tall ?
It must be true, it say's it right on the package.
I am not even going to repeat what is say's about gain.

73 Al Lowe N0IMW

5269. Re: 5/8 6m mobile - any stories/hints?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 00:44:54 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <l2i7husc7ehnq08rnduh5r7vkrfriv3smh@4ax.com>
Source record: 140576

On Fri, 21 Jun 2002 12:29:10 GMT, Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net> wrote:
>
>I would think the 12'+ would be a tad much for mobile work. In addition, if it
>"lays back" while in motion all bets are off as to gain.
>Finally, a 5/8 wavelength antenna achieves its gain by being exxactly that- 5/8
>wavelengths long- shortening through inductive loading defeats this.
>
>Dale W4OP

To carry this a step further a 5/8-wave monopole (vertical) only
exhibits 3 dBqw (3 dB gain over a 1/4-wave monopole) is when it is
mounted on an infinite, flat perfect conducting ground. Change any one
of those conditions and all bets are off.

73
Danny, K6MHE

5270. Re: Log-per 50-1300 MHz in vertical polarisation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 00:58:49 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <dZPQ8.74467$Hn4.2630171@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 140574

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020621063655.01634.00000064@mb-cv.aol.com...
> >
> >
> >Bonjour,
> >
> >I intend to use a log periodic antenna in vertical polarisation.
> >
> >Is it ok to use a metallic mast or do I need a fiber glass mast ?
> >It is a large antenna, so an "inverted L" mast, as we use for UHF
> >is out of the question.
> >
> >73 and thanks for your answers.
> >
> >F6BOM
> >
>

My KMA Rover log periodic 90-1300 MHz) is mounted
vertically against a metal mast. It works fine,
but you must end-mount the log periodic.

I believe that most manufacturers, at least KMA and also CushCraft,
offer rear mount options. The KMA-4113 is on a 12-foot boom, and
I think it also has a vertical mount available. It's a little unwieldy from
a mechanical standpoint, but it works.

Peter

5271. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 01:02:04 UTC
From: CW <clinton.magers@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <g0QQ8.128211$6m5.109310@rwcrnsc51.ops.asp.att.net>
Source record: 140575
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

In other words, it's lack of education.
"proma1" <proma1@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:MgOQ8.7549$RY1.201355@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net...
>
>
> i dont believe in being tied down by coventional language,thats in the
past
> get real we are in a new world nowi am in a hurry i dont have time to
waste
> adding in ll the crap i do from time to time but as long as youn can rea
it
> and of course you canif not it dos notr say much dfor you,my stuck
keyboard
> is a pain in the arse but again you can read it so whats the problem????
>
>
>
>
> --
>
>
>

5272. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadrature ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 01:47:41 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <1HQQ8.9262$YG5.1912078@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140577

"Tom W8JI"
> Consider this in your argument or vote.

The 'vote' was 6 (Roy got 5) to 1 (the 1 was from WWII-era USN). Democracy rules. ;-) !

> <extract>
> When we measure in the area of the antenna,
> these effects all mix. As we move away, they
> attenuate at different rates. In close, the induced
> effects are very strong compared to radiation....
> and they dominate. As we move away, the
> induction effects die rapidly while the radiation,
> decreasing less with distance, eventually dominates.

Thanks very much for the above extract (and the rest); it answered an outstanding question of mine perfectly.

I had a brief e-mail exchange with Mr.Ken Bigelow this morning. He sent me a very detailed 'proof' of his quadrature E/H argument. I replied to him that he had just proven the existance of the 'reactive field' near the antenna. I pointed him to a website that explained about the different regions.

5273. Re: MFJ Telescopic Mast - Has anyone used one?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 02:08:32 UTC
From: George Collins <gjcollins@worldnet.att.net>
Message-ID: <A_QQ8.54534$UT.3699058@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140578

Thanks to everyone for your information.

73,
George

5274. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 02:22:03 UTC
From: Dave Holford <holford@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <3D13DF4B.9A95C617@sympatico.ca>
Source record: 140579
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

> i dont believe in being tied down by coventional language,thats in the past
> get real we are in a new world nowi am in a hurry i dont have time to waste
> adding in ll the crap i do from time to time but as long as youn can rea it
> and of course you canif not it dos notr say much dfor you,my stuck keyboard
> is a pain in the arse but again you can read it so whats the problem????
>
> --
>

Eh?

5275. Re: Definition of "fixed service" per FCC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 02:57:29 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d13ed38_4@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 140580

If you want the long explanation, go to the Code of Federal Regulations web site and look at 47CFR.

The simple answer is: "Radio communication between specified fixed points. Examples are point-to-point high frequency circuits and microwave links." From Reference Data for Radio Engineers.

Most of these are gone the way of the Dodo bird, but the license holders are reluctant to give up the channels. These are such as the overseas telephone circuits, news circuits, etc. All the governments of the world say HF is dead, but a casual listen to the bands puts the lie to that.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Will White <googlyelmo@earthlink.net> wrote in message news:3D12D48C.ADF65A3D@earthlink.net...
> I picked up several old frequency allocation charts, basically DC to daylight,
> which contain some interesting and useful info about who's where and what they
> do there. One of the biggest users of HF is something called the "fixed
> service." Can someone tell me what the "fixed service" is, i.e. who are the
> users, and what do they do with the spectrum. I can't find clear reference to it
> in any of my radio and gneral reference books. Thanks.
>
> --
> Will White, KD7BFX
> Seattle WA US
> King County, Grid CN87tq
> ITU Zone 6, CQ Zone 3
> **
> "The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand.
> The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat.
> You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles.
> The wireless is the same, only without the cat."
> - Albert Einstein
> **
>
>

5276. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 03:58:00 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uh7te6759ac476@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140581

Remember when you said to tell you when you were acting like an asshole,
well be advised your doing it again...

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020621163048.23837.00000045@mb-dh.aol.com...
> >Oh boy,
> >Fwacky, Fwacky, Fwacky. It is a good thing I haven't had surgery
> >cause I am laughing so hard I would bust the stitches. Have you
> >thought of having an Amateur radio nite at a local comedy club, you
> >would clean up, pun intended ;<} Maybe you could go on the road and
> >be the entertainment at Hamfests, just think of all the people that
> >would be talking Fwackese the next day!!! Good luck and remember, the
> >Lord looks after those that can't.
> >
> >On 21 Jun 2002 16:52:26 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
> >
> >>Said site is in violation of copright. Thank you for pointing this out
and
> >>providing a public citation that provides evidence of the violation. The
> >>copyright holder was not aware of this.
> >>
> >>Steps will be taken to remove the information from the infringing site.
> >>
> >>The reason for removing the informations stands. Whether you think it is
> >>amusing or valid is not relevant.
> >>
> >>73,
> >>Chip N1IR
> >
> >
> >
> >Dan
> >
> >I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
> >Remove left x for a direct reply.
> >
> >
>
> I regret that I decline giving talks to ham groups(no matter what the
venue),
> and haven't for some time. But thank you for your kind wishes.
>
> 73,
> Chip N1IR

5277. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 03:59:20 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d13f48a.308897845@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140582

On Fri, 21 Jun 2002 07:55:18 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>So you are saying that my antenna system is the only one in the
>world that exhibits those characteristics? (See, I can also post
>a logical diversion instead of discussing the subject.)

It might be.

>I reported what I measured on my single antenna system on a single
>band. I am asking for an explanation my results. In my antenna system,
>the farther away the differential impedance gets from 50+j0 ohms, the
>higher the common mode currents.

What does that have to do with baluns in tuners? In any event, it is
difficult to answer with no idea what the system is and what and how
you measured anything.

>> Wasn't your system the system that increased in signal level several
>> S-units when you went from a tuner with a balun to a stub?
>
>Yep, that happened when the choke was exposed to its designed-for
>impedance instead of thousands of ohms with reactance.

So you are saying a tuner and balun lost 10-20dB of power?

How bright did the balun core light or the inductor in the tuner light
when you applied 100 watts?

Seriously, as I recall you made that test on groundwave with a local
ham, and you have a horizontal antenna. Very obviously that could
indicate you greatly increased the vertical component of the antenna
when you removed the old system and went to the new system. That is a
much better and more logical explanation than a change in loss.

73 Tom

5278. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 04:34:45 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <Not_Interested@ALL.org>
Message-ID: <C7TQ8.7352$TL6.2150069@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140583

"Fractenna" assumed he was...
> Done.

Wanna bet? Its amazing what is available on-line in various digital nooks and crannies... Is the patent still pending on this 'Lawn Mower Meets Ground Radial' mess?

One example of many...

Nu. X(cm) Z(cm) Lg(cm)
1 0.00 57.94 0.00
2 18.90 57.94 18.90
3 18.90 45.29 12.65
4 33.74 45.29 14.84
5 33.74 57.94 12.65
6 49.44 57.94 15.70
7 49.44 42.12 15.82
8 36.79 42.12 12.62
9 36.79 27.37 14.75
10 49.44 27.37 12.65
11 49.44 11.58 15.79
12 64.19 11.58 14.75
13 64.19 0.00 11.58
14 80.01 0.00 12.77
15 80.01 11.58 11.58
16 94.76 11.58 14.75
17 94.76 27.37 15.79
18 107.38 27.37 12.62
19 107.38 42.12 14.75
20 94.76 42.12 12.62
21 94.76 57.94 15.82
22 110.43 57.94 15.67
23 110.43 45.29 12.65
24 125.88 45.29 15.36
25 125.79 57.94 12.65
26 144.69 57.94 18.90

5279. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 04:54:44 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D140314.DEB2742C@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140585

Tom W8JI wrote:
> What does that have to do with baluns in tuners? In any event, it is
> difficult to answer with no idea what the system is and what and how
> you measured anything.

XMTR---choke---1/2WL ladder-line---resonant dipole

Common mode current is measured at the choke by a pickup coil like the one Roy used in, "Baluns: What They Do And How They Do It".

The common mode current above is minimum at the resonant frequency and increases on each side of resonance. That is consistent with Roy's article which at least implies that Ohm's Law comes into play when the current from the inside shield is looking into the antenna and also back down the outside of the coax. Note that I am talking about conducted common mode current here, not inducted common mode current. (Inducted common mode current is minimized by a symmetrical layout.)

Change context: Let's put the choking impedance at a coax fed antenna.

(1) Let's say the choking impedance on the coax is 500 ohms and is located at the antenna. If the antenna is a 1/2WL dipole, the choking impedance will be much higher than the antenna impedance and most of the current will flow into the antenna.

(2) If the antenna is a one wavelength dipole, the choking impedance will be much less than the antenna impedance and, depending on the length of the coax, it is possible that most of the current will flow back down the outside of the coax.

In (1) above, the choke is effective in reducing common mode currents.
In (2) above, the choke is not very effective in reducing common mode currents. Note that nothing has changed except the antenna impedance.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5280. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 04:56:28 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D140371.5C4020D3@icok.net>
Source record: 140584

Fred,
I hate to say it, but I don't think he's acting.
'Doc

5281. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 05:21:22 UTC
From: ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <af11gi$7tm$1@freenet9.carleton.ca>
Source record: 140586

Richard Clark (kb7qhc@attbi.com) writes:
>
> The standard bench technique employs a dollar bill rather than any
> piece of paper. A dollar bill has just the right amount of abrasive
> to do the job without seriously eroding the contacts. A dollar bill
> is composed largely of rag content, whereas paper is made of wood pulp
> which is very abrasive.

A dollar bill??? You must be an 'murrican. Up here in Canada, dollar bills went the way of the dodo, er Loonie, years ago. It would cost us about $1.65 Cdn to get a dollar bill to clean our contacts. For that amount, I'm guessing one could go to the kitchen and use parchment paper. Perhaps something from the arts store might work too.

B-)

5282. Re: Feedline Radiation - new program.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 05:32:38 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D140BF5.BEFE4FC@att.net>
Source record: 140587

What is the problem in understanding Walt's book(s)? A well-done balance between a little math and a lot of exposition to explain what it means and what is happening.

I highly recommmend it to anyone seeking to enhance their understanding of transmission line applications.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> That's fine if they can understand it !
> ==========================
>
> > I think everybody should read Wlat Maxwell's (W2DU) "Another Look at
> > Refelctions".

5283. beam and vertical on same pole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 09:12:57 UTC
From: IronHead <slipkid@kwiknet.net>
Message-ID: <scXQ8.341$vRSu.68223116@news2.randori.com>
Source record: 140588

I saw a post about this before but cannot locate it now. I want to put a cushcraft mini beam and a vhf tri-bander vertical above it. Can it be done and how far apart should they be? Thanks

5284. Fractal antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 12:42:53 UTC
From: George Sarmonikas <george@sarmonikas.com>
Message-ID: <3d14711d$0$8511$ed9e5944@reading.news.pipex.net>
Source record: 140589

Anybody has any fractal antenna designs and how-tos, construction details etc??

thanks.

5285. Patch Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 12:43:33 UTC
From: George Sarmonikas <george@sarmonikas.com>
Message-ID: <3d14711d$1$8511$ed9e5944@reading.news.pipex.net>
Source record: 140590

Anybody has any ideas or design docs for Patch antennas?

Thanks

5286. W8JK Array Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 14:16:32 UTC
From: Don Niles <k2pmc@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <4F%Q8.3729$CZ4.1268346@news1.news.adelphia.net>
Source record: 140591

I am going to put up an 8JK array. Have been doing some modeling with EZNEC 1.0, DOS version and have come across an interesting situation.

The array being modeled is a single section array, cut for 40 meters at a nominal height of 30'. Each element is sized at 67' with .1 wavelength (13.5') spacing between elements. The dbi gain on 40 meters is 7.83. Now, here is the interesting part. Reducing the spacing between elements to .05 wavelength (6.75') produces 7.86 dbi gain. This modest increase in gain also holds true on the 30 and 20 meter bands, while on 15 meters, there is almost a 3db improvement.

This seems hard to believe and would appear to be an anomoly in the EZNEC program. Can anyone offer any insight into this ?

Don - K2PMC

5287. Re: W8JK Array Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 14:32:27 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <ZT%Q8.5721$Rf7.1933110@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140592

"Don Niles" asked
<snip>
> ...appear to be an anomoly in the EZNEC program.

The real experts (like the author of EZNEC) will be along in a moment.

Have you just discovered "Supergain Antennas" ? Check the gain bandwidth.
I once 'Yagi Optimized' a 5-element Yagi up to about +32dBi forward gain.
Too bad the bandwidth was only about 1 Hz and the whole thing was
sensitively dependent on every possible parameter.

Stand by for better answers.

5288. Re: W8JK Array Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 14:59:16 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1490C4.7ABA2D6D@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140593

> Don Niles wrote:
>
> I am going to put up an 8JK array. Have been doing some modeling with EZNEC 1.0, DOS version and
> have come across an interesting situation.
>
> The array being modeled is a single section array, cut for 40 meters at a nominal height of 30'.
> Each element is sized at 67' with .1 wavelength (13.5') spacing between elements. The dbi gain
> on 40 meters is 7.83. Now, here is the interesting part. Reducing the spacing between elements
> to .05 wavelength (6.75') produces 7.86 dbi gain. This modest increase in gain also holds true
> on the 30 and 20 meter bands, while on 15 meters, there is almost a 3db improvement.
>
> This seems hard to believe and would appear to be an anomoly in the EZNEC program. Can anyone
> offer any insight into this ?

I once had an EZNEC vertical array with very close spaced elements that reportedly had an omnidirectional gain of 22 dB so too closely spaced elements is a known problem. But I have no idea if that is what you encountered.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5289. Scanner and HF into one antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 15:47:14 UTC
From: billpritjr@spamhole.com
Message-ID: <15b4be0.0206220747.6c5d365b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140594

Hello-

I would like to connect an HF transceiver and also a Radio Shack PRO-2006 scanner into one outside, vertical antenna. Yes, the antenna is designed for HF Ham bands, and I simply want to improve my scanners performance over its metal whip by connecting it to the outdoor antenna.

Would I use a two-way switch to do this, or use a "T-Adapter" offered at Radio Shack (part number 278-198)?

Thanks!

BILL

billpritjr@REMOVETHISyahoo.com

5290. Re: Scanner and HF into one antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 15:56:54 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <771R8.5756$Rf7.1956002@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140596

"Bill"
> I would like to connect an HF transceiver
> and also a Radio Shack PRO-2006 scanner
> into one outside, vertical antenna. Yes, the
> antenna is designed for HF Ham bands, and
> I simply want to improve my scanners
> performance over its metal whip by connecting
> it to the outdoor antenna.
> Would I use a two-way switch to do this, or
> use a "T-Adapter" offered at Radio Shack
> (part number 278-198)?

YIKES ! Irrespective of the HF antenna's performance at the wide range of frequencies covered by the PRO-2006, DO NOT CONNECT THEM WITH A T-ADAPTER. This would put the TRANSceiver output directly into the poor little scanner's input and kill it dead (wouldn't do the HF transceiver any good either).

Personally, I wouldn't even trust a switch to provide sufficient isolation. Even the current on the outside of the coax might cause the scanner some potentially serious problems.

The PRO-2006 is an expensive bit of gear (I've got the PRO-2004 with all the mods, 400ch, cell coverage, faster scan). If you're not satisifed with the reception using a simple whip, then purchase (for eample) the RS discone (presently on clearance at RS Canada for about Cdn$40 or US$25).

5291. Re: Scanner and HF into one antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 15:58:24 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d149c9a$1_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140595

Use a two-way switch! Don't connect both antennas together or the
performance of both will diminish.

Tom www.ar3000.info

"Bill" <billpritjr@spamhole.com> wrote in message
news:15b4be0.0206220747.6c5d365b@posting.google.com...
> Hello-
>
> I would like to connect an HF transceiver and also a Radio Shack
> PRO-2006 scanner into one outside, vertical antenna. Yes, the antenna
> is designed for HF Ham bands, and I simply want to improve my scanners
> performance over its metal whip by connecting it to the outdoor
> antenna.
>
> Would I use a two-way switch to do this, or use a "T-Adapter" offered
> at Radio Shack (part number 278-198)?
>
> Thanks!
>
> BILL
>
> billpritjr@REMOVETHISyahoo.com

5292. Re: Scanner and HF into one antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 15:58:34 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <H81R8.5758$Rf7.1956597@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140597

"www.ar3000.info"
> Don't connect both...together or the
> performance of both will diminish.

Perhaps permanently.

5293. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 16:25:34 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2380-3D14A4FE-58@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140598

Arnold B. Bailey in "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" says on page 130: "The electric vector and magnetic vector are both varying with time and in phase. Whenever the electric vector reaches its maximum value, so does the magnetic vector. Both change their sign and directions together. (This also holds for the equivalent current vector.) This can be restated by saying that the bar E and bar H components are in time phase, but 90 degrees apart in space phase.

Bailey is clear and unequivocal. Bailey has illustrations supporting his conclusions and says more about E and H relations than most authors. I find Bailey persuasive. Bailey was a consulting engineer when "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" was copyrighted in 1950.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5294. FA: President HR-2510 10m transciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 17:17:00 UTC
From: Alex <sgrubor@shaw.caNSPM>
Message-ID: <gi2R8.57961$s82.4552446@news1.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 140599
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1361868360

--
*** Remove NSPM to reply ***

5295. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 19:10:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <lai9hugfmfhpjvhg7ed5gstphadh75kegi@4ax.com>
Source record: 140600

On 22 Jun 2002 05:21:22 GMT, ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Heinz W. Wiggeshoff) wrote:

>Richard Clark (kb7qhc@attbi.com) writes:
>>
>> The standard bench technique employs a dollar bill rather than any
>> piece of paper. A dollar bill has just the right amount of abrasive
>> to do the job without seriously eroding the contacts. A dollar bill
>> is composed largely of rag content, whereas paper is made of wood pulp
>> which is very abrasive.
>
> A dollar bill??? You must be an 'murrican. Up here in Canada, dollar
> bills went the way of the dodo, er Loonie, years ago. It would cost
> us about $1.65 Cdn to get a dollar bill to clean our contacts. For
> that amount, I'm guessing one could go to the kitchen and use parchment
> paper. Perhaps something from the arts store might work too.
>
> B-)

Hi Heinz,

It's been reported that 90% of Canadians live within 100 miles of the border. Myself, living nearly that close to the same border - ay? - can attest to the availability of dollar bills on the north side of that line. Anyway, you only need the corner (less than a nickel's worth).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5296. Ignition noise from Jeep

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 19:17:58 UTC
From: Paul Teanby <teanby@pixie.co.za>
Message-ID: <3d14cdb5.0@news1.mweb.co.za>
Source record: 140601

Does anyone have experience of running mobile from a Jee Grand Cherokee (1999 model six cylinder) ? I am running an Icom 706 and a Hustler antenna. Whichever band I'm on I seem to get a steady S7 ignition noise, almost ruling out mobile work. The digital noise reduction does help a little but not without using at maximum level and therefore making the audio a little hard on the ear.

I looked at the ignition leads and Jeep use a "coil pack" which fits right over the spark plugs making it almost impossible to fit external suppresors.

Any ideas, or should I change vehicles ?

73 Paul ZS6PG

5297. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 19:32:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <gmj9hu84p4ct9bupnhat1j8r9jb8c9g5c4@4ax.com>
Source record: 140602

On Fri, 21 Jun 2002 23:54:44 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>In (2) above, the choke is not very effective in reducing common mode
>currents.
how has its efficiency changed?
>Note that nothing has changed except the antenna impedance.
well that answers that and negates the statement that
>>In (2) above, the choke is not very effective in reducing common mode
>>currents.

The choke is as effective as it ever "was" (unless it has a marked
frequency dependency - see following).

consider:
>depending on the length
>of the coax
anticipates that a quarterwave length of radiating coax in series with
your 500 Ohm choke is going to find the choke very effective.

As to the conundrum of dipping common mode currents, seems you
answered it yourself.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5298. Re: Fractal antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 19:48:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <d1l9hugk5bvnur4biqe3gkb66h0r2kj57f@4ax.com>
Source record: 140603

On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 13:42:53 +0100, "George Sarmonikas"
<george@sarmonikas.com> wrote:

>Anybody has any fractal antenna designs and how-tos, construction details
>etc??
>
>thanks.
>

Hi George,

Nice pictures at your website.

Try any of a number of designs at:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/index.htm
then ask for practical implementation details.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5299. Re: W8JK Array Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 19:55:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <dal9hu4ho9c2p9j5v3u2rdtas6t270b3kl@4ax.com>
Source record: 140604

On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 14:16:32 GMT, "Don Niles" <k2pmc@adelphia.net>
wrote:

>I am going to put up an 8JK array. Have been doing some modeling with EZNEC 1.0, DOS version and have come across an interesting situation.
>
>The array being modeled is a single section array, cut for 40 meters at a nominal height of 30'. Each element is sized at 67' with .1 wavelength (13.5') spacing between elements. The dbi gain on 40 meters is 7.83. Now, here is the interesting part. Reducing the spacing between elements to .05 wavelength (6.75') produces 7.86 dbi gain. This modest increase in gain also holds true on the 30 and 20 meter bands, while on 15 meters, there is almost a 3db improvement.
>
>This seems hard to believe and would appear to be an anomoly in the EZNEC program. Can anyone offer any insight into this ?
>
>Don - K2PMC
>

Hi Don,

To spare Roy the inevitable, did you read the manual? Not the entire
thing, but when you get into these problems there is usually a reason
and Roy has that documented. Wire spacing is a classic....

Open Help, Contents, Search (the binoculars), spacing.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5300. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 20:52:28 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af2o2b$f83$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140605

Rich , I don't understand what you you are talking about.

Does the length of the feedline affect the bandwidth of the antenna as peceived at the transmitter end of the line ?

YES or NO ?

If you don't have the answer then perhaps some other guru might offer an opinion.

If there's no guru respnse there is no alternative but to assume the guus are happy with the baffle gab they are accustomed to disseminate on the subject.

Reg, G4FGQ

5301. Re: Scanner and HF into one antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 21:13:30 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d14e676_1@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140606

Wow!! I hadn't noticed that you said "transceiver"!!! I thought you were
talking about a scanner.
"J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:H81R8.5758$Rf7.1956597@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "www.ar3000.info"
> > Don't connect both...together or the
> > performance of both will diminish.
>
> Perhaps permanently.
>
>
>

5302. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 21:25:15 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <1X5R8.10318$YG5.2170620@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140607

"Richard Harrison"
> Arnold B. Bailey in "TV and Other Receiving Antennas"
> <snipped>
> This can be restated by saying that the bar E and
> bar H components are in time phase, but 90 degrees
> apart in space phase.

The final sentence of the book quotation (above), especially the last word "phase", can be extremely unhelpful in that it can be easily misunderstood.

Of course, the "90 degrees apart in space phase" is simply the normal, understood by everyone, mutually orthogonal arrangement of the E and H fields, both of which are orthogonal to the direction of travel.

The two fields are actually *IN* "space phase" (and time phase) along the direction of travel. An uninformed reader might try to align the "space phase" mentioned to be parallel with the "time phase" (direction of travel) and slowly go bonkers trying to visualize it. He or she might assume that it was some sort of relativistic effect.

The mutually orthogonal nature of E and H (and direction of travel) should be kept in its own paragraph, well away from the slightly more detailed question of relative "phase".

Perhaps the book has a well labled diagram with an arrow pointing to what is meant by "space phase".

> Bailey is clear and unequivocal. Bailey has
> illustrations supporting his conclusions and
> says more about E and H relations than
> most authors. I find Bailey persuasive.
> Bailey was a consulting engineer when "TV and
> Other Receiving Antennas" was copyrighted in 1950.

I found Roy's "377 + zero*j" very compelling. It took about a millisecond to wash away the confusion of the 'alternate viewpoint'.

I was surprised by how many text books and reference books make no mention of this very fundamental question. And a few don't distinguish the reactive field and the far field.

5303. Re: Ignition noise from Jeep

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 21:50:07 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <mi6R8.10328$YG5.2176389@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140608

"Paul Teanby"
>Jeep Grand Cherokee (1999 model six cylinder)
> ...steady S7 ignition noise...
> Jeep use a "coil pack" which fits right
> over the spark plugs making it almost
> impossible to fit external suppresors.
> Any ideas...

Sounds like the plug wires are very short or not there at all. Perhaps the source is the primary (12 Vdc) side of the ignition system. That might be even easier to fix than would be the secondary side - normal LC filtering and shielding.

5304. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 22:06:14 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24193-3D14F4D6-83@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140616

Tom, W8JI wrote:
"Any time you mount a coil low on a whip, it also increases current through the coil but not through the whip above the coil."

Tom may be saying base loading a whip is not as good as center loading. Please see page 16-4 of the 10th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book. It agrees that improved current distribution results from center loading.

If I place a coil beneath a whip however, the whip has a drivepoint impedance determined by its length, diameter, etc. If the whip is too short to be resonant, the added coil may allow me to overcome the high capacitive reactance and low radiation resistance of the whip to some extent. The improved match from base loading increases radiation from the whip because it puts more current in the whip. Impedance of the whip didn`t change, but the whip became a part of a series resonant circuit which has a current only limited by resistance. We desire the whip`s radiation resistance and have no use for loss resistance except perhaps to lower Q in some cases.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5305. Re: Sloper Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 22:25:27 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af2tgmhus1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140609

> Reg,
> What? And take the chance of missing something?
> 'Doc
==========

Dear 'Doc, we both suffer from the same complaint - curiosity !

It's what keeps you and me going. See you around !

Yours, Reg.

5306. Re: Ameritron 600 watt solid state amp question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 23:15:37 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020622191537.09326.00000308@mb-cb.aol.com>
Source record: 140610

Richard wrote,
>
>On 22 Jun 2002 05:21:22 GMT, ab528@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Heinz W.
>Wiggeshoff) wrote:
>
>>Richard Clark (kb7qhc@attbi.com) writes:
>>>
>>> The standard bench technique employs a dollar bill rather than any
>>> piece of paper. A dollar bill has just the right amount of abrasive
>>> to do the job without seriously eroding the contacts. A dollar bill
>>> is composed largely of rag content, whereas paper is made of wood pulp
>>> which is very abrasive.
>>
>> A dollar bill??? You must be an 'murrican. Up here in Canada, dollar
>> bills went the way of the dodo, er Loonie, years ago. It would cost
>> us about $1.65 Cdn to get a dollar bill to clean our contacts. For
>> that amount, I'm guessing one could go to the kitchen and use parchment
>> paper. Perhaps something from the arts store might work too.
>>
>> B-)
>
>Hi Heinz,
>
>It's been reported that 90% of Canadians live within 100 miles of the
>border. Myself, living nearly that close to the same border - ay? -
>can attest to the availability of dollar bills on the north side of
>that line. Anyway, you only need the corner (less than a nickel's
>worth).
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

Dollars are beginning to be reasonably priced.

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

5307. Re: W8JK Array Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 23:28:00 UTC
From: jlouthan@totalaccess.net
Message-ID: <f75bde60.0206221528.41e4e074@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140611

With lossless (perfect) conductors, you will see the high gain figures that you describe. The catch is that the close spacing results in high currents on the wires, and consequently with real (copper, aluminum) conductors the heat losses in the wires will cause the gain to be considerably less. Try it again with copper conductors and see what happens.

5308. Re: best veritical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 23:30:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2379-3D1508AF-182@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140614

Reg, G4FGQ wrote:
"Everything else remaining the same, the best antenna is the tallest."

If a grounded antenna exceeds 5/8 wavelength, its pattern can suffer significant destructive interference from phase reversal in a continuous section. Double that 5/8 wavelength overall length for a center-fed antenna. The pattern gets busy with extra lobes.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5309. Re: Ignition noise from Jeep

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 23:49:52 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D150D1D.B7421B8B@icok.net>
Source record: 140612

Paul,
A noise that doesn't change pitch with engine speed
doesn't sound like an ignition problem. It does sound
like a fuel pump noise problem, though. I have no idea
if Jeep uses the 'pump in the tank' thingy, but that's
what it sounds like. The usual method of 'curing' the
problem is by-passing the fuel pump's power lead as close
to the pump as possible.
'Doc

PS - If that doesn't cure your problem, I'll swap my old
Ford pickup for your RF noisy Jeep. ???

5310. Re: Scanner and HF into one antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-22 23:55:49 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D150E82.928A27C2@icok.net>
Source record: 140613

Bill,
NOT a good idea! Neither the 'T' adapter or a
switch is going to provide enough isolation for the
PRO-2006 to live with (for very long, anyway). One
alternative is a simple wire antenna run through a
window and thrown over the roof. Length doesn't
matter to any extent, but height does. The higher
the better. I'd try to keep the scanner antenna and
the other antenna as far apart as possible.
'Doc

5311. Re: Ladder line tips, thunder and construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 00:24:35 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <7925-3D151543-303@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140615

Frederik wrote:
"---there is only one remaining problem and that is lightning protection, something I intend to solve through external disconnection."

My lightning protection has been mostly on apparatus that had to remain connected.

Lightning includes a broad spectrum. The first step in protection is limitation of equipment exposure to only the segment of spectrum that the equipment must work with.

Medium wave broadcasters limit spectrum through transformer coupling to the antenna using a grounded Faraday shield between primary and secondary coils. These are taking a hit somewhere in the world as you read this. Chances are good that their listeners won`t even notice a carrier interruption.

Shortwave, VHF, and UHF round-the-clock stations often have a shorted and grounded 1/4-wave stub to limit spectrum the stations are exposed to.

Frederik said banana plugs might provide an external disconnect. Good. Attach strings to them and pull them while still dry.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5312. Signal squirter by Collins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 00:27:36 UTC
From: Bill W2BLC <radio@despammed.com>
Message-ID: <af34nv014u3@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 140617

Anyone have knowledge of the Signal Squirter designed by Art Collins? Where or links. Thanks.

5313. Re: Signal squirter by Collins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 01:11:08 UTC
From: "Harold E. Johnson" <W4ZCB@mchsi.com>
Message-ID: <Me9R8.283644$352.26986@sccrnsc02>
Source record: 140618

> Anyone have knowledge of the Signal Squirter designed by Art Collins?
Where
> or links. Thanks.
>
>
That was the "Mims" Signal Squirter.

W4ZCB

5314. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 01:12:05 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2379-3D152065-194@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140520

Reg, G4EGQ wrote:
"Does the length of the feedline affect the bandwidth of the antenna as perceived at the transmitter end of the line?"

No, but the line must be low-loss and matched to the transmitter. Or, it must be low-loss and its length adjusted to a 1/2-wavelength at each frequency used. Then there are isolators which could be used avoid antenna load effects.

In other words, there are ways to make the impedance, that the antenna sees, independent of frequency. If the load on an antenna changes with frequency, the antenna`s bandwidth is affected.

Yes, the length of the feedline affects the bandwidth of the antenna as perceived at the transmitter if the transmission line is transforming the impedance seen by the antenna as a function of frequency, in the general case. Unless, of course, the transformation were being performed by a long tapered line. Changing the tapered length a little would have no apparent effect. But, that would be caused by the tapered line`s relative independence from frequency.

Reg demands a yes or no answer for a question which has no unqualified yes or no answer.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5315. MFJ-1798 Anyone got experience of these???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 01:17:46 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d151fb6$1_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140529

For a variety of reasons, I've been considering one of these and wondered if anyone out there had taken the plunge and bought one? If so, what's your opinion?
--
Regards, Tom.
*..� ���)) -:�:-
�.�� .����))
((��.�� .�� ..-:�:- * www.ar3000.info * -:�:-
-:�:- ((��.��*

5316. Re: Ladder line tips, thunder and construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 01:23:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2379-3D1522F7-195@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140519

Hi Fredrik,
Sorry I added a syllable to your name. It`s entirely unnecessary.
Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5317. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 01:40:11 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2379-3D1526FB-198@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140524

I wrote:
"Please see page 16-4 of the 10th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book."

Make that the 19th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5318. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 01:53:08 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2380-3D152A04-66@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140523

I wrote:
"Reg, G4EGQ wrote:"

Of course, I regret the mistake. It`s as almost the whole world knows:
G4FGQ.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5319. Re: Ignition noise from Jeep

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 02:05:11 UTC
From: dan <danlx@execpc.com>
Message-ID: <3d152de0$0$3577$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com>
Source record: 140521

Hi Paul,
I hate to say it but, my 2001 Cherokee Sport, with the straight 6, is really very quiet. I use a 706mkIIG and Ham sticks for 10, 15 and 20. mmm? Tried to relocate the antenna, re-route the coax? I use a Mag mount in the middle of the roof and it works great for me. Ask at a dealership if they have had any service bulletins on it. Does Chrysler have online bulletins? Good luck.

On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 21:17:58 +0200, "Paul Teanby" <teanby@pixie.co.za> wrote:

>Does anyone have experience of running mobile from a Jee Grand Cherokee
>(1999 model six cylinder) ? I am running an Icom 706 and a Hustler antenna.
>Whichever band I'm on I seem to get a steady S7 ignition noise, almost
>ruling out mobile work. The digital noise reduction does help a little but
>not without using at maximum level and therefore making the audio a little
>hard on the ear.
>
>I looked at the ignition leads and Jeep use a "coil pack" which fits right
>over the spark plugs making it almost impossible to fit external suppresors.
>
>Any ideas, or should I change vehicles ?
>
>73 Paul ZS6PG
>

Dan

I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
Remove left x for a direct reply.

5320. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 02:14:51 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d152e4b.389230155@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140522

On Fri, 21 Jun 2002 23:54:44 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>
>Change context: Let's put the choking impedance at a coax fed antenna.
>
>(1) Let's say the choking impedance on the coax is 500 ohms and is located
>at the antenna. If the antenna is a 1/2WL dipole, the choking impedance
>will be much higher than the antenna impedance and most of the current
>will flow into the antenna.
>
>(2) If the antenna is a one wavelength dipole, the choking impedance will
>be much less than the antenna impedance and, depending on the length
>of the coax, it is possible that most of the current will flow back
>down the outside of the coax.
>
>In (1) above, the choke is effective in reducing common mode currents.
>In (2) above, the choke is not very effective in reducing common mode
>currents. Note that nothing has changed except the antenna impedance.

I'm not sure what you are trying to say. You example has NOTHING to do

with other systems, or moving the choke balun to the input of the
tuner.

Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance when you
move it from one side of a ungrounded network to the other.

It is very easy to see that, both on paper and in real life systems.

73 Tom

5321. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 02:16:43 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d152f42.389477556@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140525

On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 17:06:14 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Tom, W8JI wrote:
>"Any time you mount a coil low on a whip, it also increases current
>through the coil but not through the whip above the coil."
>
>Tom may be saying base loading a whip is not as good as center loading.
>Please see page 16-4 of the 10th edition of the ARRL Antenna Book. It
>agrees that improved current distribution results from center loading.

We are all talking about hats and moving them around...not moving the
coil.

5322. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 02:23:14 UTC
From: "David G. Nagel" <nagel@core.com>
Message-ID: <3d168240$0$1423$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>
Source record: 140487

Sorry but 162 is the wrong direction from marine channels. A marine vhf
antenna is a vertical dipole antenna like a CB Big Stick antenna. The
wires are encased in plastic, usually fiber glass, and are not
accessible for tuning or pruning, which would be in the wrong direction
also.

If you want a vertical 144-148 mhz dipole antenna you will have to make
one of your own. Use plastic piping for the outer cover.

Dave WD9BDZ

David Wells wrote:
> That is for the comm channels. The antennas are designed to also receive WX
> channels at 161-162 mHz. This makes them broad enough to work down on 2
> meters. My 9 db is flat across 2 meters.
> 73
> --
> Dave KD6TO
>
> Bob Miller wrote in message <+ioNPbb9FMr1YEWfn=KATWbWVzL7@4ax.com>...
>
>>cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
>>
>>The marine channels are in the 156-7 mhz range. So the antennas will be
>
> short
>
>>for 2 meters, if they're strictly for the marine band. You'll have a lot of
>>reflected power, and your ht doesn't have that much to spare.
>>
>>There's certainly no shortage of cheap 2 meter antennas from the mail order
>
> ham
>
>>places, if you don't have anything locally.
>>
>>You could also homebrew a j-pole or ground plane vertical for next to
>
> nothing.
>
>>Bob
>>k5qwg
>>
>>
>>>They have the advantage of being available locally and being cheap.

>>>
>>>Ken KC2JDY
>>>
>>>Ken
>>>(to reply via email
>>>remove "zz" from address)
>>
>

5323. Re: 5/8 6m mobile - any stories/hints?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 02:29:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2379-3D15326D-206@storefull-2397.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140527

Dale, W4OP wrote:
"-5/8 wavelengths long - shortening through inductive loading defeats this."

Adding inductance to a whip appears to lengthen it for a match.

5/8 is 1/2 plus 1/8. 1/2-wavelength repeats the 1/8-wave impedance, approximately. This can be made to appear as 3/4-wavelength. with about the same impedance as a 1/4-wave whip for matching purposes by adding inductance.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5324. Re: W8JK Array Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 02:30:39 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d152fda.389629238@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140526

On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 10:32:27 -0400, "J. Harvey"
<JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>"Don Niles" asked
><snip>
>> ...appear to be an anomoly in the EZNEC program.
>
>The real experts (like the author of EZNEC) will be along in a moment.
>
>Have you just discovered "Supergain Antennas" ? Check the gain bandwidth.
>I once 'Yagi Optimized' a 5-element Yagi up to about +32dBi forward gain.
>Too bad the bandwidth was only about 1 Hz and the whole thing was
>sensitively dependent on every possible parameter.

You can only do the "32dB" gain stuff if elements are lossless, or if
you go outside the limits of the programs ability to give reliable
answers.

But with a close spaced end-fire two-element array, it is perfectly
normal to see an increase in gain as the spacing is decreased. This
remains true, until system loss increase fromn the extra current
exceeds the additional gain caused by decreased spacing.

Real-world superdirective arrays are not practical for transmitting
applications, because of losses associated with the multiple close
spaced elements that are far out of phase. This does NOT work with two
element antennas anyway, they are never supergain or super directive.
Supergain requires multiple elements, and they have to all be driven.
The currents in all elements are very very high.

Amateurs have written a new definition that makes modest gain antennas
sound extra good when they are really ho-hum antennas. This does
allow some manufacturers to sell "magical antennas" to people who want
magic, by using the buzz word supergain. But it is really just a
buzzword.

73 Tom

.

5325. Need info on Autek WM1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 02:48:31 UTC
From: k9sqg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020622224831.17881.00001842@mb-bk.aol.com>
Source record: 140528

Recently I've heard some pro and con about the meter. Some like it and some say their meters have arrived falling apart and looking like they were made in somebody's garage. Any other opionions?

Thanks.

Evan

5326. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 03:30:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23000-3D1540CA-235@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140531

Tom, W8JI wrote:
Any time you mount a coil low on a whip, it also increases current in the coil but not through the whip above the coil."

Then, Tom wrote:
"We are talking about hats and moving them around...not moving the coil."

My guess is that Tom`s sentence structure is flawed and he meant to say that a hat also increases current in a coil when placed directly above the coil, but while increasiing coil current, it does not increase whip current appreciably.

I really couldn`t read his mind and only knew that what he wrote was wrong.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5327. Re: Tri-band antenna recommendations?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 03:41:20 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <ArbR8.79476$Hn4.2848688@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 140530

What modes and polarizations? Omni or directional?

For FM, Diamond makes some multiband omni VHF colinear arrays.

For directive arrays, the CushCraft A6270-13S will give you a horizontal
beam
for six meters, with interweaved vertical elements for 2M and 70CM FM.

The KMA Rover log antenna covers 90 to 1300 MHz, the CC ASL670 log covers
up to 500 MHz (forgot the low end range) -- both are on six foot booms. The
KMA
4113 will give you full coverage between 41 to 1300 MHz, but the 12 foot
boom
is probably too big for your balcony. Ditto for the Tennadyne T28.

Peter

"Chris Noles" <bandit376@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:9lRP8.3833$uH2.1323@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net...
> Hi,
>
> On second thought, is there a good tri-band antenna that covers 2 meters,
6
> meters and 70 CM that would work well on the balcony of my apartment?
>
>

5328. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 04:01:22 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D154812.72BB8F8D@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140532

Tom W8JI wrote:
> Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance when you
> move it from one side of a ungrounded network to the other.

I just made a measurement today that contradicts that statement.
Moving the choke from the output to the input decreased the common
mode current by about 27% for the following antenna system.

XMTR --x--A--Tuner--B---3/4WL Ladder-Line---one wavelength center fed.

Common mode pickup toroid located at point 'x' and was first calibrated
into a 50 ohm dummy load. Without a choke, the common mode current was
about 70 mA. With the choke at 'B', the common mode current was about
19 mA. With the choke at 'A', the common mode current was about 14 mA.

I also rigged my dipole as an OCF instead of a center fed.

Without a choke, the common mode current was about half an amp.
With the choke at 'B', the common mode current was about 156 mA.
With the choke at 'A', the common mode current was about 149 mA.

So your statement is pretty close to true for my unbalanced OCF.

The common mode currents can be separated into two components.

1. Common mode currents caused by the lack of a choke (or a mal-
functioning choke) at the unbalanced/balanced junction. These
common mode currents are affected by the value of the
differential impedance.

2. Common mode currents caused by everything else in the system
including the current imbalance caused by an OCF antenna.

Your statement is valid for systems where component '2' is the
major contributor. Your statement is invalid for systems where
component '1' is the major contributor. If the coax/ladder-line
junction is the major common mode problem area, moving the
choke from the tuner output to the tuner input does indeed
have a measurable effect.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5329. Re: Need info on Autek WM1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 04:04:06 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1548B6.F7C3F9F5@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140533

K9SQG wrote:
> Recently I've heard some pro and con about the meter. Some like it and some
> say their meters have arrived falling apart and looking like they were made in
> somebody's garage. Any other opionions?

I have absolutely no complaints about my WM1. I really like it.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5330. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 04:09:02 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24192-3D1549DE-298@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140535

Tom, W8JI wrote:
"Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance from one side of a ungrounded network to another."

Depends on where you reposition the balun.

Cecil`s example is on target. Put the balun at the antenna feedpoint and Kirchhoff tells you that most current goes to the antenna while little goes back down the feedline as common-mode. The balun makes the common-mode impedance of the feedline high as compared to the feedpoint impedance of the antenna or either of its elements.

The effect of the balun placed up at the antenna`s feedpoint is much better than the effect of placing the balun on the input of a balanced tuner, unless you hung the tuner up at the antenna`s feedpoint too.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5331. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 04:09:25 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1549F5.EB85DEC7@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140534

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> Reg, G4EGQ wrote:
> "Does the length of the feedline affect the bandwidth of the antenna as
> perceived at the transmitter end of the line?"
>
> No, but the line must be low-loss and matched to the transmitter. Or, it
> must be low-loss and its length adjusted to a 1/2-wavelength at each
> frequency used. Then there are isolators which could be used avoid
> antenna load effects.

Consider a 102 ft. center-fed antenna on 75m. As a coax fed antenna, it
has zero bandwidth on 75m. With a 28 foot 300 ohm series section transformer
(G5RV) it resonates and develops some bandwidth on 75m.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5332. Loop distance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 04:18:40 UTC
From: theplanters95@aol.comnospam
Message-ID: <20020623001840.14362.00000325@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140536

Hello Antenna Guru's,

I have once again moved. The new apartment complex has no rules on outside antenna's! How close to a rain gutter can I place the wire for a loop antenna? Will an inch or less be acceptable? The bands will be hf and 6m, using insulted hookup wire feeding a SGC coupler directly. Will it be better to have more wire and the bottom closer to the ground or less wire and the bottom higher?

Randy KA4NMA

5333. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 05:11:00 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D155860.3C41411C@icok.net>
Source record: 140537

Consider this;

Forget the ladder line, add about 20 feet to the
overall length of the antenna, and you accomplish
the same thing (if not more better).
'Doc

5334. Re: Need info on Autek WM1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 05:18:55 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D155A3A.99826B10@icok.net>
Source record: 140538

Evan,
Mine arrived looking well made, and has worked
well for several years now. Are there 'better'
meters? Sure there are, but not for the same price,
and all things considered, the WM1 is a good deal.
'Doc

5335. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 05:27:02 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <368-3D155C26-19@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140539

CAM, W5DXP wrote:
"Consider a 102 ft. center-fed antenna on 75m. As a coax-fed antenna, it has zero bandwidth on 75m."

Zero bandwidth equals infinite Q. Q = energy stored per cycle divided by energy lost per cycle. Antennas all have inductance and capacitance and thus store energy. Also, antennas have some loss and we hope have substantial radiation. So antennas lose energy through r-f radiation and heat loss. And the ratio of energy stored over energy lost has meaning for every antenna. I can`t imagine a zero bandwidth antenna.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5336. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 07:31:32 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <i9uahuki7sts9hjhariieus8d5ufn81hkl@4ax.com>
Source record: 140540

On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 23:01:22 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>XMTR --x--A--Tuner--B---3/4WL Ladder-Line---one wavelength center fed.
>
>Common mode pickup toroid located at point 'x' and was first calibrated
>into a 50 ohm dummy load. Without a choke, the common mode current was
>about 70 mA. With the choke at 'B', the common mode current was about
>19 mA. With the choke at 'A', the common mode current was about 14 mA.

Hi Cecil,

OCFDL (Off Center Fed Dummy Load)?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5337. Re: Moxon rectangle generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 07:35:54 UTC
From: ac6la@arrl.net
Message-ID: <960228f1.0206222335.e0da464@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140541

The freeware Moxon rectangle generator program, mentioned on this list several days ago, has been updated as follows: Models may be created with either horizontal or vertical polarization. The main lobe may be aligned along either the X or Y axis, allowing easier comparison of radiation patterns with existing models created using either convention. For those users whose regional standard for the decimal symbol is a comma, the NEC model file (if any) will be correctly formatted (using periods) without any special action being required.

Available at www.qsl.net/ac6la/

73,
Dan, AC6LA
aka Just another one of Bill Gates' "dupes" <g>

5338. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 09:12:09 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d158d1c.413506914@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140542

On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 23:01:22 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Tom W8JI wrote:
>> Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance when you
>> move it from one side of a ungrounded network to the other.
>
>I just made a measurement today that contradicts that statement.
>Moving the choke from the output to the input decreased the common
>mode current by about 27% for the following antenna system.
>
>XMTR --x--A--Tuner--B---3/4WL Ladder-Line---one wavelength center fed.
>
>Common mode pickup toroid located at point 'x' and was first calibrated
>into a 50 ohm dummy load. Without a choke, the common mode current was
>about 70 mA. With the choke at 'B', the common mode current was about
>19 mA. With the choke at 'A', the common mode current was about 14 mA.

Well then, we have to agree that my measurements and you measurements
disagree, and that the a paper analysis of the system for some reason
just doesn't work in you case but does in mine.

Seriously, this is the same thing that led you astray is tuner loss.
When you make a measurement of a change in something that is already
80dB down, it is far too easy to reach incorrect conclusions.

>I also rigged my dipole as an OCF instead of a center fed.
>
>Without a choke, the common mode current was about half an amp.
>With the choke at 'B', the common mode current was about 156 mA.
>With the choke at 'A', the common mode current was about 149 mA.
>
>So your statement is pretty close to true for my unbalanced OCF.

Of course. It is easy to show moving the balun has no effect at all on
common mode both on paper and in a good bench test, so any change in a
real-world system should be mostly related to things that change the
readings other than the balun move itself.

>Your statement is valid for systems where component '2' is the
>major contributor. Your statement is invalid for systems where
>component '1' is the major contributor. If the coax/ladder-line
>junction is the major common mode problem area, moving the
>choke from the tuner output to the tuner input does indeed
>have a measurable effect.

Not really. If it is that way in one case, it is in the other also.

What you proved was when the common mode is already significantly suppressed at the tuner, your measurement of moving the balun changed what you measured a noticeable amount. When you had significant common mode current, moving the balun did NOT change the system a significant amount.

It is always a problem to do a reliable measurement that measures what we think it does when we try to measure things on the steep slope of a null in a complex system.

I get very repeatable results that agree with science when I measure the system using loads. The claim that moving the choke-balun helps balance or reduces balun requirements is incorrect. It only changes common mode impedance the slightest amount. The only large change is in differential mode impedance, and that is easy and inexpensive to handle anyway.

73 Tom

5339. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 09:18:49 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1590d9.414464577@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140543

On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 23:09:02 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Tom, W8JI wrote:
>"Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance from one
>side of a ungrounded network to another."
>
>Depends on where you reposition the balun.\

We are talking about the very speciific case of moving the balun from
the INPUT of a tuner to the OUTPUT of the tuner, right at the tuner,
and so while what you say below might or might not be true none of it
means anything to the discussion at hand.

>Cecil`s example is on target. Put the balun at the antenna feedpoint and
>Kirchhoff tells you that most current goes to the antenna while little
>goes back down the feedline as common-mode. The balun makes the
>common-mode impedance of the feedline high as compared to the feedpoint
>impedance of the antenna or either of its elements.
>
>The effect of the balun placed up at the antenna`s feedpoint is much
>better than the effect of placing the balun on the input of a balanced
>tuner, unless you hung the tuner up at the antenna`s feedpoint too.

Actually that agrees more with my point than his, but still does
apply to the exact topic.

73 Tom

5340. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 09:23:53 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d159305.415020217@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140544

On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 22:30:18 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

Thanks. I didn't catch my typo Richard.

>Tom, W8JI wrote:
>Any time you mount a coil low on a whip, it also increases current in
>the coil but not through the whip above the coil."

That should actually have said:

Any time you mount a HAT low on a whip, it increases current in
the coil but not through the whip above the coil.

Poor proofreading on my part.

5341. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 12:53:27 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D15C4C7.97724F06@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140545

'Doc wrote:
>
> Consider this;
>
> Forget the ladder line, add about 20 feet to the
> overall length of the antenna, and you accomplish
> the same thing (if not more better).
> 'Doc

But it doesn't work on 40m fed with coax.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5342. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 13:00:10 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D15C65A.93581C2E@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140546

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> CAM, W5DXP wrote:
> "Consider a 102 ft. center-fed antenna on 75m. As a coax-fed antenna, it
> has zero bandwidth on 75m."
>
> Zero bandwidth equals infinite Q. Q = energy stored per cycle divided by
> energy lost per cycle. Antennas all have inductance and capacitance and
> thus store energy. Also, antennas have some loss and we hope have
> substantial radiation. So antennas lose energy through r-f radiation and
> heat loss. And the ratio of energy stored over energy lost has meaning
> for every antenna. I can`t imagine a zero bandwidth antenna.

One way to define bandwidth is the percentage of frequencies between
the SWR = 2:1 points. A 102 ft center-fed antenna fed with coax on
75m doesn't have any SWRs below 2:1. Reference "The ARRL Antenna Book",
15th edition, page 9-1. "The 2:1-SWR frequencies are 3.665 and
3.825 MHz. The 2:1-SWR bandwidth is ... 4.3%."
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5343. Re: Loop distance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 13:22:58 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623092258.01574.00000419@mb-cs.aol.com>
Source record: 140547

Your biggest problem is going to be counterpoise. there are few solutions to this aspect of the problem, and one of those is MFJ's artificial ground, but it requires retuning for each band. If, and a BIG if, you can mount the tuner near the "real" ground, you can at least drive a ground rod which is not an ideal situation either.

Rather than load a loop (you're better off with a long wire), why not just load the gutters? If you're lucky, and they aren't grounded someplace along their length, gutters actually work rather well. Some years back, a retired friend of mine and I used two lengths of gutter, and about 20 feet of wire to make a flat "U" so to speak, and tuned it with a transmatch. Until his death some 15 years later, this was the only antenna he had. The old addage it true: Better some antenna, than none at all.

5344. Re: Ignition noise from Jeep

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 13:36:08 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623093608.01574.00000420@mb-cs.aol.com>
Source record: 140548

Don't feel like the Lone Ranger. My next door neighbor has a late model standard Jeep with the 6 cyc. eng., and I can hear hime for 5 or 6 blocks! the hood on these cars is not grounded, and neither is anything else that I can see. You should ground strap everything that's bolted on, from bumper to bumper: doors, hood, tailgate, exhaust and tail pipes, bumpers, litererally everything!

Old RG58 shield is good for this. Here's how I do it:

The straps need to be about 6 to 10 inches long depending upon what you are grounding. Cut the coax to the length needed. Carefully pull out the center conductor leaving the shield. Then, you can use needlenosed pliers to carefully pull the shield out each end. You them crimp AND solder these ends to solder lugs. I use the lugs which have built-in star washers rather than just holes. I use selftapping #6 screws to attached both ends of the straps around hinges, etc. The outside cover of the coax will keep the braid from abraiding on other metal surfaces.

On exhaust and tail pipes, I use screw-type stainless steel hose clamps. The built-in star washers work well here too.

Grounding is the most important thing you can do to control noise, reduce ground losses, and increase your signal strength.

Good luck.

Alan, Kï¿½BG

5345. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 13:41:53 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D15D021.CF90E9D2@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140549

Tom W8JI wrote:

> CAM wrote:

> Well then, we have to agree that my measurements and you measurements
> disagree, and that the a paper analysis of the system for some reason
> just doesn't work in you case but does in mine.

The paper analysis assumes the conclusion. It assumes that common mode current is constant so moving the choke around doesn't change the common mode current. That's simply circular logic, Tom. You can prove anything in the world if you assume the proof.

> Seriously, this is the same thing that led you astray in tuner loss.

This is another diversion of the issue, Tom. I don't remember what I said ten years ago. I reported the results of signal measurements. I suspect the common mode currents generated as a result of the balun mismatch were turning what looked like a dipole into an omnidirectional vertical where most of the radiation was occurring from the transmission line. How about discussing the present instead of trying to discount my measurements based on a mistake I might have made ten years ago?

> Of course. It is easy to show moving the balun has no effect at all on
> common mode both on paper and in a good bench test, so any change in a
> real-world system should be mostly related to things that change the
> readings other than the balun move itself.

Once again, you are assuming the proof. My measurements are easy to do and perfectly consistent with, "Baluns: What They Do And How They Do It." Have you read that article, Tom? Please consider the following questions which are directly related to the tuner/balun discussion.

Why is a choke at the feedpoint of a 1/2WL dipole effective while a choke at the feedpoint of a one WL dipole is not effective? The only thing that has changed is the differential feedpoint impedance. If the choking impedance is much greater than the differential impedance, the current will tend to flow into the differential impedance. If the choking impedance is much less than the differential impedance and there is a low impedance path down the outside braid of the coax, the current will tend to flow away from the high differential impedance. Refusing to consider that fact does not change reality.

> >Your statement is valid for systems where component '2' is the
> >major contributor. Your statement is invalid for systems where

> >component '1' is the major contributor. If the coax/ladder-line
> >junction is the major common mode problem area, moving the
> >choke from the tuner output to the tuner input does indeed
> >have a measurable effect.
>
> Not really. If it is that way in one case, it is in the other also.

Saying it doesn't make it so, Tom. The location of the choke can have an effect on the common mode currents. Will a choke placed at a current maximum point have more/less/same effect as a choke placed at a current minimum point? Seems you have failed to consider common mode standing waves where the common mode current is not constant.

> What you proved was when the common mode is already significantly
> suppressed at the tuner, your measurement of moving the balun changed
> what you measured a noticeable amount. When you had significant common
> mode current, moving the balun did NOT change the system a significant
> amount.

Exactly, which disproves your statement: "Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance when you move it from one side of a ungrounded network to the other." Your statement is simply false. "Absolutely NOTHING" is usually false as it is in this case where you are assuming the proof.

> It is always a problem to do a reliable measurement that measures what
> we think it does when we try to measure things on the steep slope of a
> null in a complex system.

Anytime anyone disagrees with you, Tom, you pass it off as an unreliable measurement. I used a pickup loop closely attached to a IN34A diode circuit. The leads of my multimeter were wrapped around 'F' material toroids to act as an RF choke. The measurement was reliable and agrees with the basic theory in Roy's article on baluns.

> I get very repeatable results that agree with science when I measure
> the system using loads. The claim that moving the choke-balun helps
> balance or reduces balun requirements is incorrect. It only changes
> common mode impedance the slightest amount.

Your last sentence above indicates the error in your logic. "It only changes the common mode impedance the slightest amount." That's true but you fail to consider the other variables. You are assuming that common mode current remains constant which is an invalid assumption. Moving the choke can change the cause of the generation of the common mode currents, i.e. the choke can *cause* the common mode currents if it is misapplied.

Please think about and answer the 1/2WL Vs one WL dipole with choke problem above. The answer is directly related to the choke/tuner configuration.
--

cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5346. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 13:44:39 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D15D0C7.425A99C9@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140551

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 23:09:02 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
> (Richard Harrison) wrote:
>
> >Tom, W8JI wrote:
> >"Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance from one
> >side of a ungrounded network to another."
> >
> >Depends on where you reposition the balun.\
>
> We are talking about the very speciific case of moving the balun from
> the INPUT of a tuner to the OUTPUT of the tuner, right at the tuner,
> and so while what you say below might or might not be true none of it
> means anything to the discussion at hand.

That's were you are wrong, Tom. It has a direct bearing on the discussion
at hand. Please see my other posting.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5347. Re: Scanner and HF into one antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 13:45:22 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623094522.01574.00000421@mb-cs.aol.com>
Source record: 140550

Careful!

Spend the money to buy a duplexer. There are several folks who make these little gems. They typically use them for connecting mobile antennas to mobile rigs like the FT-100 and Icom 706. Look in the pages of QST for their ads.

5348. Re: beam and vertical on same pole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 13:50:54 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623095054.01574.00000422@mb-cs.aol.com>
Source record: 140552

Of course. Actually, the separation afforded by one being horizontally polarized and the other vertically means they can be rather close without any side effects. If the ground plane of the vertical is flexible, you need to mount it high enough that they won't bend and hit the beam.

If you don't run high power, you can even duplex them on one coax, but it'll probably cost more than the extra run of coax.

Alan, Kï¿½BG

5349. Re: CUSHCRAFT R-8 ???????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 13:57:37 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623095737.01574.00000423@mb-cs.aol.com>
Source record: 140553

I wouldn't have one of these on a bet!

I bought one, and NEVER could get it to load. After working with Cushcraft for nearly 4 months, they replace it with a new one which I gave away. If you mount it anywhere near just about any structure, it won't work. That is to say, you can't get the SWR less than 2:1 on ANY band except 6.

The matching network on my failed with just 500 watts through it TWICE! I even mounted it on a pole 20 feet in the air, where the closest object was the fence below it. Finally got the SWR to about 1:8. Cushcraft says this is nominal! Well, it maybe, but that is not what they advertize. I'd buy 1.5 or 1.6, my my rig starts shutting down at 1.8 and is dead at 2.4.

I've had Cushcraft antennas of every sort, but no longer, thank you!

Alan, Kï¿½BG

5350. Re: Signal squirter by Collins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 14:40:25 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623104025.17504.00000382@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 140554

>Anyone have knowledge of the Signal Squirter designed by Art Collins? Where
>or links. Thanks.

Bill--

If memory serves, you are refering to a 40's era rotatable Yagi-Uda on a wooden boom assembly....I saw an old article about 8-9 years ago on it.

73,
Chip N1IR

5351. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 17:25:14 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D160474.8E4D7CA4@icok.net>
Source record: 140555

Neither does a G5RV.
'Doc

5352. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 17:33:57 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D160685.9EC5C134@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140556

'Doc wrote:
> Neither does a G5RV.

Of course a G5RV resonates on 40m which is one of its better bands.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5353. Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 18:24:17 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D161251.4814F04@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140557

All common mode currents are the result of differential currents which are the only source of power in the system. It is therefore false to say that common mode currents have "absolutely NOTHING" to do with the differential conditions.

A paper proof has been used to "prove" that differential impedances have no effect on common mode currents, e.g.:

Assume there is no common mode current source proportional to the differential impedance seen by the choke. Leave any trace of such a current source out of the paper "proof". Eureka, the paper "proof" proves there is no such current source. In classical logic, this is called "petitio principii", begging the question - assuming the proof.

Assume there is a common mode current source proportional to the differential impedance seen by the choke. Include such a source in the paper "proof". Eureka, the paper "proof" proves there is such a current source. Exactly the same principle is involved as in the above argument. Both suffer from the same logical diversion. So which is true? Only experimental evidence can tell.

Conceptualize two phase-locked sources of common mode currents. One is caused by the choke which has limited choking impedance. These principles were explained by Roy, W7EL, in his Vol. 1 Antenna Compendium article titled, "Baluns" What They Do And How They Do It." Let's call this first current Icmc, common mode current caused by the choke not being perfect. The second common mode current is the total common mode current minus Icmc. Let's call it Icmo, for "other" common mode current. Icmo includes all the inducted common mode current.

In many cases, e.g. an off center fed dipole, Icmo is much greater than Icmc to the extent that Icmc is negligible compared to Icmo and may even go unnoticed. I fear this is what has happened to generate another ARS Old Wives' Tale.

If care is taken to keep the antenna system as perfectly balanced as possible, Icmc may become non-negligible when compared to the total common mode current. When the current emerges from the inside braid at a coax/ladder-line junction, it has two paths that it can take. One is to continue into the ladder-line. The other is to flow back down the outside of the coax braid. A choke is installed to minimize the current flow back down the outside of the coax braid. But notice that the coax/ladder-line junction is similar to the coax/balanced-antenna junction in Roy's article so the same principles apply. Thus the differential currents can change from differential to common mode in two places, one at the antenna and one at the choke. So there is more than one source for the common mode currents and one of those sources is caused by the choke characteristics being less than perfect.

Following the theory presented in Roy's article, if a choke with 500
ohms of choking action sees a 50 ohm load, most of the current will
flow into the load. If the same choke sees a 5000 ohm load, its
choking action will virtually disappear leaving whatever impedance
exists without the choke to handle the common mode problem. The
impedance down the outside of the coax can vary all over the map.
A lucky length of coax can minimize the amount of differential current
converted to common mode current. An unlucky length of coax can maximize
the amount of differential current converted to common mode current.
I suspect Tom's measurements depend upon a lucky length of coax.

I have taken care to achieve physical symmetry in my dipole antenna system
so that my Icmo is minimized. Moving the choke from the tuner output to the
tuner input reduces my common mode current by 27%. I don't consider 27%
to be a negligible effect.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5354. 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 18:59:25 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D161A8D.308D9DAE@capnet.com>
Source record: 140559

I'm going to use ths 85 foot dipole for 80 and 40. Hope it is
a good length for those 2 bands.

It is about 22 feet up and about 150 degrees, not 180.

Will the height and the angle make a difference?

5355. Re: MFJ-1798 Anyone got experience of these???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 19:47:25 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020623154725.15078.00000567@mb-ci.aol.com>
Source record: 140558

You may want to check out these reviews on it at eham.net before you buy it. If you really need a roof mounted antenna with no radials, this might be a comprimise for you. If you can go with a ground mounted with radials, you should look at some other options.

http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/853
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com

5356. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 19:58:41 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623155841.19097.00000672@mb-ch.aol.com>
Source record: 140560

>
>Fractals are so hot that I hear Puente failed to materialize at IEEE to
>present
>his talk. Disco Inferno!
>
>Rick K1BQT
>

They've got me workin' weekends...even FD..if that's any measure of what's hot.

73
Chip N1IR

5357. Yaesu ATAS-100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 20:05:40 UTC
From: David Carrick <k8mam@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <heachuolgptbdp15afs3rva103mtnkgaun@4ax.com>
Source record: 140561

Anyone had experience mounting a ATAS-100 on a boat? Wondering if
mounting on a bow rail would work and provide enough ground plane?

5358. Re: To wear a "hat" or not DOC? Cecil? Dick? Something Handy!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 20:18:23 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <PTpR8.2572$_r5.732219@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 140562

Excuse the top post, but while messin' with this and finding much fun out in the yard
moving the hat around and measuring ("roun' these parts we call it "piddlin'"), I didn't
have a handy mast to mount the hat when I wanted to elevate it. I remembered that
I have some "stubs" where I cut off whips for screwdrivers, and they still have one
screw-in ferrule on the bottom. I put another ferrule on top, tightened with set screws,
and VOILA, convenient and not-too-'ugly' extensions for the hat of various lengths!
And I can cut them to length when needed. Because they are not over 2' long, they
don't "flop" around too much and do a good job of supporting the hat at around 18-24"
above the coil.

73

Jerry
Tom W8JI <2w8ji@contesting.com> wrote in message
news:3d159305.415020217@news.akorn.net...
> On Sat, 22 Jun 2002 22:30:18 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
> (Richard Harrison) wrote:
>
> Thanks. I didn't catch my typo Richard.
>
>
> >Tom, W8JI wrote:
> >Any time you mount a coil low on a whip, it also increases current in
> >the coil but not through the whip above the coil."
>
> That should actually have said:
>
> Any time you mount a HAT low on a whip, it increases current in
> the coil but not through the whip above the coil.
>
> Poor proofreading on my part.

5359. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 20:20:23 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D162D81.EA616F4E@icok.net>
Source record: 140563

StarGazer,
Your 85 foot doublet will work equally poor on
both bands. The height and 'angle' will make a
differnce in the input impedance of the doublet, but
probably not enough to make any difference in it's
performance.
'Doc

5360. Birth of a antenna AM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 21:02:31 UTC
From: equi-radio <equi-radio@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <af5d05$49j$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 140564

Birth of a radio AM grace in the forum antenna... (Photos and description on
: www.ifrance.com/equi-radio)
Thanks to all advices
73
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

equi-radio@wanadoo.fr

5361. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 21:51:19 UTC
From: David Wells <davew@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <af5frs02a00@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 140565

That is for the comm channels. The antennas are designed to also receive WX channels at 161-162 mHz. This makes them broad enough to work down on 2 meters. My 9 db is flat across 2 meters.
73
--
Dave KD6TO

Bob Miller wrote in message <+ioNPbb9FMr1YEWfn=KATWbWVzL7@4ax.com>...
>cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
>
>The marine channels are in the 156-7 mhz range. So the antennas will be short
>for 2 meters, if they're strictly for the marine band. You'll have a lot of
>reflected power, and your ht doesn't have that much to spare.
>
>There's certainly no shortage of cheap 2 meter antennas from the mail order ham
>places, if you don't have anything locally.
>
>You could also homebrew a j-pole or ground plane vertical for next to nothing.
>
>Bob
>k5qwg
>
>>
>>They have the advantage of being available locally and being cheap.
>>
>>Ken KC2JDY
>>
>>Ken
>>(to reply via email
>>remove "zz" from address)
>

5362. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 22:43:19 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D164F07.1A06288D@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140566

StarGazer wrote:
> I'm going to use ths 85 foot dipole for 80 and 40.

EZNEC sez the feedpoint impedance is about 19-j600 ohms on 75m
and about 160+j560 ohms on 40m. How are you going to feed it
and match it?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5363. Hustler 4-BTV/Cushcraft MA5-V question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 22:49:56 UTC
From: billpritjr@spamhole.com
Message-ID: <15b4be0.0206231449.10d6b708@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140567

Silly question from up and coming General Class-er:

I am contemplating buying a Hustler 4-BTV or a Cushcraft MA5-V for vertical use, mainly due to favorable reviews on Eham.net and also the fact that they are both under $250, are lightweight, and suit my limited space requirements.

My question (silly?)

The Hustler advertises 10-15-20-40m coverage on their company website, an online Ham retailer claims "10 thru 40 meters", my question, is the coverage forTHOSE SPECFIC bands or could I also work 12m, 17m, and 30m? I anticipate on purchasing an electronic auto-tuner to use. I will be using an Yaesu FT-840 with this antenna.

Thanks for the info guys

BILL

5364. Re: Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-23 23:47:56 UTC
From: Phil Kane <Phil.Kane@nov.shmovz.ka.pop>
Message-ID: <cuvyxnansvbet.gy6dzzb.pminews@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 140568
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

On Thu, 20 Jun 2002 22:50:40 -0400, ve3tmt wrote:

>If only we could get something like this in action up here in Canada.

Get your RAC folks to start the ball rolling. It didn't happen
overnight or by magic here in the 'States, and it's not yet a done
deal - we still have a lot of hard work ahead of us.

---
73 de K2ASP - Phil Kane
ARRL Volunteer Counsel

5365. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:15:31 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d165f66.467349819@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140469

On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 08:41:53 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>The paper analysis assumes the conclusion. It assumes that common mode
>current is constant so moving the choke around doesn't change the
>common mode current. That's simply circular logic, Tom. You can prove
>anything in the world if you assume the proof.

The paper analysis does NOT assume that Cecil. I don't know where you
got that idea!

>> Of course. It is easy to show moving the balun has no effect at all on
>> common mode both on paper and in a good bench test, so any change in a
>> real-world system should be mostly related to things that change the
>> readings other than the balun move itself.
>
>Once again, you are assuming the proof. My measurements are easy
>to do and perfectly consistent with, "Baluns: What They Do And
>How They Do It." Have you read that article, Tom? Please consider
>the following questions which are directly related to the tuner/
>balun discussion.

You seem to ignore the fact I have measured these systems several
times, and the measurements agree with what circuit theory predicts.

>Why is a choke at the feedpoint of a 1/2WL dipole effective while
>a choke at the feedpoint of a one WL dipole is not effective?

What does that have to do with movuing a balun from one end of a tuner
to the other end???

While you accuse me of diverting the issue, you never seem to explain
that.

A feedline length change, or a change in terminal impedance of an
antenna, is ***NOTHING*** like simply moving the balun from the output
to input of a ground-isolated tuner. They aren't even remotely close
to the same thing.

It is that very concept that is seriously flawed, and leads people to
wrongly believe moving the balun will greatly improve system balance
or reduce choking impedance requirements of the balun!

>Saying it doesn't make it so, Tom. The location of the choke can
>have an effect on the common mode currents. Will a choke placed
>at a current maximum point have more/less/same effect as a choke
>placed at a current minimum point?

Well, I measured it and it is so. So drawing it on paper, measureing it, and saying it all seem to agree!

The thing you are overlooking is a transmission line 1/4 wl long (in the common mode length of the transmission line) has a very high common mode impedance, and so the common mode impedance and common mode current in the system DOES change.

The same is true for the dipole.

If you change the length of a dipole the common mode impedance and voltage driving the transmission line's common mode impedance changes a great deal.

Absolutely NONE of that is true for a ground-independent network, with the exception of unwanted stray capacitance and a slight additional reactance added in series with the network by the series components in the network.

Now moving the balun fromn the output to input can change things slightly, becuase of the generally small reactance changes, but it is NOT a guaranteed desirable change by any means!

What you are failing to consider is the common mode impedance of the tuner is very low, as a matter of fact in the case of a L or T network it is almost zero ohms!!!! The tuner changes the differential impedance, and NOT the common mode impedance.

Talk about a circular argument.... if moving the balun did change the common mode impedance of the system in such a favorable way you would NOT need the balun on the input!!! Why use it, if the idea works as claimed??

It is very easy to measure the common mode voltage across the balun. What you will see when you measure that is an insignificant change in voltage applied across the balun in a floating network when the balun is moved from the tuner output to input.

It is a waste of time, when cost or mechanical complexity is considered...and I'm amazed so few people have looked at the problem in any detail before leaping to the blind-faith conclusion that it helps the balun do its job.

Sorry Cecil, I have measured all this. So have others. The paper analysis is correct, and the idea that moving the balun improves balance is not.

73 Tom

5366. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:18:37 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d16649a.468681844@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140470

On 23 Jun 2002 19:58:41 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>
>They've got me workin' weekends...even FD..if that's any measure of what's hot.
>
>73
>Chip N1IR

It takes a lot of effort to make a bad design work. It might be better
to go to more simple designs that are better performers.

73 Tom

5367. Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:19:28 UTC
From: billpritjr@spamhole.com
Message-ID: <15b4be0.0206231619.3a7ef6f9@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140471

Curious what the newsgroup opinions are regarding using a Dipole (such as a Alpha Delta DX-EE) or a vertical (Hustler 4-BTV) from my location in Peru, South America. Note my antenna budget is "$300 max"

I will be using a Yaesu FT-840 with 100 Watts output, and primary "target" area will be my friends and family in good ole-USA.

I also will likely be using an automatic antenna tuner.

Thanks!

BILL

billpritjr@REMOVETHISyahoo.com

5368. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:23:01 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d166543.468850288@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140472

On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 13:24:17 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>A paper proof has been used to "prove" that differential impedances have no effect
>on common mode currents, e.g.:

I made system measurements several times, and they agree with the
paper proof.

Moving the balun from the output to input iof a floated network in a
tuner is a total waste of time for improving balance. It does reduce
differential mode stress on the balun, but that is virtually never the
issue anyway if you use a choke balun.

All of my large tuners are T networks, with choke baluns on the
output. they have replaced all my old KW Matchboxes, and have better
matching range and less unbalance at the outputs.

73 Tom

5369. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:33:26 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623203326.05969.00000481@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 140474

>Message-id: <3d16649a.468681844@news.akorn.net>
>
>On 23 Jun 2002 19:58:41 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>>
>>They've got me workin' weekends...even FD..if that's any measure of what's
>hot.
>>
>>73
>>Chip N1IR
>
>It takes a lot of effort to make a bad design work. It might be better
>to go to more simple designs that are better performers.
>
>73 Tom

Are you talking to me?

If so, please be advised that I neither seek nor desire any sort of communication -- public or otherewise--from Charles Rauch, as per instruction of my attorneys. You should assume that it is in your best interest not to attempt any such communications.

As you have sought a public forum to attempt this, I must make publicly clear what should have been apparent to you privately.

Please consult your attorney if you wish to understand this request better.

Nathan Cohen

5370. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:34:27 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <af5pej$4br$1@208.207.71.148>
Source record: 140475

Fractenna wrote:

> I regret that I decline giving talks to ham groups(no matter what the venue),
> and haven't for some time. But thank you for your kind wishes.
>
> 73,
> Chip N1IR

Did all the guffaws get to you?

5371. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:39:14 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <af5pni$4br$2@208.207.71.148>
Source record: 140476

Fractenna wrote:
>
> >
> >Fractals are so hot that I hear Puente failed to materialize at IEEE to
> >present
> >his talk. Disco Inferno!
> >
> >Rick K1BQT
> >
>
> They've got me workin' weekends...even FD..if that's any measure of what's hot.

Ah.....so it's the air expelled at Fractenna, Inc.

5372. Re: MFJ-1798 Anyone got experience of these???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:39:52 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d16685d_2@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140473

Thanks Andy, Rather than have a 20ft antenna mounted on the (substantial) chimney, I would prefer to have something ground-mounted but I'm not at all confident that it would pull in the signals (or push them out) satisfactorily.

I live in a house with a relatively small garden (http://web.ukonline.co.uk./sadmutha/ar3000/images/667cnr_cu.jpg) front and rear and strongly suspect that the house and surrounding buildings will mask most of the signals. The trees at the front of the house (in the picture) are coming down next month, but then again, I don't think the wife would appreciate a bloody great antenna stuck in front of the house :-))

At the back of the house its even worse! I have trees which *cannot* come down and a bank of houses not too far away (and higher than mine).

Looks like I'll be forced to go for the chimney-mount.

Regards,

Tom www.ar3000.info

"VHFRadioBuff" <vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux> wrote in message news:20020623154725.15078.00000567@mb-ci.aol.com...
> You may want to check out these reviews on it at eham.net before you buy it. If
> you really need a roof mounted antenna with no radials, this might be a
> comprimise for you. If you can go with a ground mounted with radials, you
> should look at some other options.
>
> http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/853
> =-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com

5373. Short 40m, how to feed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:40:22 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623204022.27311.00002407@mb-fg.aol.com>
Source record: 140477

Hi. I built a 16' long loaded dipole for 40m. It has coils at 4' and capacity hats on the ends. I diddle with the coils and hats til the feed point impedance looks good on the Smith chart and put an appropriate matching network at the antenna. Feed this with 50 ohm coax. Works good, or it did on Field Day. It beat my 100' dipole with 450 open line at 40', on occasion. Question. I want to take the 16' on vacation and business travel, operating from a motel room. Would the arrangement I now have work best, or could I feed it with 450 ohm line and a tuner at the xcvr. The last alternative would be just a short dipole fed with 450 and a tuner, no coils or hats, this would be the best travel solution. Best 16' 40m antenna?
Thanks for any comments.
73 Gary N4AST

5374. Re: Birth of a antenna AM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 00:45:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27687-3D166BC3-50@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140480

CRIS wrote:
"Birth of radio AM grace in the forum antenna..."!

Congratulations on your new 1485 KHz, 1000-watt, Radio Toulouse, the horse sense station. You might call that the one-billion cowboy microwatt station! (or maybe it`s 1000-million in France)

Your Harris equipment should serve you well and sound good, too. Success depends on getting and holding the attention of your large audience so you can sell them something.

Your graphic artists did a great job on your web pages. Hope your radio artists do well also.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5375. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 01:07:30 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623210730.27311.00002412@mb-fg.aol.com>
Source record: 140478

>Curious what the newsgroup opinions are regarding using a Dipole (such
>as a Alpha Delta DX-EE) or a vertical (Hustler 4-BTV) from my location
>in Peru, South America. Note my antenna budget is "$300 max"

Hi. My vote would be a dipole fed with 300 ohm twinlead and the automatic tuner. The dipole and the transmission line would cost $10 US.. The tuner would take up the rest of your antenna buget. Why would you buy an expensive store bought antenna? These should not require a tuner, but they will not work better than the simple setup I described. If you could get by with a manual tuner (one with knobs on it), you could save even more $$.
73 Gary N4AST

5376. Re: MFJ Telescopic Mast - Has anyone used one?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 01:12:56 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D16726A.F91650AE@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 140479

Adam wrote:
>
> (snip) But as a mast I wouldn't recommend the window
> washer stick unless you put a very light, well
> balanced VHF antenna in the top en use it when there
> is not wind or rain. (snip)

You're right. I wouldn't recommend a window washer pole for a heavy antenna either. Nor would I recommend it for a permanent installation. I was speaking in the context of the original question, which I believe was about wire antennas for field use. The window washer pole, like I use, would be, and is, excellent for that. It will even support a smaller beam.

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

5377. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 01:25:53 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17659-3D167521-40@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140484

Bill wrote:
"---from my location in Peru, South America>"

Depends on Peruvian location. Conductivity is lousy in the Andes and on the Altiplano. Use horizontal polarization most places up there. Conductivity can be good on the coast and on the shores of Lake Titicaca high in ths Andes between Bolivia and Peru. Vertical polarity works best over a highly conductive surface. Yes, Ive been there.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5378. Re: Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 01:27:59 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D1675F1.66E9A86A@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 140481
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

ve3tmt wrote:
>
> If only we could get something like this
> in action up here in Canada.

You'll have to talk to your fellow Canadians, VE3TMT. Our main focus now is getting this bill passed while we still can. If we let this bill slip by, it could be many years before a bill like this is proposed in the Congress again. Obviously, this concern leaves us little time to worry about the laws in Canada. :-)

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

5379. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 01:29:34 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d167600.33947833@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 140483

If that antenna is flat on 2 meters then you have a bad antenna or a
very lossy feedline. There is no way those antennas
have that kind of bandwidth. They barely have the bandwidth to cover
the marine band they are
intended for. They even have a fairly high swr at the weather
channels.
I have a 6 db marine antenna that happens to have a low swr in the 2
meter band but it is very
high in the marine band. The antenna has gone bad in the marine band.

Regards
Gary

On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 14:51:19 -0700, "David Wells" <davew@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>That is for the comm channels. The antennas are designed to also receive WX
>channels at 161-162 mHz. This makes them broad enough to work down on 2
>meters. My 9 db is flat across 2 meters.
>73
>--
>Dave KD6TO
>
>Bob Miller wrote in message <+ioNPbb9FMr1YEWfn=KATWbWVzL7@4ax.com>...
>>cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
>>
>>The marine channels are in the 156-7 mhz range. So the antennas will be
>short
>>for 2 meters, if they're strictly for the marine band. You'll have a lot of
>>reflected power, and your ht doesn't have that much to spare.
>>
>>There's certainly no shortage of cheap 2 meter antennas from the mail order
>ham
>>places, if you don't have anything locally.
>>
>>You could also homebrew a j-pole or ground plane vertical for next to
>nothing.
>>
>>Bob
>>k5qwg
>>
>>>
>>>They have the advantage of being available locally and being cheap.
>>>
>>>Ken KC2JDY

>>>
>>>Ken
>>>(to reply via email
>>>remove "zz" from address)
>>
>

5380. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 01:29:49 UTC
From: "J. McLaughlin" <JCM@Power-Net.Net>
Message-ID: <uhcte4ru7e7m9c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140482

I too have been using LPDAs. Their advantages, for me, far outweigh the disadvantage of 2 or 3 db less gain.

I emphasize, as has been said by others, that if one is comparing a conventional LPDA with a Yagi type that uses traps then you may well see better gain with the LPDA.

One of the LPDAs that I am using is a Tennadyne T10 at about 37 meters on an unguyed tower over flat, treeless ground. The ideal nature of the pattern is satisfying and useful. Today, I worked a weak YA5T with a strong K6 under him by putting the K6 into the side null. The T10 has one SWR bump at just under 23 MHz, which looks like a boom resonance. Amateur or military frequencies anywhere from just below 14 MHz to 29 MHz are instantly available.

As an aside: The T10 is conventionally designed - no surprises, however, its mechanical properties need enhancing. The mechanical design of the elements is very good (uniform, though not really rated for high wind loads). However, one must buy the HD kit for the back element and one must use struts. The fit of the boom couplings is so good that one must polish the couplings to an individual fit or they will not go together. One must use anti-seize compound on the SS hardware. One should move the choke to the boom-mast plate.

With the profusion of frequencies in use today, LPDAs for radio amateur use have arrived. 73 Mac N8TT

--
J. Mc Laughlin - Michigan USA
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net
Office: JCM@McLMcL.Com

"hasan schiers" <schiers@netins.net> wrote in message news:aeo494$8gjn6$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de...
> A log periodic is typically a directional antenna. At least the LPDA's are
> (log periodic dipole array), and those are what I'm discussing below.
>
> Advantages: (not in order of priority)
>
> 1. Wide frequency coverage with a good match to the transmitter. For HF, 13
> to 30 Mhz is easily available. Instant band change from 20 through 10 meters
> and everything in-between)
>

> 2. Very good f/b over the entire frequency of design. Relatively
constant
> gain over entire design freq.
>
> 3. No traps or tuning coils to fail.
>
> 4. Several available that are not "heavy" or "large" that provide
excellent
> all around performance. (See Tennadyne T-6)
>
> 5. One antenna gives constant performance from 13 to 30 mhz, which
means you
> have a better antenna on the two warc bands than 90% of the people you
may
> be competing with for a contact.
>
> 6. The Tennadyne LP antennas have very modest rotor requirements.
>
> Disadvantages:
>
> 1. Lower forward gain than a similarly lengthed boom, single band
yagi. 4 dB
> (small log) vs 7 dB (typical 3 el Yagi)
> ==========
>

5381. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 01:59:24 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623215924.15711.00000380@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 140485

> Ah.....so it's the air expelled at Fractenna, Inc.<

I recall a line something like that from The Miller's Tale.

5382. SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 02:22:23 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed@juge.org>
Message-ID: <3d168230.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 140486

I have an SGC-239 and am trying to use it in my mobile with an FT-100 and screwdriver antenna.

Even with the antenna at or near resonance, the 239 never tries to fine tune. I've shut it off and turned it back on... nothing. I can tune the antenna without the 239 by watching the SWR indicator on the FT-100, but the SWR sometimes won't get as flat as I'd like. I would like the 239 to retune when I change frequencies within a band since the 100 has no tuner.

My screwdriver has a small matching coil across the base to ground but I've disconnected it and get the same thing. There is about 3 feet of RG-58 between tuner and base of the screwdriver... something SGC told me isn't the best arrangement, but should work.

Changing bands, moving within bands... nothing causes it to try and tune. I've double-checked all the connections (+/-12VDC, RF in and out with associated grounds). The Auto or Manual LED lights but that's all.

The very first time I hooked it up, I did get attempted tuning but it couldn't find a match. Now, nothing.

Any thoughts on what might be wrong would be welcome.

Thanks... Ed, W5EJ

From: ------------------------------------
Ed Juge
Ruidoso, New Mexico
email: ed@juge.org
==========

5383. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 02:28:14 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623222814.17189.00001513@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 140488

>> Ah.....so it's the air expelled at Fractenna, Inc.<
>
>I recall a line something like that from The Miller's Tale.
>

Perhaps you could be explicit? What is it you are trying to say?

73
Chip N1IR

5384. Re: Hustler 4-BTV/Cushcraft MA5-V question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 02:32:16 UTC
From: AB2OS <aNOSPAMbeagley@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3D1684AF.1040606@optonline.net>
Source record: 140489

I believe that the 4-BTV has been around since before the availability to hams of the 12m, 17m and 30m bands, so I think you should believe Hustler's own description.

-=-
Alan

Bill wrote:
> Silly question from up and coming General Class-er:
>
> I am contemplating buying a Hustler 4-BTV or a Cushcraft MA5-V for
> vertical use, mainly due to favorable reviews on Eham.net and also the
> fact that they are both under $250, are lightweight, and suit my
> limited space requirements.
>
> My question (silly?)
>
> The Hustler advertises 10-15-20-40m coverage on their company website,
> an online Ham retailer claims "10 thru 40 meters", my question, is the
> coverage forTHOSE SPECFIC bands or could I also work 12m, 17m, and
> 30m? I anticipate on purchasing an electronic auto-tuner to use. I
> will be using an Yaesu FT-840 with this antenna.

5385. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 02:37:28 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623223728.17189.00001514@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 140490

Most hams forget that LPDA's have rather poor gain and F/B as you approach the lower cutoff frequency, so if you get one that works from 10 MHz on up, what this really means is that you have a 30M dipole, and then some gain at the higher frequencies.

The low value of SWR is nice, but do you really need it? Ask yourself what you've traded in gain versus power returned to the transmitter. A 5.8:1 SWR is a 3 dB mismatch (returned power) loss.

My feeling is that one is always minimizing price for a given gain, and that stacked multiband Yagi-Uda 'beams' do the best job for the buck at HF for hams. But give us a couple more bands down there and the answer clearly sways towards LPDA's:-)

73
Chip N1IR.

5386. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 02:40:46 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1686AE.5E3140CD@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140492

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
> The paper analysis does NOT assume that Cecil. I don't know where you
> got that idea!

The paper analysis assumes that no common mode current originates at
the balun, doesn't it? You are assuming what you are trying to prove.
Think of the choke as a leak in a pipeline. A 500 ohm choke leaks less
when it sees 50 ohms than when it sees 5000 ohms. Where is that taken
into effect in the paper analysis?

> >Why is a choke at the feedpoint of a 1/2WL dipole effective while
> >a choke at the feedpoint of a one WL dipole is not effective?
>
> What does that have to do with moving a balun from one end of a tuner
> to the other end???

It's the same condition. The differential load impedance is changed.
Common mode currents originate from differential mode currents.

> While you accuse me of diverting the issue, you never seem to explain
> that.

I explained it to you. Richard explained it to you. What more do you
want?

> A feedline length change, or a change in terminal impedance of an
> antenna, is ***NOTHING*** like simply moving the balun from the output
> to input of a ground-isolated tuner. They aren't even remotely close
> to the same thing.

Of course they are similar. They both change the differential impedance.
The change in differential impedance can have an effect on the generation
of common mode currents since common mode currents originate from
differential currents. The choke seeing 50 ohms at the input of a tuner
is similar to the coax seeing 50 ohms at the antenna. The choke seeing 5000
ohms at the output of a tuner is similar to the coax seeing 5000 ohms at
the antenna.

> It is that very concept that is seriously flawed, and leads people to
> wrongly believe moving the balun will greatly improve system balance
> or reduce choking impedance requirements of the balun!

I never said it would "greatly improve balance". What I said was that your
statement is false. You said, "Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING

to improve balance when you move it from one side of a ungrounded network
to the other." I assume when you say "absolutely NOTHING" you mean it.
Moving the choke can have an effect on how much common mode current
originates at the choke. It is certainly not "absolutely NOTHING".

> Now moving the balun from the output to input can change things
> slightly, because of the generally small reactance changes, but it is
> NOT a guaranteed desirable change by any means!

Now you are changing your story. You earlier said: "Moving the balun
does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance when you move it from one
side of a ungrounded network to the other."

> What you are failing to consider is the common mode impedance of the
> tuner is very low, as a matter of fact in the case of a L or T network
> it is almost zero ohms!!!! The tuner changes the differential
> impedance, and NOT the common mode impedance.

That's true. What you are missing is that the choke can generate common
mode currents in accordance with Roy's article on baluns. A 500 ohm choke
that sees a 50 ohm load can originate less common mode current than a
500 ohm choke that sees a 5000 ohm load. The amount of common mode
current originated by the choke may or may not be negligible. For my
well balanced dipole, putting the choke on the tuner input instead
of on the tuner output decreases the common mode current by 27%.

> Sorry Cecil, I have measured all this. So have others. The paper
> analysis is correct, and the idea that moving the balun improves
> balance is not.

Sorry Tom, I have measured all this and it ain't rocket science.
Moving my 1K ohm choke from the tuner output to the tuner input
reduced the common mode current in my well balanced dipole antenna
system by 27% because some of the common mode current is originating
at the choke. For an OCF dipole, moving the choke from the tuner
output to the tuner input had virtually no effect because the
bulk of the common mode current is originating from somewhere else
besides the choke.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5387. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 02:41:07 UTC
From: Jeff Maass <jmaass@columbus.rr.com>
Message-ID: <7FvR8.87177$Am4.23942971@twister.columbus.rr.com>
Source record: 140491

No one is talking to you.

Go away.

Again.

--
Jeff Maass jmaass@columbus.rr.com Located near Columbus Ohio
USPSA # L-1192 NROI/CRO Amateur Radio K8ND
Maass' IPSC Resources Page: http://home.columbus.rr.com/jmaass
"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020623222814.17189.00001513@mb-cq.aol.com...
> >> Ah.....so it's the air expelled at Fractenna, Inc.<
> >
> >I recall a line something like that from The Miller's Tale.
> >
>
> Perhaps you could be explicit? What is it you are trying to say?
>
> 73
> Chip N1IR

5388. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 02:53:46 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1689BA.4E97BF77@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140494

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 13:24:17 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
> >A paper proof has been used to "prove" that differential impedances have no effect
> >on common mode currents, e.g.:
>
> I made system measurements several times, and they agree with the
> paper proof.

I have made system measurements several times, and they disagree with
the paper proof.

> Moving the balun from the output to input of a floated network in a
> tuner is a total waste of time for improving balance. It does reduce
> differential mode stress on the balun, but that is virtually never the
> issue anyway if you use a choke balun.

Reducing differential mode stress on the balun reduces the common mode
current that is originated by the balun. The reduction in the common mode
currents may or may not be negligible depending on the antenna system
configuration. In my well balanced dipole system, moving the choke to
the tuner input from the tuner output reduced the common mode current
by 27%. In my OCF antenna system, moving the choke to the tuner input
from the tuner output reduced the common mode current by only 3%.

How much of a reduction in common mode currents can be expected by moving
the choke depends on what percentage of the common mode current originates
at the choke. Unfortunately, the largest percentage effect of moving the
choke occurs in systems that are already low in common mode currents.
Moving the choke has virtually no effect on systems that are already
high in common mode currents.

Point is that moving the choke has a larger effect than "absolutely
NOTHING".
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5389. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 02:54:16 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020623225416.17167.00002271@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 140493

>
>No one is talking to you.
>
>Go away.
>
>Again.
>
>--
>Jeff Maass jmaass@columbus.rr.com Located near Columbus Ohio
> USPSA # L-1192 NROI/CRO Amateur Radio K8ND
> Maass' IPSC Resources Page: http://home.columbus.rr.com/jmaass
>"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
>news:20020623222814.17189.00001513@mb-cq.aol.com...
>> >> Ah.....so it's the air expelled at Fractenna, Inc.<
>> >
>> >I recall a line something like that from The Miller's Tale.
>> >
>>
>> Perhaps you could be explicit? What is it you are trying to say?
>>
>> 73
>> Chip N1IR
>

If this is so, then please do not include my posts in a return post.

I believe my statement to you several weeks ago is clear and I have provided a mechanism for you to pursue if that is not sufficient.

Please abide by my wishes.

Nathan Cohen

5390. Re: Signal squirter by Collins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 03:28:20 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d1696c2_1@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 140495

QST December 1935

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Bill W2BLC <radio@despammed.com> wrote in message
news:af34nv014u3@enews3.newsguy.com...
> Anyone have knowledge of the Signal Squirter designed by Art Collins?
Where
> or links. Thanks.
>
>

5391. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 03:53:04 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uhd5spo19gb609@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140496

First, an English teacher should be consulted by the writer...

Is English your second language or are you simply ignorant?

<fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020623203326.05969.00000481@mb-mf.aol.com...
> >Message-id: <3d16649a.468681844@news.akorn.net>
> >
> >On 23 Jun 2002 19:58:41 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
> >>
> >>They've got me workin' weekends...even FD..if that's any measure of
what's
> >hot.
> >>
> >>73
> >>Chip N1IR
> >>
> >>It takes a lot of effort to make a bad design work. It might be better
> >>to go to more simple designs that are better performers.
> >>
> >>73 Tom
>
> Are you talking to me?
>
> If so, please be advised that I neither seek nor desire any sort of
> communication -- public or otherewise--from Charles Rauch, as per
instruction
> of my attorneys. You should assume that it is in your best interest not
to
> attempt any such communications.
>
> As you have sought a public forum to attempt this, I must make publicly
clear
> what should have been apparent to you privately.
>
> Please consult your attorney if you wish to understand this request
better.
>
> Nathan Cohen

5392. Re: MFJ-1798 Anyone got experience of these???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 03:59:31 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020623235931.27950.00000510@mb-cf.aol.com>
Source record: 140497

After looking at the picture, I would definately recommend the MFJ. It doesn't require radials, although from what I've heard, I'd restrict the antenna to the HF bands. If you intend to work any VHF, use another antenna. With the limit on ground space, the MFJ would be the one to go with.

I was looking at HF antennas for a while because I was considering selling all my radios and buying an FT-100. When I upgrade, I could use the HF bands with the MFJ antenna.
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com

5393. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 04:22:16 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D169E78.1040308@eznec.com>
Source record: 140498

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Arnold B. Bailey in "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" says on page 130:
> "The electric vector and magnetic vector are both varying with time and
> in phase. Whenever the electric vector reaches its maximum value, so
> does the magnetic vector. Both change their sign and directions
> together. (This also holds for the equivalent current vector.) This can
> be restated by saying that the bar E and bar H components are in time
> phase, but 90 degrees apart in space phase.
>. . .

What's "space phase"?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

5394. Re: W8JK Array Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 04:43:35 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D16A377.6090908@eznec.com>
Source record: 140499

The short answer is loss. If you include a realistic amount of loss in the model, you'll discover a reasonable amount of gain. Programs like EZNEC allow you to model fictional, lossless antennas. This can provide useful information, since it allows you to separate the effect of loss from other factors. But it can also lead to unobtainable results.

In the DOS versions of EZNEC, there's a file on the disk named ANTNOTES.TXT that provides information about the example description files. I suggest reading the section about the W8JK. In the Windows version, essentially the same information is contained in the Antenna Notes file that accompanies each example description file.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Don Niles wrote:
> I am going to put up an 8JK array. Have been doing some modeling with
> EZNEC 1.0, DOS version and have come across an interesting situation.
>
> The array being modeled is a single section array, cut for 40 meters at
> a nominal height of *30'*. Each element is sized at *67'* with *.1*
> wavelength *(13.5')* spacing between elements. The dbi gain on 40
> meters is 7.83. Now, here is the interesting part. Reducing the
> spacing between elements to *.05* wavelength *(6.75')* produces 7.86
> dbi gain. This modest increase in gain also holds true on the 30 and 20
> meter bands, while on 15 meters, there is almost a 3db improvement.
>
> This seems hard to believe and would appear to be an anomoly in the
> EZNEC program. Can anyone offer any insight into this ?
>
> Don - K2PMC
>
>

5395. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 04:52:45 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <CAxR8.163$z_5.36587@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140500

Arnold B. Bailey wrote so many years ago...
> "...bar E and bar H components are in time
> phase, but 90 degrees apart in space phase."

"Roy Lewallen" rightfully asked:
> What's "space phase"?

A source of confusion.

5396. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 05:04:41 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D16A862.47291956@icok.net>
Source record: 140501

Ed ,
If your using a screwdriver antenna, why would you
even want to be using a tuner? That's one of the things
about using a screwdriver antenna, you don't need a tuner.
'Doc

5397. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 05:08:24 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D16A940.9703AC84@icok.net>
Source record: 140503

Bill,
It would depend a lot on where you'll be living,
what antennas you would be allowed to put up. I've
found that a simple dipole on 20 meters works quite
well from the central USA to SA. On 15 and 10 meters
a dipole should work just as well. You can make a lot
of dipoles for $300...
'Doc

5398. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 05:19:26 UTC
From: Unclaimed Mysteries <k4doh@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <af6aa6$bk3$1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140502

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> killed six kittens after writing this (in part):

)> Said site is in violation of copright.

I just wanted to see this again.

Corry

--
It Came From C. L. Smith's Unclaimed Mysteries.
http://www.unclaimedmysteries.net

"Max Imo" <not@this.com> wrote in alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf: "I suggest Corry keep his uninformed opinions to a subject he knows something about (porno, hacking, terrorism?)."

5399. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 07:17:09 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D16C775.B0FE515@capnet.com>
Source record: 140504

I'm using 150 ft of RG-8 coax.
Are those Z numbers good enough for an
autotuner to tune?

CAM wrote:

> StarGazer wrote:
> > I'm going to use ths 85 foot dipole for 80 and 40.
>
> EZNEC sez the feedpoint impedance is about 19-j600 ohms on 75m
> and about 160+j560 ohms on 40m. How are you going to feed it
> and match it?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5400. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 07:18:08 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D16C7B0.1D2A037B@capnet.com>
Source record: 140505

Why do you say equally 'poor'?

'Doc wrote:

> StarGazer,
> Your 85 foot doublet will work equally poor on
> both bands. The height and 'angle' will make a
> differnce in the input impedance of the doublet, but
> probably not enough to make any difference in it's
> performance.
> 'Doc

5401. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 10:48:46 UTC
From: w1rfi@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624064846.14515.00000420@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140506

From: 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)

>The tuner changes the differential impedance, and NOT
>the common mode impedance.

Forgive me if I missed anything in jumping in the middle of this.

I agree with Tom; the effect that balun has on any common-mode currents should be approximately the same if the balun is at the input or the output.

My understanding of the reason it is better to put the balun at the input of the tuner is that the differential-mode impedance at the output of the tuner can vary over quite a range, from a few ohms to a few thousand ohms. At the extremes of that range, a practical balun is apt to be lossy. Putting the balun at the input ensures that the balun will be operated near its design impedance, once the tuner is adjusted.

>Talk about a circular argument.... if moving the balun did change the
>common mode impedance of the system in such a favorable way you would
>NOT need the balun on the input!!!

And if you DO need the balun, it is better to put it on the output of the tuner, to keep "RF in the shack" problems on the feed line. No one wants to get RF burns when they adjust their tuner.

>...and I'm amazed so few people have looked at the problem
>in any detail before leaping to the blind-faith conclusion that it
>helps the balun do its job.

What would be interesting is an analysis of how lossy a balun is when it is terminated in loads ranging from about 10 ohms to 2000 ohms, with typical reactance tossed in. That should answer the question about whether it is worthwhile to put the balun at the 50-ohm point or at the output of the tuner. What is being taken on faith is that the balun might be lossy if terminated well outside its design impedance range.

73,
Ed Hare, W1RFI

5402. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 10:48:51 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed@juge.org>
Message-ID: <3d16f975.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 140422

It's a matter of convenience, Doc. Moving around within a band, while driving in traffic, is easier with an automatic tuner. I just acquired my first mobile radio in YEARS (FT-100) which didn't come with its own tuner, so I opted for the SGC. Also, all of the impedance matching devices... coils, torroids, etc.... for screwdriver antennas are a marginally-acceptable compromise on at least some bands. Oh, yeah, I know... you'll never know the difference between 1:1 and 2:1 or even 3:1 in terms of feedline losses but the 100 begins reducing power at 1.5:1.

73... Ed

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3D16A862.47291956@icok.net...
>
>
> Ed ,
> If your using a screwdriver antenna, why would you
> even want to be using a tuner? That's one of the things
> about using a screwdriver antenna, you don't need a tuner.
> 'Doc

5403. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 10:58:48 UTC
From: w1rfi@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624065848.14515.00000421@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140507

From: CAM w5dxp@hotmail.com

>It's the same condition. The differential load impedance is changed.
>Common mode currents originate from differential mode currents.

***

>Moving the choke can have an effect on how much common mode current
>originates at the choke. It is certainly not "absolutely NOTHING".

IMHO, I believe that most of the common-mode currents that are present on an antenna-system feed line are not caused by the differential-mode current inside the balun. They are generally caused by the feed line coupling assymetrically with the antenna, or an antenna whose currents are assymetrical on each side of the feed line termination.

You may be correct, though, Cecil; the effect is not "absolutely nothing." Because some amount of the common-mode current may originate in the balun, it may have been more accurate if Tom has said that moving the choke almost always doesn't have any significant effect on its common-mode supression.

73,
Ed Hare, W1RFI

5404. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 11:05:20 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624070520.09860.00000518@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 140508

>Hi, all-
>
>About a week ago, I was looking for information on the web vis-a-vis
>antenna design/construction for limited space applications. Being
>employed in the computer industry, I was intrigued by the inclusion of
>'fractal antennas' in some of the search engines. Unfortunately, no
>matter what site I went to, I couldn't find any hard data or actual
>construction/materials plans/lists. Of course, the older posts in
>this NG are incredibly hilarious (at times), but really of no
>significant value (outside of entertainment value). I thought maybe
>that Fractal Antennas, Inc. would have stuff on their page still
>(based on the posts of a year or so ago), but was surprised to find
>out that the ham page there had been removed.[1]
>
>I thought it would have been best to get the information from the
>source, but seeing as it wasn't there anymore, I did the next best
>thing. I checked in 'The Wayback Machine.'[2] Luckily, they did have
>a copy of the old site.[3]
>
>So, figuring maybe there are other budding hams out there that would
>be interested in the information for their own research, I thought I
>would share the link with anyone that might be interested. Here it
>is:
>
>
>http://web.archive.org/web/20000610164517/www.fractenna.com/ham/hampage_m
ain.html
>
>I also found one other page on qsl.net or maybe it was qrz.com. I
>don't remember, anyway, I have it written down somewhere. I apologize
>for not having that link handy as well, but it has some other fractal
>designs and a load of data on performance. I could dig it up if
>anyone wants to see it.
>
>Happy hamming, 73
>
>AG
>
>[1] Citing the World Trade Center/Pentagon/Pennsylvania incidents,
>which makes little sense to me, but hey, s'ok.
>
>[2] http://www.archive.org Just put in a URL in the box in the middle
>and see all of the archived copies. I think it goes back to 1996 or
>so.[4]

>
>[3] I included the link for 20 JUN 00. I don't know if there was
>information added or removed beyond that date (well, excepting the
>complete removal of the ham pages recently) as I just stuck with the
>one that came up and had the ham links on it. YMMV and I certainly
>can't vouch for the reliability/presence of any data.
>
>[4] The fact that so many web pages are archived makes [1] kind of
>pointless, but perhaps the webmaster at Fractal Antennas, Inc. was
>unaware of this type of thing. I wonder if archiving sites is
>considered fair use? Anyway, there you have it.
>

Hello Mr. Lyph,

You have not volunteered your callsign, and a search has failed to show that you are a licensed radio amateur. It does seem somewhat puzzling that you desire the info as a radio amateur when you have given no information (nor is it publicly available) that you are a 'ham'.

If you send along your callsign, I will be happy to tell you where to send an SASE to get a free copy of the information you claim you desire.

73 (that is, 'best regards')
Chip N1IR

5405. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 11:14:06 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624071406.14515.00000422@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140509

>What is it you are trying to say?<

I'm positively astounded
One so astonishingly rounded
Would miss Chaucer's famous refrain
Saluting a volley of methane!

5406. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 11:14:31 UTC
From: w1rfi@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624071431.14420.00000373@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140510

Here is the TLA.EXE program analysis of the performance, based on the numbers
that Cecil provided for feed point impedance:

RG-8 Foam (Belden 8214)
Length of line: 150.00 ft.
Frequency: 3.700 MHz
Matched-line loss, dB per 100 ft.: 0.298 dB
Matched-line attenuation = 0.447 dB
Resistive part of impedance at load: 19
Reactive part of impedance (- cap., + induct., ohms) : 600
SWR at load: 572.02
SWR at line input: 18.81
Additional line loss due to SWR: 12.244 dB
Total line loss: 12.691 dB (94.6%)
At line input, Zin = 2.78 - j 10.11 = 10.48 at -74.65ï¿½;

RG-8 Foam (Belden 8214)
Length of line: 150.00 ft.
Frequency: 7.150 MHz
Matched-line loss, dB per 100 ft.: 0.422 dB
Matched-line attenuation = 0.633 dB
Resistive part of impedance at load: 160
Reactive part of impedance (- cap., + induct., ohms) : 560
SWR at load: 42.30
SWR at line input: 10.40
Additional line loss due to SWR: 5.551 dB
Total line loss: 6.184 dB (75.9%)
At line input, Zin = 11.67 + j 57.16 = 58.34 at 78.47ï¿½;

Most autotuner designs I have seen are rated to match up to about a 4:1 SWR.
The above calculations are outside that range. Even a manual tuner is apt to
be lossy matching 2.78 - j 10.11 ohs on 80 meters.

Feeding that antenna with coaxial cable is not going to be very efficient.

73,
Ed Hare, W1RFI

5407. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 11:35:01 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624073501.01536.00000433@mb-dd.aol.com>
Source record: 140511

>
>>What is it you are trying to say?<
>
>I'm positively astounded
>One so astonishingly rounded
>Would miss Chaucer's famous refrain
>Saluting a volley of methane!
>

I still don't get it, but assume we (that is you) can let it pass...

5408. Guerrilla.net collinear omni antenna build problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 11:50:56 UTC
From: dave_001@elivefree.net
Message-ID: <6a53578a.0206240350.6baf86ce@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140512
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.internet.wireless

Hi
I've built the 6dBi omni antenna according to the inctructions on
www.guerrilla.net (in the 2.4GHz antenna section). I'm having
problems.
no gain at all on it.

I'm wondering is there anyone who has built this beast and would be
willing to answer a few questions on it.

I know there are many other designs out there, but I've invested lots
of time (and money) in building this one and would like to try and fix
it before moving onto another design.

I'm testing it by attaching it onto a Linksys WAP11 (v2.2) and
comparing it to the antenna that came with the ap. I switch from one
to the other usign the diversity setting, and measure the signal using
an orinoco card in a laptop from another room. Rubber antenna gives
-60dBm, where the g.net omni gives
-75dBm. This is using the orinoco Site Monitor. I get almost the same
result usiing a 21 element design (urm67, vf 0.66) and an 8 element
design (WBC-400, vf .85).

Any Ideas?

Cheers,
Dave.

5409. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 12:34:44 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1711DA.665C1603@icok.net>
Source record: 140513

StarGazer,
Simply because it is too short for 80 meters,
and too long for 40 meters. Feeding it with coax
is just not going to work. There may be an auto-
antenna tuner around that would handle the mis-
match, but I doubt it.
If you could feed it with ladder line, through
a tuner, you would be much 'better off', although
lengthening the doublet to about 125-130 feet would
be even better, at least for 80 meters. The doublet's
second harmonic would fall close to 40 meters, so it
still wouldn't be a very good antenna for 40, but, if
it's all that you can do, it's better than no antenna.
'Doc

5410. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 12:38:00 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1712A8.92582A94@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140514

StarGazer wrote:

> CAM wrote:
> > EZNEC sez the feedpoint impedance is about 19-j600 ohms on 75m
> > and about 160+j560 ohms on 40m. How are you going to feed it
> > and match it?

> I'm using 150 ft of RG-8 coax.
> Are those Z numbers good enough for an
> autotuner to tune?

Only if you locate the autotuner at the antenna (like an SGC-230).
Otherwise, the SWR on the coax is simply too high to result in an
effective antenna. Assuming open-wire line can be used, this
is an ideal application for open-wire transmission line. In general,
if you feed a non-resonant antenna with a long run of coax, the
matching should be done at the antenna, not at the transceiver.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5411. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 12:42:10 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1713A2.1A4F5024@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140515

StarGazer wrote:
> Why do you say equally 'poor'?

Doc's essentially right. The SWR at the antenna will be 380:1 on 75m
and 42:1 on 40m. Feeding a nonresonant antenna with a long length of
coax without matching at the antenna is simply a very bad idea.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5412. Re: Loop distance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 12:45:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D171448.E152C1C5@icok.net>
Source record: 140516

Randy,
I figured someone would have given you a good
answer by now, but guess not.
The thing to do is either 'clear' the gutter
by a pretty good distance, or, make the gutter a
part of the antenna. Depending on where the gutter
is, you probably won't be able to get enough clearance
to help, so, make sure the gutter sections are bonded
well, and use them as part of the antenna.
You didn't say how long this loop will be, so work
backwards using the formula for a full wave length, and
the length of the loop to find what your lowest usable
band will be (about 250' for 80 meters, 125' for 40m).
That's as low as you can go with it (probably).
No counterpoise would be needed with a loop antenna,
but I think I'd ground the SGC tuner anyway. Also, you
might start getting prepared for RFI complaints...
'Doc

5413. Re: Hustler 4-BTV/Cushcraft MA5-V question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 12:54:24 UTC
From: "Alan P. Biddle" <APBIDDLE@MAILAPS.ORG>
Message-ID: <cf5ehuogjcgpshqfi4069d6mml01p6r65r@4ax.com>
Source record: 140517

Bill,

I used, and enjoyed, the 4BTV in the early 1970's. It does not seem
to have been update to the "new" WARC-79 bands.

--
Alan
WA4SCA

5414. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 13:08:26 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1719CA.E455526E@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140518

W1RFI wrote:
>
> From: 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)
> >The tuner changes the differential impedance, and NOT
> >the common mode impedance.
>
> Forgive me if I missed anything in jumping in the middle of this.

What you apparently missed was the statement made by Tom with which I disagreed. Tom said: "Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance when you move it from one side of a ungrounded network to the other."

> I agree with Tom; the effect that balun has on any common-mode currents should
> be approximately the same if the balun is at the input or the output.

Your use of the word "approximately" means that you don't agree with Tom who said, "absolutely NOTHING". Moving the balun from the output to the input does have a measurable effect. Since common mode currents originate from differential mode currents, it is ridiculous to say the effect of changing the differential characteristics is "absolutely NOTHING".

> My understanding of the reason it is better to put the balun at the input of
> the tuner is that the differential-mode impedance at the output of the tuner
> can vary over quite a range, from a few ohms to a few thousand ohms. At the
> extremes of that range, a practical balun is apt to be lossy. Putting the
> balun at the input ensures that the balun will be operated near its design
> impedance, once the tuner is adjusted.

There's another problem besides losses. It's all explained in Roy's article, "Baluns: What They Do And How They Do It" in The ARRL Antenna Compendium, V1. The problem is related to what you described above. A balun/choke circuit generates less common mode current when it is working into its designed-for impedance than when it is working into a very high impedance. A 500 ohm choke looking into a 50 ohm impedance doesn't generate as much common mode current as a 500 ohm choke looking into a 5000 ohm impedance. It's all explained in Roy's article.

> >...and I'm amazed so few people have looked at the problem
> >in any detail before leaping to the blind-faith conclusion that it
> >helps the balun do its job.
>
> What would be interesting is an analysis of how lossy a balun is when it is
> terminated in loads ranging from about 10 ohms to 2000 ohms, with typical
> reactance tossed in. That should answer the question about whether it is
> worthwhile to put the balun at the 50-ohm point or at the output of the tuner.
> What is being taken on faith is that the balun might be lossy if terminated

> well outside its design impedance range.

I am NOT arguing that the balun/choke should be moved from the output to the input of the tuner! The gain for doing so is hardly worth the effort. What I am arguing is Tom's "absolutely NOTHING" statement is false. Moving the choke does indeed have an effect on common mode currents. Both of the following statements are false:

1. Moving the balun from the output to the input of a tuner will cure common mode problems.

2. Moving the balun does absolutely NOTHING to improve balance when you move it from one side of a ungrounded network to the other.

The truth is that moving the balun from the output to the input of a tuner in a system with low common mode currents can have a relatively large percentage effect on those common mode currents. Unfortunately, the common mode currents are already tolerable in such a system. In my well balanced dipole system, moving the choke resulted in a reduction in common mode current from 20 mA to 15 mA. (25%) A 5 mA reduction in common mode current is not worth having a hot antenna tuner chassis.

In a system with high common mode currents, the effect of moving the balun from the output to the input of a tuner is negligible. In my OCF dipole system, moving the choke resulted in a reduction in common mode current from 156 mA to 151 mA. (3%)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5415. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 13:10:48 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D171A58.448560D1@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140419

W1RFI wrote:
> You may be correct, though, Cecil; the effect is not "absolutely nothing."
> Because some amount of the common-mode current may originate in the balun, it
> may have been more accurate if Tom has said that moving the choke almost always
> doesn't have any significant effect on its common-mode supression.

If Tom had said that, I wouldn't have disagreed with him but virtually all
statements containing the words, "absolutely NOTHING", are false.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5416. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 13:56:29 UTC
From: billpritjr@spamhole.com
Message-ID: <15b4be0.0206240556.20dad819@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140420

I am on the coast....curious if it matters what "direction" my dipole is, again, USA is the target area....

Thanks

BILL

billpritjr@NOSPAMyahoo.com

5417. Paint my antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 14:09:15 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d172708.13577156@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 140421

I need to make a Comet GP-15 8' tri-bander a little less obvious.
What is a good camo color where sky is the background from one side
and trees from the other? I can't paint each side with a different
scheme, since it can be seen from 360 degrees. I was thinking a
light-medium grey. Anyone know a specific brand/color that did a good
job for them?

Ken KC2JDY
Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

5418. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 14:22:09 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9346-3D172B11-16@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140423

"What`s space phase?"

Suppose you have a current in a wire. It flows between a point of surplus charge to a point of charge deficiency.

Charge surplus or deficiency produces an electric field on the wire. This field exhibits a straight line force over the shortest distance to the wire and is a perpendicular line to the wire between a point external to the wire and the wire itself.

Current in the wire produces circles of equal magnetic force concentric with the wire. The field is strongest near the wire and is symmetrical around a uniform wire.

We can diagram the current carrying wire as a dot on a page when looking at its end. Current is flowing toward or away from us looking at the dot.

Radial spokes can be attached to the dot representing the electric field.

Concentric circles can be drawn around the dot representing the magnetic field regions of equal strength.

The intersection of the magnetic circles with the electric radials is at right angles, 90 degrees. At great distance from the wire, curvature of the magnetic field lines is negligible.

You have likely seen a representation of an r-f field far from the source. It was a cross hatch of lines at right angles. The wave was no longer spherical because it was so far from the source it had become a plane wave for all practical purposes.

The lines at right angles with each other represented electric and magnetic fields. These have a space phase of 90 degrees because they are at right angles. The amplitude of these fields grows, shrinks, passes through zero, and peaks simultaneously, so they are in time phase.

The electric field lines have the same attitude as the source unless they have been twisted enroute. The lines at right angles are the magnetic lines. Both sets of lines are at right angles to the wave travel. When we look at the cross hatch representation, it is approaching or retreating.

Best bregards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5419. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 14:53:06 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <14618-3D173252-58@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140430

CAM wrote:
"If Tom had said that, I wouldn`t have disagreed with him but virtually all statements containing the words, "absolutely NOTHING", are false."

Tom`s sweeping statements would be dismissed as hyperbole if he did not insist they were so when challenged.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5420. Re: Paint my antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 14:55:02 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624105502.26635.00002943@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140424

Believe it or not! Krylon has a paint called Blue Sky. Some how, the thicker it is the darker it gets. One of my friends in Denver, used it, and when it was a little cloudy, you just couldn't see it without starring at it. I tried to buy some here in Roswell, recently, and could find it. I suspect you could go to their web site and ask about it.

Alan Kï¿½BG

5421. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:06:56 UTC
From: wa2si@arrl.net
Message-ID: <b7d1465c.0206240706.139bb7ac@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140425

billpritjr@spamhole.com (Bill) wrote in message
news:<15b4be0.0206231619.3a7ef6f9@posting.google.com>...
> Curious what the newsgroup opinions are regarding using a Dipole (such
> as a Alpha Delta DX-EE) or a vertical (Hustler 4-BTV) from my location
> in Peru, South America. Note my antenna budget is "$300 max"
>
> I will be using a Yaesu FT-840 with 100 Watts output, and primary
> "target" area will be my friends and family in good ole-USA.
>
> I also will likely be using an automatic antenna tuner.
>
> Thanks!
>
> BILL
>
> billpritjr@REMOVETHISyahoo.com

Hi Bill,

Best of luck to you. I will be in HC land shortly and am bringing
along a 10-meter rig along with a simple 1/2-wave dipole. I think this
represents the most cost effective solution and it allows you to add a
simple wire reflector and/or director for some added directivity. Best
of luck and hope to hear you OTH.

73 de Bert
WA2SI

5422. Re: Hustler 4-BTV/Cushcraft MA5-V question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:07:08 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624110708.26635.00002945@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140427

If I were going to buy an autotuner, why buy a loaded vertical? If the actual antenna is over 15 feet or so, most brands of autotuners will cover 40 thru 10 (and everything in between), and some will even add 80.

For several years before moving to Roswell, I used a long wire strung around the wooden fence in my back yard in Denver, and used a AH-4 Icom tuner. It worked as good as the full-sized dipole I use now here in Roswell.

5423. Spiral loaded vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:07:09 UTC
From: dt@dt.prohosting.com
Message-ID: <ur8iwemw2.fsf@dt.prohosting.com>
Source record: 140426

A while back I read about a guy named Petlowany who experimented with spiral coils on the ends of verticals and dipoles. I did some playing around and came up with a trapless vertical that works on 20, 15 and 10 meters.

I put it up on the web in case anyone else wants to experiment. I have a feeling there is much more here to learn. I still have no idea why this one works!

http://dt.prohosting.com/hacks/antenna/

David
N5IZU

5424. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:08:22 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <14617-3D1735E6-148@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140429

Bill wrote:
"I am on the coast....curious if it matters what "direction" my dipole is---."

Yes. If your earth reflection towards the U.S. is over water, don`t use horizontal polarization as the ocean is a short-circuit and the low-angle reflection is out of phase with the direct ray. The reflection will be in phase with a vertically polarized wave ray.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5425. Re: Yaesu ATAS-100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:12:51 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624111251.26635.00002946@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140428

I hope you have better luck with the ATAS100 than just about everyone else has, ground plane or not.

I have a friend who has a 45 foot sailboat (your's may not be as big). We insulated the backstay by using parts available from the local marina in Stewart, FL to do it. It is fed with an AH-130E Icom (similar to the AH-4 but with additional marine coverage). The ground for the tuner runs some 4 feet to the hull grounding plate in the keel. You couldn't ask for any better antenna.

5426. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:16:41 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624111641.26635.00002947@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140431

Doc, I beg to differ with you on the feed line. If the dipole has a conjugate match (we're talking requisite tuner here), the additional losses do to SWR on 80 and 40, amount to no more than .1 or .2 db even if the coax is 150 feet long!

If you doubt this, reread Maxwell's "Another Look at Reflections" downloadable from the ARRL web site.

5427. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:20:16 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624112016.26635.00002948@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140432

Amen!

5428. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:26:01 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1739FF.4BCBF517@icok.net>
Source record: 140438

K0BG,
What conjugate match? If you have a conjugate
match for 80 meters, what does that do on 40 meters?
Same for the other way around, conjugate match on 40,
what happens on 80m? Might work great for one band,
but not for two. It's not that I doubt Maxwell, it's
that I've tried it. It just doesn't work, sorry.
'Doc

5429. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:28:43 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624112843.16428.00000674@mb-fz.aol.com>
Source record: 140433

Rick wrote,
>
>>What is it you are trying to say?<
>
>I'm positively astounded
>One so astonishingly rounded
>Would miss Chaucer's famous refrain
>Saluting a volley of methane!
>
Chaucer? On this newsgroup? The
Miller's Tale is a story far too gross for
the likes of Fraktenna-professors. The
moral of the story, if there is one, is
that those who pass gas with their arses
stuck out the window are likely to feel
a hot poker up the butt.

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

(P.S. For the benefit of the professor,
here are the relevant words, as written by
Chaucer: " This Nicholas anon leet flee a fart,
As greet as it had been a thonder-dent,
That with the strook he was almost y-blent;
And he was ready with his iren hoot,
And Nicholas amidde the ers he smoot...")

5430. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:36:05 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D173C5A.56CDD564@icok.net>
Source record: 140434

Bill,
I would think that how directional a dipole is
depends a great deal on how high it is. If it isn't
over at least a 1/2 wavelength above ground, it probably
isn't very directional. Just on general pricipals, I'd
put it 'broadside' to the US. Dipoles aren't ~that~
directional anyway, so, as long as it's broadside to the
north, I'd think that was close enough...
'Doc

5431. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:43:36 UTC
From: K7JEB <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net>
Message-ID: <I6HR8.58681$UT.4020094@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140435

> Richard Harrison, KB5WZI:

> 50 years ago I worked in a 790 KHz station which used 50-ohm skeleton
> coax. The 4-wire outer conductor was held in place with metal U-supports
> atop metal posts in the earth. The center conductor was a pair of
> paralleled wires held in place in the center of the outer conductor by
> isulators atop the support posts....

If you crank through the formulas for this type of line,
I think you'll find that the characteristic impedance
is closer to 200 ohms.

--
Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb @ arrl.net
Glendale, Arizona

5432. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:47:03 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624114703.16428.00000675@mb-fz.aol.com>
Source record: 140436

Cecil wrote,
>
>If Tom had said that, I wouldn't have disagreed with him but virtually all
>statements containing the words, "absolutely NOTHING", are false.
>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
I thought Tom was engaging in a little
hyperbole in order to emphasize his point.
What's wrong with that?

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

5433. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:50:44 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <UT4XPY9bG0Fh98rUNHq7PVD2JQvF@4ax.com>
Source record: 140437

k0bg@aol.com (K0bg) wrote:

>Doc, I beg to differ with you on the feed line. If the dipole has a conjugate
>match (we're talking requisite tuner here), the additional losses do to SWR on
>80 and 40, amount to no more than .1 or .2 db even if the coax is 150 feet
>long!
>
>If you doubt this, reread Maxwell's "Another Look at Reflections" downloadable
>from the ARRL web site.

The Maxwell article is 68 pages long. What page #, what formula?

Tnx,

Bob
k5qwg

5434. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 15:58:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <14617-3D1741BB-150@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140439

J. Harvey wrote:
"Arnold B. Bailey wrote so many years ago..."

Any idea how many years ago Pythagoras wrote: c squared equals a squared + b squared?

Hint: Pythagoras lived from about 582 to 500 B.C.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5435. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 16:22:55 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D17475F.F0A7352A@capnet.com>
Source record: 140443

What kind of matching should I do at the antenna? A BALUN of
some kind?
How would open wire make a better match?

CAM wrote:

> StarGazer wrote:
> > Why do you say equally 'poor'?
>
> Doc's essentially right. The SWR at the antenna will be 380:1 on 75m
> and 42:1 on 40m. Feeding a nonresonant antenna with a long length of
> coax without matching at the antenna is simply a very bad idea.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
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5436. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 16:30:22 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D17491E.C3999FB1@capnet.com>
Source record: 140448

I wish I had enough room for that length. I heard the length of
the dipole isn't critical for radiation purposes as long as it isn't
too short.

I'm using an external MFJ antenna tuner. Once I have it
tuned with the MFJ will it radiate as well as a resonantly
cut antenna?

What is the exact kind of ladder line that I should use?

I heard it is very touchy stuff to deal with as it touches or
is nearby objects. And bringing it into the house is very hard.
Exactly why does ladder line make a better match?

It won't really radiate any better will ladder line will it? It is
just going to be easier to match.... right?

'Doc wrote:

> StarGazer,
> Simply because it is too short for 80 meters,
> and too long for 40 meters. Feeding it with coax
> is just not going to work. There may be an auto-
> antenna tuner around that would handle the mis-
> match, but I doubt it.
> If you could feed it with ladder line, through
> a tuner, you would be much 'better off', although
> lengthening the doublet to about 125-130 feet would
> be even better, at least for 80 meters. The doublet's
> second harmonic would fall close to 40 meters, so it
> still wouldn't be a very good antenna for 40, but, if
> it's all that you can do, it's better than no antenna.
> 'Doc

5437. Re: Hustler 4-BTV/Cushcraft MA5-V question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 16:33:17 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <h0cXPQGTCDtqxpbWMCkyUS05EyhI@4ax.com>
Source record: 140440

billpritjr@spamhole.com (Bill) wrote:

>Silly question from up and coming General Class-er:
>
>I am contemplating buying a Hustler 4-BTV or a Cushcraft MA5-V for
>vertical use, mainly due to favorable reviews on Eham.net and also the
>fact that they are both under $250, are lightweight, and suit my
>limited space requirements.
>
>My question (silly?)
>
>The Hustler advertises 10-15-20-40m coverage on their company website,
>an online Ham retailer claims "10 thru 40 meters", my question, is the
>coverage forTHOSE SPECFIC bands or could I also work 12m, 17m, and
>30m? I anticipate on purchasing an electronic auto-tuner to use. I
>will be using an Yaesu FT-840 with this antenna.

THe 4btv, according to the aes catalog, is 40/20/15/10. The 5btv adds 80. And the 6 btv adds 30. No mention of 12 or 17.

For all the warc bands, you might look at some of the other verticals, and then you won't need the autotuner. Or just go with the autotuner, and a random wire, depending on space.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>Thanks for the info guys
>
>BILL

5438. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 16:33:36 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1749E0.90B246C8@capnet.com>
Source record: 140447

Run these same numbers using ladder line.

W1RFI wrote:

> Here is the TLA.EXE program analysis of the performance, based on the numbers
> that Cecil provided for feed point impedance:
>
> RG-8 Foam (Belden 8214)
> Length of line: 150.00 ft.
> Frequency: 3.700 MHz
> Matched-line loss, dB per 100 ft.: 0.298 dB
> Matched-line attenuation = 0.447 dB
> Resistive part of impedance at load: 19
> Reactive part of impedance (- cap., + induct., ohms) : 600
> SWR at load: 572.02
> SWR at line input: 18.81
> Additional line loss due to SWR: 12.244 dB
> Total line loss: 12.691 dB (94.6%)
> At line input, Zin = 2.78 - j 10.11 = 10.48 at -74.65ï¿½;
>
> RG-8 Foam (Belden 8214)
> Length of line: 150.00 ft.
> Frequency: 7.150 MHz
> Matched-line loss, dB per 100 ft.: 0.422 dB
> Matched-line attenuation = 0.633 dB
> Resistive part of impedance at load: 160
> Reactive part of impedance (- cap., + induct., ohms) : 560
> SWR at load: 42.30
> SWR at line input: 10.40
> Additional line loss due to SWR: 5.551 dB
> Total line loss: 6.184 dB (75.9%)
> At line input, Zin = 11.67 + j 57.16 = 58.34 at 78.47ï¿½;
>
> Most autotuner designs I have seen are rated to match up to about a 4:1 SWR.
> The above calculations are outside that range. Even a manual tuner is apt to
> be lossy matching 2.78 - j 10.11 ohs on 80 meters.
>
> Feeding that antenna with coaxial cable is not going to be very efficient.
>
> 73,
> Ed Hare, W1RFI

5439. Can I make my 85 foot dipole even shorter.... ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 16:36:48 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D174AA0.8E5AC4F6@capnet.com>
Source record: 140449

If I want a better match for both 80/40 with coax... is there a length shorter than 85 feet that would make a better match for both bands?

5440. Re: Paint my antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 16:51:39 UTC
From: George Tyrebyter <GeoTyrebyter@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D174E1B.B5C95DE2@netscape.net>
Source record: 140442

K0bg wrote:
>
> Believe it or not! Krylon has a paint called Blue Sky.

OK, show me. I've been all over the Krylon site http://www.krylon.com/
and I can't find any mention of a "Blue Sky". Can you provide a
reference or a link?

--
George Tyrebyter

5441. Re: Hustler 4-BTV/Cushcraft MA5-V question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 16:56:14 UTC
From: Tony Angerame <tangeram@lucent.com>
Message-ID: <af7iiu$k5@nntpa.cb.lucent.com>
Source record: 140441

See the recent (Last six months) QST article on a remote tuner with a vertical or slanted radiator and some ground plane radials. I seem to rember the radials under the eaves with a wire to the nearest support (Tree). All bands autotuned with no need for traps. Or an even more recent article using a loop instead. The loop being even better than the ground plane IMHO.

Tony

5442. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:10:32 UTC
From: Tom Sevart <n2uhcNOSPAM@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <af7jng$broo4$1@ID-52518.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140444
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

"proma1" <proma1@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:MgOQ8.7549$RY1.201355@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net...
> whats wrong with laziness its my right to write how i want,i do not have
any
> problems like that,what i meant is thatyou have no right to critiscize
> people for spelling or punctuation.

> but as long as youn can rea it
> and of course you canif not it dos notr say much dfor you,my stuck
keyboard
> is a pain in the arse but again you can read it so whats the problem????

That's the main problem. If you don't use proper punctuation/capitalization
it makes it very hard for others to understand exactly what you are trying
to say. That's why punctuation and capitalization rules exist.

Tom

5443. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:12:57 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D175319.DD51B051@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140445

K0bg wrote:
>
> Doc, I beg to differ with you on the feed line. If the dipole has a conjugate
> match (we're talking requisite tuner here), the additional losses do to SWR on
> 80 and 40, amount to no more than .1 or .2 db even if the coax is 150 feet
> long!
>
> If you doubt this, reread Maxwell's "Another Look at Reflections" downloadable
> from the ARRL web site.

Please read W1RFI's posting on the subject - 12.7dB loss on 80m, 6dB loss on 40m,
95% and 75% loss of power.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5444. Re: Paint my antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:16:44 UTC
From: Don Baker <DocDB@excite.com>
Message-ID: <dyIR8.17$nd3.16693@news.abs.net>
Source record: 140450

If you want a really good sky blue, see
http://www.decoart.com/cgi-bin/ColorChart.cgi?Crafters_Acrylic

Paint DCA33. This is good acrylic paint which I have used on model aircraft, and antennas. After it completely dries, overcoat it with clear flat (mat not gloss) Krylon coating and your in business. This match the upstate New York blur sky real nice and they will sell by the gallon (around $50 5 years ago.) For what its worth, it stood out like a sore thumb in LA. Guess your "blue" is geographically defined.

Don

"George Tyrebyter" <GeoTyrebyter@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:3D174E1B.B5C95DE2@netscape.net...
> K0bg wrote:
> >
> > Believe it or not! Krylon has a paint called Blue Sky.
>
> OK, show me. I've been all over the Krylon site http://www.krylon.com/
> and I can't find any mention of a "Blue Sky". Can you provide a
> reference or a link?
>
> --
> George Tyrebyter

5445. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:17:07 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D175413.F35C32EB@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140446

'Doc wrote:
>
> K0BG,
> What conjugate match? If you have a conjugate
> match for 80 meters, what does that do on 40 meters?
> Same for the other way around, conjugate match on 40,
> what happens on 80m? Might work great for one band,
> but not for two. It's not that I doubt Maxwell, it's
> that I've tried it. It just doesn't work, sorry.

With losses amounting to 95% in the coax, a conjugate
match is impossible, by definition.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5446. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:19:19 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D175497.63332168@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140451

Tdonaly wrote:
>
> Cecil wrote,
> >If Tom had said that, I wouldn't have disagreed with him but virtually all
> >statements containing the words, "absolutely NOTHING", are false.
> >
> I thought Tom was engaging in a little
> hyperbole in order to emphasize his point.
> What's wrong with that?

Tom tried to defend his hyperbole as the absolute truth. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5447. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:24:12 UTC
From: Jerry Oxendine <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <vqIR8.8229$_r5.4909715@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 140452

Ed Juge/NM <ed@juge.org> wrote in message
news:3d16f975.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> It's a matter of convenience, Doc. Moving around within a band, while
> driving in traffic, is easier with an automatic tuner. I just acquired my
> first mobile radio in YEARS (FT-100) which didn't come with its own tuner,
> so I opted for the SGC. Also, all of the impedance matching devices...
> coils, torroids, etc.... for screwdriver antennas are a
> marginally-acceptable compromise on at least some bands. Oh, yeah, I
know...
> you'll never know the difference between 1:1 and 2:1 or even 3:1 in terms
of
> feedline losses but the 100 begins reducing power at 1.5:1.

Ed,

Have you ever thought about one of those little plug-in modules that "fools"
the radio into
thinking there is a tuner connected. I have one on my 706 and it is almost
as good as
having one of those fully automatic positioners. All you do is press the
"tune" button.
The radio emits a carrier and a CW tone at about 12 watts. You press the
button to
move the antenna in the right direction. When the tone stops, the antenna
is in resonance. With most installations, you most certainly won't tell the
difference in 1.2
or 1.7 even. My rig doesn't reduce power until you get past 2.1. It still
seems to me
that having an auto-tuner is overkill.

Just MHO.

73

Jerry
K4KWH
> 73... Ed
>
>
> "'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3D16A862.47291956@icok.net...
> >
> >
> > Ed ,
> > If your using a screwdriver antenna, why would you
> > even want to be using a tuner? That's one of the things
> > about using a screwdriver antenna, you don't need a tuner.

> > 'Doc
>
>

5448. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:29:41 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D175705.AA6C7040@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140453

StarGazer wrote:
> What kind of matching should I do at the antenna? A BALUN of
> some kind? How would open wire make a better match?

Ideally, you would install two LC networks switched by a remote controlled relay. That would allow you to get the SWR on both bands close to 1:1. The DC voltage for the remote controlled relay could be run up the coax along with the RF.

The open-wire transmission line would be better because it has 1/10 the losses of RG-8. On 80m, where your coaxial losses would be 95%, the losses in the open-wire line would be around 10%.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5449. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:32:51 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1757C3.74EE7379@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140454

Tdonaly wrote:
> I thought Tom was engaging in a little
> hyperbole in order to emphasize his point.
> What's wrong with that?

Also, Tom's hyperbole was on the verge of turning into another
Amateur Radio Service Old Wives' Tale.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5450. Re: Guerrilla.net collinear omni antenna build problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:36:43 UTC
From: David Taylor <djtaylor@bigfoot.com>
Message-ID: <MPG.178168f2579cecf098977e@news.cis.dfn.de>
Source record: 140455
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.internet.wireless

> -75dBm. This is using the orinoco Site Monitor. I get almost the same
> result usiing a 21 element design (urm67, vf 0.66) and an 8 element
> design (WBC-400, vf .85).
>
> Any Ideas?

Poor build tolerance? Crap design afterall?

Seriously, I guess you have paid meticulous detail to the measurements and parts? I was thinking about making that one but just for fun. I did try the other one with the coils and initially got the same results as you, it seemed to perform worse than the inbuilt antenna.

I think in this case part of the problem is that aside from manufacturing errors and matching errors, the cable run to the rubber duck antennas on the Linksys is very small such that the loss is effectively zero compared to a couple of connectors and a bit of cable to feed your antenna.

When I ran mine "open air" to an Orinoco I found exactly the same as you did which was pretty much nothing!

I later tried driving an ME102 into my co-linear homebuilt and ended up with the results at http://www.nodomainname.co.uk/me102/me102.htm#Test%20Results which were a bit more satisfying. I will add that this was a simple environment, I haven't exhaustively tested the antenna and might not even get round to it. My needs are more directional.

When I did do this test, the best results were obtained using a cantenna on the Orinoco card and to ensure that the onboard antennas on the NIC weren't factored in (or at least minimised), I wrapped the plastic antenna housing with tin foil. :-) Like I said, not too scientific but it really killed the signal which is what I wanted.

You might find that the orientation of the Orinoco is a bit more fussy with your antenna which is why trying it with a cantenna might allow you to make slightly better comparisons? Dunno, can't hurt to try!

Cheers

David.

5451. Re: Signal squirter by Collins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:45:45 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D175AC9.2C8C@wt.net>
Source record: 140456

Crazy George wrote:
>
> QST December 1935
>
> --

Sure is. I just happened to have a dec 35 QST sitting on my computer
right now. It's on page 12.
"The All-Around 14-mc Signal Squirter". by M.P. Mimms W5BDB. I guess for
1935 it was a pretty handy unit, but for just a two element yagi, there
are less ugly ways to build one these days. Anyway, I have the complete
article if anyone really needed it. I would just build a "normal" style
2 el yagi myself. MK
--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

5452. Re: Can I make my 85 foot dipole even shorter.... ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 17:55:27 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D175D0F.E882A873@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140457

StarGazer wrote:
> If I want a better match for both 80/40 with coax... is there a length
> shorter than 85 feet that would make a better match for both bands?

Nope, as you shorten, the match gets much worse for 80m. Why not add
8.5 feet of vertical wire hanging down at each end of your 85 ft dipole?
Then you would have the 102 ft G5RV length about which virtually everything
is already known. Feed it with 450 ohm ladder-line and your antenna
will be like thousands of others already proven to work.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5453. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 18:03:42 UTC
From: David E Allen <davea@mse13.cos.agilent.com>
Message-ID: <1024941822.105281@goodnews.cos.agilent.com>
Source record: 140458

Dick Carroll <dickc58@att.net> wrote:
: I believe in keeping it simple as much as feasible. If a balun was a necessity
: for a dipole I would have never been able to first get on the as a 14 year old
: Novice. No one I knew had ever heard of one.

I know that baluns constitute a "religious war", but I don't think many
believe they are "a necessity" for a dipole.

What interests me here is the logic - "we didn't need 'em - hadn't heard
of 'em - way back when, so we don't need 'em now."

I don't know when you were 14, but many "good" things have come into general
use since I was 14: VFO's, LMO's, synthesized rigs, solid state rigs,
microprocessor control, DSP, speech processors, ssb, crystal filters, etc.
While none are "necessities" (we could still be using tubes, AM, LC filters,
and a drawer full of crystals) they are certainly improvements.

dave, wb0taq

5454. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 18:09:11 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D17603D.E30C7A0C@icok.net>
Source record: 140459

StarGazer wrote:
>
> I wish I had enough room for that length. I heard the length of
> the dipole isn't critical for radiation purposes as long as it isn't
> too short.
>
That's 'sort of' correct. The thing is, 85 feet is too
short for 80 meters. While it wouldn't matter if it was
just a little too short, almost 30% is a bit more than a
'little bit'.

> I'm using an external MFJ antenna tuner. Once I have it
> tuned with the MFJ will it radiate as well as a resonantly
> cut antenna?
>
Not really. The difference is primarily in the losses
you will have in the feed line.

> What is the exact kind of ladder line that I should use?
>
Personally, I like the 450 ohm type ladder line. The 300
ohm line might work about as well, but won't handle quite as
much power as the 450 ohm stuff does.

> I heard it is very touchy stuff to deal with as it touches or
> is nearby objects. And bringing it into the house is very hard.
> Exactly why does ladder line make a better match?
>
There are different 'rules' for using ladder line rather
than coax feed line. They're not really ~that~ 'touchy',
just different. You should keep it about 4-6" from any
metal,
and you can't lay it on the ground. I bring it in through a
board cut to fit a window (close the sash on the board to
hold
it).
It isn't that the ladder line presents a 'better' match,
it's
that there is less loss in ladder line than in coax feed
line.
The SWR at the antenna just doesn't make that much
difference.

> It won't really radiate any better will ladder line will it? It is
> just going to be easier to match.... right?

>
No, the antenna doesn't really radiate any better when
using ladder
line, but since more power reaches the antenna from there
being less
loss in the feed line, it may seem like it does.
How easy the antenna system is to match to your radio
depends on
your tuner. If your tuner covers a wide enough matching
'range', then
it should handle the antenna system okay. It may be a little
'rough'
finding that 'match' to start with, and the tuner might be a
bit 'touchy',
but then again, it may not be any trouble at all. You won't
know that
for sure till you try it.
Good luck...
'Doc

5455. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 18:17:23 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9346-3D176233-20@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140464

Jim Bromley, K7JEB wrote:
"If you crank through the formulas for this type of line, I think you`ll find the characteristic impedance is closer to 200 ohms."

Yes, I`m sure that`s correct. It requires too-close spacing even with large wire to get down to the 50-ohm impedance I quoted. I was wrong. Ed Laport has calculated the impedance of a popular 6-wire line of this skeletal coax type. This is just one of about a dozen different lines of this general type Ed has calculated and presents. For this 6-wire line Ed calculates a Zo of 231 ohms.

That 790 KHz station used a 4-tower directional array. Never mind what impedance individual lines presented, after tuning and phasing, their combined transmitter load was 50 ohms. That was what the transmitter was specified to serve and where its performance was guaranteed. The station was licensed for a specified number of r-f amps into the 50-ohm "common point" impedance (a resistance). An ammeter at that point constantly displayed the common point current and was regularly read and recorded during hiatuses in modulation.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5456. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 18:19:25 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1762AD.35EFBC7A@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140460

David E Allen wrote:
> I know that baluns constitute a "religious war", but I don't think many
> believe they are "a necessity" for a dipole.
>
> What interests me here is the logic - "we didn't need 'em - hadn't heard
> of 'em - way back when, so we don't need 'em now."

Yep, I had a 40m coax fed dipole when I was 14 years old. 50 years later,
I still have a scar on my lip from getting too close to the metal microphone.
Lack of a balun in such a system probably creates a more omnidirectional
pattern and contributes more low angle radiation. I probably wouldn't have
been able to QSO with Cuba without those common mode currents.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5457. FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 18:32:09 UTC
From: Alex <sgrubor@shaw.caNSPM>
Message-ID: <JAJR8.63438$ia2.5560794@news3.calgary.shaw.ca>
Source record: 140461
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1361313254

--
*** Remove NSPM to reply ***

5458. Help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 18:38:03 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uhepnvql00ap3c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140462

I am trying to modify a 2 meter beam for 160 meters. Can anyone tell me what to do?

After reading about the ladder line in this group, I went in the garage and cut the rope off the extension ladder (ladder line). Do I need to wrap wire around the rope or what? I attempted to load it by sticking it in the hole in the back of the tuner, but just got a lot of pops and crackles.

I think I am going back to the coax I used on my CB, it never arced, even with 17,000 watts from my 200 pill amplifier.

This ham stuff is so confusing...

By the way I went from Novice to Extra in one day at the last hamfest!

5459. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 18:41:58 UTC
From: Sparks W4EAS <sparksw4eas@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <3D1767F6.32D3@mindspring.com>
Source record: 140463

Hummmm... In the Broadcast industry when working with directional
antenna, all reference to "space phase" is the physical distance between
elements of the directional array referenced to one tower in the array.
Electrical phase is the advance or delay of the electrical/RF signal in
the different elements reference to one tower or element in the array.
Just a Broadcast Engineer's point of view from a practical standpoint.
Have fun, Sparks W4EAS

5460. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 18:58:21 UTC
From: Dean Craft <w4ihk@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <af7q7f$9l3$1@slb7.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140465

Tdonaly wrote in message <20020624114703.16428.00000675@mb-fz.aol.com>...
>Cecil wrote,
>>
>>If Tom had said that, I wouldn't have disagreed with him but virtually all
>>statements containing the words, "absolutely NOTHING", are false.
>>--
>>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>>
>I thought Tom was engaging in a little
>hyperbole in order to emphasize his point.
>What's wrong with that?
>
>Tom Donaly KA6RUH
>

Absolutely nothing. It is one of those situations wherein the width of the line is wider than the quantity represented therefore the chart shows no change! One must remember; however, that Cecil is one of those individuals who absolutely relishes shouting into the canyon and then insisting upon a debate about whether the echo is a true representation of the original shout.

Dean Craft -- W4IHK

5461. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:29:06 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af7ru1$r4h$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140466

So far as amateur radio is concerned there's no such thing as a 'conjugate match'.

I can't understand why you keep dragging up the rotting corpse. ;o)

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

5462. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:33:02 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af7s5e$i9o$1@venus.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140467

```
USA is the target area....
=========================

Hope you don't miss ! ;o)
```

5463. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:41:28 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af7sl8dja1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140468

Tom is quite correct, or correct enough to suit the purpose intended..

The only way you have adopted to argue with him is to haggle about the
meaning of words. Most of which you don't understand yourselves.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

5464. Re: Help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:43:27 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D17765F.6C23D96C@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140370

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
> I am trying to modify a 2 meter beam for 160 meters. Can anyone tell me what
> to do?

Put the 2 meter beam 130 ft in the air and use it for a top hat.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5465. Re: Help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:43:52 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D17766E.1A27B1A9@icok.net>
Source record: 140369

Fred Hambrecht wrote:
>
> I am trying to modify a 2 meter beam for 160 meters. Can anyone tell me what
> to do?
>
Watch it Fred, you left yourself wide open with that one.

> After reading about the ladder line in this group, I went in the garage and
> cut the rope off the extension ladder (ladder line). Do I need to wrap wire
> around the rope or what? I attempted to load it by sticking it in the hole
> in the back of the tuner, but just got a lot of pops and crackles.
>
That's cause you didn't lick the end of the rope.

> I think I am going back to the coax I used on my CB, it never arced, even
> with 17,000 watts from my 200 pill amplifier.
>
> This ham stuff is so confusing...
>
> By the way I went from Novice to Extra in one day at the last hamfest!

Better watch that code, it'll rot your mind...

'Doc

5466. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:47:04 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D177738.847A62DD@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140372

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> Jim Bromley, K7JEB wrote:
> > "If you crank through the formulas for this type of line, I think you`ll
> > find the characteristic impedance is closer to 200 ohms."
>
> Yes, I`m sure that`s correct.

I've known Jim for more than a dozen years. I have never known him to be
wrong about antennas and transmission lines. The only time he was incorrect
was the time when he thought he was incorrect.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5467. Re: Paint my antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:47:08 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af7svrssr1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140371

Just get some paint on it. Colour, chemical composition immaterial. If the neighbours are happy there's nothing to worry about.

Or just leave it as it is.

5468. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:51:17 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D177835.1A6B473E@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140374

Dean Craft wrote:
> One must remember; however, that Cecil is one of those individuals
> who absolutely relishes shouting into the canyon and then insisting upon a
> debate about whether the echo is a true representation of the original
> shout.

I recognized an evolving Old Wives' Tale, Dean, and decided to nip it
in the bud. I personally don't care if it hairlips God (whatever that
means).
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5469. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:51:38 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af7t89$1s$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140373

Why don't you just fit a balun or, if you already have one, remove it.

If you notice any difference please let us know. The Guru's will not
respond whatever you say.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

5470. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 19:54:17 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1778E9.FADB9B81@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140375

Reg Edwards wrote:
> Tom is quite correct, or correct enough to suit the purpose intended..

Is that like being half pregnant? :-)

> The only way you have adopted to argue with him is to haggle about the
> meaning of words. Most of which you don't understand yourselves.

Say Reg, what is the meaning of, "absolutely NOTHING", over there in
Merry Old England?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5471. F/S Antennas, Hand Helds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 20:27:51 UTC
From: Radio Haven <radiohaven@aol.com>
Message-ID: <bhLR8.49030$uk2.21068274@twister.nyroc.rr.com>
Source record: 140376
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.swap

F/S
Hustler 5BTV Vertical 5 band 80-10 Meters in EXCELLENT condition, only up for a few weeks, Complete ready to go, Manual Original Box.$125.00 Shipped lower 48 via UPS

F/S Butternut (2) HF6V-X Verticals 10-15-20-30-40-80 meter ground,roof mounted antenna.Both Good Condition, with manual and all parts matched against Manual Parts List. Can be ground or roof mounted with/or without radials. $100.00 each shipped lower 48 Via UPS

F/S (2) Icom U-16 UHF Commercial radios, will do 440, good condition with 1 cm-35 charger, 43 BP-7 Batteries and 1 BP 2 Batteries, Speaker Mic's Manual and programming instructions. $300 For all Shipped.

E mail if interested at: radiohaven@aol.com

5472. Re: F/S Antennas, Hand Helds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 20:31:26 UTC
From: Radio Haven <radiohaven@aol.com>
Message-ID: <ykLR8.49046$uk2.21071922@twister.nyroc.rr.com>
Source record: 140377
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.swap

correction 3 BP-7 and 1 BP-2 not 43 batteries!!!!!
"Radio Haven" <radiohaven@aol.com> wrote in message
news:bhLR8.49030$uk2.21068274@twister.nyroc.rr.com...
> F/S
> Hustler 5BTV Vertical 5 band 80-10 Meters in EXCELLENT condition, only up
> for a few weeks, Complete ready to go, Manual Original Box.$125.00 Shipped
> lower 48 via UPS
>
> F/S Butternut (2) HF6V-X Verticals 10-15-20-30-40-80 meter ground,roof
> mounted antenna.Both Good Condition, with manual and all parts matched
> against Manual Parts List. Can be ground or roof mounted with/or without
> radials. $100.00 each shipped lower 48 Via UPS
>
> F/S (2) Icom U-16 UHF Commercial radios, will do 440, good condition with
1
> cm-35 charger, 43 BP-7 Batteries and 1 BP 2 Batteries, Speaker Mic's
Manual
> and programming instructions. $300 For all Shipped.
>
> E mail if interested at: radiohaven@aol.com
>
>

5473. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 20:36:20 UTC
From: SlowMoe <SlowMoe@aaa123.net-us.gov>
Message-ID: <jk0fhuo9ang8qif4oaf0ol2iv5cl595b80@4ax.com>
Source record: 140378
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

Isn't it spaming when you list something for sell on several boards
over and over ??????

On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 18:32:09 GMT, "Alex" <sgrubor@shaw.caNSPM> wrote:

>http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1361313254

5474. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 20:41:30 UTC
From: GeorgeF <av8tor@licensed4fun.com>
Message-ID: <3D1783FA.3070107@licensed4fun.com>
Source record: 140379
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

SlowMoe wrote:

> Isn't it spaming when you list something for sell on several boards
> over and over ??????
>
>
>
> On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 18:32:09 GMT, "Alex" <sgrubor@shaw.caNSPM> wrote:
>
>
>>http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1361313254
>>
>

Not when its related to the groups involved. I would not even remotely consider this one spam compaired to some of the "rant and raves" we see on these groups.
George
http://www.MilAirComms.com

5475. Re: Short 40m, how to feed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:05:37 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D1789A1.4344@wt.net>
Source record: 140380

JGBOYLES wrote:
>
> Hi. I built a 16' long loaded dipole for 40m. It has coils at 4' and capacity
> hats on the ends. I diddle with the coils and hats til the feed point
> impedance looks good on the Smith chart and put an appropriate matching network
> at the antenna. Feed this with 50 ohm coax. Works good, or it did on Field
> Day. It beat my 100' dipole with 450 open line at 40', on occasion. Question.
> I want to take the 16' on vacation and business travel, operating from a motel
> room. Would the arrangement I now have work best, or could I feed it with 450
> ohm line and a tuner at the xcvr. The last alternative would be just a short
> dipole fed with 450 and a tuner, no coils or hats, this would be the best
> travel solution. Best 16' 40m antenna?
> Thanks for any comments.
> 73 Gary N4AST

I think what you have would probably be better than feeding with the 450
line and a tuner. And I think it would beat the wire only short antenna
fed with the same. An easy way to match those loaded antennas is a
tapped coil at the feedpoint, but whatever you have seems to be working.
The problem with the very short wire only antenna and 450 line to a
tuner is probable high coil losses in the tuner if using a T-net tuner.
I'd rather use efficient loading coils and hats on the antenna itself.
It seems to be working as is. I'd go with it. MK
--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

5476. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:17:54 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <af82a301erb@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 140387

I knew it, I just plain knew it when i saw the count of new messages! The Frack had to be back! Fracky, please don't go away again and leave us all hanging, how many millions have your lawyers made chasing copyright violators and slanderers on the internet???

"Unclaimed Mysteries" <k4doh@mindspring.com> wrote in message news:af6aa6$bk3$1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net...
>
> "Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> killed six kittens after writing this (in
> part):
>
>)> Said site is in violation of copright.
>
> I just wanted to see this again.
>
>
>
> Corry
>
> --
> It Came From C. L. Smith's Unclaimed Mysteries.
> http://www.unclaimedmysteries.net
>
> "Max Imo" <not@this.com> wrote in alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf: "I suggest Corry
> keep his uninformed opinions to a subject he knows something about (porno,
> hacking, terrorism?)."
>
>
>

5477. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:20:30 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d178a1b.543829705@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140381

On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 08:10:48 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>W1RFI wrote:
>> You may be correct, though, Cecil; the effect is not "absolutely nothing."
>> Because some amount of the common-mode current may originate in the balun, it
>> may have been more accurate if Tom has said that moving the choke almost always
>> doesn't have any significant effect on its common-mode supression.
>
>If Tom had said that, I wouldn't have disagreed with him but virtually all
>statements containing the words, "absolutely NOTHING", are false.

OK, I'll say it that way.

But it also is correct this way:

Moving the choke balun from the input to output of a conventional L or
T network does nothing to reduce common-mode voltage or stress on the
balun, or to improve tuner output balance when it is limited by
inadequate balun impedance. Either system requires EXACTLY the same
common mode balun impedance no matter which side of the network the
balun is placed on for a given load impedance condition.

Moving the balun in a balanced network that is not ground referenced
at the center of the network can have a minor affect on tuner output
balance, but it mnay make things worse as well as slightly better.

In all cases the balun is still under about the same common-mode
stress as it is on either tuner port, only the differential mode
requirements change.

There, I hope that ends it!!

73 Tom

5478. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:25:11 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d178cb1.544491743@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140383

On 24 Jun 2002 15:47:03 GMT, tdonaly@aol.com (Tdonaly) wrote:

>Cecil wrote,
>>
>>If Tom had said that, I wouldn't have disagreed with him but virtually all
>>statements containing the words, "absolutely NOTHING", are false.
>>--
>>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>>
>I thought Tom was engaging in a little
>hyperbole in order to emphasize his point.
>What's wrong with that?
>
>Tom Donaly KA6RUH

I have to admit I was trying to make a strong clear point that anyone
who thinks they can move a choke balun from the output to input of a
tuner with using a floating network, and somehow imagines they can use
a balun with less common mode impedance of that the balun is not
magnetizing the core the same or nearly the same amount,
misunderstands the system.

However, the important thing in this Newsgroup is we attack each other
personally, especially when we run out of technical steam.

73 Tom

5479. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:27:11 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D178EAF.2035@wt.net>
Source record: 140382

'Doc wrote:
>
> Bill,
> It would depend a lot on where you'll be living,
> what antennas you would be allowed to put up. I've
> found that a simple dipole on 20 meters works quite
> well from the central USA to SA. On 15 and 10 meters
> a dipole should work just as well. You can make a lot
> of dipoles for $300...
> 'Doc

I've noticed the same on 20m. I've got a beam, but don't even bother using it here at the house. I just use it for field day it seems...I took it out again this year. For SSTV, my preferred antenna is a dipole as high as I can get it. It's at 42 ft now. That way everyone gets a half decent picture instead of only the ones that happen to be in the direction I would point a beam. I get very good results to anywhere in north america, and farther. And I'm only running 40-50 watts. Sure, the beam could clean up a few marginal pix, but it's a lot of extra $$$ and work. I've got amps I can crank up if I want to clean up my pix on the other ends...:) MK
--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

5480. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:27:19 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d178e07.544834489@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140384

On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 19:41:28 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>Tom is quite correct, or correct enough to suit the purpose intended..
>
>The only way you have adopted to argue with him is to haggle about the
>meaning of words. Most of which you don't understand yourselves.

Right you are Reg.

Cecil does not like to be wrong, to the point of getting into personal
attacks.

5481. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:31:30 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d178ea7.544994113@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140385

On 24 Jun 2002 00:33:26 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>Are you talking to me?

Yes. I was talking to you.

I care less what you want. When you are in a public formum, I have a perfect right to respond to anything you say.

73 Tom

5482. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:34:01 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D179049.1060503@eznec.com>
Source record: 140386

Thanks for the explanation. It's a term I'd never heard before. "In space phase quadrature" sounds so much more profound than "at right angles". You might submit the term to the IEEE for inclusion in its dictionary. I'm sure that people writing learned technical papers will embrace it.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Richard Harrison wrote:
> "What`s space phase?"
>
> Suppose you have a current in a wire. It flows between a point of
> surplus charge to a point of charge deficiency.
> . . .

5483. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:41:31 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d178f97.545234002@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140388

On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 21:53:46 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Reducing differential mode stress on the balun reduces the common mode
>current that is originated by the balun. The reduction in the common mode

Nonsense. We are talking about a choke balun, and I sopecifically said
so.

Had you actually measured one, you would see nothing changes as far as
common mode current magnetizing the core. You would find the balun
impedance required remains the same, to balance a given load.

Now there is an exception of you have a VOLTAGE type balun, referenced
to ground at the center. Voltage baluns do magnetize the core
proportionally to the differential voltage across the balun, and do
work better in controlled impedances.

But a voltage balun is also not the best balun to use, or even a good
balun to use, unless the load impedance is perfectly balanced and has
no induced common-mode currents.

>currents may or may not be negligible depending on the antenna system
>configuration. In my well balanced dipole system, moving the choke to
>the tuner input from the tuner output reduced the common mode current
>by 27%. In my OCF antenna system, moving the choke to the tuner input
>from the tuner output reduced the common mode current by only 3%.

Sorry, that is not totally correct either. A choke-balun MUST have a
minimum common-mode impedance to allow the output terminals of the
tuner to float freely to the required voltages, and that impedance
requirement is essentially the same no matter what side of the tuner
the balun is on...as long as it is a floating network.

>How much of a reduction in common mode currents can be expected by moving
>the choke depends on what percentage of the common mode current originates
>at the choke. Unfortunately, the largest percentage effect of moving the
>choke occurs in systems that are already low in common mode currents.

That's correct to a limited extent. Moving the balun can have the
largest effect when we DON'T need the balun.

>Moving the choke has virtually no effect on systems that are already
>high in common mode currents.

Or voltages.

73 Tom

5484. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 21:45:57 UTC
From: proma1 <proma1@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <kMUR8.109$zU1.20831@news8-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 140333
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

its funny most people can read what i type,i am moderator or joint moderator
on about 8 groups now and its only on here i have the problems,mainly by
americans i hate to say.

they may be able to write english a pity they cant speak it.

--

Paul Wey[PROMA1]

moderator of following scanning groups

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/scanpromauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Metradio

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promatech

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Tetrauk

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promaofftopic

for PROMA PMR database and mil and civil airband,and much more click below

www.scanuk.net

"Tom Sevart" <n2uhcNOSPAM@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:af7jng$broo4$1@ID-52518.news.dfncis.de...
>
> "proma1" <proma1@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
> news:MgOQ8.7549$RY1.201355@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net...
> > whats wrong with laziness its my right to write how i want,i do not have
> any
> > problems like that,what i meant is thatyou have no right to critiscize
> > people for spelling or punctuation.
>
> > but as long as youn can rea it
> > and of course you canif not it dos notr say much dfor you,my stuck
> keyboard
> > is a pain in the arse but again you can read it so whats the problem????
>
> That's the main problem. If you don't use proper
punctuation/capitalization
> it makes it very hard for others to understand exactly what you are trying
> to say. That's why punctuation and capitalization rules exist.
>
> Tom

>
>

5485. Wanted: Mor-Gain 80/40

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 22:05:44 UTC
From: thompson@mindspring.com
Message-ID: <af84svomh1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140389

I am looking for another 80/40 Mor-Gain Dipole (not the 80 to 10 versions).
I also am looking for
the following:

1. Coyea 6 meter antenna from the early 60's. Hustler or maybe Cushcraft??
2. Antennas West PM Dipole either 80/40 or 160/80
3. Kansas Dipole 160/80 version.

If you have any of these please e-mail me directly with price and condition.
Thanks
73
Dave K4JRB
thompson@mindspring.com

5486. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 22:12:21 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624181221.14374.00000374@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140390

>" This Nicholas anon leet flee a fart,
As greet as it had been a thonder-dent,
That with the strook he was almost y-blent;
And he was ready with his iren hoot,
And Nicholas amidde the ers he smoot...")<

Bravo, not everyone slept through Brit Lit! I presume said imagery cannot be misconsrude as a death threat :)

Rick K1BQT

5487. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in qua...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 22:23:42 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17658-3D179BEE-164@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140393

Sparks, W4EAS wrote:
"In the broadcast industry when working with directional antenna, all reference to "space phase" is the physical distance between elements of the directional array. Electrical phase is the advance or delay of the electrical/RF signal in different elements reference to one tower or element in the array."

Conveniently so. When considering a directional pattern and the signal at some distant point, the difference in distance of individual towers to the point in degrees and the difference in degrees between the currents in the towers, both influence the relative phase of the fields arriving at the distant point.

That is different from the phase between the electric and magnetic fields. The E field and the H field peak together electrically making them in phase. I already explained how the E field and H field are orthogonal or in other words at 90 degrees in space. Please see Terman`s "Radio Engineering", page 1, to grasp this. I`ve run out of words.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5488. Re: Short 40m, how to feed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 22:30:42 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020624183042.19809.00000910@mb-mg.aol.com>
Source record: 140391

>An easy way to match those loaded antennas is a
>tapped coil at the feedpoint, but whatever you have seems to be working.

Hi Mark,
Thanks for the comments. If you make the impedance at the antenna look inductive at the frequency of interest you can use a "tapped" capacitor for matching. An air variable in series with the antenna, and a second shunting the feed line will do it. It all depends on what I have in my junk box. Air variables generally have lower loss than coils, so I do it with caps.
>The problem with the very short wire only antenna and 450 line to a
>tuner is probable high coil losses in the tuner if using a T-net tuner.
>I'd rather use efficient loading coils and hats on the antenna itself.
>It seems to be working as is. I'd go with it. MK

Yep, I probably can't do much better with an indoor 16' 40m antenna than what I have. But there is always the cfa. Hate to admit it, but I tried one of those a few years back.
73 Gary N4AST

5489. Re: Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 22:38:10 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <mbNR8.1771$yt6.79430759@newssvr15.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140392
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

"Dwight Stewart" <stewart@sc.rr.com> wrote in message
news:3D1675F1.66E9A86A@sc.rr.com...
> ve3tmt wrote:
> >
> > If only we could get something like this
> > in action up here in Canada.
>
>
> You'll have to talk to your fellow Canadians, VE3TMT. Our main focus
> now is getting this bill passed while we still can. If we let this bill
> slip by, it could be many years before a bill like this is proposed in
> the Congress again. Obviously, this concern leaves us little time to
> worry about the laws in Canada. :-)
>
>
> Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

It helps when you have a representative government.

Brian

5490. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 22:48:33 UTC
From: dt@dt.prohosting.com
Message-ID: <ur8iw2szi.fsf@dt.prohosting.com>
Source record: 140394

Stargazer -- the email address in your postings doesn't work. Could
you email me at dt@dt.prohosting.com ?

Thanks...
David

5491. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 22:59:00 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D17A434.60AA@wt.net>
Source record: 140395

Bill wrote:
>
> I am on the coast....curious if it matters what "direction" my dipole
> is, again, USA is the target area....
>
> Thanks
>
> BILL
>
> billpritjr@NOSPAMyahoo.com

Yes, as long as it high enough. A very low dipole is fairly
omnidirectional and high angle suited. But if you get it at least a 1/2
wave above ground, it will start to be somewhat directive. So you would
want to have the wire broadside to the desired directions. The antenna
is bi-directional broadside to the wires. If you wanted a bit more gain
, and have the room, you could use something like an extended double
zepp. Appx .64 wave per leg, or double that for the whole antenna
length. This would require matching though, if used with coax. You could
also feed with ladder line and a tuner. If you fed with coax you could
use two small loading coils at the feedpoint feeding each leg. Each leg
resonates at a 3/4 wave, same as the 5/8 ground plane vertical
equivalent. For 20m, you would probably need about 1.8-1.9 microhenrys
for each coil. Instead of a 32 ft total length dipole, you would be
using one about 83 ft long if cut for the middle of 20m.
It's a cheap way to get a bit more gain in two directions. It also needs
to be placed as high as possible above ground for best results. "Within
reason"...30-40 ft on 20m will be ok for longer distance use. Higher
will be a bit better. MK
--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

5492. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 23:03:04 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1797cf.547338856@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140396

On 24 Jun 2002 10:48:46 GMT, w1rfi@aol.com (W1RFI) wrote:

>Forgive me if I missed anything in jumping in the middle of this.

Well, thanks for jumping in Ed.

Perhaps the topic will get back to the balun, and not center on me.

>I agree with Tom; the effect that balun has on any common-mode currents should
>be approximately the same if the balun is at the input or the output.

With a conventional T or Pi network, the only difference is really in
stray capacitances. In this case moving the balun to the input can
actually make things much worse...especially on ten meters.

With a balanced network that is floated from ground, the series
reactances can perturb the system. But that effect is almost always
very small. The change can make the balun slightly more effective, or
slightly less effective. The direction and amount of change will
depend on the common-mode impedance at that point in the system, and
how it interacts with the generally low amount of additional series
reactance.

I don't consider unpredictable systems or changes to be good ideas,
especially if the direction of change in some cases can be detrimental
to the performance.

>My understanding of the reason it is better to put the balun at the input of
>the tuner is that the differential-mode impedance at the output of the tuner
>can vary over quite a range, from a few ohms to a few thousand ohms. At the
>extremes of that range, a practical balun is apt to be lossy. Putting the
>balun at the input ensures that the balun will be operated near its design
>impedance, once the tuner is adjusted.

Not really Ed, let me explain.

A choke balun contains such a short transmission line it has
negligable loss in virtually any system, no matter what the mismatch.

For example, the tuners I use have four stacked 2" cores wound with a
bifilar winding of teflon insulated #18 wire. The wire itself is the
only thing involved in differential mode stress, this is easily proven
because the is no measureable magnetizing force on the core and the
core, or absense of the core, has no effect when the balun is passing
power only in the differential mode.

The loss in ten feet (five feet for each conductor in the bifilar
winding) is immeasurable by any normal means, even with a very large

mismatch. As amatter of fact what loss appears is actually LESS as the balun impedance is increased, and doesn't start to increase at 20 Mhz until the impedance is several hundreds of ohms. Most of the losses are copper losses, caused by current...not dielectric losses related to dielectrics.

The core plays an immeasurable role differential mode losses, becuase both the electric and magnetic fields almost perfectly cancel outside of the immediate area between the bifilar wound wires regardless of load impedance on the balun.

What people miss, or fail to consider, is if you would measure voltage from end-to-end on each of the balun's windings, voltage remains the same no matter what side of the network the balun is on. The exception withba T or Pi network is the change in the feed system caused by hanging the chassis and/or a bunch of components on the transmission line. Of course that can make things worse, as much as it can make things better. It is just random luck what it does.

Now with a balanced network, you are essentially adding the reactance of any series components to the transmission line, but again the effect of that is unpredictable and may improve or actually hurt balance depending on luck with a random antenna system.

None of this has anything to do with antenna induced common mode currents, but only considers the tuner's ability to deliver power properly to random loads without adding to system balance problems....which is most people's goal.

Now a balanced push-pull system referenced to ground is another issue, because in that case all of the differential mode voltage does magnetize the balun core and increased voltage can increase balun loss....but that is a poor balun to use anyway. Better to eliminate that problem by using the correct balun style. Anyway, I excluded that balun in my post by specifying a "choke-balun" in this discussion.

>>Talk about a circular argument.... if moving the balun did change the
>>common mode impedance of the system in such a favorable way you would
>>NOT need the balun on the input!!!
>
>And if you DO need the balun, it is better to put it on the output of the
>tuner, to keep "RF in the shack" problems on the feed line. No one wants to
>get RF burns when they adjust their tuner.

Yes, but some people go though great extremes to isolate a sub-chassis or common-buss inside the tuner, and isolate all components from the main chassis, to prevent hot cabinets. Unfortunately this does not cure the stray capaciatnce that hurts tuner performance on higher frequencies, and it somewhat complicates construction.

There is no reason to go through any work like that when the results (at very best) are a matter of luck, won't help at all in most cases, and often can hurt the system.

>What would be interesting is an analysis of how lossy a balun is when it is
>terminated in loads ranging from about 10 ohms to 2000 ohms, with typical
>reactance tossed in. That should answer the question about whether it is
>worthwhile to put the balun at the 50-ohm point or at the output of the tuner.
>What is being taken on faith is that the balun might be lossy if terminated
>well outside its design impedance range.

The loss in a choke balun is simply the loss through whatever length
of wire is used to wind the balun. The core is not at issue, unless
someone builds a defective balun by not having the same turns on each
winding, or does not pair the wires in the winding.

The inherent low loss at very wide differential load impedances is why
choke baluns are so desirable compared to voltage baluns.

The core is taxed in order to supply the voltage necessary to balance
the load, in an unbalanced to balanced transition. That voltage
remains for our purposes exactly the same for a given load impedance
no matter what side of the tuner the balun is on in a conventional
floated network.

If the network is a balanced network that is floated, the series
reactance can change the impedance presented by the tuner for
common-mode currents, but depending on phase-angle between voltage and
current and the type of network used, it can make things better or
worse.

The ONLY system where moving the balun always helps the balun is a
system that has a balanced tuner that is ground referenced, and the
balun is a voltage-type balun. As most technical people experienced in
this area know, that is a poor system to begin with.

Let me give a component comparison between a balanced tuner with a
voltage balun at the input, and a conventional T with a choke-balun at
the output.

The balanced tuner would with a balun on the input requires at least
five variable reactances with four of those reactances ganged together
in two adjustable pairs, and always tries to deliver a balanced
voltage to the load regardless of load impedances. It just as often
provides a low impedance for common mode currents induced at the
antenna as a high one. That means it aggrivates balance problems, and
requires even in an ideal case that the builder exactly balance the
components and the components track with frequency and adjustement
changes.

The unbalanced tuner with choke balun simply requires that you beef up
wire insulation in the balun, and use enough impedance in the balun.
Once that is done, you need three variable components that are easily
mounted in the chassis.

In practice, other than wire insulation in the balun, both baluns are
the same. As a general rule, losses are lower in the single ended
tuner with balun at the output for a given operating Q and component

style.

I think all of the above is easily understood if people just look at the tuner problem, instead of focusing on insulting people.

73 Tom

5493. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 23:05:30 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d17a50e.550729566@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140397

On 24 Jun 2002 22:12:21 GMT, k1bqt@aol.com (Rick Littlefield) wrote:

>Bravo, not everyone slept through Brit Lit! I presume said imagery cannot be
>misconsrude as a death threat :)
>
>Rick K1BQT

Unless perhaps it is silent but deadly!

5494. Newbie question Dipole placement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 23:12:19 UTC
From: GP <gpaul@frankgates.com>
Message-ID: <2l9fhugc60st1b8fvbh7mmh48fdhmeeetg@4ax.com>
Source record: 140398

I just got a G5RV dipole and plan on installing it as a straight flat top. How much does it orientation relative to North-South matter?

Is propagation perpendicular or parallel to the wire?

5495. Re: Guerrilla.net collinear omni antenna build problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 23:24:04 UTC
From: Talon <talon@trib.com>
Message-ID: <af89ijblc1@news.tamerica.net>
Source record: 140399
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.internet.wireless

I also tried building this anntena, using 21 sections I think. Mine used RG158(?) instead of the LMR 400 in the plans, but I re-calculated the coax efficiency for what I used and, of course, changed the brass to what fit. Being somewhat a perfectionist, I used a micrometer on all sections, I get gains a little higher than what was expected, after I subtracted out the inefficiencies of the cable and loss due to the connections. I am quite satisfied with mine.

TALON ☺

"David Taylor" <djtaylor@bigfoot.com> wrote in message
news:MPG.178168f2579cecf098977e@news.cis.dfn.de...
> > -75dBm. This is using the orinoco Site Monitor. I get almost the same
> > result usiing a 21 element design (urm67, vf 0.66) and an 8 element
> > design (WBC-400, vf .85).
> >
> > Any Ideas?
>
> Poor build tolerance? Crap design afterall?
>
> Seriously, I guess you have paid meticulous detail to the measurements
> and parts? I was thinking about making that one but just for fun. I
> did try the other one with the coils and initially got the same results
> as you, it seemed to perform worse than the inbuilt antenna.
>
> I think in this case part of the problem is that aside from
> manufacturing errors and matching errors, the cable run to the rubber
> duck antennas on the Linksys is very small such that the loss is
> effectively zero compared to a couple of connectors and a bit of cable
> to feed your antenna.
>
> When I ran mine "open air" to an Orinoco I found exactly the same as you
> did which was pretty much nothing!
>
> I later tried driving an ME102 into my co-linear homebuilt and ended up
> with the results at http://www.nodomainname.co.uk/me102/me102.htm#Test%
> 20Results which were a bit more satisfying. I will add that this was a
> simple environment, I haven't exhaustively tested the antenna and might
> not even get round to it. My needs are more directional.
>
> When I did do this test, the best results were obtained using a cantenna
> on the Orinoco card and to ensure that the onboard antennas on the NIC
> weren't factored in (or at least minimised), I wrapped the plastic
> antenna housing with tin foil. :-) Like I said, not too scientific but

> it really killed the signal which is what I wanted.
>
> You might find that the orientation of the Orinoco is a bit more fussy
> with your antenna which is why trying it with a cantenna might allow you
> to make slightly better comparisons? Dunno, can't hurt to try!
>
> Cheers
>
> David.

5496. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 23:49:10 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D17AFF6.B1102F87@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140400

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> tdonaly@aol.com (Tdonaly) wrote:
> >I thought Tom was engaging in a little
> >hyperbole in order to emphasize his point.
> >What's wrong with that?
>
> However, the important thing in this Newsgroup is we attack each other
> personally, especially when we run out of technical steam.

Of course, you have never objected to hyperbole on this newsgroup. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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5497. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-24 23:58:48 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D17B238.BA59B15A@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140401

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
> >Reducing differential mode stress on the balun reduces the common mode
> >current that is originated by the balun. The reduction in the common mode
>
> Nonsense. We are talking about a choke balun, and I sopecifically said
> so.

Even choke baluns obey Kirchhoff's laws, Tom. A 500 ohm choke looking into a 50 ohm load will usually generate less common mode current than a 500 ohm choke looking into a 5000 ohm choke. Please reference, "Baluns: What They Do And How They Do It."
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5498. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 00:02:38 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D17B31E.528356E5@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140402

Tom W8JI wrote:
> I think all of the above is easily understood if people just look at
> the tuner problem, instead of focusing on insulting people.

Is it an insult to catch an omniscient person in a mistake?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5499. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 00:13:04 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D17B590.95A7602@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140403

Tom W8JI wrote:
> Moving the choke balun from the input to output of a conventional L or
> T network does nothing to reduce common-mode voltage or stress on the
> balun, or to improve tuner output balance when it is limited by
> inadequate balun impedance. Either system requires EXACTLY the same
> common mode balun impedance no matter which side of the network the
> balun is placed on for a given load impedance condition.

A 500 ohm choke is effective against a 50 ohm load.
A 500 ohm choke is ineffective against a 5000 ohm load.
That's why two chokes 1/4WL apart work so well together.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5500. Re: Newbie question Dipole placement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 00:19:55 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D17B72B.90807@eznec.com>
Source record: 140404

The pattern is different for each band. If you care what direction(s)
you're radiating, the G5RV isn't the antenna to use.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

GP wrote:
> I just got a G5RV dipole and plan on installing it as a straight flat
> top. How much does it orientation relative to North-South matter?
>
> Is propagation perpendicular or parallel to the wire?

5501. Re: Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 00:44:15 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D17BD32.10FDBE87@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 140406
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Brian P Burke wrote:
>
> It helps when you have a representative government.

Well, with the condition of some aspects of my government in mind, I'm certainly not going to comment on the government of Canada.

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

5502. Re: Help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 00:45:12 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <3D17E733.3060604@adelphia.net>
Source record: 140407

Don't worry about the snaps and crackles, that's just the smoke in your equipment. Every once in a while you have to leave that stuff out or it build up too much.

You're on the right track though, keep it up! 8^)

- Mike KB3EIA -

Fred Hambrecht wrote:

> I am trying to modify a 2 meter beam for 160 meters. Can anyone tell me what
> to do?
>
> After reading about the ladder line in this group, I went in the garage and
> cut the rope off the extension ladder (ladder line). Do I need to wrap wire
> around the rope or what? I attempted to load it by sticking it in the hole
> in the back of the tuner, but just got a lot of pops and crackles.
>
> I think I am going back to the coax I used on my CB, it never arced, even
> with 17,000 watts from my 200 pill amplifier.
>
> This ham stuff is so confusing...
>
> By the way I went from Novice to Extra in one day at the last hamfest!
>
>
>

5503. Re: Newbie question Dipole placement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 00:45:19 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D17BD1F.25094CF8@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140405

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> The pattern is different for each band. If you care what direction(s)
> you're radiating, the G5RV isn't the antenna to use.

Or buy a copy of EZNEC and find out which directions a G5RV radiates. :-)
Even the free demo version will do that.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5504. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 01:07:04 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TrimThis_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <_mPR8.1800$T33.542137@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140408

"Roy Lewallen"
> "In space phase quadrature" sounds so much
> more profound than "at right angles".

:-)

So to sum it up - using plain and simple English:

The E and H fields are, of course, at right angles to each other and to the direction of travel. (How convenient, a role for every dimension and a dimension for every role.) [Some like to muddle this very simple concept by introducing the unwanted and unneeded jargon: "space phase".]

The E and H fields (in the 'far field', in a vacuum, simplest case) are *in phase* in the sense that they both peak at the same time and at the same point along the direction of travel axis. Most concise evidence on record is Roy's; the free space impedance is 377 + zero*j ohms. [Watch out for misinformation on the Internet concerning this topic.]

Closer to the antenna there is an area where the reactive field dominates and the E and H fields are not in phase. The reactive field drops off quickly which allows the radiated field to emerge to dominate in the far field. It isn't a matter of one converting to the other.

5505. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or in quadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 01:18:32 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <14617-3D17C4E8-246@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140409

Roy Lewallen referred to my posting of Arnold B. Bailey`s description of time phase and space phase. Roy then asked "What`s space phase?"

I gave a long response because I assumed some amateurs might not be clear on the "right hand rule" or the "left hand rule", take your pick. I started with lines of force. I did not mean to insult the erudite, only inform those without all the prerequisites. Without pictures, questions, and answers to these as they are asked, an involved subject takes a few words to describe.

I did write: "These have a space phase of 90 degrees because they are at right angles. Perhaps I should have added: This is the physical relationship between the electric and magnetic fields.

J. Harvey wrote: "Of course, the 90 degrees apart in space phase is simply the normal, understood by everyone."

Then J. writes: "The two fields are actually IN space phase (and time phase) along the direction of travel." So, what`s a plane wave? Bailey`s book has diagrams which clarify the text.

Roy wrote:
"Thanks for the explanation. It`s a term I`d not heard before. In space quadrature sounds so much more profound than "at right angles"."

Well, I `ve searched my previous posts looking for "in space quadrature" because it was the kind of phrase I had tried to avoid. I`d tried to be simple, but not too simple. I did not find "quadrature" in my other posts, but I could have missed it. Maybe Roy wasn`t criticizing me for being too cloudy, after all.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5506. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 01:46:41 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <It_Dont_Matter@all.org>
Message-ID: <5YPR8.1827$T33.558018@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140410

"David Robbins" asked:
> ...how many millions have your
> lawyers made chasing copyright
> violators and slanderers on the
> Internet???

Apparently *not even* $24.95 per month (the typical 'Prepaid Legal' monthly subscription fee for an unlimited number of actual Lawyer's Letters).

5507. Feeding line of different coax cables

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 01:53:41 UTC
From: rubina@terra.com.pe
Message-ID: <3b4fb183.0206241753.973720d@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140411

After several years of being inoperative, I am reinstalling my equipment, and would appreciate your opinions regarding the following:

For my multiband HF antenna I will be using around 20 meters of RG8 from the top down, and I need to insert around 1 meter of RG58 to reach the transceiver, because the only place I can install it is very small and the RG8 is to stiff to bend.

Would this one meter of RG58 degrade much the transmitting signal of the transceiver?

Thanks very much.

Aquiles Rubina
OA4AOY
Lima, Peru

5508. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 01:54:50 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <af8iha$5g4$2@208.206.142.75>
Source record: 140412

David E Allen wrote:
>
> What interests me here is the logic - "we didn't need 'em - hadn't heard
> of 'em - way back when, so we don't need 'em now."

You missed the point. When someone says you have to have a balun that is simply incorrect. I did NOT say that a balun is never useful nor desirable. It is just not a necessity, any more than it was 50 years ago.

5509. Re: Help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 01:57:38 UTC
From: Stahr <w6nycthetrash@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <m6QR8.3396$XO2.77@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 140413

Fred:

You can get an aluminum element stretcher from www.dicastandnokidding.com.

Then just stretch the elements to the length specified in any advanced engineering manual that you can easily borrow from any engineering college (MIT) is preferable.

Use your ladder to get that thing up on a high voltage wire carrying no less than 700 amps. (You can find the nearest such powerline by filing with the freedom of information act through the Department of Energy).

The only problem with this installation is you will have an SWR of 9:1... At least that was my problem when I did this... Let me know if you can get the SWR lower, 'cause I'd sure like to "fire" that sucker up.
--
Best 73 de:
Dennis Stahr - W6NYC

http://www.qsl.net/w6nyc/
Take out "the trash" when return emailing

"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:uhepnvql00ap3c@corp.supernews.com...
> I am trying to modify a 2 meter beam for 160 meters. Can anyone tell me
what
> to do?
>
> After reading about the ladder line in this group, I went in the garage
and
> cut the rope off the extension ladder (ladder line). Do I need to wrap
wire
> around the rope or what? I attempted to load it by sticking it in the hole
> in the back of the tuner, but just got a lot of pops and crackles.
>
> I think I am going back to the coax I used on my CB, it never arced, even
> with 17,000 watts from my 200 pill amplifier.
>
> This ham stuff is so confusing...
>
> By the way I went from Novice to Extra in one day at the last hamfest!
>
>
>

5510. Re: Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 01:59:18 UTC
From: Robert Casey <wa2ise@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <3D17CE76.62352E7@ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 140414
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Brian P Burke wrote:

>
> It helps when you have a representative government.

I think they have a Parliament or such up there. Similar to
Congress. And they call their president "prime minister".
And I suppose they have a Supreme court. And a 1st
anmendent.

Well, you guys could merge with us down here. Then we
could get to Alaska without having to leave the country.

5511. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:16:15 UTC
From: Jeff Maass <jmaass@columbus.rr.com>
Message-ID: <PnQR8.90390$Am4.24971104@twister.columbus.rr.com>
Source record: 140415

"Rick Littlefield" <k1bqt@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020624181221.14374.00000374@mb-mn.aol.com...
> >" This Nicholas anon leet flee a fart,
> As greet as it had been a thonder-dent,
> That with the strook he was almost y-blent;
> And he was ready with his iren hoot,
> And Nicholas amidde the ers he smoot...")<
>
> Bravo, not everyone slept through Brit Lit! I presume said imagery cannot
be
> misconsrude as a death threat :)
>

To some self-absorbed minds, *anything* can be misconstrued
as a death threat. Everything is always about them.

–

"You talkin' to me? You talkin' to me? You talkin' to me? Then who
the hell else are you talkin' too - you talkin' to me? Well, I'm the only
one here. Who the f**k do you think you're talkin' to? Oh, yeah. Huh?
'kay huh?" - Travis Bickle (Robert DiNero)

--
Jeff Maass jmaass@columbus.rr.com Located near Columbus Ohio
USPSA # L-1192 NROI/CRO Amateur Radio K8ND
Maass' IPSC Resources Page: http://home.columbus.rr.com/jmaass

5512. Re: Dipole or Vertical from South America?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:17:44 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27688-3D17D2C8-84@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140319

Mark Keith wrote:
"Yes, as long as it is high enough."

Mark is on target. You can even use a horizontal dipole over salt water if it is high enough (a wavelength or two is nice).

I suggested Bonnie Crystal carry a roll of wire and lay out a rhombic on the Altiplano earth, aimed directly at the S.F. Bay Area for daily contacts on 10m. Doubt that it happened, but gain helps a lot. Higher would have been less lossy, but supports weren`t available.

The horizontal rhombic on the coastal plane would need elevation the same as a horizontal dipole to give low angle radiation. Not too practical to erect something so elaborate for short-term use.

3 degrees is about the lowest useful elevation angle. Lower angles are only useful for ground waves. These go nowhere at h-f.

The distance traversed by a single sky wave hop at 3 degrees is about 2100 miles. You need two or more hops to reach the U.S. from Peru. It`s no slam dunk.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5513. Re: Feeding line of different coax cables

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:28:40 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <m9lfhugno78he2bnh0khftj21v0ouchnse@4ax.com>
Source record: 140322

Aquiles,

21 meters of RG-213 (RG-8 type coax) at 14 MHz loss is about 0.510 dB. Using 20 meters of RG-213 (0.468 dB loss) plus 1 meter of RG-58 (0.045 dB loss) results in a total 0.513 dB loss. So in other words no one could detect a 0.003 dB difference.

The above does not take into account any additional losses cause by connectors, however on 20 meters it would be undistinguishable.

73
Danny, K6MHE

On 24 Jun 2002 18:53:41 -0700, rubina@terra.com.pe (Aquiles Rubina) wrote:

>After several years of being inoperative, I am reinstalling my
>equipment, and would appreciate your opinions regarding the following:
>
>For my multiband HF antenna I will be using around 20 meters of RG8
>from the top down, and I need to insert around 1 meter of RG58 to
>reach the transceiver, because the only place I can install it is very
>small and the RG8 is to stiff to bend.
>
> Would this one meter of RG58 degrade much the transmitting signal of
>the transceiver?
>
>Thanks very much.
>
>Aquiles Rubina
>OA4AOY
>Lima, Peru

5514. Re: Feeding line of different coax cables

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:28:41 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <malfhu88i8itjluelfuecleou1lk8noh5d@4ax.com>
Source record: 140323

Aquiles,

21 meters of RG-213 (RG-8 type coax) at 14 MHz loss is about 0.510 dB. Using 20 meters of RG-213 (0.468 dB loss) plus 1 meter of RG-58 (0.045 dB loss) results in a total 0.513 dB loss. So in other words no one could detect a 0.003 dB difference.

The above does not take into account any additional losses cause by connectors, however on 20 meters it would be undistinguishable.

73
Danny, K6MHE

On 24 Jun 2002 18:53:41 -0700, rubina@terra.com.pe (Aquiles Rubina) wrote:

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>equipment, and would appreciate your opinions regarding the following:
>
>For my multiband HF antenna I will be using around 20 meters of RG8
>from the top down, and I need to insert around 1 meter of RG58 to
>reach the transceiver, because the only place I can install it is very
>small and the RG8 is to stiff to bend.
>
> Would this one meter of RG58 degrade much the transmitting signal of
>the transceiver?
>
>Thanks very much.
>
>Aquiles Rubina
>OA4AOY
>Lima, Peru

5515. Re: Feeding line of different coax cables

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:33:38 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <af8ks0$1200$1@newsreader.cetlink.net>
Source record: 140416

Unless you are using enough power to melt the one meter length of rg58 coax it will not degrade the transmitted signal on any frequency below 30 mhz. I doubt that even the whole 60 meter length would be noticable to other stations if you use rg-58. You could use rg8X for the whole length and be fine.

> For my multiband HF antenna I will be using around 20 meters of RG8
> from the top down, and I need to insert around 1 meter of RG58 to
> reach the transceiver, because the only place I can install it is very
> small and the RG8 is to stiff to bend.
>
> Would this one meter of RG58 degrade much the transmitting signal of
> the transceiver?
>
> Thanks very much.
>
> Aquiles Rubina
> OA4AOY
> Lima, Peru

5516. Re: Feeding line of different coax cables

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:39:24 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D17D7DC.534F7270@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140417

Aquiles Rubina wrote:
> For my multiband HF antenna I will be using around 20 meters of RG8
> from the top down, and I need to insert around 1 meter of RG58 to
> reach the transceiver, because the only place I can install it is very
> small and the RG8 is to stiff to bend.

Personally, I use RG-400 teflon for such applications. It is small
and has a 1900v breakdown voltage.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5517. Re: Bill in Congress to Address CC&R Antenna Restrictions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:42:26 UTC
From: Brian P Burke <bpburke@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <mMQR8.1940$sN7.84488501@newssvr15.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140418
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

"Robert Casey" <wa2ise@ix.netcom.com> wrote in message
news:3D17CE76.62352E7@ix.netcom.com...
>
>
> Brian P Burke wrote:
>
> > >
> > It helps when you have a representative government.
>
> I think they have a Parliament or such up there. Similar to
> Congress. And they call their president "prime minister".
> And I suppose they have a Supreme court. And a 1st
> anmendent.
>
> Well, you guys could merge with us down here. Then we
> could get to Alaska without having to leave the country.

I thought they had a Queen? Would be nice to get our guns to Alaska without
risk of confiscation.

5518. FS:Sat antennas VHF/UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:45:03 UTC
From: NØKO <n0sah@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <POQR8.2438$AI.73388464@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140320

Cross polarized 2MTR beam, 10 vert and 7 horiz elements (3 directors missing on this one), no phasing cables (make your own), 7 foot fiberglass boom for mounting both. KLM 70CM circular polarized beam 8ele vert - 8 ele horiz w/phasing harness.
$80 and Pick Up Only in Rolla, Missouri

5519. FS:70CM Vertical "Cushcraft Type"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:46:01 UTC
From: NØKO <n0sah@prodigy.net>
Message-ID: <JPQR8.2439$%k.73351218@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 140321

FS: 70CM vertical that looks like a Cushcraft type, but I cant be sure as there is no indications on the antenna. Its a smaller version of the Ringo type antenna. Works fine and in very good condition. Sold all the 70CM gear, so this antenna is up for sale.
$25 plus postage from Rolla, Missouri 65401.

Thanks, Randy - Nï¿½KO

5520. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 02:49:15 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed@juge.org>
Message-ID: <3d1847b6.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 140348

Interesting, Jerry. I'll have to look into it.

Since I already have the tuner, I would like to make use of it.

73... Ed.

"Jerry Oxendine" <joxendi@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:vqIR8.8229$_r5.4909715@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com...
>
> Ed Juge/NM <ed@juge.org> wrote in message
> news:3d16f975.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> > It's a matter of convenience, Doc. Moving around within a band, while
> > driving in traffic, is easier with an automatic tuner. I just acquired
my
> > first mobile radio in YEARS (FT-100) which didn't come with its own
tuner,
> > so I opted for the SGC. Also, all of the impedance matching devices...
> > coils, torroids, etc.... for screwdriver antennas are a
> > marginally-acceptable compromise on at least some bands. Oh, yeah, I
> know...
> > you'll never know the difference between 1:1 and 2:1 or even 3:1 in
terms
> of
> > feedline losses but the 100 begins reducing power at 1.5:1.
>
>
> Ed,
>
> Have you ever thought about one of those little plug-in modules that
"fools"
> the radio into
> thinking there is a tuner connected. I have one on my 706 and it is
almost
> as good as
> having one of those fully automatic positioners. All you do is press the
> "tune" button.
> The radio emits a carrier and a CW tone at about 12 watts. You press the
> button to
> move the antenna in the right direction. When the tone stops, the antenna
> is in resonance. With most installations, you most certainly won't tell
the
> difference in 1.2
> or 1.7 even. My rig doesn't reduce power until you get past 2.1. It
still
> seems to me

> that having an auto-tuner is overkill.
>
> Just MHO.
>
> 73
>
> Jerry
> K4KWH
> > 73... Ed
> >
> >
> > "'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message
news:3D16A862.47291956@icok.net...
> > >
> > >
> > > Ed ,
> > > If your using a screwdriver antenna, why would you
> > > even want to be using a tuner? That's one of the things
> > > about using a screwdriver antenna, you don't need a tuner.
> > > 'Doc
> >
> >
>
>
>

5521. Re: Free Logging Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 03:11:46 UTC
From: Burr <pitzpho@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3D17DFB0.8219DD71@earthlink.net>
Source record: 140324
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Yo, Need some help.
Install won't install. Who can help me "Tom"

"www.ar3000.info" wrote:

> Free Logging Database built with Access2000 available, complete with Station
> Locator containing
> over 5000 International Broadcast Stations.
>
> Perfectly suitable for both HAM operators and Shortwave Listeners alike.
> With the "UserID" field, will also suit Radio Clubs.
>
> Records the following:
>
> * User ID
> * Date
> * RX Freq
> * TX Freq
> * Pwr
> * Mode
> * Station ID
> * Station Class
> * Tx Site
> * Tx Type
> * Country
> * SoundRecording Path
> * SINPO
> * Equipment Used
> * QSL Record
> * Free-Hand Comments
> * AND MUCH MORE
>
> In addition to the above, there are a wide variety of printable REPORTS
> based on the information logged.
>
> Feel free to find out more at :
> http://web.ukonline.co.uk./sadmutha/ar3000/mcqlog.htm
>
> It's FREE - no silly adverts or registration!
> --
>
> Regards, Tom.
> *..ï¿½ ï¿½ï¿½ï¿½)) -:ï¿½:-
> ï¿½.ï¿½ï¿½ .ï¿½ï¿½ï¿½ï¿½))

> ((ï¿½ï¿½.ï¿½ï¿½ .ï¿½ï¿½ ..-:ï¿½:- * www.ar3000.info * -:ï¿½:-
> -:ï¿½:- ((ï¿½ï¿½.ï¿½ï¿½*

5522. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 03:25:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27689-3D17E29D-21@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140325

Reg, G4EGQ wrote:
"So far as amateur radio is concerned there`s no such thing as a
conjugate match."

Prove it!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5523. Re: Feeding line of different coax cables

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 03:45:08 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D17E739.A9A62173@icok.net>
Source record: 140326

Aquiles,
You will never know the difference. Sounds
like it should work just fine.
'Doc

5524. Re: Newbie question Dipole placement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 03:49:54 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D17E856.298DC39E@icok.net>
Source record: 140327

GP,
The antenna's oreintation won't make a lot
of difference, the radiation pattern is never
the same from band to band. Figure the 'best'
siganl is off of the sides of the antenna, you
will be 'right' at least part of the time.
'Doc

5525. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 04:14:23 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D17EE17.DC92021A@att.net>
Source record: 140328

And I thought that I knew something about this stuff . . .

Since when does a balun - any balun - "generate" common-mode current" or
". . .common-mode current that is *originated* by the balun . . ." ?

Why on earth would anyone ever use a balun if they "originate" and/or
"generate" common-mode current?

CM currents are the bad guys, remember? Choke baluns are used to eliminate
or minimize them, not creat them.

Or are you talking about some arcane system in which they are desirable?
Such as the famous Carolina Windom that I understand relies upon
common-mode current on the coax for its verticallly polarized radiation? Or
the E-H antenna which most have concluded relies heavily on CM-related
feedline radiation.

I sure hope these are typos . . .

And when does a choke balun, such as a W2DU structure or a few feet of coax
wound over a toroid ever see the differential-mode impedance of a
transmission line? Have we done away with common-mode impedance?

I think it was Sherlock Holmes who is credited with the comment that first
we find the facts, then we shape the theory. We do not conceive a theory
and then search for facts to support it.

And I have read, several times, Roy's paper. Maybe he needs to write a new
one.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

CAM wrote:
>
> Tom W8JI wrote:
> >
> > CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
> > >Reducing differential mode stress on the balun reduces the common mode
> > >current that is originated by the balun. The reduction in the common mode
> >
> > Nonsense. We are talking about a choke balun, and I sopecifically said
> > so.
>

> Even choke baluns obey Kirchhoff's laws, Tom. A 500 ohm choke looking into
> a 50 ohm load will usually generate less common mode current than a 500 ohm
> choke looking into a 5000 ohm choke. Please reference, "Baluns: What They Do
> And How They Do It."

5526. Re: Newbie question Dipole placement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 04:18:45 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uhfrp5c58ots2a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140329

While the answer to your question is it depends on what band you are on, an investment in an Amateur Radio Handbook from ARRL or your local bookstore will go far in enlightening you in your new hobby.

Generally a dipole radiates at 90 degrees to the wire (off the sides), a G5RV will have lobes at various angles depending on frequency.

"GP" <gpaul@frankgates.com> wrote in message news:2l9fhugc60st1b8fvbh7mmh48fdhmeeetg@4ax.com...
> I just got a G5RV dipole and plan on installing it as a straight flat
> top. How much does it orientation relative to North-South matter?
>
> Is propagation perpendicular or parallel to the wire?

5527. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 04:55:47 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D17F7CC.B3743FA@att.net>
Source record: 140330

As far as the choke balun is concerned, isn't the tuner just the same as another section of transmission line? It performs an impedance transformation, has an equivalent characteristic imnpedance, possesses stray elements to ground, wherever and whatever that may be, has loss and can get hot if not operated/designed appropriately, and on and on.

In a network of cascaded two-terminal-pair LLFPB networks, the overall transfer function is the product of the individual transfer functions, regardless of the order in which they are taken . . . at least that is what Ernie Guillemin told us in 1956 at MIT.

Balun, tuner, line, load . . . or tuner, balun, line, load.

The details change in that the requirements on each system component may change slightly as the order is changed, sometimes for better and sometimes for worse, but the end-to-end transfer function must remain the same if the system elements are truly LLFPB networks, as God intended and Ernie so testified.

The goal is to get power from that single-ended transmitter output (which most are these days) to that balanced antenna load (which most are these days) quite some distance away. Somewhere, somehow impedance matching is invariably required in order to do this.

We use transmission lines as transformers and we use artificial lumped constant lines with variable parameters called tuners as transformers. If we insist upon using a perfectly balanced line such as coax in the manner of an unbalanced line to drive a balanced load, then we must pay the piper by dealing with the common-mode current problem thereby created.

Since the overall function of the system from the transmitter output to the antenna input is fixed by boundary conditions, we are at liberty to play games within the transmission subsystem as we wish, provided that we meet the boundary conditions and, as good engineers, we do not pee in our shoes overmuch in the process.

So, bottom line, where the balun goes is largely up to the designer who can usually fashion adequate justification for whatever decisions he makes. In one situation, it is "better" is some sense to place the balun at the tuner input. In others, the balun does a better overall job at the output. There is nothing magic or overly compelling that demands that it be *always* in one location of the other.

I have used a choke balun both at the input to a pi-section tuner and at the output of both pi- and t-section tuners. Outside of minor hand capacitance effects with the tuner chassis floating, I could observe no difference. In all cases the tuners "tuned" the same regardless of where

the balun was placed.

Don't bother to pick on me - I am not important enough! <:}

But, I swear if T-networks were not inherently symmetrical, there would be arguments as to which So-239 connector was the input and which was the output!

Don't laugh! Do you *really* know?

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> On 24 Jun 2002 10:48:46 GMT, w1rfi@aol.com (W1RFI) wrote:
>
> >Forgive me if I missed anything in jumping in the middle of this.
>
> Well, thanks for jumping in Ed.
>
> Perhaps the topic will get back to the balun, and not center on me.
>
> >I agree with Tom; the effect that balun has on any common-mode currents should
> >be approximately the same if the balun is at the input or the output.

5528. Re: Yaesu ATAS-100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 05:06:44 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <af8tp4$me2$2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140331

K0bg <k0bg@aol.com> wrote:
> I hope you have better luck with the ATAS100 than just about everyone else has,
> ground plane or not.

> I have a friend who has a 45 foot sailboat (your's may not be as big). We
> insulated the backstay by using parts available from the local marina in
> Stewart, FL to do it. It is fed with an AH-130E Icom (similar to the AH-4 but
> with additional marine coverage). The ground for the tuner runs some 4 feet to
> the hull grounding plate in the keel. You couldn't ask for any better antenna.

Well, you could install better antennas. But they are rather impractical
on sailboats.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5529. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 06:42:06 UTC
From: David Powell <dgpowell@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <VA.000000ce.002d1692@ntlworld.com>
Source record: 140332

I've been having problems with my SG230 - it would tune a wire on the higher bands but I couldn't get it to work on 160/80/40. I contacted the supplier and SGC. They thought the unit would be OK but came back to me with questions on the earth setup, configuration of the antenna etc. I put their reply to one side...

Meanwhile, last weekend I had to move the 230 and noticed it rattle. Aha, I thought!

I opened it up (which I had not done before) and found that the internal connection to the antenna terminal had come off - which struck me as a likely cause of the difficulties. Now that I've reconnected it, everything works fine.

That'll teach me not to treat black boxes like black boxes.

The odd thing is, however, that while the antenna was not connected, I still managed to work 70 countries in the last 3 months. The wonders of induction.

David G3XLW

5530. 85 ft dipole revisited...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 07:35:52 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D181D58.77C663E6@capnet.com>
Source record: 140335

On one leg of the dipole I can lengthen it quite a bit but it will
be perpendicular to the dipole.
In other words... one side of dipole will be about 42 ft and the
other side will be 42 ft + up to another 35 ft at a 90 degree angle
with rest of antenna.

Would lengthening one side like this help with the match or would
it goof it up even more?

5531. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 07:51:49 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af97el$8qd$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140334

> Reg, G4EGQ wrote:
> "So far as amateur radio is concerned there`s no such thing as a
> conjugate match."
>
> Prove it!
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>
Richard, the onus is on you to prove that there is.
Regards, Reg.

5532. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 08:11:49 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af98k5qcv1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140336

```
> A 500 ohm choke is effective against a 50 ohm load.
> A 500 ohm choke is ineffective against a 5000 ohm load.
=====================

But when there's a 5000 ohm load there's so little current the choke becomes
unnecessary.
```

5533. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 08:19:49 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af9934hrs1@venus.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140337

When there are two things (balun and tuner)in a series circuit the order or sequence in which they come is immaterial.

R+jX = jX+R (Reg's Law).

5534. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 08:22:55 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af998v$i3m$1@venus.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140338

When there are two things (balun and tuner)in a series circuit the order or sequence in which they come is immaterial.

R+jX = jX+R (Reg's Law).

5535. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 08:56:21 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D183035.2080807@eznec.com>
Source record: 140339

I'm sure I've read that article, and don't recall anywhere that it says
a common mode choke generates common mode current. What did I miss?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

CAM wrote:
>
> Even choke baluns obey Kirchhoff's laws, Tom. A 500 ohm choke looking into
> a 50 ohm load will usually generate less common mode current than a 500 ohm
> choke looking into a 5000 ohm choke. Please reference, "Baluns: What They Do
> And How They Do It."

5536. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 09:04:03 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D183203.70907@eznec.com>
Source record: 140340

I'm not convinced that the change in common mode current you saw wasn't due to putting the balun at a different position along the feed system (and perhaps due to changing the relationship between the balun position and the place where you measured the common mode currents), and has nothing to do with where the balun is relative to the tuner. There's also the possibility that the capacitance of the large tuner case (assuming it has one) to Earth has an effect, which actually would modify the balun performance but not for the reason you suppose. It would take some thinking to devise some experiments to eliminate these possibilities, but I'm sure you can come up with some.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

CAM wrote:
> Tom W8JI wrote:
>
>>On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 13:24:17 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>
>>>A paper proof has been used to "prove" that differential impedances have no effect
>>>on common mode currents, e.g.:
>>
>>I made system measurements several times, and they agree with the
>>paper proof.
>
>
> I have made system measurements several times, and they disagree with
> the paper proof.
>
>
>>Moving the balun from the output to input of a floated network in a
>>tuner is a total waste of time for improving balance. It does reduce
>>differential mode stress on the balun, but that is virtually never the
>>issue anyway if you use a choke balun.
>
>
> Reducing differential mode stress on the balun reduces the common mode
> current that is originated by the balun. The reduction in the common mode
> currents may or may not be negligible depending on the antenna system
> configuration. In my well balanced dipole system, moving the choke to
> the tuner input from the tuner output reduced the common mode current
> by 27%. In my OCF antenna system, moving the choke to the tuner input
> from the tuner output reduced the common mode current by only 3%.
>
> How much of a reduction in common mode currents can be expected by moving

> the choke depends on what percentage of the common mode current originates
> at the choke. Unfortunately, the largest percentage effect of moving the
> choke occurs in systems that are already low in common mode currents.
> Moving the choke has virtually no effect on systems that are already
> high in common mode currents.
>
> Point is that moving the choke has a larger effect than "absolutely
> NOTHING".

5537. Optimizing a simple loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 09:48:29 UTC
From: Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>
Message-ID: <3D183C6D.99266335@co.jyu.fi>
Source record: 140341

A while ago I asked here about amplifying the time signal from the German DCF77 transmitter for a radio-controlled wristwatch. Several helpful repliers advised me to build a loop antenna and gave lots of useful hints. Thanks to this advice, I was able to calculate the antenna with G4FGQ's rjeloop3.exe and construct it. It's a simple thing, a square loop 330 mm wide with 44 turns of wire, approximately tuned with fixed capacitators totaling the calculated value.

It works! Thank you everybody! Placing the watch next to the antenna ensures reliable automatic syncronization every night, meaning that now the watch works as intended even though I live in Finland, at the extremes of the stated range of the transmitter.

However, I have more questions... The antenna is not tuned exactly and is probably not working as well as it could. The watch won't syncronize manually during the day (which is possible in Germany). I'd like to optimize the antenna and possibly build a better one.

How could I tune the antenna better for exactly 77.5 kHz? Attaching it to a LW radio wouldn't seem to work since the signal is outside the broadcast band. I've heard about antenna tuners but don't have access to one (or know how to use one). Is there some value I could measure directly or some reference to use? All I have at home is a small digital multimeter (voltage & resistance). I know very little about electronics and about how these things work and would again really appreciate any help at all.

--
Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>

5538. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 10:50:29 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <mrighuc1hmh01olidc4pgv0jk7ell4oh4s@4ax.com>
Source record: 140342

On 21 Jun 2002 09:39:40 -0700, a_g_lyph@hotmail.com (A. Gordon Lyph) wrote:

> I thought maybe
>that Fractal Antennas, Inc. would have stuff on their page still
>(based on the posts of a year or so ago), but was surprised to find
>out that the ham page there had been removed.[1]

>[1] Citing the World Trade Center/Pentagon/Pennsylvania incidents,
>which makes little sense to me, but hey, s'ok.

Makes little sense to you? Think for just a moment.

Can you imagine what al-Qaeda could do with fractal technology?

5539. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 10:52:11 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <ctighuojo2oemo5cr84lbm75u4hvg4uej0@4ax.com>
Source record: 140343

On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 23:53:04 -0400, in rec.radio.amateur.antenna you wrote:

>First, an English teacher should be consulted by the writer...
>
>Is English your second language or are you simply ignorant?
>
> <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
>news:20020623203326.05969.00000481@mb-mf.aol.com...
>> >Message-id: <3d16649a.468681844@news.akorn.net>
>> >
>> >On 23 Jun 2002 19:58:41 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>> >>
>> >>They've got me workin' weekends...even FD..if that's any measure of
>what's
>> >hot.
>> >>
>> >>73
>> >>Chip N1IR
>> >
>> >It takes a lot of effort to make a bad design work. It might be better
>> >to go to more simple designs that are better performers.
>> >
>> >73 Tom
>>
>> Are you talking to me?
>>
>> If so, please be advised that I neither seek nor desire any sort of
>> communication -- public or otherewise--from Charles Rauch, as per
>instruction
>> of my attorneys. You should assume that it is in your best interest not
>to
>> attempt any such communications.
>>
>> As you have sought a public forum to attempt this, I must make publicly
>clear
>> what should have been apparent to you privately.
>>
>> Please consult your attorney if you wish to understand this request
>better.
>>
>> Nathan Cohen

I wonder if Dave Moschella knows Chip is loose on usenet again.

>

5540. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 10:52:35 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <6uighu0c8e7e470qd2ilcimmb7sk6npn1d@4ax.com>
Source record: 140344

On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 21:31:30 GMT, 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)
wrote:

>On 24 Jun 2002 00:33:26 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>
>>Are you talking to me?
>
>Yes. I was talking to you.
>
>I care less what you want. When you are in a public formum, I have a
>perfect right to respond to anything you say.
>
>73 Tom

He might get Phil his tag team partner to back him up....

5541. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 11:03:17 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d184bd0.593426698@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140345

On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 19:13:04 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Tom W8JI wrote:
>> Moving the choke balun from the input to output of a conventional L or
>> T network does nothing to reduce common-mode voltage or stress on the
>> balun, or to improve tuner output balance when it is limited by
>> inadequate balun impedance. Either system requires EXACTLY the same
>> common mode balun impedance no matter which side of the network the
>> balun is placed on for a given load impedance condition.
>
>A 500 ohm choke is effective against a 50 ohm load.
>A 500 ohm choke is ineffective against a 5000 ohm load.
>That's why two chokes 1/4WL apart work so well together.
>

That is where you are mistaken Cecil and is why I keep trying to get
you to understand the problem.

The common mode impedance is not locked to the differential mode
impedance.

A conventional T network does not modify the balun impedance
requirements one bit, except of course as it might add stray
reactances from parasitic capacitance or inductance.

If we have a T- network with a choke balun on the output that sees a
5000 ohm balanced load and move the balun to the 50 ohm input of that
same tuner, the voltage end-to-end of each balun winding remains
virtually the same.

The only thing that changes is the differential voltage, and that does
not significantly affect balun operation.

That is very easy to see, and very easy to measure and prove.

73 Tom

5542. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 11:32:37 UTC
From: amfowler@melbpc.org.au
Message-ID: <3d1951da.11228848@news.melbpc.org.au>
Source record: 140346

"K7JEB" <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net> wrote:

>> Richard Harrison, KB5WZI:
>
>> 50 years ago I worked in a 790 KHz station which used 50-ohm skeleton
>> coax. The 4-wire outer conductor was held in place with metal U-supports
>> atop metal posts in the earth. The center conductor was a pair of
>> paralleled wires held in place in the center of the outer conductor by
>> isulators atop the support posts....
>
>If you crank through the formulas for this type of line,
>I think you'll find that the characteristic impedance
>is closer to 200 ohms.

I agree. We used these (six wire) transmission line
to connect 50 kW transmitters to a 5/8 wavelength vertical
aerial for the Australian "National Broadcasting Service."
3AR (620kHz) and 3LO (770lHz fed into a common aerial.
The aerial matching unit had to feed power to the aerial
with minimum loss, and at the same time prevent any
significant power being fed back to the other transmitter.

One of the problems with the six wire line is that a
significant amount (about 20% if I remember correctly) of
the return current flows in the earth instead of the outer
four wires.

We used about 6 wires (200 lb copper) buried under
the line, and bonded to the metal poles which were also
bonded to the outer four wires to reduce losses in the
earth.

Alan

5543. CB antenna match for 6M QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 11:37:00 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d1854c6.3134953@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 140347

Will an inexpensive (e.g. $20) CB antenna matcher -- said to work for
0-30MHz -- work on 6M (50MHz)? I am trying to broaden the band of a
6M antenna.

In the alternative, is there an inexpensive, low power 6M antenna
tuner available?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

5544. Re: CB antenna match for 6M QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 11:46:25 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020625074625.22826.00000023@mb-cj.aol.com>
Source record: 140349

>Will an inexpensive (e.g. $20) CB antenna matcher -- said to work for
>0-30MHz -- work on 6M (50MHz)? I am trying to broaden the band of a
>6M antenna.
>
>In the alternative, is there an inexpensive, low power 6M antenna
>tuner available?
>

You can buy any 2m 5/8 wave antenna and it will work as a 1/4 wave on 6m. MFJ sells one for around $25 (if you're looking for a base antenna - you never mentioned...) that is a double zep - I use it and it's works great.
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com

5545. Re: CB antenna match for 6M QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 11:58:04 UTC
From: Adam <digipoint@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <af9lv7$38j$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 140350

> Will an inexpensive (e.g. $20) CB antenna matcher -- said to work for
> 0-30MHz -- work on 6M (50MHz)? I am trying to broaden the band of a
> 6M antenna.
>
> In the alternative, is there an inexpensive, low power 6M antenna
> tuner available?
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
> Ken

Ken,

One can usually change the coil inside the matcher. I did it and it works well. By the way, CB antenna matchers don't work from 0-30 MHz. They have a fixed coil for 11 meter.
For the 6 meterband you need a coil of about 4 or 5 turns of 1 mm diameter silver plated cupper wire and coil-diameter of about 10 millimeters. You can use the wire of the coil that is in the matcher. The size of the coil depends a little on how far your 6 meter antenna is from the 50 OHM Z.

Usually the variable condensators in CB matchers are very cheap and the plates are not air spaced. I made on with air spaced variable condensators with a plate distance of about 2 millimeters.

73s, Adam

5546. Re: 85 ft dipole revisited...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:01:03 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af9m1u$f6f$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140352

I assume you wish to lengthen the dipole to resonate it nearer to the 80 band. If so, a total length of around 132 feet would be better.

If the extra length goes sideways or downwards there will be no noticeable difference from what it would be if the wire was all in one straight line.

But you will then have an off-center-fed dipole. The impedance seen from the feedline will be several times higher than the usual 75 ohms.You do not say what impedance the feedline is. A ladder or open-wire feedline would be the better by far than coax.

Lengthening the wire will very much improve performance on 80m. Because of the off-center feedpoint there will be radiation (and pick up) from the line but you might not be aware of it. After all, it is the intended purpose of the system to radiate the RF power you put into it.

Whatever sort of line you use, a home-brew choke at the transmitter end will help to keep RF out of the shack.

Reg, G4FGQ

5547. Re: Optimizing a simple loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:01:05 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <af9m1v$f6f$2@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140353

"Markku Tuomi" <mot@co.jyu.fi> wrote in message
news:3D183C6D.99266335@co.jyu.fi...
> A while ago I asked here about amplifying the time signal from the
> German DCF77 transmitter for a radio-controlled wristwatch. Several
> helpful repliers advised me to build a loop antenna and gave lots of
> useful hints. Thanks to this advice, I was able to calculate the antenna
> with G4FGQ's rjeloop3.exe and construct it. It's a simple thing, a
> square loop 330 mm wide with 44 turns of wire, approximately tuned with
> fixed capacitators totaling the calculated value.
>
> It works! Thank you everybody! Placing the watch next to the antenna
> ensures reliable automatic syncronization every night, meaning that now
> the watch works as intended even though I live in Finland, at the
> extremes of the stated range of the transmitter.
>
> However, I have more questions... The antenna is not tuned exactly and
> is probably not working as well as it could. The watch won't syncronize
> manually during the day (which is possible in Germany). I'd like to
> optimize the antenna and possibly build a better one.
>
> How could I tune the antenna better for exactly 77.5 kHz? Attaching it
> to a LW radio wouldn't seem to work since the signal is outside the
> broadcast band. I've heard about antenna tuners but don't have access to
> one (or know how to use one). Is there some value I could measure
> directly or some reference to use? All I have at home is a small digital
> multimeter (voltage & resistance). I know very little about electronics
> and about how these things work and would again really appreciate any
> help at all.
==========
Markku,

Pleased to hear your clock works better with the help of a tuned loop
antenna.

To improve a small loop performance -

Increase loop size, ie., area enclosed.

Increase wire diameter, ie., decrease wire resistance.

Use Litz wire, ie., decrease wire resistance still more.

Tune it EXACTLY to resonance. It has a high Q and unless exactly tuned it
will perform far short of what is possible.

Or all 4 remedies. But I am fairly certain the trouble is due to inaccurate tuning.

The first thing to do is ensure it is accurately tuned. As there is no signal strength meter on your clock you will need another radio receiver with an audible output. I assume the transmitted signals can be heard on a loudspeaker.

In parallel with the fixed tuning capacitors connect a variable capacitor of several hundred picofarads or more. Place the loop near to the receiver antenna and vary the capacitor for maximum loudness.

You must NOT connect ANYTHING directly to the loop or it will be de-tuned and defeat the objective.

If you cannot obtain another receiver with an audio output I can't think of any other way of tuning the loop. Even if you make another loop you cannot avoid the problem of accurately tuning it.

But whatever you do a variable trimmer capacitor and another radio receiver are essential. Perhaps you could borrow a 77.5 KHz receiver from a local radio amateur.

Reg, G4FGQ

5548. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:01:08 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020625080108.04645.00000008@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140351

>
> We used about 6 wires (200 lb copper) buried under
>the line, and bonded to the metal poles which were also
>bonded to the outer four wires to reduce losses in the
>earth.
>
> Alan
>

How well did that hold up against corrosion (and more ohmic loss)?

73
Chip N1IR

5549. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:01:31 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d184d3c.593790865@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140354

I'm glad we moved past name calling and insults, and are starting to think.

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 04:55:47 GMT, "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net> wrote:

>As far as the choke balun is concerned, isn't the tuner just the same as >another section of transmission line? It performs an impedance >transformation, has an equivalent characteristic imnpedance, possesses >stray elements to ground, wherever and whatever that may be, has loss and >can get hot if not operated/designed appropriately, and on and on.

But it does NOT have significant common-mode impedance, like 1/4 wl of transmission line has.

Take this circuit for example:

```
Gen---1----C---L---C----3----Load
Gen---2---------^----------4----Load
```

Assume we have a choke balun at 3 and 4, and the load voltage is 500v betwen each terminal and ground.

The voltage across both 3 and 4 must be 500 volts, because the load voltage is 500 volts. All of that voltage goes towards magnetizing the core of the balun, by the current flowing through the common mode of the path back to the lower generator terminal.

If we short 3 and short 4, and move the balun to 1 and 2, the balun voltage remains EXACTLY the same. That's because terminal 4 of the load is at 500 volts.

Now in fairness to my personal word-coach critics, I am exaggerating. SOMETHING changes because the tuner obviously has stray capacitance to ground and is not electrically zero impedance in common mode, but the change is generally small and is largest on ten meters where it is generally deleterious to system balance.

Now consider a transmission line, or a balaned ground-independent network:

```
Gen-------1-------++++++++++---3----Load
Gen-----2---------++++++++++---4----Load
```

Lets assume the line lengh, impedance, and load impedance is such that the 500 volts is transformed to 50 volts. In this case the voltage of the load is transformed to a low value on each side with reference to ground at the generator, but a balun move could STILL have no effect on the system or balun requirements to insure balance unless the

transmission line area (tuner area) had significant common mode impedance! The results depend on the common mode impedance of the transmission line, which can have nothing to do with differential impedance.

Imagine in all cases you have a Z meter and measure the impedance of what is between 2 and 4, or 1 and 3, with nothing else connected. If that impedance is low at either side, moving the balun will have little to no effect.

With a 1/4 transmission line, it is high. The move has an effect. With a 1/8th wl line shunted by capacitors to make it look 1/4 wl long, it has less effect.

Most networks in tuners have very low common mode impedance compared to the load impedance, so in them moving the balun does next to nothing.

The system that changes significantly is one where you have the most undesirable type of balun, a voltage balun. That's because the voltage balun has nearly zero common mode impedance. Moving it from end-to-end has a dramatic effect on the balun magnetizing forces and balun impedance requirements.

The same is true if you have a ground-referenced push-pull network in the tuner.

The irony of all of this appears to be moving the balun has the largest effect in a system that doesn't need a balun, or isn't an optimum system.

>I have used a choke balun both at the input to a pi-section tuner and at
>the output of both pi- and t-section tuners. Outside of minor hand
>capacitance effects with the tuner chassis floating, I could observe no
>difference. In all cases the tuners "tuned" the same regardless of where
>the balun was placed.

I would expect that, ignoring the stray capacitance changes moving the balun does absoluetly nothing to improve the system balance, or balun requirements.

73 Tom

5550. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:11:12 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020625081112.19597.00000009@mb-dd.aol.com>
Source record: 140356

> I wonder if Dave Moschella knows Chip is loose on usenet again.<

Probably why he made Chip work on FD week-end. :)

5551. Re: Help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:19:15 UTC
From: Larry Gauthier - K8UT <larryg5099@chartermi.net>
Message-ID: <uhgnuekhrsond0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140355

Fred,

You probably have a high Standing Wave Ratio because of the difference between lengths of 2 meter vs 160 meter antennas. However, this can be easily solved by placing a chair on your roof, so that the standing wave can sit down.

-larry
K8UT
"Fred Hambrecht" <w4jle@charter.net> wrote in message
news:uhepnvql00ap3c@corp.supernews.com...
> I am trying to modify a 2 meter beam for 160 meters. Can anyone tell me
what
> to do?
>
> After reading about the ladder line in this group, I went in the garage
and
> cut the rope off the extension ladder (ladder line). Do I need to wrap
wire
> around the rope or what? I attempted to load it by sticking it in the hole
> in the back of the tuner, but just got a lot of pops and crackles.
>
> I think I am going back to the coax I used on my CB, it never arced, even
> with 17,000 watts from my 200 pill amplifier.
>
> This ham stuff is so confusing...
>
> By the way I went from Novice to Extra in one day at the last hamfest!
>
>

5552. Re: CB antenna match for 6M QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:29:53 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d1861ee.6503296@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 140357

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 11:37:00 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
>In the alternative, is there an inexpensive, low power 6M antenna
>tuner available?

Heres a CB matcher said to work from 13-78 MHz for $27.95:
http://www.crbbooks.com/catalog_2_item/matcher.htm

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

5553. Re: Guerrilla.net collinear omni antenna build problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:30:17 UTC
From: dave_001@elivefree.net
Message-ID: <6a53578a.0206250430.1575ba33@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140358
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.internet.wireless

"Talon" <talon@trib.com> wrote in message news:<af89ijblc1@news.tamerica.net>...
> I also tried building this anntena, using 21 sections I think. Mine used
> RG158(?) instead of the LMR 400 in the plans, but I re-calculated the coax
> efficiency for what I used and, of course, changed the brass to what fit.
> Being somewhat a perfectionist, I used a micrometer on all sections, I get
> gains a little higher than what was expected, after I subtracted out the
> inefficiencies of the cable and loss due to the connections. I am quite
> satisfied with mine.
>
> TALON ï¿½

I also used a micrometer, and the measurements where within 0.1mm
I used WBC-400, which has the same characteristics as LMR-400,
includng the 85% velocity propogation.

One thing that is not clear from the design, are the quarter wave whip
and the decoupling sleeve true 1/4 wavelengths or vf adjusted? I'm
assuming that the whip is vf adjusted and the sleeve is true.

Also, I'm using a 1M URM67 pigtail which may have significant loss.
I'm borrowing a Fab-Corp 8dBi omni this evening to compare my own
against.

Cheers,
Dave.

5554. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:31:11 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <14617-3D18628F-327@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140361

Reg, G4EGQ wrote:
"---the onus is on you to prove there is (a conjugate match in amateur radio)."

From long ago, Reg argued ham transmitters used tubes (valves) and transistors with high plate and collector R`s, so were impossible to match to a load.

My argument is that high resistance devices have low resistance when turned-on.

Another argument against a match is the nature of r-f amplifiers as non-sinusoidal.

My response is, their output is low in harmonics and produces a sinusoid which can be matched by the rules.

The maximum power transfer theorem is widely accepted and the elimimation of reactive opposition to power transfer is accepted, too.

Theory says a Thevenin generator coupled to a matched load through a practically lossless network delivers maximum power to the load.

At every junction in the transfer, impedances looking in both directions are conjugates of each other.

It`s proved because nobody`s disproved it.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5555. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:32:00 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020625083200.17171.00001936@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 140359

>Probably why he made Chip work on FD week-end. :)
>

Nah; there are higher motivations these days:-) He worked too. But enough of that.

73
Chip N1IR

5556. Re: Hustler 4-BTV/Cushcraft MA5-V question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:35:30 UTC
From: W&#65533;DJW <dw73454@alltel.net>
Message-ID: <mjoghuk9cirqslg3egptl9poupbumqtqsj@4ax.com>
Source record: 140360

Greetings!

>Silly question from up and coming General Class-er:

Not a silly question at all and a "General Class-er" cna be just as
much a "REAL HAM" as anyone else!!!

The Hustler does not cover the WARC bands.

I recently installed an MA5V (I'm not a big fan of Cushcrap),
and it works GREAT! I need NO TUNER on the entire
12 and 17 meter bands. The SWR is 1.1:1 in my "desired"
portions of 20, 15, and 10 meters as well. I like the antenna
a lot.......

73 de Dan -- Wï¿½DJW ..

5557. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:47:16 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206250447.28760723@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140362

fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
news:<20020624070520.09860.00000518@mb-cr.aol.com>...

> You have not volunteered your callsign, and a search has failed to show that
> you are a licensed radio amateur. It does seem somewhat puzzling that you
> desire the info as a radio amateur when you have given no information (nor is
> it publicly available) that you are a 'ham'.

That is an astute observation. Why would it seem puzzling that I
'desire the info as a radio amateur when' I 'have given no
information?' Surely you are not making the assumption that I post on
Usenet using my real name, identity and credentials? As the saying
goes, 'never assume...'

> If you send along your callsign, I will be happy to tell you where to send an
> SASE to get a free copy of the information you claim you desire.

Ah, but you have missed the point. I don't need a free copy of the
information. I have already perused the archived information from the
Fractal Antennas, Inc. ham page[1], and I do not require a hard copy
from you. Thank you for the generous offer. As an aside, I find it
curious that you apparently only make your information available to
licensed amateur radio operators upon request. Is there something
inherent in your designs that places it outside the purview of hams?

I'm not sure why you say that it is information which I 'claim' to
desire. I stated clearly in my original post that I had been looking
for information on fractal antennas. This was not a claim, but rather
a statement. Perhaps a fine distinction. Did you interpret my post
as somehow disingenuous? That I merely posted to waste my time and
that I do not truly desire fractal antenna information?

> 73 (that is, 'best regards')
> Chip N1IR

Thank you, once again, Chip, although I'm well aware of the meaning of
'73' (and Q codes and...well, many things).

73,

AG

[1] Which, incidentally, isn't limited to 'The Wayback Machine.'
There are many other archiving services on the Internet.

5558. Re: CB antenna match for 6M QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:50:58 UTC
From: Adam <digipoint@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <af9p1s$685$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 140364

> Heres a CB matcher said to work from 13-78 MHz for $27.95:
> http://www.crbbooks.com/catalog_2_item/matcher.htm
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
>
> Ken
>
Interesting. Quite a wide range for a CB matcher. I can't tell what is in there. Maybe some wideband transformer and a PI network.

The CB matcher that I used is a T matcher. I made two versions:

Here is the high pass version:

```
Antenna in 0--- C --- C --0 out
|

L

|
0----------------0 Mass
```

Here is the low pass version:

```
Antenna in 0------ L -------0 out
| |

C C
| |
0----------------0 Mass
```

If you can buy that unit that works from 13-78 MHz your problem for the 6 meter antenna would be solved anyway, wouldn't it?

73s, Adam

5559. Re: Best Commercial Loop Antenna available in UK????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:51:13 UTC
From: "J. McLaughlin" <JCM@Power-Net.Net>
Message-ID: <uhgpnod8let5e9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140363

Dear Piero:
The Ciromazzoni site seems only to have a home page. All of its
links, in both languages, are absent or "under construction." 73 Mac
N8TT

--
J. Mc Laughlin - Michigan USA
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net
Office: JCM@McLMcL.Com

"Pieï¿½ï¿½ IK2VTJ"

> If you want something quite small, you can choose the 80 mt version of
> IV3VHF'S loop: only 3 mt diameter! :-))))
> www.ciromazzoni.com
>
>
> --
> 73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.
>
> http://www.qsl.net/ik2vtj
> http://www.ardf.it
>
> Togli / Remove
> NONVOGLIOSPAM
> dall'indirizzo / from address
>
>
>

5560. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 12:59:33 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206250459.31c0fb8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140365

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<5en6hu0tr20iga052ej3auecejh9hgcmvi@4ax.com>...

> The site you dimly recall maybe:
> http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/index.htm
> which contains a continuum of design published on the net since 1995.
> I think it unlikely you will find more coverage anywhere else.

Yes, that was the site. Very informative, yet the general impression
I get from going through some of the pages is that fractal antennas
don't provide a positive ROI for time invested. Would you concur with
that analysis? I'm just curious what your take is on it, as you seem
to have done quite a bit of research. I think I may be better off
building an antenna tuner from scratch and throwing up an end-fed
random wire.

> Hardly surprising. There are probably more construction designs of
> the CFA on the internet than fractals - to no great boon in successful
> implementations (of either CFA's or fractals).

Forgive me, but CFA is cross-field antenna? I thought those had been
debunked due to the non-repeatability of results. Is the situation
similar for the fractal antenna designs?

> You could build a fractal, derived from one of the many pages of
> designs I offer and give us superlative reports of its performance,
> and I imagine most here would be more surprised that such elaborate
> wire-work was really worth the effort. There have been a number of
> contributors here in the past that have offered simpler designs, and
> some who have offered more complex designs, and sad fact is that both
> have eclipsed the performance of the best of fractals.

Ah, my suspicions may be proved.

> Odd how this interest rises on the coming anniversary of the fractal's
> wake held last summer in Boston.

Fractals are dead? Hrmm, how can that be? Even in death, it would
seem that a decomposing fractal would create nothing more than yet
another fractal. :)

Also, and perhaps Dr. Cohen and/or this Chip fellow could better
answer this, what is the relationship between this 'Fractus' company
(http://www.fractus.com) and Fractal Antenna, Inc.? I see Fractus has
trademarks on such things as 'fractal antenna' for Pete's sake. Odd.

AG

5561. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:04:59 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206250504.509d5762@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140366

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D136C1D.F09FD039@icok.net>...

> Oh, you've done it now! Be very careful,
> ol'Fracky' has been know to threaten lawsuit
> just for thinking about 'fractal' antennas.

Hrmm, I didn't realize that one could violate copyrights or patents by thinking. I suppose I shall have violated many copyrights and patents already today and it is still early.[1]

> If you have the time to waste, you might go
> back through those old posts. You'll find that
> there are a few 'nuggets' in them, and a very
> great lot of B.S. (mostly from ol'Fracky').
> 'Doc

Thank you for the suggestion. I did read many of the longer threads (erroneously thinking that the longer threads would contain more information; rather they yielded more humor than anything else). It would seem that there is a lot of smoke, and very little fire where these antennas are concerned.

> PS - Oh yes, and please make sure that you include
> all the credentials you possibly can with your
> signature (makes him feel more at easy).

Well, I would, but I don't post to Usenet using my true identity. Makes it harder for the spammers and stalkers to find me. As a wise man once said, 'I won't do your homework for you.' =)

AG

[1] Not to mention the honor of more than a few young ladies lately...but, I suppose thought *is* powerful, now, isn't it. =)

5562. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:18:04 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D186D8C.2B2DCDC6@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140368

"George, W5YR" wrote:
>
> And I thought that I knew something about this stuff . . .
>
> Since when does a balun - any balun - "generate" common-mode current" or
> ". . .common-mode current that is *originated* by the balun . . ." ?

It is the same approach as a perfect (lossless) transmission line.
Anything short of perfection allows losses to originate.

Anything short of a perfect (infinite) choking impedance at an
unbalanced/balanced junction allows common-mode current to originate
at that junction point.

If we start analyzing a transmission system by assuming the transmission
line is perfect (lossless), we will see that some losses originate because
of the imperfections in the transmission line.

If we start analyzing a choking system by assuming the choking system is
perfect (infinite impedance), we will see that some common mode current
originates because of the imperfections in the choking system.

> And when does a choke balun, such as a W2DU structure or a few feet of coax
> wound over a toroid ever see the differential-mode impedance of a
> transmission line? Have we done away with common-mode impedance?

The balun doesn't "see" the differential-mode impedance. The balun is exposed
to the effects of the differential-mode impedance. A 500 ohm choke works well
looking into a 50 ohm antenna. A 500 ohm choke is virtually useless looking
into a 5000 ohm antenna. Since all common mode current starts out as differential
current, it is no surprise that the differential conditions have an effect
on the common mode conditions.

We know that a choking impedance cannot be perfect (infinite). So we look
around to see what we can do in the system to compensate for the imperfection
in the choking impedance. Keeping a balanced antenna system symmetrical is
one thing we can do. Locating the choke where it will be most effective is
another thing we can do. When a choke is located at an unbalanced/balanced
junction, it is most effective when its choking impedance is large compared
to the balanced differential impedance at that point.
****
Bottom Line:
In my well-balanced ladder-line fed dipole system, the common mode current
is minimum when the choke is looking into a differential current maximum.
The common mode current rises on each side of that resonant frequency. It
is foolish to assert that differential conditions have no effect on common

mode conditions.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5563. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:19:09 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020625091909.07485.00001240@mb-mv.aol.com>
Source record: 140367

>Well, I would, but I don't post to Usenet using my true identity.
>Makes it harder for the spammers and stalkers to find me. As a wise
>man once said, 'I won't do your homework for you.' =)
>
>AG

Perhaps if you feel more comforatble with e-mail that would seem to allay your concerns. Or is there some reason why e-mail also needs to be clandestine in your identity? Or a phone call perhaps?

Happy to take this off-line, but I suspect that is not your goal.

73
Chip N1IR

5564. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:23:52 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D186EE8.4963794F@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140269

David Powell wrote:
> I opened it up (which I had not done before) and found that the
> internal connection to the antenna terminal had come off - which struck
> me as a likely cause of the difficulties. Now that I've reconnected it,
> everything works fine.

It's a common problem. I had it and its the first thing to check when
an SGC won't tune or is tuning erratically.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5565. Re: 85 ft dipole revisited...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:28:40 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D187008.37C186B8@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140271

StarGazer wrote:
>
> On one leg of the dipole I can lengthen it quite a bit but it will
> be perpendicular to the dipole.
> In other words... one side of dipole will be about 42 ft and the
> other side will be 42 ft + up to another 35 ft at a 90 degree angle
> with rest of antenna.
>
> Would lengthening one side like this help with the match or would
> it goof it up even more?

It will turn the balanced dipole into an off-center-fed (OCF) dipole
and you will still need to feed it with ladder-line. It will help with
the match but it will require a very good choke at the coax/ladder-line
junction to reduce common mode current. It will be like a modified
Windom antenna so you can learn something by doing a web search for
Windom antennas and OCF antennas.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5566. limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:28:51 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206250528.371b71a2@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140270

Hello all...first poster to this group...yada, yada.

Anyhow, I am plagued with the usual ham problem that I want to work HF, but I don't have any place to put an antenna. My apartment is set up such that I have a small back porch area, plus there is a backyard area (estimating 25 ft X 200 ft) that is common to the building where I can temporarily put an antenna.

I would like some ideas for a portable antenna (possibly verticals) that is easy to set up in the yard area whenever I want to operate, and I can always tear it down when I am done. Also something that is lightweight that I can carry around to events like field day. Oh, one more thing, I would like to build this myself so instructions would be handy.

My set-up is an FT-840, 100W, HF rig and an antenna tuner.

I would like to hear solutions that have worked well for others.
Thanks and 73's.

AD9E

5567. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:34:08 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D187150.2CA1C368@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140272

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > Reg, G4EGQ wrote:
> > "So far as amateur radio is concerned there`s no such thing as a
> > conjugate match."
> >
> > Prove it!
> >
> Richard, the onus is on you to prove that there is.

Has anyone properly defined a "conjugate match". Can there exist a
system wide conjugate match in a lossy system? Can a conjugate
match exist at only one point in a system?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5568. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:38:16 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D187248.EFA3D5D2@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140273

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > A 500 ohm choke is effective against a 50 ohm load.
> > A 500 ohm choke is ineffective against a 5000 ohm load.
>
> But when there's a 5000 ohm load there's so little current the choke becomes
> unnecessary.

The choke becomes "unnecessary" because it is virtually useless. What if
there are massive common mode currents existing elsewhere in the system?
If we installed a 50/5000 ohm transformer at the load, the choke would
become useful once again. It is foolish to assert that differential
conditions have no effect on common mode conditions.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5569. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:45:47 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D18740B.3F61D4EF@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140275

Reg Edwards wrote:
> When there are two things (balun and tuner)in a series circuit the order or
> sequence in which they come is immaterial.

You are assuming that everything remains constant which it doesn't when
the position of a choke is changed. If you change the generator source voltage
when you change the position of the components, the conditions will indeed
change. When a 500 ohm choke is moved from a 50 ohm environment to a 5000 ohm
environment, seems to me the common mode generator source voltage is changed.
You implied as much in another posting.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5570. Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:47:53 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206250547.7cc02dce@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140274

Hello-

I have recently determined that I can mount an approximately 80' long wire between a large fir tree and the gable end of my house. Unfortunately, due to various constraints, I would have to have the feed point approximately 15-20' from the gable end of the wire (and the wire would slope from approximately 15' AGL to approximatley 60' AGL, with the lower end on the gable end).

What I'm wondering is if this wire would, when fed with ladderline (or co-ax?) through an antenna tuner, resonate on multiple bands. I don't know how to use any of the NEC modelling software, or I would try and figure it out myself. At any rate, will the offset feed negatively impact the performance of the antenna?

Many thanks as I continue on this journey...

AG

5571. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:48:26 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1874AA.CE760C83@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140276

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I'm sure I've read that article, and don't recall anywhere that it says
> a common mode choke generates common mode current. What did I miss?

If the choke in your article were perfect (infinite impedance), it would
inhibit common mode currents from being generated. To the extent that
the choke is not perfect, it allows the generation of common mode
currents much as an imperfect transmission line allows the generation
of losses.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5572. Re: Best Commercial Loop Antenna available in UK????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 13:53:29 UTC
From: Pie`` IK2VTJ <picarusoNONVOGLIOSPAM@writeme.com>
Message-ID: <af9sk4$ciev4$1@ID-83989.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140277

Maybe I'm more lucky than you! :-)
Right now the site is working, and I didn't find any 'under costruction'
page.

--
73 de IK2VTJ, Piero.

http://www.qsl.net/ik2vtj
http://www.ardf.it

Togli / Remove
NONVOGLIOSPAM
dall'indirizzo / from address

"J. McLaughlin" <JCM@Power-Net.Net> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:uhgpnod8let5e9@corp.supernews.com...
> Dear Piero:
> The Ciromazzoni site seems only to have a home page. All of its
> links, in both languages, are absent or "under construction." 73 Mac
> N8TT
>
> --
> J. Mc Laughlin - Michigan USA
> Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net
> Office: JCM@McLMcL.Com
>
>

5573. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:00:00 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d187632.604278043@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140279

On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 18:58:48 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Tom W8JI wrote:
>>
>> CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
>> >Reducing differential mode stress on the balun reduces the common mode
>> >current that is originated by the balun. The reduction in the common mode
>>
>> Nonsense. We are talking about a choke balun, and I sopecifically said
>> so.
>
>Even choke baluns obey Kirchhoff's laws, Tom. A 500 ohm choke looking into
>a 50 ohm load will usually generate less common mode current than a 500 ohm
>choke looking into a 5000 ohm choke. Please reference, "Baluns: What They Do
>And How They Do It."

That is absolutely incorrect Cecil, in the context of the tuner. Let's
drop the dual posting the same discussion under different thread
names, and go back to the orignal thread where I have answered that
with examples.

73 Tom

5574. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:04:12 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d187698.604380461@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140278

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 04:14:23 GMT, "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net> wrote:

>And I thought that I knew something about this stuff . . .
>
>Since when does a balun - any balun - "generate" common-mode current" or
>". . .common-mode current that is *originated* by the balun . . ." ?
>
Cecil said:
>> Even choke baluns obey Kirchhoff's laws, Tom. A 500 ohm choke looking into
>> a 50 ohm load will usually generate less common mode current than a 500 ohm
>> choke looking into a 5000 ohm choke. Please reference, "Baluns: What They Do
>> And How They Do It."

Let's go back to the orignal thread title. Posting the same stuff in
two places is wasteful.

But I agree with you, thinking differential mode impedance is directly
related to common mode impedance incorrect. It seems that is what has
confused Cecil, and so I gave examples proving the non-relationship in
the other thread.

73 Tom

5575. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:07:49 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1877da.604701656@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140280

On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 20:22:23 -0600, "Ed Juge/NM" <ed@juge.org> wrote:

>I have an SGC-239 and am trying to use it in my mobile with an FT-100 and
>screwdriver antenna.
>
>Even with the antenna at or near resonance, the 239 never tries to fine
>tune. I've shut it off and turned it back on... nothing. I can tune the
>antenna without the 239 by watching the SWR indicator on the FT-100, but the
>SWR sometimes won't get as flat as I'd like. I would like the 239 to retune
>when I change frequencies within a band since the 100 has no tuner.

Ed,

Assuming you are satisfying the RF drive requirements of the tuner,
there is no reason why the tuner should not tune.

Unless the tuner is defective or has design limitations. maybe you
just have a bad tuner, or have something connected wrong?

The coax to the antenna or small matching coil should not be an issue.

73 Tom

5576. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:09:57 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1879B5.5A804D4D@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140282

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I'm not convinced that the change in common mode current you saw wasn't
> due to putting the balun at a different position along the feed system
> (and perhaps due to changing the relationship between the balun position
> and the place where you measured the common mode currents), and has
> nothing to do with where the balun is relative to the tuner. There's
> also the possibility that the capacitance of the large tuner case
> (assuming it has one) to Earth has an effect, which actually would
> modify the balun performance but not for the reason you suppose. It
> would take some thinking to devise some experiments to eliminate these
> possibilities, but I'm sure you can come up with some.

Forget the tuner. The thing that got me going on this chain of thought
is a principle that doesn't require a tuner.

XMTR--x--choke-----1/2WL ladder-line------resonant balanced dipole.

Common mode currents are measured at 'x' on the coax. Nothing is moved.
The output power is constant. Frequency is the only variable.

The system is resonant at 7.150 MHz where the common mode current is
measured at 15.8 mA. The frequency is changed to 7.0 MHz and the
common mode current is measured at 32.4 mA. The frequency is changed
to 7.3 MHz and the common mode current is measured at 21 mA.

The only thing that has changed is the differential impedance to
which the choke is exposed. As I understand it, these results are
predicted by your article on baluns.

Note that as the differential impedance increases, the SWR increases.
Note that as the differential impedance increases, the common mode
currents increase. I can tune my system to resonance by watching
the common mode current measurement.

Before anyone jumps to conclusions, I am talking specifically about
my well balanced dipole system, not an OCF system or any other. By
taking steps to minimize common mode currents, something interesting
popped up.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5577. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:10:29 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d187891.604885062@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140281

On 25 Jun 2002 01:54:50 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:

> You missed the point. When someone says you have to have a balun that
>is simply incorrect. I did NOT say that a balun is never useful nor
>desirable. It is just not a necessity, any more than it was 50 years
>ago.

Wouldn't it be better to say it is not **always** a neccessity?

In some cases, it is needed to prevent undesired problems like noise
ingress or RFI.

73 Tom

5578. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:20:12 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1879ed.605233686@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140283

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 12:01:31 GMT, 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)
wrote:

Let me make a voltage measurement point clearer:::

>But it does NOT have significant common-mode impedance, like 1/4 wl of
>transmission line has.
>
>Take this circuit for example:
>
>Gen---1----C---L---C----3----Load
>Gen---2---------^----------4----Load
>
>Assume we have a choke balun at 3 and 4, and the load voltage is 500v
>betwen each terminal and ground.
>
>The voltage across both 3 and 4 must be 500 volts, because the load
>voltage is 500 volts. All of that voltage goes towards magnetizing the
>core of the balun, by the current flowing through the common mode of
>the path back to the lower generator terminal.

What I mean to say is this:

If each load to ground voltage is 500 volts (so the load has 1000
volts ACROSS it) the voltage across winding 3 and the voltage across
winding 4 must be 500 volts.

This should be clearer said that way, instead of the way i tried to
say it.

NONE of the 1000 volts across the load magnetizes the core, but ALL of
the 500 volts to earth does.

>If we short 3 and short 4, and move the balun to 1 and 2, the balun
>voltage remains EXACTLY the same. That's because terminal 4 of the
>load is at 500 volts.

...with reference to ground.

The rest should follow OK now....

>Now in fairness to my personal word-coach critics, I am exaggerating.
>SOMETHING changes because the tuner obviously has stray capacitance to
>ground and is not electrically zero impedance in common mode, but the
>change is generally small and is largest on ten meters where it is
>generally deleterious to system balance.
>

>Now consider a transmission line, or a balaned ground-independent
>network:
>
>Gen-------1-------++++++++++---3----Load
>Gen-----2---------++++++++++---4----Load
>
>
>Lets assume the line lengh, impedance, and load impedance is such that
>the 500 volts is transformed to 50 volts. In this case the voltage of
>the load is transformed to a low value on each side with reference to
>ground at the generator, but a balun move could STILL have no effect
>on the system or balun requirements to insure balance unless the
>transmission line area (tuner area) had significant common mode
>impedance! The results depend on the common mode impedance of the
>transmission line, which can have nothing to do with differential
>impedance.
>
>Imagine in all cases you have a Z meter and measure the impedance of
>what is between 2 and 4, or 1 and 3, with nothing else connected. If
>that impedance is low at either side, moving the balun will have
>little to no effect.
>
>With a 1/4 transmission line, it is high. The move has an effect. With
>a 1/8th wl line shunted by capacitors to make it look 1/4 wl long, it
>has less effect.
>
>Most networks in tuners have very low common mode impedance compared
>to the load impedance, so in them moving the balun does next to
>nothing.
>
>The system that changes significantly is one where you have the most
>undesirable type of balun, a voltage balun. That's because the voltage
>balun has nearly zero common mode impedance. Moving it from end-to-end
>has a dramatic effect on the balun magnetizing forces and balun
>impedance requirements.
>
>The same is true if you have a ground-referenced push-pull network in
>the tuner.
>
>The irony of all of this appears to be moving the balun has the
>largest effect in a system that doesn't need a balun, or isn't an
>optimum system.
>
>>I have used a choke balun both at the input to a pi-section tuner and at
>>the output of both pi- and t-section tuners. Outside of minor hand
>>capacitance effects with the tuner chassis floating, I could observe no
>>difference. In all cases the tuners "tuned" the same regardless of where
>>the balun was placed.
>
>I would expect that, ignoring the stray capacitance changes moving the

>balun does absoluetly nothing to improve the system balance, or balun
>requirements.
>
>73 Tom

5579. Re: Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:20:43 UTC
From: Bibby <bibby@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <%__R8.317203$cQ3.17126@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 140284

AG, it sounds like the local, physical surroundings dictate the dimensions of your antenna. Instead of using ladder line or coax, just attach a piece of wire, same diameter as the antenna would do, and feed it through a tuner. This would look like a Windom, but don't get sucked in to worrying where the correct tap point is - just do it!

There is no analysis program that I know of that is sophisticated enough to analyze most LF/HF situations such as yours. Just the presence of the house and the tree(s) will throw it off.

Good luck.

Malcolm

"A. Gordon Lyph" <a_g_lyph@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:f8479612.0206250547.7cc02dce@posting.google.com...
> Hello-
>
> I have recently determined that I can mount an approximately 80' long
> wire between a large fir tree and the gable end of my house.
> Unfortunately, due to various constraints, I would have to have the
> feed point approximately 15-20' from the gable end of the wire (and
> the wire would slope from approximately 15' AGL to approximatley 60'
> AGL, with the lower end on the gable end).
>
> What I'm wondering is if this wire would, when fed with ladderline (or
> co-ax?) through an antenna tuner, resonate on multiple bands. I don't
> know how to use any of the NEC modelling software, or I would try and
> figure it out myself. At any rate, will the offset feed negatively
> impact the performance of the antenna?
>
> Many thanks as I continue on this journey...
>
> AG

5580. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:25:04 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D187D40.A01E756C@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140285

Tom W8JI wrote:
> That is where you are mistaken Cecil and is why I keep trying to get
> you to understand the problem.

I believe you are mistaken, Tom, and is why I keep trying to get you
to understand the problem. When you asked what changing an antenna's
feedpoint impedance from 50 ohms to 5000 ohms when it's being choked
by a 500 ohm balun has to do with anything, that was a clue.

All associated common mode currents originate from differential mode
currents. Shut off the differential currents and the common mode currents
disappear. It is foolish to assert that common mode conditions are
unrelated to differential mode conditions.

Please explain the following measurement results made on an antenna
that is resonant on 7.150 MHz. Everything is constant except the
frequency.

XMTR--x--choke-------1/2WL ladder-line----resonant balanced dipole

Freq. Common mode current
7.000 32.4 mA
7.150 15.8 mA
7.300 21.0 mA

Are you going to maintain that common mode conditions have nothing
to do with differential mode conditions? Heck, I can tune my antenna
to differential resonance by watching the common mode current readout.

Please confine the discussion to well balanced antenna systems where
most of the common mode currents originate because the choke is
imperfect.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5581. Re: Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:30:17 UTC
From: "R.Wilhelm" <nhbiwilh@rrzn-user.uni-hannover.de>
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.10.10206251618470.17438-100000@unics>
Source record: 140286

On 25 Jun 2002, A. Gordon Lyph wrote:

> Hello-
>
> I have recently determined that I can mount an approximately 80' long
> wire between a large fir tree and the gable end of my house.
> Unfortunately, due to various constraints, I would have to have the
> feed point approximately 15-20' from the gable end of the wire (and
> the wire would slope from approximately 15' AGL to approximatley 60'
> AGL, with the lower end on the gable end).
>
> What I'm wondering is if this wire would, when fed with ladderline (or
> co-ax?) through an antenna tuner, resonate on multiple bands. I don't
> know how to use any of the NEC modelling software, or I would try and
> figure it out myself. At any rate, will the offset feed negatively
> impact the performance of the antenna?
>
> Many thanks as I continue on this journey...
>
> AG
>
>

Hi Gordon,

there's an antenna manufactured here in germany that works similar. It ist approx 21 mtrs (63 ft?) long. The feedpoint is about 20 ft away from one of its ends. There is a 1:6 balun at the feedpoint so that you can coax and the antenna works (resonates) on 40, 20 and 10 mtrs. A friend of mine used to have it 4 mtrs above the roof of a 40+ mtr tall appartment house and was very successful on 40 and 20. The thing is called FD-3 and there are two different versions (500 and 2kW PA Input) that differ only in the balun used, but with the data one can build it on his own. I modelled the bigger FD 4 (twice that long, includes 80 mtrs) using NEC-2 and found a low impedance on 80 mtrs, but in practice the SWR was less than 2:1 on 80,40, 20, 10 and 17, 12 mtrs. The whole idea of this antenna originates in the Windom antenna, some people call it Windom, but the ARRL antenna book prefers to call OCF.

73

Ralf

==========

Ralf Wilhelm
DL 6 OAP

==========
Hannover, Germany, where mankind's first motorized flight took place:
Karl Jatho, August 18th 1903, 4 months before the Wright Bros.
(When will history notice this ?)
==========

5582. Re: Guerrilla.net collinear omni antenna build problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:31:18 UTC
From: Talon <talon@trib.com>
Message-ID: <af9unl$1cd$1@news.tamerica.net>
Source record: 140287
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.internet.wireless

Let me know how it comes out. I may have actually accidentally hit
something I wasn't aiming at too.

TALON

"Dave Hunt" <dave_001@elivefree.net> wrote in message
news:6a53578a.0206250430.1575ba33@posting.google.com...
> "Talon" <talon@trib.com> wrote in message
news:<af89ijblc1@news.tamerica.net>...
> > I also tried building this anntena, using 21 sections I think. Mine
used
> > RG158(?) instead of the LMR 400 in the plans, but I re-calculated the
coax
> > efficiency for what I used and, of course, changed the brass to what
fit.
> > Being somewhat a perfectionist, I used a micrometer on all sections, I
get
> > gains a little higher than what was expected, after I subtracted out the
> > inefficiencies of the cable and loss due to the connections. I am quite
> > satisfied with mine.
> >
> > TALON
>
> I also used a micrometer, and the measurements where within 0.1mm
> I used WBC-400, which has the same characteristics as LMR-400,
> includng the 85% velocity propogation.
>
> One thing that is not clear from the design, are the quarter wave whip
> and the decoupling sleeve true 1/4 wavelengths or vf adjusted? I'm
> assuming that the whip is vf adjusted and the sleeve is true.
>
> Also, I'm using a 1M URM67 pigtail which may have significant loss.
> I'm borrowing a Fab-Corp 8dBi omni this evening to compare my own
> against.
>
> Cheers,
> Dave.

5583. Hy-gain antenna help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:34:36 UTC
From: "Alexander S. Wood" <alec_wood@dont_spam_me.ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <xc%R8.440$_J5.2865@newsfep3-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 140288

I have what seems to be an AV-14AVQ vertical antenna but it was given to me in bits, badly damaged.

There is a big coil in the base, how should it be wired to the socket and the metal disk at the top of the plastic cup?

What sizes for the top radials?

Thanks in advance

Alec Wood M1BNK

5584. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:35:09 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <tpvghuk7l3dll5j1ti6slftvlrl93pm0fk@4ax.com>
Source record: 140291

On 24 Jun 2002 10:58:48 GMT, w1rfi@aol.com (W1RFI) wrote:

>From: CAM w5dxp@hotmail.com
>
>>It's the same condition. The differential load impedance is changed.
>>Common mode currents originate from differential mode currents.
>
>***
>
>>Moving the choke can have an effect on how much common mode current
>>originates at the choke. It is certainly not "absolutely NOTHING".
>
>IMHO, I believe that most of the common-mode currents that are present on an
>antenna-system feed line are not caused by the differential-mode current inside
>the balun. They are generally caused by the feed line coupling assymetrically
>with the antenna, or an antenna whose currents are assymetrical on each side of
>the feed line termination.
>
>You may be correct, though, Cecil; the effect is not "absolutely nothing."
>Because some amount of the common-mode current may originate in the balun, it
>may have been more accurate if Tom has said that moving the choke almost always
>doesn't have any significant effect on its common-mode supression.
>
>73,
>Ed Hare, W1RFI

I've been following this thread with great interest and still have a
lingering doubt. Maybe someone can offer a clarification here. Here's
the set up.

A center-fed 1/2-wave dipole installed in an environment so as to
produce a feed point impedance of R50 +J0.

The dipole is feed with a 1/2-wavelenght length of coax.

A W2DU type bead balun having a choking impedance of 1.000-Ohms
installed at the antenna's feed point.

Now it is my understanding that at the feed point junction, where the
coax shield is connected to one arm of the dipole there are two
possible routes for current flow; one being the arm of the dipole and
the other the outer surface of the coax.

True or false?

If that is true balun, with its 1,000-Ohm impedance (a 20:1 ratio)
will greatly reduce the possibility of any significant current flowing

on the outer shield and most of the current would be "forced " to the leg of the dipole/

True or false?

Now, let me change things a bit.

A center-fed 1-wavelenght dipole installed in an environment so as to produce a feed point impedance of R2,000 +J0.

Again feeding the antenna with a 1/2-wavelenght of coax.

Same balun installed as above.

Would not the following condition result? At the feed point junction where the shield of the coax is connected to one arm of the dipole there still remains two possible paths for current flow. One the one arm of the dipole and the other the outer shield of the coax. However, this time the current sees an impedance of 2,000-Ohm one-way and 1,000-Ohms the other. Would not more current be present on the outer shield of the coax than going on one the leg of the dipole?

My thinking is that 1/3 of the current would be going to the leg of the dipole and 2/3 of the current would be going down the shield.

True or false?

My reason for confusion is Cecil's rational for balun placement seems plausible if I understand things correctly.

Ed, George, Roy, Tom - anyone?

73
Danny, K6MHE

5585. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:36:18 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D187FE2.3575DFF7@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140290

Tom W8JI wrote:
> The irony of all of this appears to be moving the balun has the
> largest effect in a system that doesn't need a balun, or isn't an
> optimum system.

There's lots of scientific ironies. Just because a phenomenon is
buried in the noise doesn't mean it doesn't exist as a scientific
fact of reality. Seems to me, it is possible for anyone to learn
something new.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5586. Re: Feeding line of different coax cables

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:36:26 UTC
From: rubina@terra.com.pe
Message-ID: <3b4fb183.0206250636.624d4573@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140289

Thanks to all that answered. Your comments cleared my doubts.

I hope to be in the air in a few weeks and maybe meet some of you there.

Now, back to work with the rotor and tower.

73

Aquiles Rubina
OA4AOY
Lima, Peru

5587. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 14:47:47 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27687-3D188293-233@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140292

Tom, W8JI wrote:
"Moving the balun from the output to the input of a floated network in a tuner is a total waste of time for improving balance."

Why the hyperbole? Just to goad someone into presenting an unusual exception?

If the function of the balun is to prevent the transmission line from radiating and receiving energy, its placement on the line can affect its effectiveness. If the balun is located somewhere within a small distance its relocation is unlikely to make much difference as Tom says.

If the balun can be moved by substantial fractions of a wavelength its placement can affect its performance.

A high common-mode impedance, say from a choke a quarter-wave on the transmission line exterior from the antenna feedpoint, can make the feedline have a low common-mode impedance and thus invite common-mode current, feedline radiation, and signal capture.

A high common-mode impedance a half-wave from the antenna feedpoint would repeat that high impedance at the antenna feedpoint.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5588. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 15:12:01 UTC
From: dan <danlx@execpc.com>
Message-ID: <3d188950$0$1420$272ea4a1@news.execpc.com>
Source record: 140294

Hi all,

Somebody, I forget who wrote:
> I wonder if Dave Moschella knows Chip is loose on usenet again.

Now, having way to much time on my hands, I did a short search on Dave
Moschella.
Here is the link I think fits, and I don't mean Dave, the best,
http://www.state.ma.us/cpcs/mhp/mhpcert.htm
mmmmmmmm, yup!

Dan

I've rambled enough, back to the rocking chair. ZZZZZZZZZ
Remove left x for a direct reply.

5589. Re: Free Logging Database .....doesnt work!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 15:18:59 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uhh2eq9ktrvj22@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140293
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Please be advised your message is off topic. The purpose of this group is
the discussion of antennas. Please move this message to:

alt.rantagainstamericans

That being said, I would sugggest you engage in an autoerotic experience...

"proma1" <proma1@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
news:kMUR8.109$zU1.20831@news8-gui.server.ntli.net...
> its funny most people can read what i type,i am moderator or joint
moderator
> on about 8 groups now and its only on here i have the problems,mainly by
> americans i hate to say.
>
>
> they may be able to write english a pity they cant speak it.
>
>
>
> --
>
>
>
> Paul Wey[PROMA1]
>
> moderator of following scanning groups
>
>
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/scanpromauk
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Metradio
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promatech
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Tetrauk
>
>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/promaofftopic
>
> for PROMA PMR database and mil and civil airband,and much more click below
>
> www.scanuk.net
>

> "Tom Sevart" <n2uhcNOSPAM@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:af7jng$broo4$1@ID-52518.news.dfncis.de...
> >
> > "proma1" <proma1@ntlworld.com> wrote in message
> > news:MgOQ8.7549$RY1.201355@newsfep1-win.server.ntli.net...
> > > whats wrong with laziness its my right to write how i want,i do not
have
> > any
> > > problems like that,what i meant is thatyou have no right to critiscize
> > > people for spelling or punctuation.
> >
> > > but as long as youn can rea it
> > > and of course you canif not it dos notr say much dfor you,my stuck
> > keyboard
> > > is a pain in the arse but again you can read it so whats the
problem????
> >
> > That's the main problem. If you don't use proper
> punctuation/capitalization
> > it makes it very hard for others to understand exactly what you are
trying
> > to say. That's why punctuation and capitalization rules exist.
> >
> > Tom
> >
> >
>
>

5590. AEA QT-1 Antenna Tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 15:38:44 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206250738.a5f86a3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140295

Does anyone have or know where I can find a manual for the AEA QT-1 Antenna Tuner. I have searched the web and contacted the company with little success. Thanks and 73's.

AD9E

5591. algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 15:48:22 UTC
From: Andr&#65533;s <acuadrad@puc.cl>
Message-ID: <afa3c7$5i0$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl>
Source record: 140296

I would like to simulate the behaviour of smart antennas on computer program like Matlab. Anyone knows how to do it? Any ideas?

5592. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 16:21:39 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <nM0S8.60355$UT.4140370@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140297

"Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
news:afa3c7$5i0$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> I would like to simulate the behaviour of smart antennas on computer
program
> like Matlab. Anyone knows how to do it? Any ideas?
>
>

Is this a homework assignment?

Steve

5593. Re: 85 ft dipole revisited... Again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 16:46:10 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D189E52.EE864C9C@capnet.com>
Source record: 140300

I'm feed it with 150 feet of RG-8.

What is the approx. Z of the 85 foot dipole as it is?

What would be the approx. SWR with 600 ohn ladder line?

I don't understand.... if I use a tuner... and get a 1:1 match
doesn't the performance equal that of a perfectly cut dipole????

Or does it work this way.... If I have an SWR of 300:1... tune
it to 1:1.... does all that tuned away Z difference get burned up
in the tuner never to be radiated????
Seems like if the RF bumps into the Z difference between 50 ohm
coax dipole that RF never would get radiated regardless of a tuner.
I'm looking at this the wrong way.

Reg Edwards wrote:

> I assume you wish to lengthen the dipole to resonate it nearer to the 80
> band. If so, a total length of around 132 feet would be better.
>
> If the extra length goes sideways or downwards there will be no noticeable
> difference from what it would be if the wire was all in one straight line.
>
> But you will then have an off-center-fed dipole. The impedance seen from
> the feedline will be several times higher than the usual 75 ohms.You do not
> say what impedance the feedline is. A ladder or open-wire feedline would be
> the better by far than coax.
>
> Lengthening the wire will very much improve performance on 80m. Because of
> the off-center feedpoint there will be radiation (and pick up) from the line
> but you might not be aware of it. After all, it is the intended purpose of
> the system to radiate the RF power you put into it.
>
> Whatever sort of line you use, a home-brew choke at the transmitter end will
> help to keep RF out of the shack.
> ---
> Reg, G4FGQ

5594. Re: 85 ft dipole revisited...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 16:47:24 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D189E9C.742807E1@capnet.com>
Source record: 140301

Where can I get good quality 600 ladder line??

CAM wrote:

> StarGazer wrote:
> >
> > On one leg of the dipole I can lengthen it quite a bit but it will
> > be perpendicular to the dipole.
> > In other words... one side of dipole will be about 42 ft and the
> > other side will be 42 ft + up to another 35 ft at a 90 degree angle
> > with rest of antenna.
> >
> > Would lengthening one side like this help with the match or would
> > it goof it up even more?
>
> It will turn the balanced dipole into an off-center-fed (OCF) dipole
> and you will still need to feed it with ladder-line. It will help with
> the match but it will require a very good choke at the coax/ladder-line
> junction to reduce common mode current. It will be like a modified
> Windom antenna so you can learn something by doing a web search for
> Windom antennas and OCF antennas.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
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5595. Tandem Match core question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 16:54:49 UTC
From: Peter <pa5ke@euronet.nl>
Message-ID: <afa7b1$2kk5$1@beast.euro.net>
Source record: 140298

Dear OM,

I am intending to build the Tandem Match directional power SWR meter. I would appreciate it if somebody can help me with the following questions.

I have a question regarding the transformers in the directional coupler. In the ARRL handbook 1999, page 20.40 I read that the Amidon core is type T50-3. This core is however specified to use between 0.05 and 0.50 MHz. The Tandem Match is specified up to 54 MHz (?).

1) Is it indeed so that the T50-3 is specified or is this a typing error in the ARRL Handbook?

2) The T50-3 is difficult to find overhear T50-2 or 6 are much more common, is it possible to use one of these types in the system without changing something in the way to build the Tandem Match. (eg. the number of turns on the core).

3) I have T106-2 and 6 available. Can I use one of these together with RG213? Can you say something about the number of turns needed if this core is usable to reach the same specifications?

I hope somebody can help me with this questions.

Thanks for reading.

73, de Peter Kerklaan
PA5KE

5596. Re: CB antenna match for 6M QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 16:58:13 UTC
From: vhfradiobuff@aol.comspamsux
Message-ID: <20020625125813.07143.00000041@mb-fn.aol.com>
Source record: 140299

>Heres a CB matcher said to work from 13-78 MHz for $27.95:
>http://www.crbbooks.com/catalog_2_item/matcher.htm
>
>Ken KC2JDY

He still didn't mention if he wanted a base or a mobile antenna, but again, I recommend that he buy a 5/8 wave 2m antenna, which is good for a 1/4 wave on 6m. For about the same price as that device you mention, he could have a proper antenna.
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com

5597. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 17:17:43 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D18A5B7.CF3D18A6@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140302

Dan Richardson wrote:
> My reason for confusion is Cecil's rational for balun placement seems
> plausible if I understand things correctly.

Thanks Danny, I'm glad someone understands what I am saying.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5598. Re: CB antenna match for 6M QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 17:23:10 UTC
From: Adam <digipoint@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <afa91u$mo2$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 140303

"> He still didn't mention if he wanted a base or a mobile antenna, but
again, I
> recommend that he buy a 5/8 wave 2m antenna, which is good for a 1/4 wave
on
> 6m. For about the same price as that device you mention, he could have a
proper
> antenna.
> =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
> 73! de Andy KC2SSB (ex: KF4KHC/HL9HCT)
> Beachwood, NJ USA! Grid FM29vw
> http://vhfradiobuff.tripod.com

You're right. I use a MFJ-1728B mobile magnet mount antenna for 2/6 meter and it works fine. 5/8 wave for 2 meters and 1/4 wave for 6 meters. And rather cheap and no SWR problems. I use it at home on a metal table in the balcony.

MFJ-1764 or MFJ-1766 seem to be fine antennas too.

Or a simple home made antenna. Costs a few dollars at the hardware store.

73s, Adam

5599. Re: 85 ft dipole revisited... Again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 17:25:00 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D18A76C.3A9DD8DB@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140304

StarGazer wrote:
>
> I'm feed it with 150 feet of RG-8.
>
> What is the approx. Z of the 85 foot dipole as it is?

19-j600 ohms on 80m, 160+j560 ohms on 40m.
With coax, 380:1 SWR on 80m, 42:1 SWR on 40m.

> What would be the approx. SWR with 600 ohn ladder line?

63:1 on 80m, 7:1 on 40m. See the difference? 600 ohm ladder-
line has less than 10% of the loss of coax.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5600. Re: 85 ft dipole revisited...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 17:27:46 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D18A812.6634AD54@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140305

StarGazer wrote:
> Where can I get good quality 600 ladder line??

http://www.w7fg.com
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5601. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 17:53:03 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D18ADFF.60E88A9F@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140306

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I'm not convinced that the change in common mode current you saw wasn't
> due to putting the balun at a different position along the feed system
> (and perhaps due to changing the relationship between the balun position
> and the place where you measured the common mode currents), and has
> nothing to do with where the balun is relative to the tuner.

Maybe this example will make things clearer. Assume the choke has 500 ohms impedance.

1. XMTR-----50 ohm coax-----choke--50/5000 transformer--5000 ohm 1WL dipole

2. XMTR-----50 ohm coax-----50/5000 transformer--choke--5000 ohm 1WL dipole

Which configuration will be more effective in reducing common mode currents?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5602. Re: Need info on Autek WM1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 18:05:51 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <afab94qkm1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 140308

I am very Happy with my WM-1. I have had it since 1978. I can't think of a better way to adjust an antenna tuner.

KA9CAR

K9SQG <k9sqg@aol.com> wrote in message news:20020622224831.17881.00001842@mb-bk.aol.com...
> Recently I've heard some pro and con about the meter. Some like it and some
> say their meters have arrived falling apart and looking like they were made in
> somebody's garage. Any other opionions?
>
> Thanks.
>
> Evan

5603. Re: Ladder line tips, thunder and construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 18:09:18 UTC
From: KA9CAR <nospam@nospam.usa>
Message-ID: <afabfkquk1@news1.tribune.com>
Source record: 140307

I have a 30 amp, 2 pole double throw relay in my ladder line. When shack power is off, the antenna is grounded. When shack power is on, antenna is connected to the Tuner. The ladder line comes into the relay, and a more flexible home made ladder line goes from the relay to the rig.

The relay is on the wall very near the ground point, and where the line enters the shack. I have previously mounted the relay outside the shack.

John.

Fredrik Olofsson <meteon@telia.com> wrote in message news:7dbP8.12509$p56.3870537@newsb.telia.net...
> Hello
>
> I've come to realise that the off center fed (multiband) antenna is a good
> choise for me and might feed it with 420 ohm #16 ladder line. This would
> hopefully work because I would not use more than 100 W.
>
> Except (*) there is only one remaining problem and that is lighting
> protection, something which I intend to solve through external
> disconnection. It would be very good if it could be done quickly. How is
> this best solved? Ideas of taper and banana plugs.
>
> It would be nice (but more work) to do ones own (suitably wider, 2-3" or so)
> ladder line, not only because of the suitable dimensions for banana plugs,
> but because the temperatures can become rather low winter-time (-30*C) and
> the plastic might not like it. If anyone have further tips on constructing
> ladder line than ARRL-AB has covered, I'd happily listen.
>
> Fredrik
> aiming for that certificate, soon!
>
> * except the shorter than recommended feedline for the lowest band. Roughly
> half of what ARRL-AB recommends it to be. Hope it works well anyways.
>
>
>
>

5604. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 18:34:32 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020625143432.08869.00000899@mb-md.aol.com>
Source record: 140309

>
>"Andrï¿½s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
>news:afa3c7$5i0$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
>> I would like to simulate the behaviour of smart antennas on computer
>program
>> like Matlab. Anyone knows how to do it? Any ideas?
>>
>>
>
>Is this a homework assignment?
>
>Steve
>

Probably not; school's out;-)

Go to Kraus and figure out how to sum up the array factor from the separate elements. Then put in the proper bore angles. Then (amplitude) weight each element. Use the graphics links to plot.

Of course, HOW you arrange/phase the elements and weight them will determine where the nulls are and which sidelobes dominate. THAT is a very interesting task.

73
Chip N1IR

5605. Re: Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 18:57:22 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D18BCFC.6D569999@icok.net>
Source record: 140310

AG,
Will it be resonant on any amateur band? No, but it
will radiate, which is all that you're worried about
anyway. If it were me, I'd feed it with ladder line
through a tuner.
Toward the lower bands, the radiation pattern tends
to be in the direction of the 'short' end of the antenna.
The higher in frequency you go, the more the pattern
tends to randomize, and become 'sort of' symetrical.
Will it be a 'good' antenna? Probably not the 'best'
in the world, but it depends on what you're comparing it
to. If it's a choice between this antenna and none, well,
it'll probably be a pretty good antenna!
'Doc

5606. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 18:59:58 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afaeje$5l5$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140311

> You are assuming that everything remains constant which it doesn't when
> the position of a choke is changed.
==========
The choke and tuner are adjacent to each other.

Who's talking about changing the position of the choke up and down the line
?

The common-mode currents flow up and down the line just as if the two wires
were one wire.

The common mode current is the same at both ends of the choke which also
behaves as a single wire. The current has no means of leaking away half way
along the choke.

The common mode current then flows on the outside of the tuner box and then
down to ground.

The current MUST be the same through both the choke and tuner. There is
nowhere else for it to go.

So if we interchange their positions it makes no difference.

(But as a minor concession I'll allow a tiny amount of current to flow
through the stray capacitance of the two articles to ground).

Yours, Reg.

5607. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 18:59:59 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afaejf$5l5$2@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140312

> Has anyone properly defined a "conjugate match".
==========
Yes! The idea's so simple it hardly needs definition.
==========

> Can there exist a
> system wide conjugate match in a lossy system?
==========
No!
==========
> Can a conjugate
> match exist at only one point in a system?
==========

Yes if it has any transmission loss. Only in a lossless, or sensibly lossless system can have a conjugate match, or sensibly a conjugate match wherever the system is cut.

But you know all that anyway. Its perfectly obvious to anybody who hasn't got his knickers in a twist.

For practical purposes amateur transmission lines are short enough to be considered as having negligible, or sensibly zero loss.

Conjugate matches, or near enough conjugate matches, can exist on such lines. But only when the internal impedance of the transmitter is a pure, linear resistance - which it never is.

Our transmitters have a nasty habit of changing the value of their internal resistance all over the shop whenever the load resistance is changed such as when the tuner is re-adjusted. It is impossible to have a conjugate match with THAT sort of wild beast. So to invoke the idea of conjugate matches to explain how a tune-up procedure works serves only to confuse what is quite a simple procedure. Newbee novices can understand it if CM is omitted from the conversation.

The "sensiblies" are for your benefit Cecil. ;o)

Reg.

5608. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 19:01:54 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D18BE0B.AFB079B0@icok.net>
Source record: 140315

AD9E,
Try a 'cantenna' with a random length wire attached to
the 'lid' with a bolt. The longer you make the wire, the
better it will radiate, and regardless of the length of the
wire, it'll load up like a dream. (If you think I'm joking,
I'm not.)
'Doc

5609. Re: CB antenna match for 6M QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 19:02:49 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D18BE4A.90B7D90A@icok.net>
Source record: 140313

Ken,
No.
'Doc

5610. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 19:07:38 UTC
From: K7JEB <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net>
Message-ID: <_b3S8.60672$UT.4151514@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140314

Alan Fowler:
> One of the problems with the six wire line is that a
> significant amount (about 20% if I remember correctly) of
> the return current flows in the earth instead of the outer
> four wires.

The only installation using this type of line I saw was at
XELO (now XEROK), 800 KHz, in Cuidad Juarez, Chihuahua,
Mexico. I was impressed with the intense E field that
existed underneath and to either side of the transmission
line (XELO ran 150 KW in those days). It was strong
enough to light a 40-watt fluorescent tube to full
brilliance 8 feet from the line.

> We used about 6 wires (200 lb copper) buried under
> the line, and bonded to the metal poles which were also
> bonded to the outer four wires to reduce losses in the
> earth.

I guess there's something to be said for 6-inch rigid
coax after all.

--
Jim Bromley, K7JEB k7jeb @ arrl.net
Glendale, Arizona

5611. New Attenuator Design Program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 20:01:29 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afai6ojlc1@venus.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140316

New program PADMATCH.exe

For given source and load resistances this program designs T, Pi and L
resistive matching pads and attenuators. It has the same facilities as
program MatchPad (which it replaces) but with an extra facility to insert
preferred-value resistors from the various standard tolerance ranges. The
design procedure is used in reverse to predict the in-circuit attenuation
(dB).

First calculate the ideal resistor values of a network. Then replace them
one-by-one with the nearest preferred values and the changed attenuation
will be automatically calculated.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

5612. Cellular Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 20:55:07 UTC
From: John <someone_11@msn.com>
Message-ID: <Eg8S8.6625$T33.899469@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140241

I was wondering if anyone had any suggestions on an antenna I could use on my 3 watt cell phone.I am surrounded by hills and the signal is bouncing around.I have tried a 12 element yagi,it works but I need to constantly point it in different directions to make a call.I can go from a signal of 4 to no service in a matter of minutes,without moving the antenna.I am about 17 miles from the analog cell tower.Anyone have any suggestions on anything I can try.Thanks.

5613. Re: Optimizing a simple loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 21:29:07 UTC
From: Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>
Message-ID: <3D18E0A3.736CDFCD@co.jyu.fi>
Source record: 140317

Reg Edwards wrote:

> But whatever you do a variable trimmer capacitor and another radio receiver
> are essential.

Thank you for your clear and detailed advice! I shall put it to good
use.

--
Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>

5614. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 21:37:11 UTC
From: STARPOINT <starpoint@arnoelettronica.com>
Message-ID: <afao9n$284$1@lacerta.tiscalinet.it>
Source record: 140318

EH??? (EH Antenna...)
:-)))
' 73
Marco IZ5EEP

"AD9E" <machfive55@yahoo.com> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:773907de.0206250528.371b71a2@posting.google.com...
> Hello all...first poster to this group...yada, yada.
>
> Anyhow, I am plagued with the usual ham problem that I want to work
> HF, but I don't have any place to put an antenna. My apartment is set
> up such that I have a small back porch area, plus there is a backyard
> area (estimating 25 ft X 200 ft) that is common to the building where
> I can temporarily put an antenna.
>
> I would like some ideas for a portable antenna (possibly verticals)
> that is easy to set up in the yard area whenever I want to operate,
> and I can always tear it down when I am done. Also something that is
> lightweight that I can carry around to events like field day. Oh, one
> more thing, I would like to build this myself so instructions would be
> handy.
>
> My set-up is an FT-840, 100W, HF rig and an antenna tuner.
>
> I would like to hear solutions that have worked well for others.
> Thanks and 73's.
>
> AD9E

5615. Buternut Vertical Coils

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 21:45:34 UTC
From: GYerby@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24044-3D18E47E-375@storefull-2376.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140222

I am building a home made butternut vertical vertical. I am patterning it after the hf5v-III. I have all the sizes and specs except for the coils. Could someone tell me the diameter and the number of windings of the 40 and 80 coils.

5616. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 21:52:43 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020625175243.29573.00001646@mb-mt.aol.com>
Source record: 140219

>I want to work
>HF, but I don't have any place to put an antenna. My apartment is set
>up such that I have a small back porch area, plus there is a backyard
>area (estimating 25 ft X 200 ft) that is common to the building where
>I can temporarily put an antenna.
>
>I would like some ideas for a portable antenna (possibly verticals)
>that is easy to set up in the yard area whenever I want to operate,
>and I can always tear it down when I am done. Also something that is
>lightweight that I can carry around to events like field day. Oh, one
>more thing, I would like to build this myself so instructions would be
>handy.
>
>My set-up is an FT-840, 100W, HF rig and an antenna tuner.

AD9E,
Get a 100' roll of #20 or 22 stranded wire, can be insulated. Cut the wire into 2 - 50' lengths. Get something to use for a center insulator. 1/4" plexiglas from Home Depot works good. You only need a small piece. Fashion a 100' long dipole from the above materials and feed it with 450 ohm ladder line, or 300 ohm TV twinlead.
Get one of those 33' fiberglass push up poles from MfJ, about $80. Use the pole as the support for an inverted vee using your 100' dipole. I would not use the very top section on the pole, too flimsy, so the apex of your vee will be around 30'. Get the ends up as high as possible. You can anchor the pole to about any *sturdy* support over 4' tall. I have used my 4' deck rail, and a 6' wooden fence. The half circle electrical conduit clamps work well for securing to stuff you can put a screw into. Plastic Ty wraps and duct tape are also useful. I have used this arrangement in the bed of my pickup, securing to a toolbox with duct tape, ty wraps and hose clamps.
Run the feed line to your your tuner and you can likely work 80m-10m. Set up time less than 10 min. Take down about the same, but coil everything neatly so the next time you set it up it won't be a tangled mess.

73 Gary N4AST

5617. Re: Free Logging Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 21:54:25 UTC
From: Karrl Richardson <Karrl@g7aay.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <EzRyyRHRaOG9EwfG@g7aay.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 140221
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

This is an access database and does not require any form of
installation.
PLACE IN A FOLDER OR ON YOUR DESKTOP

As long as you have MS Access 2000 installed double click the file and
away you go.

I have downloaded and currently using it as a backup to my log book..

UPDATE WISH

In the next version perhaps a button to remove the example data for
inexperienced users would be a nice function...

I did this by going into Database design and removing unwanted data..

Other than that have found no faults or problems.

Run under Win XP pro, Win ME, Win98se

Best regards

In message <3D17DFB0.8219DD71@earthlink.net>, Burr
<pitzpho@earthlink.net> writes
>Yo, Need some help.
> Install won't install. Who can help me "Tom"
>
>"www.ar3000.info" wrote:
>
>> Free Logging Database built with Access2000 available, complete with Station
>> Locator containing
>> over 5000 International Broadcast Stations.
>>
>> Perfectly suitable for both HAM operators and Shortwave Listeners alike.
>> With the "UserID" field, will also suit Radio Clubs.
>>
>> Records the following:
>>
>> * User ID
>> * Date
>> * RX Freq
>> * TX Freq
>> * Pwr
>> * Mode
>> * Station ID
>> * Station Class

>> * Tx Site
>> * Tx Type
>> * Country
>> * SoundRecording Path
>> * SINPO
>> * Equipment Used
>> * QSL Record
>> * Free-Hand Comments
>> * AND MUCH MORE
>>
>> In addition to the above, there are a wide variety of printable REPORTS
>> based on the information logged.
>>
>> Feel free to find out more at :
>> http://web.ukonline.co.uk./sadmutha/ar3000/mcqlog.htm
>>
>> It's FREE - no silly adverts or registration!
>> --
>>
>> Regards, Tom.
>> *..ï¿½ ï¿½ï¿½ï¿½)) -:ï¿½:-
>> ï¿½.ï¿½ï¿½ .ï¿½ï¿½ï¿½ï¿½))
>> ((ï¿½ï¿½.ï¿½ï¿½ .ï¿½ï¿½ ..-:ï¿½:- * www.ar3000.info * -:ï¿½:-
>> -:ï¿½:- ((ï¿½ï¿½.ï¿½ï¿½*
>

--
Karrl Richardson
G7AAY
QTH Northampton IO92NG

5618. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 21:55:44 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <afaot0$kj0$1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140220

Andres:

[snip]
"Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
news:afa3c7$5i0$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> I would like to simulate the behaviour of smart antennas on computer
program
> like Matlab.
[snip]

That's nice!

[snip]
>Anyone knows how to do it? Any ideas?
[snip]

Yep.

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL

5619. Re: Paint my antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 22:15:36 UTC
From: Charles Gallo <Charlie@thegallos.com>
Message-ID: <f2rhhu45pifdgkbt8nmv9c0ct36atoctst@4ax.com>
Source record: 140223

On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 14:09:15 GMT, cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
<snip>
>I was thinking a
>light-medium grey.
<snip>

Yep - Ghost Gray - most folks sky isn't truly blue - it's why our fighters are Gray - Go out and by some spray cans of testors model paint in light and dark ghost Gray - they have a green cast to them

Charlie

--
73
KC2IXE

For the Children - RKBA!

A conservative is a liberal who has been mugged.

5620. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 22:19:21 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D18EC69.3A864556@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140224

Reg Edwards wrote:
> The current MUST be the same through both the choke and tuner. There is
> nowhere else for it to go.

Reg, if you have a water hose with a leak in the middle, would you say
the flow of water into the hose is the same as out of the hose? Every
point in an antenna system where differential currents are converted
into common mode currents is a leak and there's usually more than one.
Take the leaks into account and it's not a series circuit anymore.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5621. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 22:22:48 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D18ED38.EF6071DB@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140225

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> > Has anyone properly defined a "conjugate match".
> ==========
> Yes! The idea's so simple it hardly needs definition.
> ==========
>
> > Can there exist a
> > system wide conjugate match in a lossy system?
> ==========
> No!

Therefore, a conjugate match cannot exist both at the load and the source?

> ==========
> > Can a conjugate
> > match exist at only one point in a system?
> ==========
>
> Yes if it has any transmission loss.

Therefore, a conjugate match cannot exist both at the load and the source?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5622. Re: Guerrilla.net collinear omni antenna build problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 22:43:38 UTC
From: dave_001@elivefree.net
Message-ID: <6a53578a.0206251443.623e1158@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140226
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.internet.wireless

"Talon" <talon@trib.com> wrote in message news:<af9unl$1cd$1@news.tamerica.net>...

> Let me know how it comes out. I may have actually accidentally hit
> something I wasn't aiming at too.

Well, a mate of mine came over this evening with an 8 dBi omni from
FAB-Corp, and an MMDS antenna, Lucent 2.5dBi indoor, a bunch of
pigtails, so we set to work.

All my testing up to now was in the house, within 20 feet of the
homebuilt guerrilla.net 8-element omni.

We took a stroll down the road and started seeing the omni quickly
overtake the rubber duck antenna. The farther we went (i.e. 100 yards)
the better the performance of the omni got. This was looking good!

Put it this way, as soon as we got about 100 feer from the house, it
was obvious that the omni was way-out-performing the
rubber duck. On the Orinoco Site Monitor, the -dBm was about 7-8 dB
ahead of the rubber duck. On testing the same
setup with the Fab-Corp Omni, we got the same result, about 7-8 dB
better than the rubber duck.

Now I know this is not ideal testing conditions, but it does show that
there is gain at distance, which is what I built it for.
Before this evening, all I had was about 15dB loss!
I intend to build another few, so then I can have the reference 8dBi
on one output of the WAP11, and a homebuild on the other, and test by
switching diversity. That should give a much better comparison as to
how the homebuild performs against the
commercially built one.

Anyway, it works.

Cheers,
Dave.

5623. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 23:05:05 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <afasv40s85@enews2.newsguy.com>
Source record: 140227

check out the book "Adaptive Array Principles" by J.E.Hudson, it is book 11 in the IEEE Electromagnetic Wave Series. It contains some algorithms that should be able to be programmed in matlab, mathcad or similar system if you can follow the math.

"Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> wrote in message news:afaot0$kj0$1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net...
> Andres:
>
> [snip]
> "Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
> news:afa3c7$5i0$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> > I would like to simulate the behaviour of smart antennas on computer
> program
> > like Matlab.
> [snip]
>
> That's nice!
>
> [snip]
> >Anyone knows how to do it? Any ideas?
> [snip]
>
> Yep.
>
> --Peter K1PO
> Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL
>
>
>
>

5624. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 23:37:13 UTC
From: "J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <J87S8.6589$T33.872985@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140229

"Andr&#65533;s"
> I would like to simulate the behaviour
> of smart antennas on computer program
> like Matlab. Anyone knows how to do it?
> Any ideas?

'Smart Antennas' ? Silly nonmenclaturism...

I've used good old MS-Excel to create predicted antenna gain coverage patterns when combining multiple antennas using a "smart" combiner. The antennas themselves are not particularly smarter than a few bits of bent coat hanger. The brains of the operation lives inside the magic black (grey) box. The following link might give you some insight into the overall approach.

http://www.viasat.com/products/satcom/uhf_antenna.htm

5625. Re: Bill In Congress to Address CC&R Antenna (Sorry!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 23:40:53 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D18FFCF.D3271A88@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 140228
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Dwight Stewart wrote:
>
> A bill, HR-4720, has been introduced...

My news server has gone crazy. For weeks, many messages, and sometimes all messages, sent were not appearing in the newsgroups. In an effort to trace the problem, I sent this message several times - a few times trying to locate the problem myself and a few times at the request of the ISP's tech support.

Now, all those messages are starting to show up, some weeks after they were originally sent (note the dates). Luckily, it looks like all of them have now made it, so you shouldn't see anymore.

By the way, I never did figure out why the messages were not appearing. However, since the messages are now showing up, it appears the ISP's tech support has.

Again, I do sincerely apologize for this mess.

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

5626. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-25 23:52:42 UTC
From: Andr&#65533;s <acuadrad@puc.cl>
Message-ID: <afavoijmq1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl>
Source record: 140230

yes it's an investigation that I'm doing at university.
sorry what is Kraus? Is it a book?
Can I find something on the Internet?

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> escribi&#65533; en el mensaje
news:20020625143432.08869.00000899@mb-md.aol.com...
> >
> >"Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
> >news:afa3c7$5i0$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> >> I would like to simulate the behaviour of smart antennas on computer
> >program
> >> like Matlab. Anyone knows how to do it? Any ideas?
> >>
> >>
> >
> >Is this a homework assignment?
> >
> >Steve
> >
>
> Probably not; school's out;-)
>
> Go to Kraus and figure out how to sum up the array factor from the
separate
> elements. Then put in the proper bore angles. Then (amplitude) weight each
> element. Use the graphics links to plot.
>
> Of course, HOW you arrange/phase the elements and weight them will
determine
> where the nulls are and which sidelobes dominate. THAT is a very
interesting
> task.
>
> 73
> Chip N1IR

5627. Re: Guerrilla.net collinear omni antenna build problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:10:16 UTC
From: David Taylor <djtaylor@bigfoot.com>
Message-ID: <MPG.178316c86229dae8989789@news.cis.dfn.de>
Source record: 140231
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.internet.wireless

> Anyway, it works.

Glad to hear it, kind of like my experiences - initial testing was a
pile of pooh! :-)

David.

5628. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:20:52 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afb1cv$ao6$1@knossos.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140232

Cec, I know, as well as everybody else does, the twin feedline is a single wire transmission insofar as what you call common-mode currents are concerned.

We are concerned ONLY with the current and volts which occur on the SINGLE WIRE line at ONLY one point along the line. That point is where the tuner and choke are located.

Imagine the tuner and choke to be suspended in the air 1/2-way between antenna and transmitter. Its quite obvious the longitudinal current (your common mode current) in the line system is the same on either side of the tuner+choke position.

Interchanging the positions of tuner and choke, which are immediately adjacent to each other, makes no difference to anything except, what I have already pointed out, the trivial effect of the capacitance to ground of the tuner box.

WHAT YOU AND A LOT OF OTHER PEOPLE APPEAR TO HAVE FORGOTTEN IS THAT THE TWO WINDINGS ON THE CHOKE FORM AN EXCELLENT ONE-TO-ONE TRANSFORMER.

THE VOLTAGE-DROPS ALONG EACH OF THE WIRES IN THE CHOKE ARE IDENTICAL.

THE VOLTAGE AND CURRENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO WIRES AT ONE END OF THE CHOKE IS CONSTRAINED BY THE 1-to-1 TRANSFORMER TO BE THE SAME AS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO WIRES AT THE OTHER END OF THE CHOKE.

IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHETHER THE CHOKE IS ON ONE SIDE OF THE TUNER OR THE OTHER. THERE IS NO TRANSFER OF ENERGY BETWEEN MODES.

No doubt you will say, and I agree, that transformers are imperfect. But that does not affect your argument which I can't make any sense out of.

Apparently there is a paper somewhere in the ARRL archives which says something on the subject. I have no access to it. If the paper neglects to include the voltage-constraining effect of the 1-to-1 choke transformer then it arrives at the wrong conclusions.

A logical analysis of the situation in dispute is simple. I can't imagine how the dispute ever arose. It's on par with the conjugate match. Fortunately antenna systems, having no brains, carry on regardless!

Yours, Reg, G4FGQ.

5629. Re: Free Logging Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:35:40 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d190a51_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140233
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Okay Karrl,
Got your suggestion for removing the sample data. I suppose I reckoned that those people who had Access2000 had enough working knowledge to know how to remove all records, but sure enough, there'll be some people who bought Office without ever having touched the "Access" portion of it.

Kind regards, Tom
www.ar3000.info

"Karrl Richardson" <Karrl@g7aay.demon.co.uk> wrote in message news:EzRyyRHRaOG9EwfG@g7aay.demon.co.uk...
>
> This is an access database and does not require any form of
> installation.
> PLACE IN A FOLDER OR ON YOUR DESKTOP
>
> As long as you have MS Access 2000 installed double click the file and
> away you go.
>
> I have downloaded and currently using it as a backup to my log book..
>
> UPDATE WISH
>
> In the next version perhaps a button to remove the example data for
> inexperienced users would be a nice function...
>
> I did this by going into Database design and removing unwanted data..
>
> Other than that have found no faults or problems.
>
> Run under Win XP pro, Win ME, Win98se
>
> Best regards
>
> In message <3D17DFB0.8219DD71@earthlink.net>, Burr
> <pitzpho@earthlink.net> writes
> >Yo, Need some help.
> > Install won't install. Who can help me "Tom"
> >
> >"www.ar3000.info" wrote:
> >
> >> Free Logging Database built with Access2000 available, complete with
Station

> >> Locator containing
> >> over 5000 International Broadcast Stations.
> >>
> >> Perfectly suitable for both HAM operators and Shortwave Listeners
alike.
> >> With the "UserID" field, will also suit Radio Clubs.
> >>
> >> Records the following:
> >>
> >> * User ID
> >> * Date
> >> * RX Freq
> >> * TX Freq
> >> * Pwr
> >> * Mode
> >> * Station ID
> >> * Station Class
> >> * Tx Site
> >> * Tx Type
> >> * Country
> >> * SoundRecording Path
> >> * SINPO
> >> * Equipment Used
> >> * QSL Record
> >> * Free-Hand Comments
> >> * AND MUCH MORE
> >>
> >> In addition to the above, there are a wide variety of printable REPORTS
> >> based on the information logged.
> >>
> >> Feel free to find out more at :
> >> http://web.ukonline.co.uk./sadmutha/ar3000/mcqlog.htm
> >>
> >> It's FREE - no silly adverts or registration!
> >> --
> >>
> >> Regards, Tom.
> >> *..� ���)) -:�:-
> >> �.�� .����))
> >> ((��.�� .�� ..-:�:- * www.ar3000.info * -:�:-
> >> -:�:- ((��.��*
> >
>
> --
> Karrl Richardson
> G7AAY
> QTH Northampton IO92NG
>

5630. Re: Free Logging Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:36:56 UTC
From: "www.ar3000.info" <tommcqDELETETHESECAPS@tiscali.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d190a9c$1_3@mk-nntp-1.news.uk.worldonline.com>
Source record: 140234
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Hi Burr,
Karrl has provided you with the answer you seek. I was about to reply much earlier on today but got pushed off the net by "her indoors" :-))

Hope you find the database useful.

Kind regards,

Tom www.ar3000.info

"Burr" <pitzpho@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:3D17DFB0.8219DD71@earthlink.net...
> Yo, Need some help.
> Install won't install. Who can help me "Tom"
>
> "www.ar3000.info" wrote:
>
> > Free Logging Database built with Access2000 available, complete with
Station
> > Locator containing
> > over 5000 International Broadcast Stations.
> >
> > Perfectly suitable for both HAM operators and Shortwave Listeners alike.
> > With the "UserID" field, will also suit Radio Clubs.
> >
> > Records the following:
> >
> > * User ID
> > * Date
> > * RX Freq
> > * TX Freq
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> > * Tx Site
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> > * SINPO
> > * Equipment Used
> > * QSL Record
> > * Free-Hand Comments
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> >
> > In addition to the above, there are a wide variety of printable REPORTS
> > based on the information logged.
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> > Feel free to find out more at :
> > http://web.ukonline.co.uk./sadmutha/ar3000/mcqlog.htm
> >
> > It's FREE - no silly adverts or registration!
> > --
> >
> > Regards, Tom.
> > *..<illegible>)) -:<illegible>:-
> > <illegible>.<illegible> .<illegible>))
> > ((<illegible>.<illegible> .<illegible> ..-:<illegible>:- * www.ar3000.info * -:<illegible>:-
> > -:<illegible>:- ((<illegible>.<illegible>*
>

5631. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:39:59 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afb2gu$a21$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140235

Cecil sed -
> Therefore, a conjugate match cannot exist both at the load and the source?
==========

Wrong ! Yes it can. It makes life easy if the transmission loss is small enough to be neglected as it often is in radio systems. But the optimum transmitter load is very seldom achieved with a conjugate match so such a match seldom occurs. If it does then it is by accident.

But even with lossy systems, as in telephone lines, conjugate matches at both ends of a long circuit are not uncommon. But you do need two tuners.
;o)

Regards, Reg, G4FGQ.

5632. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:42:06 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed@juge.org>
Message-ID: <3d1913b0.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 140242

Thanks, Tom (and others). I'm going to open it and look inside. Makes no sense to me either.

Ed, W5EJ

"Tom W8JI" <2w8ji@contesting.com> wrote in message news:3d1877da.604701656@news.akorn.net...
> On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 20:22:23 -0600, "Ed Juge/NM" <ed@juge.org> wrote:
>
> >I have an SGC-239 and am trying to use it in my mobile with an FT-100 and
> >screwdriver antenna.
> >
> >Even with the antenna at or near resonance, the 239 never tries to fine
> >tune. I've shut it off and turned it back on... nothing. I can tune the
> >antenna without the 239 by watching the SWR indicator on the FT-100, but the
> >SWR sometimes won't get as flat as I'd like. I would like the 239 to retune
> >when I change frequencies within a band since the 100 has no tuner.
>
> Ed,
>
>
> Assuming you are satisfying the RF drive requirements of the tuner,
> there is no reason why the tuner should not tune.
>
> Unless the tuner is defective or has design limitations. maybe you
> just have a bad tuner, or have something connected wrong?
>
> The coax to the antenna or small matching coil should not be an issue.
>
> 73 Tom

5633. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:43:03 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d190a3c.642181385@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140236

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 07:35:09 -0700, Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
wrote:

Hi Dan,

You can NOT use an antenna and transmission line analogy to understand
the balun problem with a tuner. It just doesn't work.

See my longer reply post on tuners and baluns.

But let me ask you a question.

I have this system:

Gen A--- 1-----C-L-C-----3--- YLoad
Gen B----2--------^---------4----ZLoad

Let's assume the load needs 300 volts from each terminal to earth for
equial currents in each feeder wire, and the generator has zero volts
with respect to earth at terminal B and 30 volts at terminal A.

We put a choke balun at 3,4. What is the voltage across 3 in a
properly wound balun? What about across 4?

What is the voltage if we move the same balun to 1,2 across 2? How
about across 1?

In this case, the balun moved from a high voltage low current point,
to a low voltage high current point and the voltage remains EXACTLY
the same.

It works this way with slightly unbalanced loads, like an off center
fed antenna. It works the same with balanced loads.

A tuner is a tuner, not a transmission line. It is designed to
transform differential mode impedances, NOT common mode impedances.
Unless you intentionally or accidentally design the tuner to transform
common mode impedances, moving the balun from one side of the tuner to
the other has absolutely no effect on balun core flux density or
system balance.

73 Tom

5634. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:47:10 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d190d31.642938726@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140237

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 18:59:58 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>The common mode current then flows on the outside of the tuner box and then
>down to ground.
>
>The current MUST be the same through both the choke and tuner. There is
>nowhere else for it to go.
>
>So if we interchange their positions it makes no difference.
>
>(But as a minor concession I'll allow a tiny amount of current to flow
>through the stray capacitance of the two articles to ground).
>
>Yours, Reg.

I'm going to submit this to the IEEE dictionary.

Tuner
A tuner is a box that confuses people into thinking it is a
transmission line.

5635. Re: Bill In Congress to Address CC&R Antenna (Sorry!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:47:22 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afb2uq$ak8$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140238
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Dwight, you apology is unnecesary. It is service providers who should apologise. But that's not very likely since they never admit anything ever happened.

5636. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:49:24 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d190e60.643242167@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140239

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 09:47:47 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net
(Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Tom, W8JI wrote:
>"Moving the balun from the output to the input of a floated network in a
>tuner is a total waste of time for improving balance."
>
>Why the hyperbole? Just to goad someone into presenting an unusual
>exception?

That isn't hyperbole, it is a fact.

73 Tom

5637. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 00:51:10 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D190FFE.F04E59AD@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140240

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Cecil sed -
> > Therefore, a conjugate match cannot exist both at the load and the source?
> ====================================
>
> Wrong ! Yes it can.

Are you saying I asked the wrong question? How can a question be wrong?
I thought you said it was impossible to achieve a conjugate match throughout
a system with losses.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5638. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 01:13:44 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <u75ihu43vv1b8856mjjtagj5he2kd7vnj1@4ax.com>
Source record: 140244

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 00:43:03 GMT, 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)
wrote:

>You can NOT use an antenna and transmission line analogy to understand
>the balun problem with a tuner. It just doesn't work.

Thanks Tom, but, at the moment, I just want to talk about the balun
only. I didn't include a tuner in my question - just a dipole, a balun
with a coax feed line.

The problem I am having is in my mind's eye (base upon Walter
Maxwell's article "Some aspects of the Balun Problem" - March 1983,
QST) a balun seems to be working much harder (read stressed) when
connected to a high impedance balanced load than a low impedance
balanced load.

Do realize that the length of the coax has an important part to play
in the scheme of things hence my use of the 1/2-wavelength for the
feedline.

Would you mind addressing that?

If I don't have that concept correct there is no use bringing a tuner
into the picture.

Thanks

Danny

5639. Re: Optimizing a simple loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 01:20:32 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afb4t0cmd1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140243

Markku,

If you have a lot of patience you can vary the variable tuning capacitor just a little and wait, perhaps an hour or two to see if the clock works better.

The antenna loop Q is quite high. Even if it is as low as 100 the bandwidth is only 175/100 = 1.75 kHz.

An adjustment of the tuning capacitor of only 10pF in 1000 pF may make a lot of difference.

Keep a paper record of what happens. Then return the capacitor setting to the value half way between the two values at which the clock stops working. Do this when the signals are steady and strongest, perhaps after midnight.

Best of luck. Don't lose much sleep.

Reg, G4FGQ.

5640. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 01:45:40 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <819S8.95555$Hn4.3323933@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 140245

The F/B varies from around 15 dB to over 20 dB on the highest frequency.
Most of the manufacturers' specify the F/B in their literature, so it
shouldn't
be a surprise to anyone who researched the antenna before purchasing one.

The low SWR is nice if the transmitter doesn't have a built-tuner; my JRC
NSD515 would fold back to several watts with a 5.8:1 SWR.

An 8-element LPDA on an 18-foot boom covers from 13 to 30 MHz, which
encompasses the 20, 17, 15, 12 and 10 meter ham bands, including CB.
Obviously it is a trade-off of max. gain and max. F/B when comparing to
stacked monbander arrays. but do you really want to compare the cost
of five monbanders, and what it costs to support, feed, and rotate them,
as opposed to the modest tower and single feedline needed for a single LPDA?
It isn't a matter of minimizing price, it is a matter of doing what is
practical
for those of us with limited financial and real estate who desire
a reasonable directional gain antenna for the upper 5 HF bands.

Secondly, few of the monobanders I have used (admittedly few) were able
to achieve maximum gain, F/B or a flat SWR across the entire CW and
SSB portions of the 20, 15 or 10 meter bands.

Pete

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020623223728.17189.00001514@mb-cq.aol.com...
> Most hams forget that LPDA's have rather poor gain and F/B as you approach
the
> lower cutoff frequency, so if you get one that works from 10 MHz on up,
what
> this really means is that you have a 30M dipole, and then some gain at the
> higher frequencies.
>
> The low value of SWR is nice, but do you really need it? Ask yourself
what
> you've traded in gain versus power returned to the transmitter. A 5.8:1
SWR is
> a 3 dB mismatch (returned power) loss.
>
> My feeling is that one is always minimizing price for a given gain, and
that
> stacked multiband Yagi-Uda 'beams' do the best job for the buck at HF for
hams.
> But give us a couple more bands down there and the answer clearly sways
towards

> LPDA's:-)
>
> 73
> Chip N1IR.

5641. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 01:46:37 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <es5ihugush0125lnp8hb1nubhssupeke8c@4ax.com>
Source record: 140247

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 00:43:03 GMT, 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI) wrote:

>A tuner is a tuner, not a transmission line. It is designed to >transform differential mode impedances, NOT common mode impedances.

Please bear with me here, I have seen in just about any antenna book diagrams giving a schematic equivalent for a transmission line. Those diagrams show two parallel lines. Each line shows little inductors in series spaced along the lines with capacitors connected in parallel between the lines. Now it seems to me that one of those sections look a lot like one of those so called balanced tuners to me.

I have no problem with the fact that a tuner is not designed to transform common mode impedances, however, it seems to me that some common mode impedance change should take place there (in-as-much as the tuner's components must have some effect) - just as the common mode impedance would vary along a transmission line.

This strays a bit from my original question, but thought I comment anyway.

Do appreciate you patience

Danny

5642. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 02:03:05 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <afb7cp$9g5$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140246

Investigation at a University:

What?

Does anyone at Universities know how to do *research* any more?

What University is Andres speaking of? What faculty is he studying under?
What are the qualifications of his professors/advisors? What?

Where are the basic skills, of going to the library and researching a
subject to see what has been done before, being taught these days?

Universities are supposed to teach students the tools and methodologies for
doing research, and to encourage their use of research methods. Part of
which is going to libraries and digging up and learning most if not all of
the prior art in a subject.

Dropping a naive open ended question into a USENET news group, does not
constitute background research on a subject. A very important part of one's
education is comprised of digging through all the prior art to learn what
has gone before.

What kind of employees and/or entrepreneurs will result from a generation of
students who don't know or appreciate even the basics of how to do
background research on subjects?

What?

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL

"Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
news:afavoijmq1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> yes it's an investigation that I'm doing at university.
> sorry what is Kraus? Is it a book?
> Can I find something on the Internet?
>
> "Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> escribi&#65533; en el mensaje
> news:20020625143432.08869.00000899@mb-md.aol.com...
> > >
> > >"Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
> > >news:afa3c7$5i0$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> > >> I would like to simulate the behaviour of smart antennas on computer
> > >program
> > >> like Matlab. Anyone knows how to do it? Any ideas?
> > >>
> > >>

> > >
> > >Is this a homework assignment?
> > >
> > >Steve
> > >
> >
> > Probably not; school's out;-)
> >
> > Go to Kraus and figure out how to sum up the array factor from the
> separate
> > elements. Then put in the proper bore angles. Then (amplitude) weight
each
> > element. Use the graphics links to plot.
> >
> > Of course, HOW you arrange/phase the elements and weight them will
> determine
> > where the nulls are and which sidelobes dominate. THAT is a very
> interesting
> > task.
> >
> > 73
> > Chip N1IR
>
>

5643. Just for fun...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 02:11:40 UTC
From: JWheeler <kd5bcu@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <uhi8kpqv4dja05@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140248

I was installing my new 5/8 wave 2m antenna today, and just for the heck of it, decided to see where else it would resonate. I have a borrowed antenna analyzer, and found out that most of my Hustler resonators for HF will also resonate (more or less) on or around 6 meters. I found out that my 5/8 wave 2m also resonates on 6 meters. If that is the case, would a 6 meter beam would work on 2 meters?

JWheeler
kd5bcu/ae

5644. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 02:20:23 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1924E7.325D1938@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140249

Dan Richardson wrote:
> Thanks Tom, but, at the moment, I just want to talk about the balun
> only. I didn't include a tuner in my question - just a dipole, a balun
> with a coax feed line.

Me too. I would like to know why common mode current increases on
each side of resonance.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5645. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 02:30:44 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed@juge.org>
Message-ID: <3d193076.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 140253

I looked inside. One of the torroids was smoked and it even scorched the
circuit board. No doubt it'll have to go back.

Ed

"Ed Juge/NM" <ed@juge.org> wrote in message
news:3d1913b0.0@oracle.zianet.com...
> Thanks, Tom (and others). I'm going to open it and look inside. Makes no
> sense to me either.
>
> Ed, W5EJ
>
> "Tom W8JI" <2w8ji@contesting.com> wrote in message
> news:3d1877da.604701656@news.akorn.net...
> > On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 20:22:23 -0600, "Ed Juge/NM" <ed@juge.org> wrote:
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> > >I have an SGC-239 and am trying to use it in my mobile with an FT-100
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> > >screwdriver antenna.
> > >
> > >Even with the antenna at or near resonance, the 239 never tries to fine
> > >tune. I've shut it off and turned it back on... nothing. I can tune
the
> > >antenna without the 239 by watching the SWR indicator on the FT-100,
but
> the
> > >SWR sometimes won't get as flat as I'd like. I would like the 239 to
> retune
> > >when I change frequencies within a band since the 100 has no tuner.
> >
> > Ed,
> >
> >
> > Assuming you are satisfying the RF drive requirements of the tuner,
> > there is no reason why the tuner should not tune.
> >
> > Unless the tuner is defective or has design limitations. maybe you
> > just have a bad tuner, or have something connected wrong?
> >
> > The coax to the antenna or small matching coil should not be an issue.
> >
> > 73 Tom
>
>

5646. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 02:32:18 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1927B2.6F5D1011@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140250

Reg Edwards wrote:
> Imagine the tuner and choke to be suspended in the air 1/2-way between
> antenna and transmitter. Its quite obvious the longitudinal current (your
> common mode current) in the line system is the same on either side of the
> tuner+choke position.

Given the choke ahead of the tuner, why can't some of the common mode
current flow from the unbalanced/balanced junction back towards the
transmitter without flowing through the tuner?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5647. Re: Loop distance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 02:35:43 UTC
From: theplanters95@aol.comnospam
Message-ID: <20020625223543.17632.00000116@mb-cv.aol.com>
Source record: 140251

Hi Doc,

The loop will be "random length", ie, I will put up as much wire as possible. The rain gutters form a "L" antenna, that is a straight vertical section, with a short horizontal section. Wonder if I could connect 2 vertical rain gutter sections with horizontal wires???? That would give me about 25' of vertical and 20' or so of horizontal, for a total length of about 80'-90'. The loop would be very close to the ground, maybe 5'.

Randy ka4nma

5648. Re: SGC tuner won't tune. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 02:45:06 UTC
From: theplanters95@aol.comnospam
Message-ID: <20020625224506.17632.00000117@mb-cv.aol.com>
Source record: 140252

Hi Ed,

I would check to make sure you have a good ground. How are you tuning the SGC? It will need rf to tune. If the antenna is already resonant (ie the SWR is less then 2:1), then the tuner will not tune. I would also suggest replacing the rg58 coax with either a heavy dutier coax or a large gauge wire (like 6 or 8). High RF voltages can develop at this junction point, so make sure it can handle it or it can breakdown. Have you tested the SGC tuner with other antenna's? This can tell you if it is working. For more info check out the sgc-smartuners groups at yahoo.groups. They can help you out.

Randy ka4nma

5649. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 03:51:14 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afbdnibfj0@208.206.142.83>
Source record: 140254

CAM wrote:
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > I'm sure I've read that article, and don't recall anywhere that it says
> > a common mode choke generates common mode current. What did I miss?
>
> If the choke in your article were perfect (infinite impedance), it would
> inhibit common mode currents from being generated. To the extent that
> the choke is not perfect, it allows the generation of common mode
> currents much as an imperfect transmission line allows the generation
> of losses.

Ah. Another "This is not a perfect universe" troll from the Master.

5650. Re: Bill In Congress to Address CC&R Antenna (Sorry!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 04:21:09 UTC
From: Joe Leikhim <jleikhim@nettally.com>
Message-ID: <3D194135.FA9C116B@nettally.com>
Source record: 140255
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

I sent my letter did you? Easy to do follow the link. Arrl has a form
letter. I urge you to add some personal perspective to it.

http://www.arrl.org/news/stories/2002/05/14/102/?nc=1
--
Joe Leikhim K4SAT
Jleikhim@nettally.com

"Jazz is not dead. It just smells funny." -F.Z.

5651. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 05:01:41 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D194AB3.87B0CE9B@att.net>
Source record: 140256

Let's see now if I understand this after reading Roy's article many times over the years:

You claim that if the balun were perfect, then it would inhibit common-mode current from being *generated*! How can that be? Common-mode currents are generated regardless of whether or not the balun is present, imperfect or whatever. The balun can only act to reduce or minimize the CM current, not to prevent its generation, however miniscule.

Is this an accurate statement in a different venue?

Crime is generated by police who are imperfect in the performance of their duties. The more police we have, the more crime results. Right . . . so if we would get rid of all the police, then there would be no crime.

I knew it would be simple when someone explained it . . .

If we have no baluns at all, then there could be no common-mode current since imperfect baluns generate CM current (?).

So, that being the case, where does the common-mode current get generated? For which we need baluns to reduce or eliminate its adverse effects?

Seems like the conventional wisdom is that common-mode currents result only from the presence of baluns. As I said before, why on earth would anyone want to use one if that is the result?

Cecil, I don't think that we are communicating . . . is this to be found in the IEEE dictionary? <:}

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> >
> > Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > > I'm sure I've read that article, and don't recall anywhere that it says
> > > a common mode choke generates common mode current. What did I miss?
> >
> > If the choke in your article were perfect (infinite impedance), it would
> > inhibit common mode currents from being generated. To the extent that
> > the choke is not perfect, it allows the generation of common mode

> > currents much as an imperfect transmission line allows the generation
> > of losses.
>
> Ah. Another "This is not a perfect universe" troll from the Master.

5652. Re: Ladder line tips, thunder and construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 05:06:58 UTC
From: "George, W5YR" <w5yr@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D194BF1.9ADCE3A7@att.net>
Source record: 140257

John, I have several of those big relays and have often thought of
installing them just as you describe.

But, the part that hangs me up is how do I ensure that the
lightning-produced current flows through the closed contacts and avoids
welding the whole mess together and passing right along to my equipment?

Not trying to yank your chain, but isn't this asking a lot of that relay,
to deal with thousands of amps and volts.

No kidding, please clue me in since I would like to install something like
this to avoid having to disconnect lines every time it thunders.

73/72/oo, George W5YR - the Yellow Rose of Texas
Fairview, TX 30 mi NE of Dallas in Collin county EM13qe
Amateur Radio W5YR, in the 56th year and it just keeps getting better!
QRP-L 1373 NETXQRP 6 SOC 262 COG 8 FPQRP 404 TEN-X 11771 I-LINK 11735
Icom IC-756PRO #02121 Kachina 505 DSP #91900556 Icom IC-765 #02437

CAR wrote:
>
> I have a 30 amp, 2 pole double throw relay in my ladder line. When shack
> power is off, the antenna is grounded. When shack power is on, antenna is
> connected to the Tuner. The ladder line comes into the relay, and a more
> flexible home made ladder line goes from the relay to the rig.
>
> The relay is on the wall very near the ground point, and where the line
> enters the shack. I have previously mounted the relay outside the shack.
>
> John.

5653. Re: Just for fun...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 05:19:39 UTC
From: mensch90249@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <huiihugcna96qocu50fnf7440alr9f74je@4ax.com>
Source record: 140258

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 21:11:40 -0500, "JWheeler" <kd5bcu@yahoo.com>
wrote:

>I was installing my new 5/8 wave 2m antenna today, and just for the heck of
>it, decided to see where else it would resonate. I have a borrowed antenna
>analyzer, and found out that most of my Hustler resonators for HF will also
>resonate (more or less) on or around 6 meters. I found out that my 5/8 wave
>2m also resonates on 6 meters. If that is the case, would a 6 meter beam
>would work on 2 meters?
>
>JWheeler
>kd5bcu/ae
>
The reason your Hustler resonate around 6 meters is that the mast,
which is about 54 inches, is real close to a 1/4-wave on 6 meters.
Remove the resonators and you should see the same, or real close,
readings.

Your 5/8-wave on 2 meters also works out to be a base loaded 6 meter
1/4-wave antenna. However, don't expect your 6meter beam to give you
good performance on 2 meters. The driven element would be a 1-1/2
wave dipole so you are already facing a mis-match with the
feedline/radio. Others in this newsgroup who are more knowledgable
than I could explain what happens to the radiation pattern of the
driven element and how it plays with the elements that are spaced to
work with a 1/2-wave driven element.

73,
Howard
KE6MAK

5654. Sommer T-25 vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 05:34:53 UTC
From: Francis Pinson <F6BLP@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <afbjpopeh1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 140259

Thanks for reading my question

Who is using T-25 Sommer vertical antenna ?

Is this antenna a good one ?

Please your comments

Best 73

Francis **F6BLP**

5655. Re: Loop distance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 06:13:43 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D195B86.740FA436@icok.net>
Source record: 140260

Randy,
I think it would be interesting to try, even if
it doesn't work very well. One of the 'things' with
a loop antenna is that it's much better to have a
loop that's too large for the frequencies you want to
use it on, rather than too small (984/f). 'Odd' multiples
work better than 'even' multiples.
The biggest problem I've found with any antenna being
this close to the house is that the chances for RFI go
way up.
'Doc

5656. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 06:19:19 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <afbmd7jhs7@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140261

A. Gordon Lyph <a_g_lyph@hotmail.com> wrote:

>> Oh, you've done it now! Be very careful,
>> ol'Fracky' has been know to threaten lawsuit
>> just for thinking about 'fractal' antennas.

> Hrmm, I didn't realize that one could violate copyrights or patents by
> thinking. I suppose I shall have violated many copyrights and patents
> already today and it is still early.[1]

And before you worry about either copyrights or patents, take a look
at the patents. The only one that has been issued that I have seen
covered only a method of tuning fractal antennas - nothing more.

Threats of lawsuits for someone designing a fractal antenna are simply
noise - for a number of reasons.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5657. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 06:21:14 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D195D4A.8B2E0CC2@icok.net>
Source record: 140262

"A. Gordon Lyph" wrote:

> Forgive me, but CFA is cross-field antenna? I thought those had been
> debunked due to the non-repeatability of results. Is the situation
> similar for the fractal antenna designs?

A.G.,
No, the situation for 'fractal' antennas is not the same.
The repeatability of results with 'fractal' antennas is quite
dependable. The results being uniformly, repeatably and
regretfuly, very poor.
'Doc

5658. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 06:43:18 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <afbnq6jhs8@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140263

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> Try a 'cantenna' with a random length wire attached to
> the 'lid' with a bolt. The longer you make the wire, the
> better it will radiate, and regardless of the length of the
> wire, it'll load up like a dream. (If you think I'm joking,
> I'm not.)

For best results, put the Cantenna at the top of the tallest mast
that you can erect.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5659. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 07:56:46 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0206252356.2fb47bfe@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140264

Hi,
what about the SM0VPO balcony antenna
http://w1.859.telia.com/~u85920178/antennas/balcant2.htm ?

73 de Ivan

5660. Re: Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 08:03:37 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0206260003.7dc00bd1@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140265

Hi,
try to compute the Windom configuration using WINDOM2.EXE from Greg
G4FGQ - he often posts here, find the URL in his postings.

73 de Ivan

5661. Re: Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 08:08:08 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0206260008.5b521082@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140266

Excuse me, I mistyped his name - he is Reg, not Greg. Sorry, Reg ! The URL should be http://www.g4fgq.com , download WINDOM2.

73 de Ivan

5662. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 08:31:17 UTC
From: amfowler@melbpc.org.au
Message-ID: <3d197a1e.1435326@news.melbpc.org.au>
Source record: 140267

"K7JEB" <k7jeb@arrl.no_spam.net> wrote:

>
>Alan Fowler:
>> One of the problems with the six wire line is that a
>> significant amount (about 20% if I remember correctly) of
>> the return current flows in the earth instead of the outer
>> four wires.
>
>The only installation using this type of line I saw was at
>XELO (now XEROK), 800 KHz, in Cuidad Juarez, Chihuahua,
>Mexico. I was impressed with the intense E field that
>existed underneath and to either side of the transmission
>line (XELO ran 150 KW in those days). It was strong
>enough to light a 40-watt fluorescent tube to full
>brilliance 8 feet from the line.

Never saw any evidence of strong field from our
lines, but didn't go looking for it either.
>
>> We used about 6 wires (200 lb copper) buried under
>> the line, and bonded to the metal poles which were also
>> bonded to the outer four wires to reduce losses in the
>> earth.
>
>I guess there's something to be said for 6-inch rigid
>coax after all.

The six wire lines were built to replace two 3 inch
rigid co-ax lines. The co-ax was buried to protect it from
damage. Unfortunately, the soil was a heavy clay which sets
a good grip on the cable. It also moves a lot with weather
changes, large cracks open up in summer as the clay dries
our, and small cracks occurred in the outer.

Every improvement seems to bring new problems.

Alan.

5663. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 08:36:46 UTC
From: amfowler@melbpc.org.au
Message-ID: <3d1a7c72.2031231@news.melbpc.org.au>
Source record: 140268

fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>
>> We used about 6 wires (200 lb copper) buried under
>>the line, and bonded to the metal poles which were also
>>bonded to the outer four wires to reduce losses in the
>>earth.
>>
>> Alan
>>
>
>How well did that hold up against corrosion (and more ohmic loss)?

There have been no problems as far as I know, but
it's about 35 years since I was last involved. The main
earth mat used the same wire and had been in use for about
25 years before I saw it. It was in good condition the,

Alan.
>
>73
>Chip N1IR

5664. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 08:47:49 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afbv3l$c38$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140169

> Given the choke ahead of the tuner, why can't some of the common mode
> current flow from the unbalanced/balanced junction back towards the
> transmitter without flowing through the tuner?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
==========

Cecil, your ingenuity knows no bounds !

Regards, Reg.

5665. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 10:02:41 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d198678.673990798@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140170

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 18:13:44 -0700, Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
wrote:

>On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 00:43:03 GMT, 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)
>wrote:
>
>>You can NOT use an antenna and transmission line analogy to understand
>>the balun problem with a tuner. It just doesn't work.
>
>Thanks Tom, but, at the moment, I just want to talk about the balun
>only. I didn't include a tuner in my question - just a dipole, a balun
>with a coax feed line.
>
>The problem I am having is in my mind's eye (base upon Walter
>Maxwell's article "Some aspects of the Balun Problem" - March 1983,
>QST) a balun seems to be working much harder (read stressed) when
>connected to a high impedance balanced load than a low impedance
>balanced load.

That is true in specific cases, but you would have to define those
cases. Saying the problem occurs "when the load impedance is high" is
not enough, because there are many cases where a high load impedance
is less problematic for the balun.

Take for example a small loop antenna, fed in a way that presents a
high impedance to the feedline. With the small loop you can do almost
anything you like and balancee is not an issue. Common mode current is
low, because the loop itself is physically small and has a high common
mode impedance. even with high terminal voltages, it can not upset the
transmission line operation and so any choke balun has minimal common
mode current feedling the loop.

On the other hand a large dipole looks like a pretty stiff load. It
wants to always have a certain terminal to "other stuff" voltage. Both
feedline length (as that length affects common mode impedance) and
terminal impedance of the antenna greatly affect balun stress, and
even balun operation. There are MANY length of feedline that actually
cause the addtion of a typical balun to *increase* common mode
current.

But that is all another topic, and does not relate to the question at
hand at all.

A tuner is generally NOT like a transmission line hanging in open air.
With transmssion line, common mode impedance almost always changes
along the line. Moving the balun around over some distance in a

transmission line often (but not always) affects the operation of a choke balun. But even in the case of a transmission line a low impedance point on a transmission line is not always best for a choke balun, because common mode impedance can be out-of-step with differential impedance. They really are unrelated in real life even in many transmission line systems.

On the other hand a tuner has a very low common mode impedance through the device, that is almost a given. Two exceptions I can think of is a link coupled tuner, or a balanced network that is ground referenced, but I excluded balanced voltage devices which are best ONLY when feeding perfectly or nearly perfectly balanced loads.

With a conventional T or Pi tuner common mode impedance is zero, unless the tuner chassis is a large fraction of a wavelength long. Even a balanced H network tuner, a mechanical nightmare to build, has a very low common mode impedance compared to the differential mode impedance.

As Reg, Roy, and others that include me of course have tried to point out...moving a choke balun from the output of the tuner to the input does not reduce balun impedance requirements or magically improve system balance. It changes almost nothing, except now you have a hot chassis to worry about or a lot of capacitance hanging on the line that wasn't there.

So why focus on a non-issue to the topic of tuners, by beating ion the feedline drum? Especially when the feedline isn't perfectly predictable either?

>Do realize that the length of the coax has an important part to play
>in the scheme of things hence my use of the 1/2-wavelength for the
>feedline.
>
>Would you mind addressing that?

Yes, but I did anyway. These diversions prevent concluding a topic.

Look at a modest reactance purely inductive choke balun in a line with a common mode electrical length of 3/8th wavelength. No matter where you place the choke, it makes the balance WORSE unless balun inductance is more than twice the common mode reactance of the line at that point.

On the other hand, with a source end-grounded 1/4 wl line (assuming the outside of the line has a high common mode impedance presented to the antenna), a balun is not needed and adding a balun can make common mode current problems worse!!!

Actually, you have to look at the whole system when analyzing a balun's interaction. The claim adding a balun at a low differential mode impedance point makes the "balun work better" actually is what I have been accused of, it is hyperbole or distortion of fact.

Now back to tuners, which are more easily defined.

73 Tom

5666. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 10:24:39 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020626062439.09865.00000730@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 140171

Bill Nelson--

Just for some stats here--you are a radio amateur, right?

73
Chip N1IR

5667. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 10:44:13 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d19903d.676492138@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140172

On Tue, 25 Jun 2002 18:46:37 -0700, Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
wrote:

>Please bear with me here, I have seen in just about any antenna book
>diagrams giving a schematic equivalent for a transmission line. Those
>diagrams show two parallel lines. Each line shows little inductors in
>series spaced along the lines with capacitors connected in parallel
>between the lines. Now it seems to me that one of those sections look
>a lot like one of those so called balanced tuners to me.

Short the terminals of each port together and measure the impedance
from input port to output port.

Open the terminals of that black box and measure the impedance through
ech internally connected terminal to the one at the other end.

The impedance isn't all that high.

In an L network or T network it is ***zero*** on one port terminal!

As a matter of fact, we can have a lumped network that shifts phase
nearly 180 degrees and hardly has any common mode impedance.

That's why a transmission line analogy is worthless when looking at
this problem. They aren't even reliable when looking at transmission
lines in common mode, let along something so vastly different.

73 Tom

5668. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 10:46:04 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d199a22.679025264@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140173

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 08:47:49 +0000 (UTC), "Reg Edwards"
<g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:

>> Given the choke ahead of the tuner, why can't some of the common mode
>> current flow from the unbalanced/balanced junction back towards the
>> transmitter without flowing through the tuner?
>> --
>> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>==================================
>
>Cecil, your ingenuity knows no bounds !
>
>Regards, Reg.

....and he accuses me of hyperbole or sideways thinking!

5669. Re: Sommer T-25 vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 10:54:37 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d199b7f.679374047@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140174

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 07:34:53 +0200, "Francis Pinson"
<F6BLP@wanadoo.fr> wrote:

>Thanks for reading my question
>
>Who is using T-25 Sommer vertical antenna ?
>
>Is this antenna a good one ?
>
>Please your comments
>
>Best 73
>
>Francis **F6BLP**

Francis,

Never rely on marketing information, it is often very exaggerated.
They will tell you any story to sell you something.

The efficiency of this antenna would be very low, especially on lower
bands. You would be better off to use a trap vertical, or a base
loaded vertical with an adjustable coil.

Any antenna that gets bandwidth from adding resistor losses is subject
to huge efficiency problems, especially on bands where the antenna is
not near full size.

73 Tom

5670. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:21:40 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260321.2a57366b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140175

I have read many things about E-H antennas in these newsgroups and most of what I read is that the E-H antennas make good dummy loads. I have not been able to confirm these claims through ARRL or any third source so further information would be great.

"STARPOINT" <starpoint@arnoelettronica.com> wrote in message news:<afao9n$284$1@lacerta.tiscalinet.it>...
> EH??? (EH Antenna...)
> :-)))
> ' 73
> Marco IZ5EEP
>
> "AD9E" <machfive55@yahoo.com> ha scritto nel messaggio
> news:773907de.0206250528.371b71a2@posting.google.com...
> > Hello all...first poster to this group...yada, yada.
> >
> > Anyhow, I am plagued with the usual ham problem that I want to work
> > HF, but I don't have any place to put an antenna. My apartment is set
> > up such that I have a small back porch area, plus there is a backyard
> > area (estimating 25 ft X 200 ft) that is common to the building where
> > I can temporarily put an antenna.
> >
> > I would like some ideas for a portable antenna (possibly verticals)
> > that is easy to set up in the yard area whenever I want to operate,
> > and I can always tear it down when I am done. Also something that is
> > lightweight that I can carry around to events like field day. Oh, one
> > more thing, I would like to build this myself so instructions would be
> > handy.
> >
> > My set-up is an FT-840, 100W, HF rig and an antenna tuner.
> >
> > I would like to hear solutions that have worked well for others.
> > Thanks and 73's.
> >
> > AD9E

5671. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:28:32 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260328.4fc7db32@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140176

I have not read a whole lot about the inverted V antennas. If they
are really close to the ground will they be like NVIS antennas (cloud
burners) and limit the propagation distance to 300 or 400 miles. This
really isn't too bad because it will get me on the air, I am just
curious about the technical aspects.

About how far should the ends of the dipole be anchored from the
vertex of the V? You also mention that the ends of the V should be as
high as possible, approximately how high do you make them?

jgboyles@aol.com (JGBOYLES) wrote in message
news:<20020625175243.29573.00001646@mb-mt.aol.com>...
> >I want to work
> >HF, but I don't have any place to put an antenna. My apartment is set
> >up such that I have a small back porch area, plus there is a backyard
> >area (estimating 25 ft X 200 ft) that is common to the building where
> >I can temporarily put an antenna.
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> >I would like some ideas for a portable antenna (possibly verticals)
> >that is easy to set up in the yard area whenever I want to operate,
> >and I can always tear it down when I am done. Also something that is
> >lightweight that I can carry around to events like field day. Oh, one
> >more thing, I would like to build this myself so instructions would be
> >handy.
> >
> >My set-up is an FT-840, 100W, HF rig and an antenna tuner.
>
> AD9E,
> Get a 100' roll of #20 or 22 stranded wire, can be insulated. Cut the wire
> into 2 - 50' lengths. Get something to use for a center insulator. 1/4"
> plexiglas from Home Depot works good. You only need a small piece. Fashion a
> 100' long dipole from the above materials and feed it with 450 ohm ladder line,
> or 300 ohm TV twinlead.
> Get one of those 33' fiberglass push up poles from MfJ, about $80. Use the
> pole as the support for an inverted vee using your 100' dipole. I would not use
> the very top section on the pole, too flimsy, so the apex of your vee will be
> around 30'. Get the ends up as high as possible. You can anchor the pole to
> about any *sturdy* support over 4' tall. I have used my 4' deck rail, and a 6'
> wooden fence. The half circle electrical conduit clamps work well for securing
> to stuff you can put a screw into. Plastic Ty wraps and duct tape are also
> useful. I have used this arrangement in the bed of my pickup, securing to a
> toolbox with duct tape, ty wraps and hose clamps.
> Run the feed line to your your tuner and you can likely work 80m-10m. Set up
> time less than 10 min. Take down about the same, but coil everything neatly so
> the next time you set it up it won't be a tangled mess.

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>
> 73 Gary N4AST

5672. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:30:15 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260330.76054aa5@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140177

I have not read a whole lot about the inverted V antennas. If they
are really close to the ground will they be like NVIS antennas (cloud
burners) and limit the propagation distance to 300 or 400 miles. This
really isn't too bad because it will get me on the air, I am just
curious about the technical aspects.

About how far should the ends of the dipole be anchored from the
vertex of the V? You also mention that the ends of the V should be as
high as possible, approximately how high do you make them?

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news:<20020625175243.29573.00001646@mb-mt.aol.com>...
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> >HF, but I don't have any place to put an antenna. My apartment is set
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> >I would like some ideas for a portable antenna (possibly verticals)
> >that is easy to set up in the yard area whenever I want to operate,
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> >lightweight that I can carry around to events like field day. Oh, one
> >more thing, I would like to build this myself so instructions would be
> >handy.
> >
> >My set-up is an FT-840, 100W, HF rig and an antenna tuner.
>
> AD9E,
> Get a 100' roll of #20 or 22 stranded wire, can be insulated. Cut the wire
> into 2 - 50' lengths. Get something to use for a center insulator. 1/4"
> plexiglas from Home Depot works good. You only need a small piece. Fashion a
> 100' long dipole from the above materials and feed it with 450 ohm ladder line,
> or 300 ohm TV twinlead.
> Get one of those 33' fiberglass push up poles from MfJ, about $80. Use the
> pole as the support for an inverted vee using your 100' dipole. I would not use
> the very top section on the pole, too flimsy, so the apex of your vee will be
> around 30'. Get the ends up as high as possible. You can anchor the pole to
> about any *sturdy* support over 4' tall. I have used my 4' deck rail, and a 6'
> wooden fence. The half circle electrical conduit clamps work well for securing
> to stuff you can put a screw into. Plastic Ty wraps and duct tape are also
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> toolbox with duct tape, ty wraps and hose clamps.
> Run the feed line to your your tuner and you can likely work 80m-10m. Set up
> time less than 10 min. Take down about the same, but coil everything neatly so
> the next time you set it up it won't be a tangled mess.

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>
> 73 Gary N4AST

5673. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:30:15 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260330.6d1e168f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140178

I have not read a whole lot about the inverted V antennas. If they
are really close to the ground will they be like NVIS antennas (cloud
burners) and limit the propagation distance to 300 or 400 miles. This
really isn't too bad because it will get me on the air, I am just
curious about the technical aspects.

About how far should the ends of the dipole be anchored from the
vertex of the V? You also mention that the ends of the V should be as
high as possible, approximately how high do you make them?

jgboyles@aol.com (JGBOYLES) wrote in message
news:<20020625175243.29573.00001646@mb-mt.aol.com>...
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> >HF, but I don't have any place to put an antenna. My apartment is set
> >up such that I have a small back porch area, plus there is a backyard
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> >I can temporarily put an antenna.
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> >I would like some ideas for a portable antenna (possibly verticals)
> >that is easy to set up in the yard area whenever I want to operate,
> >and I can always tear it down when I am done. Also something that is
> >lightweight that I can carry around to events like field day. Oh, one
> >more thing, I would like to build this myself so instructions would be
> >handy.
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> >My set-up is an FT-840, 100W, HF rig and an antenna tuner.
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> AD9E,
> Get a 100' roll of #20 or 22 stranded wire, can be insulated. Cut the wire
> into 2 - 50' lengths. Get something to use for a center insulator. 1/4"
> plexiglas from Home Depot works good. You only need a small piece. Fashion a
> 100' long dipole from the above materials and feed it with 450 ohm ladder line,
> or 300 ohm TV twinlead.
> Get one of those 33' fiberglass push up poles from MfJ, about $80. Use the
> pole as the support for an inverted vee using your 100' dipole. I would not use
> the very top section on the pole, too flimsy, so the apex of your vee will be
> around 30'. Get the ends up as high as possible. You can anchor the pole to
> about any *sturdy* support over 4' tall. I have used my 4' deck rail, and a 6'
> wooden fence. The half circle electrical conduit clamps work well for securing
> to stuff you can put a screw into. Plastic Ty wraps and duct tape are also
> useful. I have used this arrangement in the bed of my pickup, securing to a
> toolbox with duct tape, ty wraps and hose clamps.
> Run the feed line to your your tuner and you can likely work 80m-10m. Set up
> time less than 10 min. Take down about the same, but coil everything neatly so
> the next time you set it up it won't be a tangled mess.

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>
> 73 Gary N4AST

5674. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:30:27 UTC
From: ve3tmt <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <ZBhS8.3492$%N4.1048161@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140180

"OK1SIP" <remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz> wrote in message
news:5f5159fa.0206252356.2fb47bfe@posting.google.com...
> Hi,
> what about the SM0VPO balcony antenna
> http://w1.859.telia.com/~u85920178/antennas/balcant2.htm ?
>
> 73 de Ivan

Wow! 5.4 meters! If "I" had that kind of room on my balcony I would stick up a trap vertical and be done with it. Seems to me if you have that kind of space why would you fuss with all those wires?

5675. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:30:57 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260330.7e7a7f48@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140179

I have not read a whole lot about the inverted V antennas. If they
are really close to the ground will they be like NVIS antennas (cloud
burners) and limit the propagation distance to 300 or 400 miles. This
really isn't too bad because it will get me on the air, I am just
curious about the technical aspects.

About how far should the ends of the dipole be anchored from the
vertex of the V? You also mention that the ends of the V should be as
high as possible, approximately how high do you make them?

jgboyles@aol.com (JGBOYLES) wrote in message
news:<20020625175243.29573.00001646@mb-mt.aol.com>...
> >I want to work
> >HF, but I don't have any place to put an antenna. My apartment is set
> >up such that I have a small back porch area, plus there is a backyard
> >area (estimating 25 ft X 200 ft) that is common to the building where
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> >I would like some ideas for a portable antenna (possibly verticals)
> >that is easy to set up in the yard area whenever I want to operate,
> >and I can always tear it down when I am done. Also something that is
> >lightweight that I can carry around to events like field day. Oh, one
> >more thing, I would like to build this myself so instructions would be
> >handy.
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> >My set-up is an FT-840, 100W, HF rig and an antenna tuner.
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> AD9E,
> Get a 100' roll of #20 or 22 stranded wire, can be insulated. Cut the wire
> into 2 - 50' lengths. Get something to use for a center insulator. 1/4"
> plexiglas from Home Depot works good. You only need a small piece. Fashion a
> 100' long dipole from the above materials and feed it with 450 ohm ladder line,
> or 300 ohm TV twinlead.
> Get one of those 33' fiberglass push up poles from MfJ, about $80. Use the
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> to stuff you can put a screw into. Plastic Ty wraps and duct tape are also
> useful. I have used this arrangement in the bed of my pickup, securing to a
> toolbox with duct tape, ty wraps and hose clamps.
> Run the feed line to your your tuner and you can likely work 80m-10m. Set up
> time less than 10 min. Take down about the same, but coil everything neatly so
> the next time you set it up it won't be a tangled mess.

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>
> 73 Gary N4AST

5676. Re: Optimizing a simple loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:32:19 UTC
From: Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>
Message-ID: <3D19A643.1C6BFACB@co.jyu.fi>
Source record: 140181

Reg Edwards wrote:

> If you have a lot of patience you can vary the variable tuning capacitor
> just a little and wait, perhaps an hour or two to see if the clock works
> better.

I do have a lot of patience...

> The antenna loop Q is quite high. Even if it is as low as 100 the bandwidth
> is only 175/100 = 1.75 kHz.

The program says the Q is 91 (length 332 mm, turns 44, wire 0.5 mm,
ratio 1.1, frequency 78 kHz).

> An adjustment of the tuning capacitor of only 10pF in 1000 pF may make a lot
> of difference.

The calculated capacitator value is 2589 pF (78 kHz). What I have now is
nominally 2700 pF (+/- 10% I guess), found in an old radio. I asked in
electronics supply stores but their adjustable capacitators only go up
to 50 pF. I have old radios that seem to have these things (connected to
the tuning knob) but then I have no idea about their range.

> Keep a paper record of what happens. Then return the capacitor setting to
> the value half way between the two values at which the clock stops working.
> Do this when the signals are steady and strongest, perhaps after midnight.

Thank you again for your kind assistance. You have saved me a lot of
time and helped me learn more about interesting things.

--
Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>

5677. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:45:28 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260345.35d92cf9@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140182

I have also read about an antenna called the MinuteMan. This antenna claims to be very efficient, portable, and easy to set up. Has anyone seen/heard/or used this antenna to justify their claims. Check our their website at http://www.mmantenna.com/mm20.htm

5678. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:47:11 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260347.5c8dfdd7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140183

I have also read about an antenna called the MinuteMan. This antenna claims to be very efficient, portable, and easy to set up. Has anyone seen/heard/or used this antenna to justify their claims. Check our their website at http://www.mmantenna.com/mm20.htm

5679. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:47:11 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260347.607a33a4@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140186

I am also curious about an antenna called the MinuteMan antenna. This antenna claims to have a high efficiency, is easy to set up and is portable...fits my requirements nicely and is fairly inexpensive. Has anyone every seen/used/or heard about these antennas? You can check out the website here http://www.mmantenna.com/mm20.htm

5680. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:47:12 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260347.54455dce@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140184

I have also read about an antenna called the MinuteMan. This antenna claims to be very efficient, portable, and easy to set up. Has anyone seen/heard/or used this antenna to justify their claims. Check our their website at http://www.mmantenna.com/mm20.htm

5681. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:47:12 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260347.78fdee5c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140185

I have also read about an antenna called the MinuteMan. This antenna claims to be very efficient, portable, and easy to set up. Has anyone seen/heard/or used this antenna to justify their claims. Check our their website at http://www.mmantenna.com/mm20.htm

5682. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:48:16 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260348.a380d44@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140187

I am also curious about an antenna called the MinuteMan antenna. This antenna claims to have a high efficiency, is easy to set up and is portable...fits my requirements nicely and is fairly inexpensive. Has anyone every seen/used/or heard about these antennas? You can check out the website here http://www.mmantenna.com/mm20.htm

5683. Re: Log Periodic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:52:44 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020626075244.05964.00001112@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 140189

>The F/B varies from around 15 dB to over 20 dB on the highest frequency.
>Most of the manufacturers' specify the F/B in their literature, so it
>shouldn't
>be a surprise to anyone who researched the antenna before purchasing one.
>
>The low SWR is nice if the transmitter doesn't have a built-tuner; my JRC
>NSD515 would fold back to several watts with a 5.8:1 SWR.
>
>An 8-element LPDA on an 18-foot boom covers from 13 to 30 MHz, which
>encompasses the 20, 17, 15, 12 and 10 meter ham bands, including CB.
>Obviously it is a trade-off of max. gain and max. F/B when comparing to
>stacked monbander arrays. but do you really want to compare the cost
>of five monbanders, and what it costs to support, feed, and rotate them,
>as opposed to the modest tower and single feedline needed for a single LPDA?
>It isn't a matter of minimizing price, it is a matter of doing what is
>practical
>for those of us with limited financial and real estate who desire
>a reasonable directional gain antenna for the upper 5 HF bands.
>
>Secondly, few of the monobanders I have used (admittedly few) were able
>to achieve maximum gain, F/B or a flat SWR across the entire CW and
>SSB portions of the 20, 15 or 10 meter bands.
>
>Pete
>
>"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
>news:20020623223728.17189.00001514@mb-cq.aol.com...
>> Most hams forget that LPDA's have rather poor gain and F/B as you approach
>the
>> lower cutoff frequency, so if you get one that works from 10 MHz on up,
>what
>> this really means is that you have a 30M dipole, and then some gain at the
>> higher frequencies.
>>
>> The low value of SWR is nice, but do you really need it? Ask yourself
>what
>> you've traded in gain versus power returned to the transmitter. A 5.8:1
>SWR is
>> a 3 dB mismatch (returned power) loss.
>>
>> My feeling is that one is always minimizing price for a given gain, and
>that
>> stacked multiband Yagi-Uda 'beams' do the best job for the buck at HF for
>hams.

>> But give us a couple more bands down there and the answer clearly sways
>towards
>> LPDA's:-)
>>
>> 73
>> Chip N1IR.
>

Hi Pete!

Nice discussion there!

I think the only glitch is comparing a LPDA to monobanders. You definitely get better performance on monobanders because you can optimize the spacing and element lengths. With a LP, you are stuck with a specific, compromise arrangement of element spacings which do not optimize F/B or forward gain. LPDA's were never, ever, designed for that. Instead they were designed to be broadband first. They are a combination of Isbell-DuHamel designs with thin elements, and the two sides are folded back upon themselves to make a transmission line at right angles to the elements. The gains and F/B are adequate but not outstanding. Typically 3-4 active element pairs radiate in LPDA's at a given frequency, mimicking a 3 element Yagi-Uda (and 8JK) antenna.

No, I believe the comparison I meant was to an LPDA and multiband trapped Yagi-Uda's. Still think the buck is better spent with a pair of trapped Yagi's, as hams at HF just don't need all that broadband capability. But, that's an opinion.:-)

73,
Chip N1IR

5684. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:52:52 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260352.1339a88@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140188

I have seen cantenna designs used for UHF at various websites. Does the random wire in effect make the same designs usable for HF? How long do I make the wire for say, 10M or 20M? Isn't this also basically just a random wire antenna with a can on the end? In that case, what is the purpose of the can being there? I am also a little worried about the amount of power the thing will take. Sorry for all the questions, I have a lot to learn about antennas.

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D18BE0B.AFB079B0@icok.net>...
> AD9E,
> Try a 'cantenna' with a random length wire attached to
> the 'lid' with a bolt. The longer you make the wire, the
> better it will radiate, and regardless of the length of the
> wire, it'll load up like a dream. (If you think I'm joking,
> I'm not.)
> 'Doc

5685. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:56:25 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260356.3ee8a708@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140190

I have seen cantenna designs used for UHF at various websites. Does the random wire in effect make the same designs usable for HF? How long do I make the wire for say, 10M or 20M? Isn't this also basically just a random wire antenna with a can on the end? In that case, what is the purpose of the can being there? I am also a little worried about the amount of power the thing will take. Sorry for all the questions, I have a lot to learn about antennas.

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> better it will radiate, and regardless of the length of the
> wire, it'll load up like a dream. (If you think I'm joking,
> I'm not.)
> 'Doc

5686. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:56:49 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260356.78064779@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140191

I have seen cantenna designs used for UHF at various websites. Does the random wire in effect make the same designs usable for HF? How long do I make the wire for say, 10M or 20M? Isn't this also basically just a random wire antenna with a can on the end? In that case, what is the purpose of the can being there? I am also a little worried about the amount of power the thing will take. Sorry for all the questions, I have a lot to learn about antennas.

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D18BE0B.AFB079B0@icok.net>...
> AD9E,
> Try a 'cantenna' with a random length wire attached to
> the 'lid' with a bolt. The longer you make the wire, the
> better it will radiate, and regardless of the length of the
> wire, it'll load up like a dream. (If you think I'm joking,
> I'm not.)
> 'Doc

5687. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:56:50 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260356.73bb1023@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140193

I have seen cantenna designs used for UHF at various websites. Does the random wire in effect make the same designs usable for HF? How long do I make the wire for say, 10M or 20M? Isn't this also basically just a random wire antenna with a can on the end? In that case, what is the purpose of the can being there? I am also a little worried about the amount of power the thing will take. Sorry for all the questions, I have a lot to learn about antennas.

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D18BE0B.AFB079B0@icok.net>...
> AD9E,
> Try a 'cantenna' with a random length wire attached to
> the 'lid' with a bolt. The longer you make the wire, the
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> I'm not.)
> 'Doc

5688. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 11:56:51 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260356.72f73aa7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140192

I have seen cantenna designs used for UHF at various websites. Does the random wire in effect make the same designs usable for HF? How long do I make the wire for say, 10M or 20M? Isn't this also basically just a random wire antenna with a can on the end? In that case, what is the purpose of the can being there? I am also a little worried about the amount of power the thing will take. Sorry for all the questions, I have a lot to learn about antennas.

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D18BE0B.AFB079B0@icok.net>...
> AD9E,
> Try a 'cantenna' with a random length wire attached to
> the 'lid' with a bolt. The longer you make the wire, the
> better it will radiate, and regardless of the length of the
> wire, it'll load up like a dream. (If you think I'm joking,
> I'm not.)
> 'Doc

5689. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:13:06 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206260413.7408c0fa@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140194

W.G Ewald <wgewald@att.net> wrote in message
news:<mrighuc1hmh01olidc4pgv0jk7ell4oh4s@4ax.com>...

> Makes little sense to you? Think for just a moment.
>
> Can you imagine what al-Qaeda could do with fractal technology?

I'll hazard a guess. They could spend so much time bending copper or
aluminum wire into odd angles and shapes that they wouldn't have the
resources necessary to pursue their nefarious goals?

=)

AG

5690. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:14:20 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D19B01C.75F93BB9@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140197

```
Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> >
> > Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > > I'm sure I've read that article, and don't recall anywhere that it says
> > > a common mode choke generates common mode current. What did I miss?
> > >
> > If the choke in your article were perfect (infinite impedance), it would
> > inhibit common mode currents from being generated. To the extent that
> > the choke is not perfect, it allows the generation of common mode
> > currents much as an imperfect transmission line allows the generation
> > of losses.
>
> Ah. Another "This is not a perfect universe" troll from the Master.

You think the concept of a lossless transmission line is a troll????
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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```

5691. Back Into Hobby: Some Basic Lightning protection Questions, Please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:21:02 UTC
From: Robert Rose <rgsrose@tiac.net>
Message-ID: <afcbiq$dj4$1@slb3.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140196

Hi,

Getting back nto the hobby after retiring, so have lots to catch up on.

Have a few questions regarding antennas, please:

a. I have a quite old (15 yrs) ALPHA lightening protector module in series
with
an vhf antenna that I have used in the past to pick up aviation bands.
Feeds a Yaesu FRV
converter, that then feeds my FRG 7700 receiver

It is quite small, has coax connectors on each end, and a lug to place a
grounding wire to.

It's in a very hard spot for me to reach, otherwise I'd just experiment with
it in-and-out

Was wondering:

This is one of those gas ionization types, I believe.

If and when they go "bad", can that "short" out or disrupt the antenna?
Or, is it just that they don't protect anymore?

Can't get Anything (anymore) on the aviation bands.
First time I've tried in a few years, though.

Looking for a likely cause. Radio (FRG 7700) works fine off another single
wire for the lower freq's.
Any thoughts on failure modes, etc. ?

b. Any suggestions on what type and brand of lightning protector to use to
protect a simple long wire running around my attic that I use to receive the
under 30 MMz stuff?

c. Might as well also ask here: has anyone heard any rumors regarding the
possibility of a new
JRC NRD 545 type of receiver coming out from them?
Am thinking of purchasing a 545, and would hate to have them come
out with a "555" a month or so later.

Much thanks,
Bob

5692. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:28:28 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206260428.789b4879@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140195

fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
news:<20020625091909.07485.00001240@mb-mv.aol.com>...

> Perhaps if you feel more comforatble with e-mail that would seem to allay your
> concerns. Or is there some reason why e-mail also needs to be clandestine in
> your identity? Or a phone call perhaps?

I feel comfortable conversing in this forum, in the manner I have
chosen. I did not state, nor claim, that e-mail needs to be
clandestine. Of course, your reluctance to provide any information,
either on the ham page at your corporate site, or in this newgroup,
begs the question as to why you feel the need to be secretive with
regards to fractal antennas.

> Happy to take this off-line, but I suspect that is not your goal.

You are a very intuitive individual. My goal is most definitely *not*
to take this offline to a private discussion with only you, or Nathan,
or anyone else from Fractal Antennas, Inc. My goal was to utilize
this venue as a means to disseminate the information I had
discovered[1] regarding fractal antennas in the hopes that other
interested parties might benefit from an open, public discourse on the
topic. However, I suspect *your* goal is not to provide any
information in an open, public manner.

Thank you for the offer of a private consultation, but I am not
particularly interested in 'looking behind the curtain.' I have
already found alternate resources, some of which have been posted in
this very thread, for determining the validty of the claims you and
your company have made regarding this technology. If you would like
to have an open, collegial discussion of your theory of why you
achieved the results you claim, or regarding the mechanics and
construction of fractal antennas, I would be very happy to
participate.

AG

[1] Not in the sense that I claim a 'discovery' regarding fractal
antennas, merely that I had discovered a repository containing
information currently unavailable 'from the source'

5693. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:33:45 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D19B4A9.FF7D90B1@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140199

"George, W5YR" wrote:
> Let's see now if I understand this after reading Roy's article many times
> over the years:
>
> You claim that if the balun were perfect, then it would inhibit common-mode
> current from being *generated*! How can that be? Common-mode currents are
> generated regardless of whether or not the balun is present, imperfect or
> whatever. The balun can only act to reduce or minimize the CM current, not
> to prevent its generation, however miniscule.

If you don't like the word "generated", use the word "originated". In my mind's model, the common mode current has a function generator at its origination point, i.e. it should be possible to write an equation for the magnitude and phase of the common mode current generator.

If a perfect balun could prevent common mode current from ever existing, doesn't that mean the common mode current was never generated?

> Is this an accurate statement in a different venue?

I have previously said I was talking specifically about conducted common mode currents that originate at the choke/balun because the choke/balun doesn't have an infinite impedance. I am not talking about inducted common mode currents or conducted common mode currents that originate elsewhere in the system.

> If we have no baluns at all, then there could be no common-mode current
> since imperfect baluns generate CM current (?).

I hope you are kidding because that's the opposite of what I said. If all baluns were perfect, we would have no conducted common mode current originating at the balun. Remove the baluns and you have infinite imperfection in the balun function.

> So, that being the case, where does the common-mode current get generated?
> For which we need baluns to reduce or eliminate its adverse effects?

The conducted common mode current that I am talking about is caused by and generated at unbalanced/balanced junction(s) in an antenna system. These particular common mode currents would not exist without an unbalanced/balanced junction.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5694. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:36:18 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206260436.9e36f89@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140198

Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:<afbmd7jhs7@quark.scn.rain.com>...

> And before you worry about either copyrights or patents, take a look
> at the patents. The only one that has been issued that I have seen
> covered only a method of tuning fractal antennas - nothing more.

Thank you, but I wasn't particularly concerned about nuisance suits
from Chip, Nathan, Fractal Antennas, Inc., et al. =) I must admit, I
am still curious as to the relationship, if any, between Fractus
(www.fractus.com[1]) and Fractal Antenna Systems, Inc.

> Threats of lawsuits for someone designing a fractal antenna are simply
> noise - for a number of reasons.

I find that quite humorous. The pun was not lost.[2] =)

AG

[1] To allay the paranoid concerns of anyone who might suffer from
such, no, I don't work for Fractus, in any way, shape, manner, or
form.[3] In fact, I didn't know they existed until about three days
ago, when I saw a post from someone to the effect of, 'For the *real*
information on fractal antennas...' I apologize for posting a link to
a commercial site, but I thought it would clarify to whom I was
referring.

[2] Assuming, of course, the pun was intentional. If it wasn't,
perhaps I have an overactive sense of humor.<g>

[3] And to further address any concerns any individuals or groups may
have, I am not employed, in any way, shape, manner, or form, by any
individuals or corporations involved in antenna design, manufacture or
distribution.

5695. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:37:24 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020626083724.15683.00000823@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 140200

```
>
>fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
>news:<20020625091909.07485.00001240@mb-mv.aol.com>...
>
>> Perhaps if you feel more comforatble with e-mail that would seem to allay
>your
>> concerns. Or is there some reason why e-mail also needs to be clandestine
>in
>> your identity? Or a phone call perhaps?
>
>I feel comfortable conversing in this forum, in the manner I have
>chosen. I did not state, nor claim, that e-mail needs to be
>clandestine. Of course, your reluctance to provide any information,
>either on the ham page at your corporate site, or in this newgroup,
>begs the question as to why you feel the need to be secretive with
>regards to fractal antennas.
>
>> Happy to take this off-line, but I suspect that is not your goal.
>
>You are a very intuitive individual. My goal is most definitely *not*
>to take this offline to a private discussion with only you, or Nathan,
>or anyone else from Fractal Antennas, Inc. My goal was to utilize
>this venue as a means to disseminate the information I had
>discovered[1] regarding fractal antennas in the hopes that other
>interested parties might benefit from an open, public discourse on the
>topic. However, I suspect *your* goal is not to provide any
>information in an open, public manner.
>
>Thank you for the offer of a private consultation, but I am not
>particularly interested in 'looking behind the curtain.' I have
>already found alternate resources, some of which have been posted in
>this very thread, for determining the validty of the claims you and
>your company have made regarding this technology. If you would like
>to have an open, collegial discussion of your theory of why you
>achieved the results you claim, or regarding the mechanics and
>construction of fractal antennas, I would be very happy to
>participate.
>
>AG
>
>[1] Not in the sense that I claim a 'discovery' regarding fractal
>antennas, merely that I had discovered a repository containing
>information currently unavailable 'from the source'
>
```

The problem, Mr. Lyph, is that you have no credibilitysince, effectively you do not exist. That, in your mindset," allows you to make several assertions (so far) which are factually incorrect", and are "deliberately melded together to present the reader with intent of questioning (Cohen's) veracity and accuracy, thereby undermining his standing in the antenna community.(He) has also attempted to use the forum as a means to undermine the public image of the firm(which Cohen is associated with).."

That's how its seen by better observers than myself Mr. Lyph.

I have made reasonable offers and can only conclude that your intentions are not as you state.

Cordially,

Nathan Cohen

5696. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:42:59 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206260442.1fe525a3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140201

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D195D4A.8B2E0CC2@icok.net>...
> "A. Gordon Lyph" wrote:

> A.G.,
> No, the situation for 'fractal' antennas is not the same.
> The repeatability of results with 'fractal' antennas is quite
> dependable. The results being uniformly, repeatably and
> regretfuly, very poor.
> 'Doc

'Doc-

Quite droll. :) In reading some of the other responses, I was taken by the quotes from Chaucer. For some strange reason, however, I was thinking of Chip/Nathan as more along the lines of a character from Pirates of Penzance:

For my fractal[1] knowledge, though I'm plucky and adventury,
Has only been brought down to the beginning of the century;
But still, in matters vegetable, animal, and mineral,
I am the very model of a modern Major-General.

=)

AG

[1] My apologies to Gilbert and Sullivan.

5697. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:43:52 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D19B708.D8A2AC3D@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140202

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
>> <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>
> >> Given the choke ahead of the tuner, why can't some of the common mode
> >> current flow from the unbalanced/balanced junction back towards the
> >> transmitter without flowing through the tuner?
> >
> >Cecil, your ingenuity knows no bounds !
>
> ....and he accuses me of hyperbole or sideways thinking!

It was a simple, sincere question. Am I no longer allowed to ask questions?
Why can't there be a common mode current loop from the transmitter to
the unbalanced/balanced junction and back, bypassing the load? Seems
to me, the concept that the common mode follows a single series path
from the load to the transmitter is much too simplistic.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5698. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:48:31 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D19B81F.CA96B957@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140203

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
> >Cecil, your ingenuity knows no bounds !
>
> ....and he accuses me of hyperbole or sideways thinking!

Why is no one answering my question about common mode current increasing
on each side of resonance in my antenna system?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5699. Re: Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 12:51:20 UTC
From: a_g_lyph@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f8479612.0206260451.76b76b2e@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140204

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D18BCFC.6D569999@icok.net>...
> AG,
> Will it be resonant on any amateur band? No, but it
> will radiate, which is all that you're worried about
> anyway. If it were me, I'd feed it with ladder line
> through a tuner.

Yes, that is what I was thinking...using the ladder line and a tuner.

> Toward the lower bands, the radiation pattern tends
> to be in the direction of the 'short' end of the antenna.
> The higher in frequency you go, the more the pattern
> tends to randomize, and become 'sort of' symetrical.

I actually took the time to learn how to use the NEC software and
modelled the antenna I described. The pattern was, shall we say,
interesting. :) I modelled over real ground, with copper loss in the
line and a split source. The free space pattern wasn't quite as
entertaining, of course.

> Will it be a 'good' antenna? Probably not the 'best'
> in the world, but it depends on what you're comparing it
> to. If it's a choice between this antenna and none, well,
> it'll probably be a pretty good antenna!

All things are relative, eh? :) Thanks to everyone for the responses.
I think I'll just put one up this weekend and see how it goes. If I
don't manage to electrocute myself or fall out of the big tree, I
might even report back.<g> Not that anyone else would have an
identical environment, but...

AG

5700. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 14:06:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17561-3D19CA79-7@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140205

George, W5YR wrote:
"The balun can only act to reduce or minimize the CM current, not to prevent its generation however miniscule."

A transmitter is a source.

The source of common-mode current on the outside of coax, symmetrically exposed to a dipole, is the division of current , from inside the coax shield, between the attached dipole element and the outside surface of the shield.

This outside surface current is sourced by a transmitter somewhere, as a well may supply water, though the immediate source is a nozzle.

The part of coax current looping between inside and outside the end of the coax shield can be stopped by a perfect balun at that looping point. That`s the balun`s function.

Current which does not flow is not generated.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5701. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 14:36:06 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17560-3D19D156-19@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140207

Cecil wrote:
"Why is no one andwering my question about common mode current
increasing on each side of resonance in my antenna system?"

Too simple for the squid in this group!

The dipole at first resonance is a series tuned circuit and has minimum impedance. Reactance adds to resistance on either side of resonance to oppose current in the antenna system.

Kirchhoff rules, so the usual case is that comparatively, the outside of the coax becomes a more inviting path.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WEZI

5702. Re: Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 14:42:08 UTC
From: Bibby <bibby@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <4pkS8.323574$cQ3.19428@sccrnsc01>
Source record: 140206

AG, if you use ladder line, what sort of tuner are you thinking of?

Malcolm

"A. Gordon Lyph" <a_g_lyph@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:f8479612.0206260451.76b76b2e@posting.google.com...
> 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D18BCFC.6D569999@icok.net>...
> > AG,
> > Will it be resonant on any amateur band? No, but it
> > will radiate, which is all that you're worried about
> > anyway. If it were me, I'd feed it with ladder line
> > through a tuner.
>
> Yes, that is what I was thinking...using the ladder line and a tuner.
>
> > Toward the lower bands, the radiation pattern tends
> > to be in the direction of the 'short' end of the antenna.
> > The higher in frequency you go, the more the pattern
> > tends to randomize, and become 'sort of' symetrical.
>
> I actually took the time to learn how to use the NEC software and
> modelled the antenna I described. The pattern was, shall we say,
> interesting. :) I modelled over real ground, with copper loss in the
> line and a split source. The free space pattern wasn't quite as
> entertaining, of course.
>
> > Will it be a 'good' antenna? Probably not the 'best'
> > in the world, but it depends on what you're comparing it
> > to. If it's a choice between this antenna and none, well,
> > it'll probably be a pretty good antenna!
>
> All things are relative, eh? :) Thanks to everyone for the responses.
> I think I'll just put one up this weekend and see how it goes. If I
> don't manage to electrocute myself or fall out of the big tree, I
> might even report back.<g> Not that anyone else would have an
> identical environment, but...
>
> AG

5703. Re: Optimizing a simple loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 15:51:38 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1530-3D19E30A-1@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140212

Marku Tuomi wrote:
"I have old radios that seem to have these things (connected to the tuning knob) but I have no idea about their tuning range."

In the U.S. the typical capacitance range of the larger capacitors may be from 20 to 365 picofarads.

As Reg Edwards says, Markku needs a receiver for 78 KHz to determine his progress in tuning to loop resonance at 78 KHz. Perhaps a frequency converter ahead of an available receiver will do. A simple r-f diode circuit will mix the received 78KHz and a locally generated signal. Many audio oscillators generate 78 KHz and common r-f generators can generate whatever beat frequency you may need to convert 78 KHz to the receiver`s input frequency. Most of these r-f generators have internal modulation.

The receiver with its converter may have an "S-meter", "tuning eye", or "beat oscillator".
With a beat oscillator you could get an audio output, if your "local oscillator" doesn`t have iinternal modulation. Markku can judge signal strength from audio output on weak signals.

Markku can use a loosely coupled loop to extract signal from the booster loop he is trying to tune for his radio-clock. This loosely coupled loop feeds the 78 KHz converter.

Good Luck!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5704. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 15:53:22 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afco1i$7ck$1@208.206.142.70>
Source record: 140208

CAM wrote:
>
> Dick Carroll wrote:
> >
> > CAM wrote:
> > >
> > > Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > > > I'm sure I've read that article, and don't recall anywhere that it says
> > > > a common mode choke generates common mode current. What did I miss?
> > >
> > > If the choke in your article were perfect (infinite impedance), it would
> > > inhibit common mode currents from being generated. To the extent that
> > > the choke is not perfect, it allows the generation of common mode
> > > currents much as an imperfect transmission line allows the generation
> > > of losses.
> >
> > Ah. Another "This is not a perfect universe" troll from the Master.
>
> You think the concept of a lossless transmission line is a troll????

No. I do think that 27% of damn near nothing is still damn near
nothing, not something significant.

5705. Re: Back Into Hobby: Some Basic Lightning protection Questions, Please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 15:53:50 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D19E37B.83DB3EFB@icok.net>
Source record: 140209

Robert Rose wrote:
>
-----clipped-----

> Was wondering:
>
> This is one of those gas ionization types, I believe.
>
> If and when they go "bad", can that "short" out or disrupt the antenna?
> Or, is it just that they don't protect anymore?
>
> Can't get Anything (anymore) on the aviation bands.
> First time I've tried in a few years, though.
>
> Looking for a likely cause. Radio (FRG 7700) works fine off another single
> wire for the lower freq's.
> Any thoughts on failure modes, etc. ?
>
I would suspect the 'arrestor', and it would be fairly
easy to
check, just take it out of line.

> b. Any suggestions on what type and brand of lightning protector to use to
> protect a simple long wire running around my attic that I use to receive the
> under 30 MMz stuff?
>
I wouldn't bother at all. If it's in your attic and is
struck
by lightning, I doubt if I would be worried about the
radios, I
would be more concerned about the house being on fire.
Personally,
I wouldn't worry much about protecting 'in-door' antennas.

> c. Might as well also ask here: has anyone heard any rumors regarding the
> possibility of a new
> JRC NRD 545 type of receiver coming out from them?
> Am thinking of purchasing a 545, and would hate to have them come
> out with a "555" a month or so later.
>
You might try a search on the internet. I haven't heard
anything about JRC in years, though I do understand that
they are still doing 'bid-nez' in Japan.

'Doc

5706. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 16:07:56 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afcoss$a5g$0@208.206.142.70>
Source record: 140210

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> On 25 Jun 2002 01:54:50 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:
>
> > You missed the point. When someone says you have to have a balun that
> >is simply incorrect. I did NOT say that a balun is never useful nor
> >desirable. It is just not a necessity, any more than it was 50 years
> >ago.
>
> Wouldn't it be better to say it is not **always** a neccessity?
>
> In some cases, it is needed to prevent undesired problems like noise
> ingress or RFI.

Of course. But the original advice to a newcomer that he "had" to have
a balun is over the top, as far as I can see. IF you need a balun, by
all means use one. That can be best determined by getting on the air and
seeing how things work out. Ya have to wonder how all those oldtimers
got on the air without 'em. :-)

I guess I didn't adequately explain myself. Conserving verbiage does
that sometimes.

5707. Re: Help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 16:10:58 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afcp2i$a5g$1@208.206.142.70>
Source record: 140211

Larry Gauthier - K8UT wrote:
>
> Fred,
>
> You probably have a high Standing Wave Ratio because of the difference
> between lengths of 2 meter vs 160 meter antennas. However, this can be
> easily solved by placing a chair on your roof, so that the standing wave can
> sit down.

Naw...gotta have an adequate supply of SWR grease. Get it at any local
CB shop.

5708. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 16:18:26 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17560-3D19E952-28@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140214

Allen Fowler wrote:
"There have been no problems as far as I know---."

We had no problems with 6-wire lines.

We could light our way at night by simply carrying almost any florescent tube , good or bad. But, we easily met all radiation criteria, efficiency, pattern, and null depths.

We had no dis-similar metal problems. Copper radials were buried. So were the zinc-coated posts supporting the 6-wire lines. The outer wires of these lines were zinc-coated too. The inner wires were copper but they were supported on insulators. The zinc coating on the posts outlasted the station location which has moved several times in the last 50 years.

Best rergards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5709. Re: Bill In Congress to Address CC&R Antenna (Sorry!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 16:34:23 UTC
From: Richard Jones <rjones@mail.cccd.edu>
Message-ID: <3D19ED0E.B39CAED8@mail.cccd.edu>
Source record: 140213
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

I sent my letter less than 2 weeks ago and received a personally signed letter from my Congressman (Ken Calvert - CA) yesterday. In the letter he stated his intentions to sign on as a co-sponsor of the bill and expressed his support of the amateur radio service.

Let's hope that all our representatives are this responsive to their constituents. :)

Rick, KG6RJ

Joe Leikhim wrote:

> I sent my letter did you? Easy to do follow the link. Arrl has a form
> letter. I urge you to add some personal perspective to it.
>
> http://www.arrl.org/news/stories/2002/05/14/102/?nc=1
> --
> Joe Leikhim K4SAT
> Jleikhim@nettally.com
>
> "Jazz is not dead. It just smells funny." -F.Z.

5710. Can I feed my dipole with coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 16:49:27 UTC
From: ve3tmt <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <2hmS8.3781$%N4.1102371@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140215

I have to bury my coax feeline to keep it hidden, can or how do I go about feeding a 20m dipole (14.070 PSK) with 52 ohm coax? Do I need a balun? Does height above ground affect the SWR? I have to hide it in my hedges, about 5' off the ground. I know it is a real compromise antenna but it will get my on the air.

Thanks,

Max

5711. Re: Loop distance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:05:15 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <5342-3D19F44B-7@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140217

Doc wrote:
"The biggest problem I`ve found with any antenna being this close to the house is that the chances for RFI go way up."

True. Perhaps you can use the directional null of your antenna on the path to your interference exposure.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5712. Re: Can I feed my dipole with coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:10:56 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D19F58E.93A633A5@icok.net>
Source record: 140216

Max,
No, you do not need a balun. And yes,
height above ground does affect SWR, but
so will the antenna being in/on the hedge.
Run the coax out to the antenna, bury it,
see if the SWR is somewhere close to 'okay',
and have fun with it. Ought to work just
fine (all things considered).
'Doc

5713. My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:15:41 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D19F6BD.B9C11D6E@capnet.com>
Source record: 140122

I still have a question about using the tuner to match 150'
of RG-8 to the 94' dipole.
AFTER I tune it... Is there still that incredible 90% loss in
power due to the 300:1 SWR?
Or does that loss NOT EXIST after I tune it?
This is really confusing me.

What is the output Z of the balanced output on a MFJ-989C tuner?

Is there some kind of device that I can easily mount at the dipole
input to connect to 600 ohm ladder line?

Also, is there something that I can change it from ladder line
to coax right before it enters the house?
Or does this defeat the whole purpose of using ladder line?

5714. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:19:59 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D19F7BF.E99C206B@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140218

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> Cecil wrote:
> "Why is no one answering my question about common mode current
> increasing on each side of resonance in my antenna system?"
>
> Too simple for the squid in this group!
>
> The dipole at first resonance is a series tuned circuit and has minimum
> impedance. Reactance adds to resistance on either side of resonance to
> oppose current in the antenna system.
>
> Kirchhoff rules, so the usual case is that comparatively, the outside of
> the coax becomes a more inviting path.

But doesn't that contradict the idea that common mode current has nothing
to do with the differential impedance?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5715. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:21:25 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D19F815.95CCB117@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140119

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> > You think the concept of a lossless transmission line is a troll????
>
> No. I do think that 27% of damn near nothing is still damn near
> nothing, not something significant.

Ok then, Dick, please give me 27% of your assets.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5716. Re: Can I feed my dipole with coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:26:18 UTC
From: ve3tmt <ve3tmt@rac.ca>
Message-ID: <qPmS8.7364$T33.1158450@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140121

"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3D19F58E.93A633A5@icok.net...
> Max,
> No, you do not need a balun. And yes,
> height above ground does affect SWR, but
> so will the antenna being in/on the hedge.
> Run the coax out to the antenna, bury it,
> see if the SWR is somewhere close to 'okay',
> and have fun with it. Ought to work just
> fine (all things considered).
> 'Doc

'Doc

The lowest swr I get is about 2.5:1 at 17 Mhz! I cut it according to length
for 20m so I'm assuming the hedge is affecting it. I guess there is
probably no way to hide an antenna in there and achieve resonance??

5717. Re: Optimizing a simple loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:30:36 UTC
From: Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>
Message-ID: <3D19FA3C.784DB40A@co.jyu.fi>
Source record: 140124

Richard Harrison wrote:
>
> In the U.S. the typical capacitance range of the larger capacitors may
> be from 20 to 365 picofarads.

This is good to know. The rest of your advice is a little beyond me
right now but I'll keep it for reference. I'll try to see if a little
trial and error would do the trick first.

--
Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>

5718. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:31:36 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D19FA65.80BC66C9@icok.net>
Source record: 140120

AD9E wrote:
>
> I have not read a whole lot about the inverted V antennas. If they
> are really close to the ground will they be like NVIS antennas (cloud
> burners) and limit the propagation distance to 300 or 400 miles. This
> really isn't too bad because it will get me on the air, I am just
> curious about the technical aspects.
>
You might be suprized as to what a 'NVIS' antenna
will do. They are NOT strictly short distance antennas.

> About how far should the ends of the dipole be anchored from the
> vertex of the V? You also mention that the ends of the V should be as
> high as possible, approximately how high do you make them?
>
Idealy, the ends of an inverted 'V' should be as high as
possible. Of course, that depends on how high you can hang
the antenna to start with, which should also be as high as
possible.
An inverted 'V' antenna is a dipole with an angle of 90
degrees
between the two 'sides' of the antenna. The antenna that
most
people call an inverted 'V' usually has a larger than 90
degree
angle between the two 'sides', something between 179 degrees
and
100 degrees. Varying the angle of the 'dangle' of the two
sides
of the dipole also changes the antenna's input impedance,
making
this an easy way to lower SWR, making the input impedance
match
the feed line and radio's impedances more closely. How much
'droop'
is needed, or desired, depends on where the antenna is, and
what's
arround it. there isn't any 'hard and fast' rule, so
'playing'
with the 'angle of the dangle' till you find an acceptible
result
is usually how it's done.
Have fun...
'Doc

5719. Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:44:54 UTC
From: "Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D19FD96.DBCF63BD@netscape.net>
Source record: 140123

StarGazer wrote:
>
> I still have a question about using the tuner to match 150'
> of RG-8 to the 94' dipole.
> AFTER I tune it... Is there still that incredible 90% loss in
> power due to the 300:1 SWR?
> Or does that loss NOT EXIST after I tune it?
> This is really confusing me.
>
> What is the output Z of the balanced output on a MFJ-989C tuner?
>
> Is there some kind of device that I can easily mount at the dipole
> input to connect to 600 ohm ladder line?
>
> Also, is there something that I can change it from ladder line
> to coax right before it enters the house?
> Or does this defeat the whole purpose of using ladder line?

A regular ole 102' G5RV sure seems like the best answer for you. It
will fit in the space you have and if you use the traditional design you
can have coax running thru the window.
I use a G5RV because of similar concerns and am not at all dissatisfied
with its performance.
-WX4A/KP4

5720. Re: Back Into Hobby: Some Basic Lightning protection Questions, Pl...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:47:39 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13887-3D19FE3B-56@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140126

Robert Rose wrote:
"This is one of those gas ionization types, I believe."

Often takes gas too long to ionize to protect solid-state. Tranzorbs are solid-state and are fast. Usual failure in a gas tube is it just "don`t protect anymore", if it ever did.

I`ve had WW-2 receivers connected to short antennas pick up enough storm energy to flash the NE-2 tubes on their input. A good NE-2 with light shining on it probably breaks down as fast and at as small a potential as most gas tubes, but some are better having radioactivity added to encourage break down. NE-2`s are still advertised at 10 for a dollar on the web.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5721. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 17:49:26 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206260949.596d6bd8@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140125

I agree, I actually saw the original version of this antenna (without all the wires) after doing a little searching...it is basically a trap vertical. I may try to implement that antenna and throw it up in the yard. Problem will be getting the aluminum tubing such that it isn't too heavy and is portable and easy to put up/take down.

Also, sorry about all the reposts...the google posting script was giving me problems. If anyone has a moderator status too this group, please delete the dupes...thanks.

"ve3tmt" <ve3tmt@rac.ca> wrote in message
news:<ZBhS8.3492$%N4.1048161@news20.bellglobal.com>...
> "OK1SIP" <remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz> wrote in message
> news:5f5159fa.0206252356.2fb47bfe@posting.google.com...
> > Hi,
> > what about the SM0VPO balcony antenna
> > http://w1.859.telia.com/~u85920178/antennas/balcant2.htm ?
> >
> > 73 de Ivan
>
> Wow! 5.4 meters! If "I" had that kind of room on my balcony I would stick
> up a trap vertical and be done with it. Seems to me if you have that kind
> of space why would you fuss with all those wires?

5722. Re: Bill In Congress to Address CC&R Antenna (Sorry!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 18:18:24 UTC
From: AB8MQ <kc8jbo@alt.net>
Message-ID: <afd67l$3jn$0@pita.alt.net>
Source record: 140132
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

"Richard Jones" <rjones@mail.cccd.edu> wrote in message
news:3D19ED0E.B39CAED8@mail.cccd.edu...
> I sent my letter less than 2 weeks ago and received a personally signed
> letter from my Congressman (Ken Calvert - CA) yesterday. In the letter
> he stated his intentions to sign on as a co-sponsor of the bill and
> expressed his support of the amateur radio service.
>
> Let's hope that all our representatives are this responsive to their
> constituents. :)
>
> Rick, KG6RJ

Great job!

> Joe Leikhim wrote:
>
> > I sent my letter did you? Easy to do follow the link. Arrl has a form
> > letter. I urge you to add some personal perspective to it.
> >
> > http://www.arrl.org/news/stories/2002/05/14/102/?nc=1
> > --
> > Joe Leikhim K4SAT
> > Jleikhim@nettally.com
> >
> > "Jazz is not dead. It just smells funny." -F.Z.
>

5723. Re: Help me please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 18:25:27 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <uhk1oncnivl73d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140127

> Naw...gotta have an adequate supply of SWR grease. Get it at any local
>CB shop.

In the bin just up-wind from the left-handed smokeshifters, no doubt.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Hosting the Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

5724. Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 18:56:04 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A0E44.3B4504ED@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140128

StarGazer wrote:
>
> I still have a question about using the tuner to match 150'
> of RG-8 to the 94' dipole.
> AFTER I tune it... Is there still that incredible 90% loss in
> power due to the 300:1 SWR?
> Or does that loss NOT EXIST after I tune it?
> This is really confusing me.

An antenna tuner at the transmitter does not change the SWR on
the transmission line. The losses are caused by the high SWR.
So the losses will be there until you move the tuner to the
antenna. A remote tuner, like the SGC-230, can cure your SWR
loss problems.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5725. Re: Can I feed my dipole with coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 19:04:48 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A1050.26C4ACA3@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140130

ve3tmt wrote:
> The lowest swr I get is about 2.5:1 at 17 Mhz! I cut it according to length
> for 20m so I'm assuming the hedge is affecting it. I guess there is
> probably no way to hide an antenna in there and achieve resonance??

Don't confuse 50 ohm SWR with resonance. The resonant impedance of a dipole
about 0.1 wavelength from the earth is about 20 ohms. That dipole is resonant
but yields an SWR of 2.5:1.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5726. Re: Back Into Hobby: Some Basic Lightning protection Questions, Please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 19:06:46 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d1a0f3a.16979643@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 140129

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 08:21:02 -0400, "Robert Rose" <rgsrose@tiac.net>
wrote:

>Hi,
>
>Getting back nto the hobby after retiring, so have lots to catch up on.
>
>Have a few questions regarding antennas, please:
>
>a. I have a quite old (15 yrs) ALPHA lightening protector module in series
>with
>an vhf antenna that I have used in the past to pick up aviation bands.
>Feeds a Yaesu FRV
>converter, that then feeds my FRG 7700 receiver
>
>It is quite small, has coax connectors on each end, and a lug to place a
>grounding wire to.
>
>It's in a very hard spot for me to reach, otherwise I'd just experiment with
>it in-and-out
>
>Was wondering:
>
>This is one of those gas ionization types, I believe.
>
>If and when they go "bad", can that "short" out or disrupt the antenna?
>Or, is it just that they don't protect anymore?
>

Gas tubes usually fail in the shorted mode.

I don't think that the Alpha had a series capacitor in them. At least
the early ones did not. If it
does not have the capacitor you would be better off getting a type
that does have it. Usually the
radio has a dc grounded coil which won't let the gas tube fire until
the coil in the radio burns
open. If there is a series capacitor in the protector the gas tube
will fire before damaging the
radio front end. It lets much less lightning energy through.

73
Gary K4FMX

5727. Re: Newbie question Dipole placement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 19:13:13 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afd3o9$re9$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 139981

For practical purposes, taking one band with amother, one length of feedline
with another, (a G5RV), a random length of dipole with another random
length of antenna the whole lot of 'em can be considered omni=directional.

Just get some power into it, it will be of reasonable efficiency provided
you minimise the length of the coax, and you will get world wide reception.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================
"GP" <gpaul@frankgates.com> wrote in message
news:2l9fhugc60st1b8fvbh7mmh48fdhmeeetg@4ax.com...
> I just got a G5RV dipole and plan on installing it as a straight flat
> top. How much does it orientation relative to North-South matter?
>
> Is propagation perpendicular or parallel to the wire?

5728. Re: Can I feed my dipole with coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 19:39:33 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17561-3D1A1875-14@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140131

Max, VE3TMT wrote:
"I guess there is probably no way to hide an antenna in there and
achieve resonance??"

You may have resonance and high SWR. Low SWR requires an impedance
match!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5729. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 20:04:53 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <17560-3D1A1E65-39@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140134

Cecil wrote:
"Doesn`t that (differential-mode current supply of common-mode current, according to relative impedances) contradict the idea that common mode current has nothing to do with differential mode impedance?"

The kinship between modes casts a doubt on the idea that one current does not affect another, in my mind. My instruction long ago included the idea that no current happens without affecting every current in the universe. Mutual impedance, hovever feeble extends without end. So, the expressions of "absolutely no effect" are bunk by definition.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5730. Re: Optimizing a simple loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 20:09:46 UTC
From: Adam <digipoint@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <afd74qdkh1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 140133

"Markku Tuomi" <mot@co.jyu.fi> schreef in bericht
news:3D183C6D.99266335@co.jyu.fi...
> A while ago I asked here about amplifying the time signal from the
> German DCF77 transmitter for a radio-controlled wristwatch. Several
> helpful repliers advised me to build a loop antenna and gave lots of
> useful hints. Thanks to this advice, I was able to calculate the antenna
> with G4FGQ's rjeloop3.exe and construct it. It's a simple thing, a
> square loop 330 mm wide with 44 turns of wire, approximately tuned with
> fixed capacitators totaling the calculated value.
>
> It works! Thank you everybody! Placing the watch next to the antenna
> ensures reliable automatic syncronization every night, meaning that now
> the watch works as intended even though I live in Finland, at the
> extremes of the stated range of the transmitter.
>
> However, I have more questions... The antenna is not tuned exactly and
> is probably not working as well as it could. The watch won't syncronize
> manually during the day (which is possible in Germany). I'd like to
> optimize the antenna and possibly build a better one.
>
> How could I tune the antenna better for exactly 77.5 kHz? Attaching it
> to a LW radio wouldn't seem to work since the signal is outside the
> broadcast band. I've heard about antenna tuners but don't have access to
> one (or know how to use one). Is there some value I could measure
> directly or some reference to use? All I have at home is a small digital
> multimeter (voltage & resistance). I know very little about electronics
> and about how these things work and would again really appreciate any
> help at all.
>
> --
> Markku Tuomi <mot@co.jyu.fi>

Hi,

I overslept during my stay in Helsinki thanks to an alarmclock that should have synchronized through the DCF77. The clock only worked when put near the window towards the south. So I guess the signal of DCF77 is a little out of reach for Suomi. There are many receivers that can receive as low as 77 kHz. One can hear the little beeps of the time transmitter. I think you need a receiver to get a proper antenna for 77 kHz or some antenna analyzer.

Good luck,
73s, Adam

5731. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 20:37:46 UTC
From: STARPOINT <starpoint@arnoelettronica.com>
Message-ID: <afd8us$2i2$1@lacerta.tiscalinet.it>
Source record: 140135

:-)))))))

> > > AD9E

5732. Re: Ladder line tips, thunder and construction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 20:47:48 UTC
From: Fredrik Olofsson <meteon@telia.com>
Message-ID: <ULpS8.45212$n4.10690415@newsc.telia.net>
Source record: 140136

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> skrev i meddelandet
news:7925-3D151543-303@storefull-2396.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> Frederik wrote:
> "---there is only one remaining problem and that is lightning
> protection, something I intend to solve through external disconnection."
>
> My lightning protection has been mostly on apparatus that had to remain
> connected.
>
> Lightning includes a broad spectrum. The first step in protection is
> limitation of equipment exposure to only the segment of spectrum that
> the equipment must work with.
>
> Medium wave broadcasters limit spectrum through transformer coupling to
> the antenna using a grounded Faraday shield between primary and
> secondary coils. These are taking a hit somewhere in the world as you
> read this. Chances are good that their listeners won`t even notice a
> carrier interruption.
>
> Shortwave, VHF, and UHF round-the-clock stations often have a shorted
> and grounded 1/4-wave stub to limit spectrum the stations are exposed
> to.
>
> Frederik said banana plugs might provide an external disconnect. Good.
> Attach strings to them and pull them while still dry.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Thank you, that sounds like rugged protection. I think I will implement it
sometime.

Fredrik, going for gold plating

5733. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 20:53:31 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <19744-3D1A29CB-77@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140137

Dan Richardson wrote:
"Each line shows little inductors in series spaced along the lines with capacitors connected in parallel between the lines."

That is correct. The line has distributed inductance and capacitance. Inductance prevents instantaneous current change. Capacitance prevents instantaneous voltage change.

Any signal applied to the transmission line, even a pulse of whatever length, is forced to comply with the line`s natural voltage to current ratio. This ratio is called the surge or characteristic impedance (Ro for a lossless line, Zo for the general case). Ro means voltage and current are in-phase in the line, not that there is loss in the line.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5734. WX4A Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 21:00:07 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A2B57.45E37538@capnet.com>
Source record: 140138

What is the minimum height the G5RV can be. Because of the
ladder line part?

Does the ladder line part have to come straight down or will
it screw it up?

My dipole is only 22' up.

"Bill :-)" wrote:

> StarGazer wrote:
> >
> > I still have a question about using the tuner to match 150'
> > of RG-8 to the 94' dipole.
> > AFTER I tune it... Is there still that incredible 90% loss in
> > power due to the 300:1 SWR?
> > Or does that loss NOT EXIST after I tune it?
> > This is really confusing me.
> >
> > What is the output Z of the balanced output on a MFJ-989C tuner?
> >
> > Is there some kind of device that I can easily mount at the dipole
> > input to connect to 600 ohm ladder line?
> >
> > Also, is there something that I can change it from ladder line
> > to coax right before it enters the house?
> > Or does this defeat the whole purpose of using ladder line?
>
> A regular ole 102' G5RV sure seems like the best answer for you. It
> will fit in the space you have and if you use the traditional design you
> can have coax running thru the window.
> I use a G5RV because of similar concerns and am not at all dissatisfied
> with its performance.
> -WX4A/KP4

5735. Anyone have a G5RV??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 21:11:11 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A2DEF.2783E307@capnet.com>
Source record: 140139

Does the ladder line part have to come straight down for very
far for it to work?

I can only put one up 22 feet or so.

5736. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 21:55:24 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afdd8cjro2@208.207.71.139>
Source record: 140140

CAM wrote:
>
> Dick Carroll wrote:
> >
> > CAM wrote:
> > > You think the concept of a lossless transmission line is a troll????
> >
> > No. I do think that 27% of damn near nothing is still damn near
> > nothing, not something significant.
>
> Ok then, Dick, please give me 27% of your assets.

So you've moved your trolling operation here from rrap? Sorry to see that happen. I'm sure the occupants of rraa will be happy to have an alternate to Fracky to spar with. That is, until they realize how hollow you really are.

5737. Re: Sommer T-25 vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:10:25 UTC
From: oz1pif.remove.this@get2net.dk
Message-ID: <3d1a3b69.55670141@190.168.0.1>
Source record: 140141

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 10:54:37 GMT, 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)
wrote:
I own one, it is in storage and has only been used for a few months -
draw your own conclusions. I too honest to try and sell it to anyone.

73 de OZ1PIF
>On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 07:34:53 +0200, "Francis Pinson"
><F6BLP@wanadoo.fr> wrote:
>
>>Thanks for reading my question
>>
>>Who is using T-25 Sommer vertical antenna ?
>>
>>Is this antenna a good one ?
>>
>>Please your comments
>>
>>Best 73
>>
>>Francis **F6BLP**
>
>Francis,
>
>Never rely on marketing information, it is often very exaggerated.
>They will tell you any story to sell you something.
>
>The efficiency of this antenna would be very low, especially on lower
>bands. You would be better off to use a trap vertical, or a base
>loaded vertical with an adjustable coil.
>
>Any antenna that gets bandwidth from adding resistor losses is subject
>to huge efficiency problems, especially on bands where the antenna is
>not near full size.
>
>73 Tom

5738. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:21:11 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020626182111.01914.00001478@mb-ma.aol.com>
Source record: 140143

>You might be suprized as to what a 'NVIS' antenna
> will do. They are NOT strictly short distance antennas.

Looks like Doc answered most of your questions about my inverted vee idea. A 30' vee on 80 and 40 could be classed as an NVIS. I have used exactly what I described, and it works well on 80 and 40 especially out to 300-400 miles. And I have worked stations 3,000 miles away. On 20-10m you will get some directivity, and it is high enough that NVIS would not apply.
>The antenna that
>most
> people call an inverted 'V' usually has a larger than 90
>degree
> angle between the two 'sides', something between 179 degrees
>and
> 100 degrees. Varying the angle of the 'dangle' of the two
>sides
> of the dipole also changes the antenna's input impedance,
>making
> this an easy way to lower SWR, making the input impedance
>match
> the feed line and radio's impedances more closely. How much
>'droop'
> is needed, or desired, depends on where the antenna is, and
>what's
> arround it. there isn't any 'hard and fast' rule, so
>'playing'
> with the 'angle of the dangle' till you find an acceptible
>result
> is usually how it's done.

While this is true, feeding the inverted vee with low loss ladder line and a tuner (you said you had a tuner) makes worrying with the antenna feed point impedance, and the SWR on the line mostly unnecessary
As for the store bought vertical, it will work fine if you lay out some radials. They did not mention radials on the Web page. Running radials will add to the set up and tear down time, unless you install them below ground at your apartment. (not likely). Is the transmission line included? If not add more $$ to the price tag. It only covers 20, 15 and 10m. Why restrict yourself, you have a tuner? Use it to work 80, 40, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10m. Above all, whatever you decide, enjoy yourself.

73 Gary N4AST

5739. Re: Bill In Congress to Address CC&R Antenna (Sorry!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:21:56 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A3EDE.952FE8DC@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 140142
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Reg Edwards wrote:
>
> Dwight, you apology is unnecesary. It is
> service providers who should apologise.
> But that's not very likely since they
> never admit anything ever happened.

That may be true, but I really hate seeing a bunch of garbage messages (repeated messages) in the newsgroups. Nothing it more distracting than that. Let me defend myself by saying that this is not something I would normally do - this was an accident that I truly hope will never happen again. I had no idea that all those messages that had not shown up before would suddenly show up when the problem was fixed. Now that I know that, I'll be more careful where I send those types of messages (only to the "test" groups in the future). Again, sorry for all this. And, now, to avoid compounding the problem, I'll get off the subject of repeated messages too.

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

5740. Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:27:58 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020626182758.16400.00000386@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140144

First off, you didn't say what band you planned to operate on, so I assume 80 thru 10. And the VSWR you quoted (300:1) is no where near what the actual VSWR would be assuming you operate on 80 thru 10 meters. In any case, the additional losses using a good quality of RG8 even with a 25:1 VSWR only amount to a few tenths of a db as long as there is a CONJUGATE match between the source and the load (transmitter and antenna). With todays solidstate rigs, this match is performed by some sort of tuner. You mentioned the MFJ, and they make a quite a few models, most of which are based on the popular "T" matching scheme. That is to say, cap in and out, and a shunt inductor in the middle. The built-in balun wouldn't be used with coax. Good thing too, as most of the time (not always) the internal baluns are not up to the task of handling the requisite power applied to them, and this causes additional matching losses.

In a series of three recent articles in QST on the EZ-Tuner, Jim Garland, W8ZR, covers the loss scenarios of conjugate matches with the aforementioned "tuners". You should read these articles!

Further, you should download from www.arrl.com the series of articles written by Walt Maxwell, W2DU entitled "Another Look at Reflections". This series should be requisite reading to get a license, and at least, it would minimize the questions I see on this Newsgroup.

Alan Applegate, Kï¿½BG

5741. Re: Tandem Match core question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:38:56 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020626183856.16400.00000391@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140148

You could use larger diameter ones (with appropriate turn changes), but the type 3 material is a requisite if you expect it to work as ishown in the handbook. Send an e-mail here: sales@amidon-inductive.com and ask them who their Europian distributor is. They may even have a way to mail them direct.

Alan, Kï¿½BG

5742. Re: Anyone have a G5RV??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:39:10 UTC
From: "Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D1A428E.78D08FA2@netscape.net>
Source record: 140146

StarGazer wrote:
>
> Does the ladder line part have to come straight down for very
> far for it to work?
>
> I can only put one up 22 feet or so.

There was a thread addressing this just a few weeks ago and I don't actually remember the answer. In my case the feedline pulls away at about a 30 degree angle from perpendicular, partly because of height and partly because I have the center point supported with a metal mast on the roof.
That being said, its gonna be tough to get a good performing antenna for 75/80 meters at 22 feet height. Is that a band that you really want? If not, maybe opting for the 40-10 short version of the G5RV would be more suitable.
-Bill

5743. tower am / insulator ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:40:26 UTC
From: equi-radio <equi-radio@wanadoo.fr>
Message-ID: <afdfrd$79e$1@wanadoo.fr>
Source record: 140147

How to isolate an autocarrying pylone of the ground to spread(broadcast) in
AM? ...(method)
Is it Necessary to use porcelain insulators or t&#65533;flon or...???
Thank
73
--
CRIS
christophe.torre@wanadoo.fr

5744. Re: Hy-gain antenna help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:41:54 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020626184154.16400.00000393@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140149

MFJ is now the proud owner of HyGain. If you go to their site, you can download all matter of manuals. If the one you wnat isn't shown, send them an e-mail and they'll mail it back.

Alan Kï¿½BG

5745. Re: Anyone have a G5RV??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:45:24 UTC
From: rb <rbigg@seii.net>
Message-ID: <afdfj9$632$1@news.chatlink.com>
Source record: 140145

Well.....the part that does the radiating as a vertical is the top section of feedline just prior to the horizontal part. Keep this part as vertical as possible. The rest of the stuff closer to the shack can slope on off with no particular loss.

5746. Re: Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 22:50:54 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020626185054.16400.00000395@mb-ct.aol.com>
Source record: 140150

The reason some off-center fed dipoles are called Windoms, is because W8GZ (Windom, SK) wrote an article in QST many years ago about them. there seems to be a difference of opinion as to what is a true Windom: One fed with latter line, or one fed with a single wire. Frankly, who cares. If it works, great, and the suggestion to fed it with a single wire from a tuner is a good one.

This reminds me of Roberts Law, which states. Any antenna you wish to use is always longer then the space you have. And the corelary is, if the antenna fits your space, the SWR will be too high!

Alan, Kï¿½BG

5747. What Kind of Balun for a MN-2000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 23:02:14 UTC
From: Mark Hall <mark.hall34@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <3D1A46A2.12BC9119@verizon.net>
Source record: 140151

I have a Drake MN-2000. What kind of balun should I use for balanced feeders?

'73 KI4Z

5748. HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 23:20:25 UTC
From: "Torbj&#65533;rn M." <t_m@online.no>
Message-ID: <Z_rS8.2311$Q12.53001@news4.ulv.nextra.no>
Source record: 140152

Is there any good HF-vertical (1.8-30 Mhz) which dont need any tuner ?

Torbj&#65533;rn.

5749. Re: Hy-gain antenna help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 23:35:01 UTC
From: "Alexander S. Wood" <alec_wood@dont_spam_me.ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <kdsS8.266$Vy.24809@newsfep3-gui.server.ntli.net>
Source record: 140153

No they won't. I tried emailing them, from their reply I quote "You may not download the manual from anywhere on the internet"

Looks like Hy-gain's customer service dept has been replaced with MFJ's already.

Alec Wood M1BNK

"K0bg" <k0bg@aol.com> wrote in message news:20020626184154.16400.00000393@mb-ct.aol.com...
> MFJ is now the proud owner of HyGain. If you go to their site, you can download
> all matter of manuals. If the one you wnat isn't shown, send them an e-mail and
> they'll mail it back.
>
> Alan K&#65533;BG

5750. Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-26 23:37:07 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020626193707.02004.00001616@mb-ma.aol.com>
Source record: 140154

>Further, you should download from www.arrl.com the series of articles written
>by Walt Maxwell, W2DU entitled "Another Look at Reflections". This series
>should be requisite reading to get a license, and at least, it would minimize
>the questions I see on this newsgroup.

I agree, but if "Reflections" was requisite 37 years ago I would have never
got a ticket. Antennas and transmission lines are a very complex subject :-).
" How can I cut a single band, 1/2 wave dipole, fed with 50 ohm coax, so my
all band rice box won't reduce power, using an SWR bridge"? That should be on
the test. That type of question is asked in various forms, and it would be
nice if there was an FAQ.
I guess it depends on the cutoff point for knowledge about antennas. Most
beginners have trouble with dipoles, later comes Smith Charts, stubs, beams,
gamma, beta,T, antenna analyzers, modeling programs, transmission lines, ect.
What amount of knowledge is necessary before one can pose a question here? I
don't know, but "Reflections 1 and 2" is good reading.

73 Gary N4AST

5751. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:08:17 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <uhklri1aur0h53@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140155
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

Of course it's spamming.
He needs something to eet

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
W6YNE@charter.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

"SlowMoe" <SlowMoe@aaa123.net-us.gov> wrote in message
news:jk0fhuo9ang8qif4oaf0ol2iv5cl595b80@4ax.com...
> Isn't it spaming when you list something for sell on several boards
> over and over ??????
>
>
>
> On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 18:32:09 GMT, "Alex" <sgrubor@shaw.caNSPM> wrote:
>
> >http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1361313254
>

5752. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:17:04 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1a57a6.727548976@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140156

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 07:48:31 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Tom W8JI wrote:
>>
>> <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com> wrote:
>> >Cecil, your ingenuity knows no bounds !
>>
>> ....and he accuses me of hyperbole or sideways thinking!
>
>Why is no one answering my question about common mode current increasing
>on each side of resonance in my antenna system?

Because it is pointless. You either just can't grasp the concept of
the balun and the tuner, or you want to argue.

Besides, you never answered my post about voltages in a system.

73 Tom

5753. Re: Balun needed on coax-fed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:21:26 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1a58c3.727833226@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140157

On 26 Jun 2002 16:07:56 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:

> Of course. But the original advice to a newcomer that he "had" to have
>a balun is over the top, as far as I can see. IF you need a balun, by
>all means use one. That can be best determined by getting on the air and
>seeing how things work out. Ya have to wonder how all those oldtimers
>got on the air without 'em. :-)
>
> I guess I didn't adequately explain myself. Conserving verbiage does
>that sometimes.

Sure does. I get yelled at all the time for conserving verbage,
because two people don't like it.

Anyway, a balun can make things worse also in some cases. So your
point should be well taken!

73 Tom

5754. Re: HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:22:24 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A5AC0.63B2EB58@capnet.com>
Source record: 140161

Gap Voyager

"Torbjï¿½rn M." wrote:

> Is there any good HF-vertical (1.8-30 Mhz) which dont need any tuner ?
>
> Torbjï¿½rn.

5755. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:33:33 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1a5bc1.728599711@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140158
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 00:13:12 GMT, SB <StogieButt@ameritech.net> wrote:

>"Wayne" wrote:
>
>>Of course it's spamming.
>
>It's not spamming, you idiot.
>
>Go here and do some reading.
>
>http://spam.abuse.net/overview/whatisspam.shtml

But the FAQ list for some of these groups specifically ask people not
post for sale or for auction items.

5756. Re: WX4A Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:42:51 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A5F8B.90E918A1@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140159

StarGazer wrote:
>
> What is the minimum height the G5RV can be. Because of the
> ladder line part?
>
> Does the ladder line part have to come straight down or will
> it screw it up?
>
> My dipole is only 22' up.

The ladder-line needs to come off at right angles to the dipole
but it doesn't have to come straight down. Bringing it down at
a 45 degree angle but still perpendicular to the dipole will
work for a 22 ft height. 28/1.4 = 20 ft.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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5757. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:46:23 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A605F.B7EA500E@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140160

Dick Carroll wrote:
> So you've moved your trolling operation here from rrap?

Nope, you moved your bullying operation here from rrap.
If someone seeking knowledge bothers you, go back to rrap
and rest on your laurels.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5758. Re: Hy-gain antenna help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:52:23 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1a5c33.728713819@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140162

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 00:35:01 +0100, "Alexander S. Wood"
<alec_wood@dont_spam_me.ntlworld.com> wrote:

>
>No they won't. I tried emailing them, from their reply I quote "You may not
>download the manual from anywhere on the internet"

If they had the manual available in a text format it would be on the
website. ALL manuals that were in software format are.

If it is not on the website, the canned answer given is "you CANnot
download the manual on Internet". That is much different than
MAY not, which implies they have it but you aren't allowed permission.

Many of the older Hygain manuals were only in printed form, and were
NEVER turned over to MFJ in the sale and transfer. So they are not
available, and it is not MFJ's doing they were not given all of the
paperwork.

>Looks like Hy-gain's customer service dept has been replaced with MFJ's
>already.

It has. Manuals are now free and available on the web..as long as
they were turned over with the sale.

73 Tom

5759. Re: Sommer T-25 vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:54:19 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1a608c.729827121@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140163

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 22:10:25 GMT, oz1pif.remove.this@get2net.dk (Peter Frenning) wrote:

>On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 10:54:37 GMT, 2w8ji@contesting.com (Tom W8JI)
>wrote:
>I own one, it is in storage and has only been used for a few months -
>draw your own conclusions. I too honest to try and sell it to anyone.
>
>73 de OZ1PIF

A local amateur had one also. He replaced it with a base-loaded vertical using a coil and increased his signal about 20dB, as I recall.

73 Tom

5760. Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:55:31 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A6283.DA32277B@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140164

K0bg wrote:
> In any case, the additional
> losses using a good quality of RG8 even with a 25:1 VSWR only amount to a few
> tenths of a db as long as there is a CONJUGATE match between the source and the
> load (transmitter and antenna).

A conjugate match at the transmitter doesn't change the SWR on the coax and
therefore doesn't change the losses in the coax. For systems with a high SWR,
a conjugate match actually increases the I^2*R losses because it maximizes the
currents. Where did you get your information?

For instance, the matched line loss for 100 ft. of RG-8 on 15m is about 1 dB.
If the SWR is 20:1, there will be about 4 dB additional loss due to SWR, for
a total of 5 dB of loss, or about 2/3 of the power lost in the coax even
with a conjugate match.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5761. Re: Anyone have a G5RV??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 00:57:40 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A6304.DAC98679@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140165

rb wrote:
> Well.....the part that does the radiating as a vertical is the top
> section of feedline just prior to the horizontal part.

If the currents are properly balanced, the top section of feedline won't
radiate appreciably.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5762. Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 01:02:58 UTC
From: klocko@toad.net
Message-ID: <224d9cd4.0206261702.18d2e916@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140166

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message news:<3D19F6BD.B9C11D6E@capnet.com>...
> I still have a question about using the tuner to match 150'
> of RG-8 to the 94' dipole.
> AFTER I tune it... Is there still that incredible 90% loss in
> power due to the 300:1 SWR?
> Or does that loss NOT EXIST after I tune it?
> This is really confusing me.

Hi S.G.,
To make a long story short, when the tuner provides a match for which your transmitter is happy, there is a small SWR (whatever is the best match that you can find) on the line between the Tx and the tuner. If you can get 1:1, then there are no standing waves on that section of line. On the section between the tuner and the antenna, on the other hand, there could be very high standing waves. Loss on a line is related to the square of the current, so if the value of average current is higher than would be found than when the line is flat (no standing waves), the loss will be higher. Ladder line tends to have smaller additional loss than coax because it has smaller values of current (high impedance).

> Is there some kind of device that I can easily mount at the dipole
> input to connect to 600 ohm ladder line?

Get a small piece of quarter-inch plexiglass. Drill 2 holes at the top for any rope support. Drill 2 holes in the middle, further apart than the width of the ladder line. Drill 2 small holes at the bottom, about as far apart as the width of the ladder line. Run each dipole wire thru one of the middle holes and literally tie a square knot (as best you can with wire), leaving extra length at the end. Solder each wire to the ladder line. Run nylon wire ties thru the bottom holes and thru the ladder line (these hold up the line so it doesn't put any strain on the solder joints). Seal all exposed wires with exterior caulk. Pull up the assembly, and you should be set to go.

> Also, is there something that I can change it from ladder line
> to coax right before it enters the house?
> Or does this defeat the whole purpose of using ladder line?

Cut a small section of coax and put a W2DU choke balun at the end of it. Another way is to coil up a length of coax. Solder each wire of the coax to each wire of the ladder line. Caulk exposed wires. The small section of coax will have some high additional loss, but this will be minimal. There will be an impedance mismatch at the junction of the coax and the ladder, but let the tuner handle it. The choke balun minimizes any currents on the outside of the coax shield and

minimizes any shock in the shack.

I have a 200' dipole that is set up just like I described. With a tuner, I can operate all bands 160m thru 10m. No fussing with certain lengths of line. No messing with complicated set ups. But that's just my preference. 73,
Bill N3WK

5763. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 01:03:55 UTC
From: Wayne <wayneleake@wayneleake.net>
Message-ID: <uhkp3rob2g0sfc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140167

85 feet is short for 80 meters, and long for 40 meters.
Unless you use an antenna tuner, it will be way off resonance.
I have a shortened (by about 4 feet) 40 meter dipole (loading coils at ends, and 20 meter elements added. This is 2 antennas in one, and is very well matched on 20).
Does okay on 40, but I will be removing the coils and bending the ends for 40.
May need to retune for 20, but it does work.
But to use a non resonant length requires a tuner, period.

--
Wayne. <|:^)>
W6YNE@charter.net
http://www.wayneleake.net

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3D16C7B0.1D2A037B@capnet.com...
> Why do you say equally 'poor'?
>
>
>
> 'Doc wrote:
>
> > StarGazer,
> > Your 85 foot doublet will work equally poor on
> > both bands. The height and 'angle' will make a
> > differnce in the input impedance of the doublet, but
> > probably not enough to make any difference in it's
> > performance.
> > 'Doc
>

5764. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 01:05:01 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1A64BD.5E62DFDC@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140168

Tom W8JI wrote:
> Because it is pointless. You either just can't grasp the concept of
> the balun and the tuner, or you want to argue.

My questions are basic and have nothing to do with a tuner. No tuner
is needed to discuss basic common mode conditions Vs differential
conditions.

> Besides, you never answered my post about voltages in a system.

I doubt there are any questions of yours that I can answer so
you are going to have to consult a higher authority than I.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5765. Re: Sommer T-25 vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 01:32:21 UTC
From: Janice and Ed <eseniors@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <FWtS8.243$jQ4.18@newstest450b.news.pas.earthlink.net>
Source record: 140069

Hi Francis -

The T-25 can be a very useful antenna, depending on your location, and on what you're trying to do. Like any other reduced size antenna, it has its compromises and limitations. Those could be right or wrong for you, depending on your situation.

I have used a T-25 for quite a while, have evaluated it on different bands, and have learned how to tune it for best results. I have recently been comparing
it side-by-side with a well-tuned inverted vee.

Here is the ultra-short scoop (no baloney, no slander):
1. Terminating the tuning line with a load (which some folks find SO disturbing)
is NOT necessary at all above 40m.
2. Performance, in both the absolute and comparative sense, depends strongly on which band you're talking about. (Surprise!!!) The worst band is poor but useable, while the best bands are very good. Some others are so-so.
3. Some members of this NG have a very hard time accepting non-negative comments about this antenna--even when based on facts--for reasons unknown to me.

If you'd like to know more, please contact me off-list. Unfortunately, item 3 above makes it more trouble than it's worth to attempt NG discussions of this antenna. This will be my ONLY public post in this thread, whether there are thoughtful replies or just the usual troll stuff.

I hope you find a great antenna for your needs, and have a lot of fun with it!

73, Ed

"Francis Pinson" <F6BLP@wanadoo.fr> wrote in message
news:afbjpopeh1@wanadoo.fr...
> Thanks for reading my question
>
> Who is using T-25 Sommer vertical antenna ?
>
> Is this antenna a good one ?
>
> Please your comments
>
> Best 73
>

> Francis **F6BLP**
>
>

5766. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 01:50:48 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1a6c10.732775142@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140070

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 20:05:01 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Tom W8JI wrote:
>> Because it is pointless. You either just can't grasp the concept of
>> the balun and the tuner, or you want to argue.
>
>My questions are basic and have nothing to do with a tuner. No tuner
>is needed to discuss basic common mode conditions Vs differential
>conditions.

I'm not interested in talking about a specific condition with specific antennas, because it has nothing to do with moving the balun from one side of the tuner to another. It is a time-wasting troll.

There isn't any type of parallel at all that can be drawn between those cases, because one ionvolves changing the load or length of a transmission line and the other involves moving a balun from one side of a tuner to the other.

73 Tom

5767. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 02:15:50 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <k7skhu4sm4gv17eera8mames7dmt0g5r6h@4ax.com>
Source record: 140071

On 26 Jun 2002 10:24:39 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>Bill Nelson--
>
>Just for some stats here--you are a radio amateur, right?
>
>73
>Chip N1IR

Will Chip post the statistical analysis of his survey here?

5768. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 02:15:50 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <1cskhu47bbnfhn1ap9skbdnkgunne1dgmr@4ax.com>
Source record: 140073

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 06:19:19 +0000 (UTC), Bill Nelson
<billn@spock.peak.org> wrote:

>Threats of lawsuits for someone designing a fractal antenna are simply
>noise - for a number of reasons.

The threatening behaviour is contagious. I believe Fractus caught it.

5769. Re: The problem, Mr. Lyph...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 02:15:51 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <toskhucjf5snuqjciimhpdp2didj15fgqe@4ax.com>
Source record: 140072

On 26 Jun 2002 12:37:24 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>The problem, Mr. Lyph, is that you have no credibility since, effectively you do
>not exist.

Then neither does Nathan, Chip, Phil, Prozma, Hyman, and a
number of others who could be named... most of whom are inventions of
the Fractenna Entity.

Gosh, this is fun.

5770. Fractal antenna, list of web links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 02:39:56 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <dgtkhuk4nrft95qbe7o1gnsm3tre2kbtq7@4ax.com>
Source record: 140074

http://www.antlab.ee.ucla.edu/~johng/fractal.html

http://www.eng.cse.dmu.ac.uk/aeg/links.html#fractal (multiple links on this page)

http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/ (of course!)

http://www.ee.upenn.edu/~sunfest/pastProjects/Papers99/Dimas.PDF

http://www.crhc.uiuc.edu/~kutter/thesis/thesis.html

http://www.centerforremotesensing.com/Products/Antennas/fractal.htm

http://www.centerforremotesensing.com/Products/Antennas/plasma.htm

http://members.fortunecity.com/scienziatopazzo/fractalantennas.htm

http://www.arl.psu.edu/areas/cst/fractals.html

http://www.ewh.ieee.org/r3/floridawc/soc_mtts.html

http://www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/j/a/jak29/Publications/Hilbert%20curve%20fractal%20antenna%20%20A%20small%20resonant%20antenna%20for%20VHF-UHF%20applications.pdf

http://fisica.ciencias.uchile.cl/~alejo/fractal_antenna/node6.html

http://www.sciperio.com/competencies/antennas/antennas.shtml

http://www.elec.unice.fr/pages/congres/jina2002/mittra.pdf

http://www.ucalgary.ca/~cjshanno/lc.html

http://conferences.iee.org/CEM/abstracts/05disc.pdf

http://www-tsc.upc.es/eef/research_lines/antennas/fractals/gallery/spk60.html

5771. Re: Fractal antenna, list of web links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 02:42:38 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <iqukhuk1uqus73pdlhq0lr5l3papledq4g@4ax.com>
Source record: 140075

http://www.telcomcity.com/news/fractal.jpg

Pictured here, Senator Birmingham looks at a "fractal" antenna as
designed by Fractal Antenna System's founder, Nathan "Chip" Cohen.

5772. Re: Fractal antenna, list of web links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 03:07:12 UTC
From: " J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <tjvS8.4778$%N4.1276596@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140076

"W.G Ewald"
> http://www.telcomcity.com/news/fractal.jpg
> Pictured here, Senator Birmingham looks at
> a "fractal" antenna as designed by Fractal
> Antenna System's founder, Nathan "Chip"
> Cohen.

The antenna being shown is the new fractally-loaded 4-element co-linear
array for the AM Broadcast Band.

5773. Re: What would 1000 Watts HF do if you touched an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 03:23:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <5341-3D1A8515-103@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140078

Alan Fowler wrote:
"We used these (six wire) transmission lines to connect 50 KW transmitters to a 5/8 wavelength vertical aerial for the Australian "national Broadcasting Service"."

I`m impressed. In 1949 I worked in a plant where two 5KW transmitters shared the same high tower and I have already told how sparks flew just when we opened the ammeter shunts to read the tower currents from each transmitter. Two 50 KW transmitters could really be hot! I suppose the 5/8-wave was at 770 KHz and not 620 KHz, so as to avoid too much high-angle radiation at 770 KHz.

We had buried coax and high-stress soil just as Alan had, but we were lucky. It had been in place about a decade in 1949 and was used by one of the transmitters for about 20 more years. I know of no problems. The 950 KHz station moved away long ago and relocated several times. The 1320 KHz station is still broadcasting from the same tower, but has replaced its transmitter several times to lower its electrical bill through higher efficiency.

In 1949 the transmitter was an RCA 5-C, which was a 250-watt transmitter followed with a 5-KW linear amplifier. Efficiency was about 20%, if I recall. Something like 25 KW input!

A couple of years later, both station transmitters 950 KHz, and 1320 KHz, were replaced with RCA BTA-5F`s, which were high-level, plate modulated, and cut the power bill at least in half.

Then, Ampliphase replaced the high-level modulation to trim the power bill even more.

Don`t know what is being used now. The big fancy plant is gone and the property it occupied now has new buildings housing several service businesses. The transmitter seems to be located in the dog house next to the tower and a shack next door seems to serve as studios. That used to be our NBC Blue Network/ABC outlet. It`s now a Spanish Language station. They don`t need much in the way of transmission line of any type anymore.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5774. Re: Anyone have a G5RV??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 03:40:25 UTC
From: Marc Collette <va4cqd@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <afe1f5jme1@venus.telepac.pt>
Source record: 140077

Well, for Feild Day,our g5rv's ladder line was horizonal for 10 feet and it preformed much better then last year when it was diagonal

va4cqd

"rb" <rbigg@seii.net> wrote in message news:afdfj9$632$1@news.chatlink.com...
> Well.....the part that does the radiating as a vertical is the top
> section of feedline just prior to the horizontal part. Keep this part as
> vertical as possible. The rest of the stuff closer to the shack can slope
> on off with no particular loss.
>
>

5775. Re: Best Coax for HF antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 03:53:51 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afe28f$3p7$0@208.207.71.164>
Source record: 140079

Jeff Griffith wrote:
>
> I use 9913 above 50MHz, and RG-8 for anything below 50Mhz. Also, I use the flexible
> varieties, but not the RG-8X or RG-8M thin forms.This is a good "cost-per-dB" balance.

RG58 series is a useful choice at HF for power levels through 100 watts
when you need to a thinner coax for whatever reason. Get good quality
cable and don't damage it and it is fine. I've used it extensively at
HF, and RG8X also.
NOT at VHF, however.

9913 has limited lifespan because it is hollow and *will* condense
moisture from the atmosphere causing it to eventually become usless
(assuming you live other in the dry desert). Changes in atmospheric
pressure will cause humid air to enter it and the moisture to condense
inside the hollow cable where the moisture remains and accumulates over
time. (The same reason that small airplane pilots have to drain the sump
on their fuel tanks to get rid of water accumulations before takeoff).

Dick

5776. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 03:55:40 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afe2bs$3p7$1@208.207.71.164>
Source record: 140080

CAM wrote:
>
> Dick Carroll wrote:
> > So you've moved your trolling operation here from rrap?
>
> Nope, you moved your bullying operation here from rrap.

Calling down a troll is bullying? Seems we need more of it. I know you wouldn't agree, of course.

> If someone seeking knowledge bothers you,.....

Yeah, right.

5777. Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 03:57:39 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <IIsaPfuqjr9wPk=x8Z2Q=i5N5X7X@4ax.com>
Source record: 140081

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:

>
>Is there some kind of device that I can easily mount at the dipole
>input to connect to 600 ohm ladder line?

If you switch to 450 ohm ladder line, then it will fit a device called a Ladder Lok, which is nice for building dipoles fed with ladder line. You can get both, the 450 ohm line and a Ladder Lok, at the Wireman's web site.

There, you will also find W2DU-style choke baluns. One of these can be used to switch from ladder line to coax, upon entering your window, so you can feed the antenna from one of the coax fittings on your 989c.

Have fun...

Bob
k5qwg

>
>Also, is there something that I can change it from ladder line
>to coax right before it enters the house?
>Or does this defeat the whole purpose of using ladder line?

5778. Re: Hy-gain antenna help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 03:58:52 UTC
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Message-ID: <afe2hs$h2v$0@216.39.144.81>
Source record: 140082

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 00:52:23 GMT, Tom W8JI wrote:
> On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 00:35:01 +0100, "Alexander S. Wood"
><alec_wood@dont_spam_me.ntlworld.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>No they won't. I tried emailing them, from their reply I quote "You may not
>>download the manual from anywhere on the internet"
>
> If they had the manual available in a text format it would be on the
> website. ALL manuals that were in software format are.
>
> If it is not on the website, the canned answer given is "you CANnot
> download the manual on Internet". That is much different than
> MAY not, which implies they have it but you aren't allowed permission.
>
> Many of the older Hygain manuals were only in printed form, and were
> NEVER turned over to MFJ in the sale and transfer. So they are not
> available, and it is not MFJ's doing they were not given all of the
> paperwork.
>
>>Looks like Hy-gain's customer service dept has been replaced with MFJ's
>>already.
>
> It has. Manuals are now free and available on the web..as long as
> they were turned over with the sale.
>
> 73 Tom

The hy-gain web page still says (as it has for a long time):

We currently have no manuals online for Hy-Gain. We are in the process
of producing these manuals in PDF format. Please check back soon to
download the manuals.

Since MFJ has done a good job of making most of their own manuals
available on-line, I expect they will eventually show up.

73, Bob N7XY

--
Bob Nielsen, N7XY n7xy@n7xy.net
Bainbridge Island, WA
IOTA NA-065, USI WA-028S

5779. 6ft copper pipe and stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 04:31:04 UTC
From: Everet <daddy@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <cywS8.170162$nZ3.80421@rwcrnsc53>
Source record: 140083
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

I have a portable shortwave receiver (a sangean 404 with no external antenna jack, only a whip) and the following materials:
6ft copper pipe
75ft copper stranded copper wire
50ft insulated stranded copper wire

I am on a lot surrounded by a 6ft fence. I cannot mount the antenna on the roof or anywhere it can be "offensive" to the neighbors. I am not against purchasing coax if necessary.
Currently have the 75ft of copper folded on itself to 30ft and mounted on the fence horizontally. I connect the 50ft insulated to the end of the uninsulated using an alligator clip and feed it along the ground into my window (one story house.) I then wrap the end around the whip 5-7 times and my reception improves dramatically, and since it is not directly connected to the whip I don't get too much noise.
I also hope to get a ten-tec rx320 receiver for christmas (a ways away) and hope that I can incorporate whatever I build for this portable for that receiver. I don't ever plan to transmit.
Given the above components and restrictions, what would be the best antenna I could build without spending any money (except maybe for coax?)
Thanks
Everet

5780. Re: 6ft copper pipe and stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 04:35:54 UTC
From: N8KDV <n8kdv@iserv.net>
Message-ID: <3D1A962A.71F83D18@iserv.net>
Source record: 140084
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

If you are going to get the RX-320 I'd say put up the antenna along the fence, and feed it with coax...

I'll donate one of my N8KDV matching transformers to feed the coax to your new receiver....

When you get ready to go...send me an email

Steve
Holland, MI

n8kdv@iserv.net

Everet wrote:

> I have a portable shortwave receiver (a sangean 404 with no external antenna
> jack, only a whip) and the following materials:
> 6ft copper pipe
> 75ft copper stranded copper wire
> 50ft insulated stranded copper wire
>
> I am on a lot surrounded by a 6ft fence. I cannot mount the antenna on the
> roof or anywhere it can be "offensive" to the neighbors. I am not against
> purchasing coax if necessary.
> Currently have the 75ft of copper folded on itself to 30ft and mounted on
> the fence horizontally. I connect the 50ft insulated to the end of the
> uninsulated using an alligator clip and feed it along the ground into my
> window (one story house.) I then wrap the end around the whip 5-7 times and
> my reception improves dramatically, and since it is not directly connected
> to the whip I don't get too much noise.
> I also hope to get a ten-tec rx320 receiver for christmas (a ways away) and
> hope that I can incorporate whatever I build for this portable for that
> receiver. I don't ever plan to transmit.
> Given the above components and restrictions, what would be the best antenna
> I could build without spending any money (except maybe for coax?)
> Thanks
> Everet

5781. Re: Anyone have a G5RV??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 05:38:19 UTC
From: W4WNT <w4wnt@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <fxxS8.4035$GF4.242825@twister.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 140085

This will work fine. One thing to avoid, keep the rest of the ladder line off the ground. Usually about 30-50 feet or so of ladder line with these antennas. Good luck, I've used G5RVs and they work quite well (always with a tuner, of course).

73, Bill, W4WNT

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message news:3D1A2DEF.2783E307@capnet.com...
> Does the ladder line part have to come straight down for very
> far for it to work?
>
> I can only put one up 22 feet or so.
>

5782. Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 05:43:55 UTC
From: W4WNT <w4wnt@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <vCxS8.4077$GF4.244238@twister.southeast.rr.com>
Source record: 140086

Bringing ladder line into the house can make your computer do strange things, so I've used a "Coke bottle" balun. Two liter Coke bottle with 6-8 turns of coax connected between the ladder line and the transceiver, then continue the coax to your transceiver.

Good luck,

Bill, W4WNT

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message news:3D19F6BD.B9C11D6E@capnet.com...
> I still have a question about using the tuner to match 150'
> of RG-8 to the 94' dipole.
> AFTER I tune it... Is there still that incredible 90% loss in
> power due to the 300:1 SWR?
> Or does that loss NOT EXIST after I tune it?
> This is really confusing me.
>
> What is the output Z of the balanced output on a MFJ-989C tuner?
>
> Is there some kind of device that I can easily mount at the dipole
> input to connect to 600 ohm ladder line?
>
> Also, is there something that I can change it from ladder line
> to coax right before it enters the house?
> Or does this defeat the whole purpose of using ladder line?
>

5783. Re: Bill In Congress to Address CC&R Antenna (Sorry!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 05:56:21 UTC
From: Dwight Stewart <stewart@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <3D1AA95A.11B31E4F@sc.rr.com>
Source record: 140087
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Richard Jones wrote:
>
> I sent my letter less than 2 weeks ago
> and received a personally signed letter
> from my Congressman (Ken Calvert - CA)
> yesterday. In the letter he stated his
> intentions to sign on as a co-sponsor
> of the bill and expressed his support
> of the amateur radio service.
>
> Let's hope that all our representatives
> are this responsive to their constituents. :)

That may be way too much to hope, Richard. However, make sure to write back and thank Ken Calvert. As already stated, I've written my Congressman. And, I'm going to call him next week while he is in town. I hope to answer any questions he might have and finally convince him to support the bill.

Dwight Stewart (W5NET)

http://www.qsl.net/w5net/

5784. Re: HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 06:42:21 UTC
From: joe <no.mail@please.com>
Message-ID: <eqclhu8i9u3j1uqadrl2tu4us8lnnkm7fk@4ax.com>
Source record: 140088

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 23:20:25 GMT, "Torbjï¿½rn M." <t_m@online.no> wrote:

>Is there any good HF-vertical (1.8-30 Mhz) which dont need any tuner ?

Sommer TS-25/S - it satisfied all my needs, look at
www.sommerantennas.com (look for the /S model !)

OE1MWW
Wolfgang

5785. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 07:32:22 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D1ABF86.12AC@wt.net>
Source record: 140089

Fractenna wrote:
>
> >
> >fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
> >news:<20020625091909.07485.00001240@mb-mv.aol.com>...

Why do you double quote yourself? Are you talking to yourself, or your
body double?

> >
> >> Perhaps if you feel more comforatble with e-mail that would seem to allay
> >your
> >> concerns. Or is there some reason why e-mail also needs to be clandestine
> >in
> >> your identity? Or a phone call perhaps?
> >

"most of sane text from other person snipped to save bandwidth"...

> >
> >[1] Not in the sense that I claim a 'discovery' regarding fractal
> >antennas, merely that I had discovered a repository containing
> >information currently unavailable 'from the source'
> >
>
> The problem, Mr. Lyph, is that you have no credibilitysince, effectively you do
> not exist.

He may not exist to you, and he may not exist to Phil, but I'm fairly
sure he exists to himself. He posts from google. You have to actually
exist, and have an actual existing e-mail to post from google.
We could turn this silly theory around the other way. You no longer have
a "ham" website up, so effectively, you do not exist. You must be a
figment of our imaginations.

That, in your mindset," allows you to make several assertions (so
> far) which are factually incorrect", and are "deliberately melded together to
> present the reader with intent of questioning (Cohen's) veracity and accuracy,
> thereby undermining his standing in the antenna community.

That would be unnecessary on his part. You do quite well at that on your
own. No real need for overkill.

(He) has also
> attempted to use the forum as a means to undermine the public image of the
> firm(which Cohen is associated with).."

That firm has no real public image any more. But I do get a private
mental image of this firm. It's blurry, but I think it's a cross between
Romper Room and Peyton Place. Depends who's at the keyboard.
>
> That's how its seen by better observers than myself Mr. Lyph.

Are these observers in black helicopters? Do they use IR imaging, or
just good 10x50 binoculars?
>
> I have made reasonable offers and can only conclude that your intentions are
> not as you state.

Bending over for said information is no way to live. I can see how he
would be reluctant to agree to such a thing.
>
> Cordially,
>
> Nathan Cohen

It's funny... I notice most of your "relatively" sane posts are signed
by Chip N1IR. I notice most of your "f"rectal posts are signed Nathan
Cohen. This is a bit disturbing. I wonder about the possibility of a
dual personality syndrome of some type. You know, kind of a Dr. Frectal,
Mr. Snyde sorta thing...I recommend another 8 months in the rubber room,
with an increased dosage of thorazine administered anally. You have
shown little if any improvement since your last treatment. This is truly
disturbing. Maybe Phil can fill in for you during your next treament
session. We can kick him around for a few months until you get better.
Don't worry, I see no real drastic changes in your firms image if he
takes the "helm" for a while. You need more rest.

A concerned amateur...

--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

5786. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 07:55:53 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <afege9$q7g$18@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140090

Fractenna <fractenna@aol.com> wrote:

> Just for some stats here--you are a radio amateur, right?

What does that matter if I am or were an amateur? Are amateur's the
only people that might be interested in antennas and how well they
perform?

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5787. Ka band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 07:58:02 UTC
From: "Pietro B." <LEVAMIioybin@Itin.it>
Message-ID: <afegi5$dbmg4$1@ID-71199.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 140091

I'm looking for informations about Ka antennas charateristics, but I've
found tons of useless webpages.
Can someone help me, please?
Especially for shape, roughness, feed horn geometry and so on.
Thanx
Pietro

5788. RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 08:19:58 UTC
From: Jaros&#65533;aw Misiak <jmisiak@opole.oip.pl>
Message-ID: <afehuj$13m$1@news.tpi.pl>
Source record: 140092

Hello. I have some non used RG 58 computer network ethernet coax. I change my network configuration to twisted Cu cables so I have some free RG58. Can I use it to feeding hamradio antennas on HF or VHF ? Is it any problem with this cable?

vy 73 Jarek sp6ojk

5789. Antenna tower help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 08:35:46 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <afeip2$q7g$19@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140093

I would appreciate any help I could get on the following:

I have a Rohn 25G foldover tower of about 58 ft total length to the top plate. I plan to mount a rotator inside the top tower section, to allow me to put a longer antenna mast above the tower.

I will be mounting a 20-10 meter tribander on the mast. My question is: How high to I need to mount the antenna above the tower? I don't think I should get much interaction with the tower - as the antenna will be horizontally polarized.

I also am hoping to mount a PDL2 quad for 11 meters on the same mast. (Yes, some of us like to operate in both services). Can I mount it above the tribander? If so, how far above will the bottom of the reflector loop have to be above the tribander to keep from interfering significantly with the tribander? I am not concerned about how well the PDL quad functions.

I don't have the capability to download and use any of the antenna modeling software - and this type of setup is well outside my past antenna system experience.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5790. Re: Cellular Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 09:01:59 UTC
From: VK4-ICE David Tavener <djtavener@dodo.com.au>
Message-ID: <3d1ad472@news.comindico.com.au>
Source record: 140094

An interesting idea you might like to try is 2 Cell high gain collinear antennas. One mounted as high as you can outside, fed with low loss cable, to the other antenna INSIDE. This is called a passive repeater. No connection is needed to the phone itself.

Give it a go

David VK4ICE

"John" <someone_11@msn.com> wrote in message news:Eg8S8.6625$T33.899469@news20.bellglobal.com...
> I was wondering if anyone had any suggestions on an antenna I could use on
> my 3 watt cell phone.I am surrounded by hills and the signal is bouncing
> around.I have tried a 12 element yagi,it works but I need to constantly
> point it in different directions to make a call.I can go from a signal of
4
> to no service in a matter of minutes,without moving the antenna.I am about
> 17 miles from the analog cell tower.Anyone have any suggestions on
anything
> I can try.Thanks.
>
>

5791. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 09:52:46 UTC
From: mateusz mazur <mefis@pit.gda.pl>
Message-ID: <afenfm$86o$1@korweta.task.gda.pl>
Source record: 140095

of course this way of studing is more comfortable, of course it is easy, of course the final result is that no knowledge is implemented to the mind, for me better, less specialists more work for me :))
U�ytkownik "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> napisa� w wiadomo�ci news:afb7cp$9g5$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net...
> Investigation at a University:
>
> What?
>
> Does anyone at Universities know how to do *research* any more?
>
> What University is Andres speaking of? What faculty is he studying under?
> What are the qualifications of his professors/advisors? What?
>
> Where are the basic skills, of going to the library and researching a
> subject to see what has been done before, being taught these days?
>
> Universities are supposed to teach students the tools and methodologies for
> doing research, and to encourage their use of research methods. Part of
> which is going to libraries and digging up and learning most if not all of
> the prior art in a subject.
>
> Dropping a naive open ended question into a USENET news group, does not
> constitute background research on a subject. A very important part of one's
> education is comprised of digging through all the prior art to learn what
> has gone before.
>
> What kind of employees and/or entrepreneurs will result from a generation of
> students who don't know or appreciate even the basics of how to do
> background research on subjects?
>
> What?
>
> --Peter K1PO
> Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL
>
>
> "Andr�s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
> news:afavoijmq1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> > yes it's an investigation that I'm doing at university.

> > sorry what is Kraus? Is it a book?
> > Can I find something on the Internet?
> >
> > "Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> escribi&#65533; en el mensaje
> > news:20020625143432.08869.00000899@mb-md.aol.com...
> > > >
> > > >"Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
> > > >news:afa3c7$5i0$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> > > >> I would like to simulate the behaviour of smart antennas on
computer
> > > >program
> > > >> like Matlab. Anyone knows how to do it? Any ideas?
> > > >>
> > > >>
> > > >
> > > >Is this a homework assignment?
> > > >
> > > >Steve
> > > >
> > >
> > > Probably not; school's out;-)
> > >
> > > Go to Kraus and figure out how to sum up the array factor from the
> > separate
> > > elements. Then put in the proper bore angles. Then (amplitude) weight
> each
> > > element. Use the graphics links to plot.
> > >
> > > Of course, HOW you arrange/phase the elements and weight them will
> > determine
> > > where the nulls are and which sidelobes dominate. THAT is a very
> > interesting
> > > task.
> > >
> > > 73
> > > Chip N1IR
> >
> >
>
>

5792. Re: HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 10:02:25 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1adf1c.762232257@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140096

On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 23:20:25 GMT, "Torbj&#65533;rn M." <t_m@online.no> wrote:

>Is there any good HF-vertical (1.8-30 Mhz) which dont need any tuner ?
>
>Torbj&#65533;rn.

There are vertcals that cover 1.8-30Mhz, but many or most of them are very poor on 1.8 Mhz . They all get better on higher frequencies.

You can read MEASUREMENTS of several verticals in reviews by Champion Radio products and the ARRL.

GAP verticals are very poor on 80 and 160, but getting better on higher frequencies. The Sommer T-25 is like a dummy load on 160, and gradually gets better as you move up higher in frequency.

The only real good multi-band verticals are the Butternut (with a radial system and 160 loading coil) and the Hy-gain HyTower.

The UniHat is probably the very best 160-40 vertical, but it does not cover higher bands. Like all verticals mounted near earth , it requires a big ground system.

Beware of ANY vertical that claims good efficiency without a large ground system.

73 Tom

5793. Antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 10:13:08 UTC
From: gil <gilpi@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <afeo96puc1@slb7.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140097

I have very limited antenna space, verticaly I can go up about 20 ft and to stretch a wire I have about 25-30 ft. I have been using these as random wires antennas using a random wire tuner with some results.
Would I be better off making a base loading coil for the vertical and for the wire and then running it in with coax or would it work out to about the same by just using random wire antennas into the tuner? And if so, how do I go about making a coil for different bands?

Would appreciate the help from some of the folks in this newsgroup

Thanks

Gil N2WJW

5794. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 10:34:38 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020627063438.14408.00000821@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140098

>Fractenna <fractenna@aol.com> wrote:
>
>> Just for some stats here--you are a radio amateur, right?
>
>What does that matter if I am or were an amateur? Are amateur's the
>only people that might be interested in antennas and how well they
>perform?
>
>--
>Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

It's really a simple question Bill. I can't imagine why you have to be defensive about it.It seems very peculiar.

What's your callsign? Throw your cards in and be friendly.

73,
Chip N1IR

5795. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 10:36:10 UTC
From: Uncle Peter <radioconnectionNO@cox.netSPAM>
Message-ID: <uUBS8.100511$Hn4.3541557@news1.east.cox.net>
Source record: 140099
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

This "newbie twit" wonders what the effectiveness of an "4 hrs. left"
post is, other than a waste of bandwidth. Are all the participants,
or any significant portion, scanning the new posts every hour to make
sure we don't miss out on a last opportunity to bid?

BTW, newsgroups have FAQs to determine what is proper and
what is not.

"SB" <StogieButt@ameritech.net> wrote in message
news:mlnkhu4fgoga9g1qmnjbkt54q0ddpd5ijs@4ax.com...
> "SB" wrote:
>
> >Only a newbie twit would object to such a listing if it's in line with
> >the group's discussion topics.
>
> And I might add that only a newbie/twit would post the objection in
> public.
>
> Who do such idiots think they're impressing, anyway?

5796. Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 10:58:45 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020627065845.14408.00000822@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140100

I am very flattered that there is so much interest here on the technology I came up with:-)

The (perhaps) inadvertant marketing by others here has been very helpful, although neither my firm nor I feel it is appropriate on this venue. But it is a newsgroup and there certainly has been much news on fractal antennas in the last few months! Things are hoppin'! It is a very exciting time for me, where years of work is now coming together for my colleagues and I.

I am also grateful to those who have spent so much time seeking out copyright violations, which have been passed along to the group that deals with such things.

As a 'thank you' , I would like to offer licensed U.S. hams free copies of appropriate materials on construction details for ham fractal antennas. Keep in mind that of the dozen ham articles I have published on this, and the previous web offerings, there is clear and tangible evidence that I am hardly 'holding back':-)
Just want to make sure it reaches those it was intended for.

If you have a specific request, drop me an e-mail and I will give instructions on where to send and SASE.

Happy hammin'!

73,
Chip N1IR

5797. Re: Fractal antenna, list of web links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 11:05:26 UTC
From: David Robbins <k1ttt@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <aferhl02j40@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 140101

is that 'friendly phil' in the background??

"W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net> wrote in message
news:iqukhuk1uqus73pdlhq0lr5l3papledq4g@4ax.com...
>
>
> http://www.telcomcity.com/news/fractal.jpg
>
> Pictured here, Senator Birmingham looks at a "fractal" antenna as
> designed by Fractal Antenna System's founder, Nathan "Chip" Cohen.

5798. Re: Cellular Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 11:35:46 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020627073546.14414.00000728@mb-mn.aol.com>
Source record: 140102

>"John" <someone_11@msn.com> wrote in message
>news:Eg8S8.6625$T33.899469@news20.bellglobal.com...
>> I was wondering if anyone had any suggestions on an antenna I could use on
>> my 3 watt cell phone.I am surrounded by hills and the signal is bouncing
>> around.I have tried a 12 element yagi,it works but I need to constantly
>> point it in different directions to make a call.I can go from a signal of
>4
>> to no service in a matter of minutes,without moving the antenna.I am about
>> 17 miles from the analog cell tower.Anyone have any suggestions on
>anything
>> I can try.Thanks.
>>

I don't believe that using a high gain antenna is legal--at least in the U.S.
If I am wrong kindly point out the FCC rule which allows directional antennas
for cell phones.
Or if not in the U.S., the relevant rule there.

Your situation is a tough one but a 12 element Yagi-Uda shouldn't be the
solution. Ifwe can clear up the legal issue then I will be happy to suggest
some solutions.

73,
Chip N1IR

5799. Re: Cellular Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 11:44:19 UTC
From: " J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <dUCS8.4925$%N4.1376309@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140103

"Fractenna"
> ...kindly point out the FCC rule which allows
> directional antennas for cell phones.

Good morning. Legal 101 - laws and rules are generally written in the
'prohibition' sense. Asking for a "...rule [that] allows..." is silly.

5800. Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 11:53:43 UTC
From: glathrem <glathrem@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <b1DS8.63555$UT.4356081@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140104

I'm posting this question for a friend. I have no first hand experiece to help him with. He lives in the desert (Nevada). Antenna restrictions. No roof antenna. Single story house. Attic wire limited to 65 feet length, 18 feet high, tightly enclosed space. No large trees or outside supports for wires. He wants to work HF, as many bands as possible. I have told him to investigate ground mounted vertical. His home association will allow him to put up a vertical in the back yard. It must be right on the ground or very close to it. He's willing to put in ground radials. I think his soil is dry and shallow. There are also small trees to avoid and proximity to his house will mean the radials are not perfect. He's looking at the Butternut (hf6v i think). Butternut said go for it. Does anyone have personal experience with ground mounted vertical and less than ideal radial system? Any other suggestions?

5801. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 12:05:48 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1AFF9C.C0EBFD59@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140106

Wayne wrote:
> But to use a non resonant length requires a tuner, period.

Not if you resonate your non resonant length antenna with a
series section transformer. I use my dipole on all HF bands
without a tuner. The tuning function is performed by the
transmission line itself.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5802. Re: Fractal antenna, list of web links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 12:07:06 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <afev59$29l$1@slb0.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140105

W. G.:

Wow!

A Senator looks at it... now that will really be a vote getter in the next election, and... MA really needs political help for its' hard hit hi-tech sector!

That thing is really *tiny*, it fits in the palm of a hand. To bad it is largely hidden from our view by the technician's thumb!

I wonder if it could be quickly snapped into the battery compartment of a cell phone to make the calls really *clear*.

I can see the advertisements now, "get one for only $19.95" payable in three deductions from your credit card of only $6.65 per month?

But wait...

Order now and receive, absolutely free, a wave deflector that snaps into your jockey shorts which effectively shields your gonads from unwanted wave damage as you receive those perfectly *clear* calls.

~ Even works in elevators!

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.

"W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net> wrote in message
news:iqukhuk1uqus73pdlhq0lr5l3papledq4g@4ax.com...
>
>
> http://www.telcomcity.com/news/fractal.jpg
>
> Pictured here, Senator Birmingham looks at a "fractal" antenna as
> designed by Fractal Antenna System's founder, Nathan "Chip" Cohen.

5803. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 12:15:12 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B01D0.5C84A92@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140108

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
> >My questions are basic and have nothing to do with a tuner. No tuner
> >is needed to discuss basic common mode conditions Vs differential
> >conditions.
>
> I'm not interested in talking about a specific condition with specific
> antennas, because it has nothing to do with moving the balun from one
> side of the tuner to another. It is a time-wasting troll.

I took Occam's razor to the question and dropped the tuner and the moving.
The basic question is whether common mode conditions are related to
differential conditions (or not). No tuner required. No movement required.

> There isn't any type of parallel at all that can be drawn between
> those cases, because one ionvolves changing the load or length of a
> transmission line and the other involves moving a balun from one side
> of a tuner to the other.

Not true, Tom. I presented a configuration that kept everything
the same except the frequency and eliminated all the fluff. It
was not a troll. I was asking for information.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5804. Re: Cellular Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 12:15:22 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020627081522.11390.00000288@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 140109

>
>"Fractenna"
>> ...kindly point out the FCC rule which allows
>> directional antennas for cell phones.
>
>Good morning. Legal 101 - laws and rules are generally written in the
>'prohibition' sense. Asking for a "...rule [that] allows..." is silly.
>

Good morning sir!

Any clarification on this matter--whether in the negative or positive--would be illuminating. So please fill us in on U.S. regs from up there in Canada.

73,
Chip N1IR

5805. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 12:16:35 UTC
From: "Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D1B0223.952F973D@netscape.net>
Source record: 140107

"Jarosï¿½aw Misiak" wrote:
>
> Hello. I have some non used RG 58 computer network ethernet coax. I change
> my network configuration to twisted Cu cables so I have some free RG58. Can
> I use it to feeding hamradio antennas on HF or VHF ? Is it any problem
> with this cable?
>
> vy 73 Jarek sp6ojk

Are you sure its RG58? Quite often you find other cables like RG62, etc
in such installations and often ethernet cables have a very minimal
braid coverage. If its foam core then it will be somewhat usable but 58
is pretty lossy on long runs at HF. If its solid core...well, figure
the loss. The price is right!
-Bill

5806. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 12:23:14 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B03B2.15A3ECB8@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140110

Dick Carroll wrote:
> Calling down a troll is bullying?

I'm asking questions in the hope of obtaining some new knowledge,
Dick. You should try it sometime instead of insulting the questioner.
Can you explain whey my well balanced ladder-line fed dipole has
common mode currents increasing on each side of the resonant frequency?
Do you think common mode conditions are unrelated to differential
mode conditions?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5807. Re: HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 12:25:04 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3D1B0420.51FAEA5D@crosslink.net>
Source record: 140111

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 23:20:25 GMT, "Torbjï¿½rn M." <t_m@online.no> wrote:
>
> >Is there any good HF-vertical (1.8-30 Mhz) which dont need any tuner?

> The only real good multi-band verticals are the Butternut (with a
> radial system and 160 loading coil) and the Hy-gain HyTower.

I agree with Tom 100% but IMHO the answer to the original question is "NO". My Butternut covered only *part* of each band without a tuner. It is in the garage now, replaced by a simple inverted V made from one of it's many radials. Hence I recommend homebrewing a simple antenna and putting your money into a good tuner.

If you use under 150 watts, I'd recommend a remote automatic tuner at the base of the antenna. I was amazed at the results we got from an Icom 706 with an Icom tuner mast-mounted under a bugcatcher tuned for 20 meters on field day, even working 40 & 80! Prolly done even better had I been able to reset the coil tap but my ladder had become somebody's tripod :o)
73 de K3DWW

5808. Re: 6ft copper pipe and stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 12:26:25 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B0471.A25DD0F7@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140112
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

Everet wrote:
> I am on a lot surrounded by a 6ft fence. I cannot mount the antenna on the
> roof or anywhere it can be "offensive" to the neighbors.

Do you have an attic? Are you allowed birdhouses or flagpoles? Do you
have rain gutters? Do you operate mostly at night?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5809. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 12:55:42 UTC
From: shutup_cartman@remove.hotmail.nospam.com.oink
Message-ID: <3d1b0ac6.4796382@news.aei.ca>
Source record: 140113
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 20:36:20 GMT, SlowMoe <SlowMoe@aaa123.net-us.gov>
wrote:

>Isn't it spaming when you list something for sell on several boards
>over and over ??????

I fail to see the point in spamming an auction "4 hours left" message
all over when Usenet message distribution is quite low priority and
can take in excess of a day to be distributed...

By the time many of us read the post it was already too late... (not
that I would EVER buy anything from a spammer anyways).

LV

5810. Re: Antenna tower help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 13:03:57 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3D1B0D3D.36220281@crosslink.net>
Source record: 140114

Bill Nelson wrote:
> ...
> I also am hoping to mount a PDL2 quad for 11 meters on the same mast.

Naw (wink) just get a FT-840, mod it to work everywhere per
<http://www.mods.dk/>, get a 'killerwhat linear' and ....

Seriously, I'd think a good CB vertical that high would reach all legal
CB distances and more. IMHO the combo you're contemplating is trouble
waiting to happen. Too much weight and wind load and potential for
interreaction.
73 .. K3DWW

5811. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 13:11:55 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3D1B1151.4EDBFA35@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 140115

Richard Harrison wrote:

> Theory says a Thevenin generator coupled to a matched load through a
> practically lossless network delivers maximum power to the load.
>
150' of coax at high VSWR bears no resemblance whatsoever to 'a
practically lossless network' does it , Richard? So, I'll second
Reg's request for you to prove it.

> It`s proved because nobody`s disproved it.

But the case you quote is not the one under discussion. Ideal
is not the same as real. Can you prove it for a lossy network?

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

5812. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 13:18:39 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3D1B12E7.5D8DAE3B@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 140117

CAM wrote:
>
> Wayne wrote:
> > But to use a non resonant length requires a tuner, period.
>
> Not if you resonate your non resonant length antenna with a
> series section transformer. I use my dipole on all HF bands
> without a tuner. The tuning function is performed by the
> transmission line itself.

So it is a tuner, then, isn't it? That's what tuner means - something that performs the tuning function. Wayne was quite right wasn't he?

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

5813. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 13:20:13 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3D1B110D.75287AB5@crosslink.net>
Source record: 140116

glathrem wrote:
>
> .... He wants to work HF, as many bands as possible. I have told him to
> investigate ground mounted vertical. His home association will allow him to
> put up a vertical in the back yard. ... He's looking at the Butternut....

Altho the Butternut is prolly the best of the breed, I'd get some aluminum tube and homebrew a 17' or 34' vertical and put my $$$ into a remote antenna tuner. We used to use coke bottles half buried in a 3' cement slab for insulation but there's prolly better nowdays. For radials, more is better but the point of diminishing returns comes very early. Experiment! Try using e few feet of wire then rope for guys to make a top hat or more for an NVIS system. Getting there is more than half the fun.
73 .. K3DWW

5814. Re: HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 13:28:19 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <=BEbPb671zAQzrG8q5=upz27oxQ9@4ax.com>
Source record: 140118

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:

>Gap Voyager

The Voyager only does 1.8-14 mhz.

Bob
k5qwg
>
>
>
>"Torbjï¿½rn M." wrote:
>
>> Is there any good HF-vertical (1.8-30 Mhz) which dont need any tuner ?
>>
>> Torbjï¿½rn.

5815. Re: 85 ft dipole revisited...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 13:30:22 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3D1B15A5.474636B0@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 139969

CAM wrote:
>
> StarGazer wrote:
> > Where can I get good quality 600 ladder line??
>

1/4" / 6 mm PTFE rod. From Radiospares in the U.K.
but there must be suppliers in the States. Cut into
suitable lengths with a hobby knife - I used 125 mm
but not critical. Drill holes 5 mm from each end,
making sure they are parallel. Holes should be about
1/2mm smaller than the wire you are going to use. I
used 19/0.2 silver plated copper with a PTFE jacket.
Slit from the holes to the ends of the rod with a
hobby knife. Ease open with finger and push the wire
in. I used an aluminium ruler to push with. It will
'click' into place. You can adjust the spacer positions
easily but the grip is enough, even with PTFE, to keep
the spacers in place. Space the rods 12" to 18".

You now have some very posh mil-spec ladder line. I
can easily make 30' an hour with hand tools.

vy 73

Andy, M3ABC

5816. Re: Can I feed my dipole with coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 13:48:55 UTC
From: Eric Fairbank <fairbank@iamdigex.net>
Message-ID: <bJES8.434$Ot6.19426@dca1-nnrp2.news.algx.net>
Source record: 139970

If your feed losses are low, don't worry about high swr. Reflected power is not lost power if feedline losses are low. The reflected power will make it's way back to the antenna, minus losses. 50' of rg8 (belden 8237) @ 14MHZ, 100W out of xmitter and you will have 92.6 at the antenna. Even with a 2.5:1 swr, you will still have about 90W of radiated power. Not 75.6W as many would suggest. The main consideration is antenna height and antenna resonance. The best way to check for resonance is with an antenna analyzer, not by observing swr. For optimum DX work, your antenna should be at least .5wl above ground and preferably 1wl. I doubt you will do very well at 5' but theory and actual practice are two different things, esp on HF. You'll be suprised at how little power you need to do psk31 mode. I have routinely worked europeon countries with as little as 2W at the antenna, not including swr losses of about 2.5:1 because I have yet to tune my antenna. I just measured, cut and raised it to 65' between two trees and have 2db loss in my 117' run of rg8 and another 75' of rg58. Directly fed with the coax but I did put in a few turns of the rg58 at the antenna, probably don't need it though.

Good luck,
Eric N3EF

> The lowest swr I get is about 2.5:1 at 17 Mhz! I cut it according to length
> for 20m so I'm assuming the hedge is affecting it. I guess there is
> probably no way to hide an antenna in there and achieve resonance??
>
>

5817. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 13:57:51 UTC
From: Bill Ogden <ogden@us.ibm.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B19DF.668979B2@us.ibm.com>
Source record: 139971

I use a ground-mounted Butternut, among other antennas. It works. It is not as good as a high dipole (with or without tuner, depending on how it is used) or a beam of some sort, but it works. Very few people have the "best" antennas --- if your friend insists on the "best" he will probably never get on the air.

I have 12 radials on the Butternut, four each of 60', 40', and 30'. (There was no rational reason for these measurements; they were simply convenient.) If I were not so lazy I would bury another 12 radials and leave it at that. I worked WAS on one Sweepstakes weekend and DXCC (confirmed) in a year of erratic operation, using the Butternut.

He must realize that bandwidth on 80/75 is narrow --- mine is about 75 khz at the 2:1 points. This means he must make a basic decision about 80 or 75 meter operation. The higher bands can be covered completely; SWR may be above 2:1 in a few places but this does not really hurt anything. I suggest he should forget 160 in his situation.

"Vertical antennas" are currently sold in two basic flavors: a vertical dipole and a vertical monopole. The dipole versions need no radials. The monopoles need radials. If he has room for radials, I suggest that a monopole (such as the Butternut) is a better choice. [If I have this all wrong, there will be no shortage of corrections from the newsgroup.]

If he goes for the Butternut, he should follow the installation instructions as closely as possible. He can experiment later.

Bill Ogden
W2WO

5818. Re: HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 14:19:44 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <aff6vc$do9dn$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 139972

Tom's response should be reformatted into "bold" and "italic" and placed in an FAQ somewhere. It is the shortest, most accurate, most informative summary in response to HF vertical antenna questions I've ever seen.

In addition, there is no short multi-band vertical that is going to have wide bandwidth on 160/80 meters unless you have horrible ground losses. In one way you can say "No" you don't need a tuner...you can resonate a short multi-band vertical on 160 or 80 and have a really fine match, requiring no tuner, BUT you can't qsy (change freq) very far before you would want a tuner...and a tuner is no substitute for actually retuning the vertical itself when making wide excursions from the resonant frequency.

If tuners were the real solution to this problem, we could all just buy/make a single band vertical for the lowest frequency of interest and tune them up on all the higher frequencies. Obviously, this doesn't work, for a variety of reasons. (Actually, there is an exception to this, that Cecil has talked about, but I'm not going to go into that here.)

Any significantly shortened multi-band vertical will require retuning as you move away from it's resonant frequency. A tuner will allow you to move perhaps 100 Khz on 80m before the performance of the system degrades enough to notice. It appears you may be asking for the impossible. Further, many of the multi-band verticals will self-destruct if you "brute force them" with a tuner.

On 40m and above most multi-band verticals that are at least 20' in overall length will cover at least 150 khz on 40m at <= 2:1 VSWR, and most of 20m and all of 15 and above. It is also important to note that a very flat VSWR (low and broad) on a vertical for 160/80/40 is usually NOT a good indication. It means you probably have high ground losses and poor efficiency. Any significantly shortened vertical for 160 or 80 will have very narrow 2:1 vswr bandwidth if it is efficient. (25 to 50 Khz on 160 and perhaps 100 Khz on 80)

Tom's advice on the Butternut is right on. His comments on extensive ground systems (if not elevated above the ground with tuned radials) is also right on...and perhaps the most ignored factor in vertical performance for the typical user. Ground mounted verticals absolutely require a bare minimum of 16 radials over most soils. The point of diminishing returns seems to be around 32, but it depends on your tolerance for hard labor. Generally speaking, 8 is not enough, 16 will work decently and 32 should get you to the flatter part of the curve. I wouldn't say "don't bother" if you can only do 8...but it really should be more. The length should be around a 1/4w at the lowest frequency, but a greater number of shorter radials is better than a smaller number of full 1/4w radials.

Lastly, the advertisements for "no radial" verticals should not be taken seriously. They are terribly inefficient, claims of half-wave performance notwithstanding. They do work, but not all that well, especially comparing them to a properly installed ground mounted 1/4 w vertical with radial field. I've used them. They do work....just not that well. They are a compromise, and a significant compromise at that. If that is all you can do, fine. Just don't believe the ads

...hasan, N0AN
"Tom W8JI" <2w8ji@contesting.com> wrote in message
news:3d1adf1c.762232257@news.akorn.net...
> On Wed, 26 Jun 2002 23:20:25 GMT, "Torbj&#65533;rn M." <t_m@online.no> wrote:
>
> >Is there any good HF-vertical (1.8-30 Mhz) which dont need any tuner ?
> >
> >Torbj&#65533;rn.
>
> There are vertcals that cover 1.8-30Mhz, but many or most of them are
> very poor on 1.8 Mhz . They all get better on higher frequencies.

5819. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 14:24:24 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <qj7mhusgd6efpiv82a8b0jj9kjhpr2i861@4ax.com>
Source record: 139978

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 09:57:51 -0400, Bill Ogden <ogden@us.ibm.com>
wrote:

>He must realize that bandwidth on 80/75 is narrow --- mine is about 75 khz at the
>2:1 points. This means he must make a basic decision about 80 or 75 meter
>operation. The higher bands can be covered completely; SWR may be above 2:1 in a
>few places but this does not really hurt anything. I suggest he should forget
>160 in his situation.

Tue enouogh, however, an antenna should not be judged solely by SWR.
The butternut will perform okay over a wider band width by simply
using an antenna tuner. Remembering that SWR losses are confinded to
the coax transmission line a 10:1 SWR on 80-meters using 100 ft of
RG-213 is only about 1dB. That will not be noticed by a receiving
station except only under the most marginal of conditions.

73
Danny, K6MHE

5820. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 14:24:25 UTC
From: GeorgeF <av8tor@licensed4fun.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B2019.4000306@licensed4fun.com>
Source record: 139973
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

Lord Velveeta wrote:

> On Mon, 24 Jun 2002 20:36:20 GMT, SlowMoe <SlowMoe@aaa123.net-us.gov>
> wrote:
>
>
>>Isn't it spaming when you list something for sell on several boards
>>over and over ??????
>>
>
> I fail to see the point in spamming an auction "4 hours left" message
> all over when Usenet message distribution is quite low priority and
> can take in excess of a day to be distributed...

You better get a better Usenet Provider.....Its rare that my posts don't
reach the entire US in less than an hour....

>
> By the time many of us read the post it was already too late... (not
> that I would EVER buy anything from a spammer anyways).
>

I really don't think his post was spam, it was related to the groups it
was posted in...

George
http://www.MilAirComms.com

5821. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 14:33:19 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <aff7qt$e5lig$1@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 139974

See my post in resonse to W8JI's post about HF Verticals.

In short, yes, the ground mounted Butternut would be terrific. You say "less than ideal" radials. What does that mean? If you mean less than the 120 recommended by Brown et al, then fine. In sandy soil, I'd want 32 1/4w radials at the lowest frequency of operation IF POSSIBLE. If the yard won't permit it, then put down 32 as long as you can make them and fit in the yard. It will work VERY well. Don't be afraid to let the radials "wander", you can make them angle, or Z ...just don't fold them back on themselves. In other words, the radials don't have to be straight. Straight is better, but bending, arcing or whatever is also acceptable if required. The Butternut is an excellent choice.

Have fun!

73, hasan
"glathrem" <glathrem@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:b1DS8.63555$UT.4356081@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
He's willing to put in ground radials. I think his soil is dry
> and shallow. There are also small trees to avoid and proximity to his
house
> will mean the radials are not perfect. He's looking at the Butternut (hf6v
i
> think). Butternut said go for it. Does anyone have personal experience
with
> ground mounted vertical and less than ideal radial system? Any other
> suggestions?
>
>

5822. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 14:35:33 UTC
From: hasan schiers <schiers@netins.net>
Message-ID: <aff7qu$e5lig$2@ID-52642.news.dfncis.de>
Source record: 139975

That is an EXCELLENT suggestion on the remote antenna tuner and homebrew vertical. I would still want a solid 32 radials, 1/4w (with or without bending) radials or 32 radials of whatever length he can get to fit. Nice suggestion!

...hasan

"Vito" <vito@crosslink.net> wrote in message news:3D1B110D.75287AB5@crosslink.net...
> glathrem wrote:
> >
> > .... He wants to work HF, as many bands as possible. I have told him to
> > investigate ground mounted vertical. His home association will allow him to
> > put up a vertical in the back yard. ... He's looking at the Butternut....
>
> Altho the Butternut is prolly the best of the breed, I'd get some
> aluminum tube and homebrew a 17' or 34' vertical and put my $$$ into a
> remote antenna tuner. We used to use coke bottles half buried in a 3'
> cement slab for insulation but there's prolly better nowdays. For
> radials, more is better but the point of diminishing returns comes very
> early. Experiment! Try using e few feet of wire then rope for guys to
> make a top hat or more for an NVIS system. Getting there is more than
> half the fun.
> 73 .. K3DWW

5823. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 14:36:57 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <aff7u9kqc0@208.207.71.147>
Source record: 139976

"Jarosï¿½aw Misiak" wrote:
>
> Hello. I have some non used RG 58 computer network ethernet coax. I change
> my network configuration to twisted Cu cables so I have some free RG58. Can
> I use it to feeding hamradio antennas on HF or VHF ? Is it any problem
> with this cable?

At HF it is limited to power in the 100 watt range, otherwise works
fine. At VHF it has too much loss to use in any application except short
runs.

Dick

5824. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 14:38:36 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <aff81ckqc1@208.207.71.147>
Source record: 139977

Fractenna wrote:
>
> I am very flattered that there is so much interest here on the technology I
> came up with:-)
>

Still deluding yourself? Ah, trolling again.OK.

5825. Re: HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 15:22:38 UTC
From: "Torbj&#65533;rn M." <t_m@online.no>
Message-ID: <25GS8.86$HR.1468@news4.ulv.nextra.no>
Source record: 139979

"Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> skrev i melding
news:=BEbPb671zAQzrG8q5=upz27oxQ9@4ax.com...
> StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:
>
> >Gap Voyager
>
> The Voyager only does 1.8-14 mhz.
>
> Bob
> k5qwg
> >
> >
> >
> >"Torbj&#65533;rn M." wrote:
> >
> >> Is there any good HF-vertical (1.8-30 Mhz) which dont need any tuner ?
> >>
> >> Torbj&#65533;rn.
>

What about this one ??
http://www.classicint.nl/textned/pkwhfvertical.htm

PKW ALL-type... ?

5826. Re: Best Coax for HF antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 15:35:37 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed@juge.org>
Message-ID: <3d1b3181.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 139980

Another option is Belden's 9913F, the "flexible" version of 9913. It does not contain air space yet the db loss figures are very, very close to 9913.

While I agree with previous posts on the usability of RG-58 and RG-8X, I also do a lot of HF QRP operating so every db I can save is worthwhile. I use 9913F on everything, including HF. I bought a 500 foot roll. It's scarey how much you can lose, even in a great cable like 9913. A few years ago, I put a measured 100 watts at 2meters into one end of an 75-ft run of new 9913 and measured 40 watts out at the other end... less than I would have expected based on the specs. So, I'm a firm believer in the lowest-loss cable I can find.

The 9913F works great but I did find something I don't like. Unlike most other types of larger 52-ohm cable, the insulation layer between the center conductor and shield is "brittle." I stripped about two feet of outer insulation and bent it fairly sharply... maybe a 2" radius, to extract the center wire from the shield. The insulation "snapped" in two. I have since been careful not to put any sharp bends in it.

73... Ed, W5EJ

"Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
news:afe28f$3p7$0@208.207.71.164...
>
>
> Jeff Griffith wrote:
> >
> > I use 9913 above 50MHz, and RG-8 for anything below 50Mhz. Also, I use
the flexible
> > varieties, but not the RG-8X or RG-8M thin forms.This is a good
"cost-per-dB" balance.
>
>
>
> RG58 series is a useful choice at HF for power levels through 100 watts
> when you need to a thinner coax for whatever reason. Get good quality
> cable and don't damage it and it is fine. I've used it extensively at
> HF, and RG8X also.
> NOT at VHF, however.
>
> 9913 has limited lifespan because it is hollow and *will* condense
> moisture from the atmosphere causing it to eventually become usless
> (assuming you live other in the dry desert). Changes in atmospheric
> pressure will cause humid air to enter it and the moisture to condense
> inside the hollow cable where the moisture remains and accumulates over

> time. (The same reason that small airplane pilots have to drain the sump
> on their fuel tanks to get rid of water accumulations before takeoff).
>
> Dick

5827. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 16:15:34 UTC
From: Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk>
Message-ID: <3D1B3C5D.F0CA80B4@uwe.ac.uk>
Source record: 139982

"Bill :-)" wrote:
>
> "Jarosï¿½aw Misiak" wrote:
> >
> > Hello. I have some non used RG 58 computer network ethernet coax. I change
> > my network configuration to twisted Cu cables so I have some free RG58. Can
> > I use it to feeding hamradio antennas on HF or VHF ? Is it any problem
> > with this cable?
> >
> > vy 73 Jarek sp6ojk
>
> Are you sure its RG58? Quite often you find other cables like RG62, etc
> in such installations and often ethernet cables have a very minimal
> braid coverage. If its foam core then it will be somewhat usable but 58
> is pretty lossy on long runs at HF. If its solid core...well, figure
> the loss. The price is right!
> -Bill

Your network people must be real cheapskates. Belden Thinnet or 9907 cable is better than RG58 in every respect, including shielding - 95% braid + 100% foil. Velocity factor is better, losses are lower..... You can use it anywhere you can use RG58 and expect a small improvement.

vy 73
Andy, M3ABC

5828. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 16:38:22 UTC
From: Andr&#65533;s <acuadrad@puc.cl>
Message-ID: <afff21$4c6$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl>
Source record: 139983

I don't know what is this guy Peter, talking about. If he prefers to spend one week doing one research when you can do it in a couple of days using the Internet or any other usefull tool I don't know where he sees a problem. If he is too old fashion that likes to be a whole day in a library and end up with books and information that has more than five years good for him. As long as you do one research I have three or more done. If you have the time good for you, some people have other things to do. I dont't know who will end up knowing more about smart antennas, if you want I send you my research after I finished it and tell you the time that it took me so you can tell me if you could have done it better.

"mateusz mazur" <mefis@pit.gda.pl> escribi&#65533; en el mensaje news:afenfm$86o$1@korweta.task.gda.pl...
> of course this way of studing is more comfortable, of course it is easy, of
> course the final result is that no knowledge is implemented to the mind, for
> me better, less specialists more work for me :))
> U&#65533;ytkownik "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:afb7cp$9g5$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net...
> > Investigation at a University:
> >
> > What?
> >
> > Does anyone at Universities know how to do *research* any more?
> >
> > What University is Andres speaking of? What faculty is he studying under?
> > What are the qualifications of his professors/advisors? What?
> >
> > Where are the basic skills, of going to the library and researching a
> > subject to see what has been done before, being taught these days?
> >
> > Universities are supposed to teach students the tools and methodologies
> for
> > doing research, and to encourage their use of research methods. Part of
> > which is going to libraries and digging up and learning most if not all of
> > the prior art in a subject.
> >
> > Dropping a naive open ended question into a USENET news group, does not
> > constitute background research on a subject. A very important part of
> one's
> > education is comprised of digging through all the prior art to learn

what
> > has gone before.
> >
> > What kind of employees and/or entrepreneurs will result from a
generation
> of
> > students who don't know or appreciate even the basics of how to do
> > background research on subjects?
> >
> > What?
> >
> > --Peter K1PO
> > Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL
> >
> >
> > "Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
> > news:afavoijmq1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> > > yes it's an investigation that I'm doing at university.
> > > sorry what is Kraus? Is it a book?
> > > Can I find something on the Internet?
> > >
> > > "Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> escribi&#65533; en el mensaje
> > > news:20020625143432.08869.00000899@mb-md.aol.com...
> > > > >
> > > > >"Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
> > > > >news:afa3c7$5i0$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> > > > >> I would like to simulate the behaviour of smart antennas on
> computer
> > > > >program
> > > > >> like Matlab. Anyone knows how to do it? Any ideas?
> > > > >>
> > > > >>
> > > > > >
> > > > > >Is this a homework assignment?
> > > > > >
> > > > > >Steve
> > > > > >
> > > > >
> > > > Probably not; school's out;-)
> > > >
> > > > Go to Kraus and figure out how to sum up the array factor from the
> > > separate
> > > > elements. Then put in the proper bore angles. Then (amplitude)
weight
> > each
> > > > element. Use the graphics links to plot.
> > > >
> > > > Of course, HOW you arrange/phase the elements and weight them will
> > > determine

> > > > where the nulls are and which sidelobes dominate. THAT is a very
> > > interesting
> > > > task.
> > > >
> > > > 73
> > > > Chip N1IR
> > >
> > >
> >
> >
>
>

5829. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 16:40:31 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <4D0bPVEyqoeHSJRSXkYfXjguPq3J@4ax.com>
Source record: 139984

Andy Cowley <andy.cowley@uwe.ac.uk> wrote:

>CAM wrote:
>>
>> Wayne wrote:
>> > But to use a non resonant length requires a tuner, period.
>>
>> Not if you resonate your non resonant length antenna with a
>> series section transformer. I use my dipole on all HF bands
>> without a tuner. The tuning function is performed by the
>> transmission line itself.
>
>So it is a tuner, then, isn't it? That's what tuner means - something
>that performs the tuning function. Wayne was quite right wasn't he?

I guess the question I would have is whether several sections of ladder line,
switched in and out, are more efficient than a box filled with variable caps &
an inductor, with either feeding at a current maximum point on ladder line.

Bob
k5qwg

>
>vy 73
>
>Andy, M3ABC

5830. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 17:19:50 UTC
From: Power House <Power_House@PrivateBox.com>
Message-ID: <uhmidifp0rubd1@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 139985
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

"SB" <StogieButt@ameritech.net> wrote in message
news:ck9mhuc6tuvihgo04qv5jj9kh3udniv45j@4ax.com...
> "Lord Velveeta" wrote:
>
> >By the time many of us read the post it was already too late...
>
> Many, not all, cheesebrain.

Isn't that what he said? You must not read well...

5831. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 17:49:15 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <veIS8.63983$UT.4383351@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 139986

"Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
news:afff21$4c6$1@spiderman.nap.telefonicamundo.cl...
> I don't know what is this guy Peter, talking about. If he prefers to
> spend one week doing one research when you can do it in a couple of days
> using the Internet or any other usefull tool I don't know where he sees a
> problem. If he is too old fashion that likes to be a whole day in a
library
> and end up with books and information that has more than five years good
for
> him. As long as you do one research I have three or more done. If you have
> the time good for you, some people have other things to do. I dont't know
> who will end up knowing more about smart antennas, if you want I send you
my
> research after I finished it and tell you the time that it took me so you
> can tell me if you could have done it better.
>

What "other things" have you been doing? If you worked on this problem yourself over the past two days, it would be done by now.

I think Peter's point is that you should spend some of your own time looking into and solving the problem rather than asking someone else to give you the answer. That's how the learning process works. If you know how to use Matlab and you have a text available that covers antenna array theory, you should be able to solve the problem in a couple of days. If you were to get stuck on a specific aspect of the problem or had a specific question about something you did not understand, you would probably get back some very good answers. Asking a question like "what should I be aware of in order to avoid grating lobes in the design of an array?" would generate reasonable responses.

This trend of university students asking for homework solutions and employees of companies asking for free design support on in-house development programs is alarming. The NEC-List also has the same problem.

Steve

5832. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 18:06:16 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B5418.589E1545@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139987

Andy Cowley wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> > Not if you resonate your non resonant length antenna with a
> > series section transformer. I use my dipole on all HF bands
> > without a tuner. The tuning function is performed by the
> > transmission line itself.
>
> So it is a tuner, then, isn't it? That's what tuner means - something
> that performs the tuning function. Wayne was quite right wasn't he?

From the ARRL Antenna Book glossary: "antenna tuner - transmatch, a
device containing variable reactances (and perhaps a balun). It is
connected between the transmitter and the feedpoint of an antenna system,
and adjusted to "tune" or resonate the system to the operating frequency."

Doesn't sound like they are describing a series section transformer to
me but you are entitled to your own opinion.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

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5833. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 18:14:39 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B560F.DAB92672@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139988

Bob Miller wrote:
> I guess the question I would have is whether several sections of ladder line,
> switched in and out, are more efficient than a box filled with variable caps &
> an inductor, with either feeding at a current maximum point on ladder line.

Maybe the real question is: If you have to have a transmission line anyway,
why not let it perform the tuning function? You only have to vary the length
by 1/2 wavelength or less (much less if I am smart as on 80m & 40m).

1/2WL on 20m is only about thirty feet and less on the higher bands. My
variable length on my all HF band dipole is only 0-23 ft because I chose
the dipole length very carefully.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

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5834. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 18:34:17 UTC
From: Floyd Sense <sentek@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <JUIS8.1995$So4.707@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 139989

If he plans on running 100 watts or less, there are a good alternatives to a commercial vertical. A self supporting vertical of aluminum or fiberglass tubing with a wire inside will work every bit as good as a commercial vertical, providing you have a proper matching system at the base, and a reasonable set of radials. You can find lots of radial recommendations elsewhere. A tuner like the SGC series of automatic tuners would give your friend all band capability without having to be concerned about the narrow bandwidth of one of the commercial antennas - the tuner will automatically adjust for a low SWR on the coax feedline.

--
K8AC
Floyd Sense in Angier, NC

"glathrem" <glathrem@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:b1DS8.63555$UT.4356081@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> I'm posting this question for a friend. I have no first hand experiece to
> help him with. He lives in the desert (Nevada). Antenna restrictions. No
> roof antenna. Single story house. Attic wire limited to 65 feet length, 18
> feet high, tightly enclosed space. No large trees or outside supports for
> wires. He wants to work HF, as many bands as possible. I have told him to
> investigate ground mounted vertical. His home association will allow him
to
> put up a vertical in the back yard. It must be right on the ground or very
> close to it. He's willing to put in ground radials. I think his soil is
dry
> and shallow. There are also small trees to avoid and proximity to his
house
> will mean the radials are not perfect. He's looking at the Butternut (hf6v
i
> think). Butternut said go for it. Does anyone have personal experience
with
> ground mounted vertical and less than ideal radial system? Any other
> suggestions?
>
>
>

5835. CAM?? Re: WX4A Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 18:39:39 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B5BEB.822C0C17@capnet.com>
Source record: 139991

Why did you do 28/1.4????

Using another tree and a 12' stick I might be able to get a
G5RV up to about 30 feet.
But it will be very close (or touching) branches and trunk.
I wonder if this could start a fire using 800 watts.

Will one of those MFJ noise bridges directly display the
Z which I could convert to SWR?

Where did you get that program that you plugged in values
that gave Z?

If I used 450 ladder line how much loss would I have with the
94' dipole? 450 would be easier if i got a ladder lok.

This is such a pain. I could easily make a resonant 40 m dipole
a feed it with coax. (Or would that have too much loss too)
But the resonant 80 m dipole feed with coax would have to
take some creative 60 turns here and there.

I'm starting to hate low band antennas.

CAM wrote:

> StarGazer wrote:
> >
> > What is the minimum height the G5RV can be. Because of the
> > ladder line part?
> >
> > Does the ladder line part have to come straight down or will
> > it screw it up?
> >
> > My dipole is only 22' up.
>
> The ladder-line needs to come off at right angles to the dipole
> but it doesn't have to come straight down. Bringing it down at
> a 45 degree angle but still perpendicular to the dipole will
> work for a 22 ft height. 28/1.4 = 20 ft.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
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> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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5836. Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 18:46:55 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B5D9F.1DB7E03C@capnet.com>
Source record: 139992

I bet you have a lot of loss on your line.

Bill Klocko wrote:

> StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message news:<3D19F6BD.B9C11D6E@capnet.com>...
> > I still have a question about using the tuner to match 150'
> > of RG-8 to the 94' dipole.
> > AFTER I tune it... Is there still that incredible 90% loss in
> > power due to the 300:1 SWR?
> > Or does that loss NOT EXIST after I tune it?
> > This is really confusing me.
>
> Hi S.G.,
> To make a long story short, when the tuner provides a match for which
> your transmitter is happy, there is a small SWR (whatever is the best
> match that you can find) on the line between the Tx and the tuner. If
> you can get 1:1, then there are no standing waves on that section of
> line. On the section between the tuner and the antenna, on the other
> hand, there could be very high standing waves. Loss on a line is
> related to the square of the current, so if the value of average
> current is higher than would be found than when the line is flat (no
> standing waves), the loss will be higher. Ladder line tends to have
> smaller additional loss than coax because it has smaller values of
> current (high impedance).
>
> > Is there some kind of device that I can easily mount at the dipole
> > input to connect to 600 ohm ladder line?
>
> Get a small piece of quarter-inch plexiglass. Drill 2 holes at the top
> for any rope support. Drill 2 holes in the middle, further apart than
> the width of the ladder line. Drill 2 small holes at the bottom,
> about as far apart as the width of the ladder line. Run each dipole
> wire thru one of the middle holes and literally tie a square knot (as
> best you can with wire), leaving extra length at the end. Solder each
> wire to the ladder line. Run nylon wire ties thru the bottom holes and
> thru the ladder line (these hold up the line so it doesn't put any
> strain on the solder joints). Seal all exposed wires with exterior
> caulk. Pull up the assembly, and you should be set to go.
>
> > Also, is there something that I can change it from ladder line
> > to coax right before it enters the house?
> > Or does this defeat the whole purpose of using ladder line?
>
> Cut a small section of coax and put a W2DU choke balun at the end of
> it. Another way is to coil up a length of coax. Solder each wire of

> the coax to each wire of the ladder line. Caulk exposed wires. The
> small section of coax will have some high additional loss, but this
> will be minimal. There will be an impedance mismatch at the junction
> of the coax and the ladder, but let the tuner handle it. The choke
> balun minimizes any currents on the outside of the coax shield and
> minimizes any shock in the shack.
>
> I have a 200' dipole that is set up just like I described. With a
> tuner, I can operate all bands 160m thru 10m. No fussing with certain
> lengths of line. No messing with complicated set ups. But that's just
> my preference. 73,
> Bill N3WK

5837. Re: Antenna tower help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 18:47:18 UTC
From: Floyd Sense <sentek@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <W4JS8.2011$So4.1924@newsread1.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 139990

If you must have a directional antenna for CB work, why not forget the
tribander idea and pick up one of the smaller log periodic antennas
(Tennadyne) which will cover all the frequencies in question.

--
K8AC
Floyd Sense in Angier, NC
"Bill Nelson" <billn@spock.peak.org> wrote in message
news:afeip2$q7g$19@quark.scn.rain.com...
> I would appreciate any help I could get on the following:
>
> I have a Rohn 25G foldover tower of about 58 ft total length to the top
> plate. I plan to mount a rotator inside the top tower section, to allow
> me to put a longer antenna mast above the tower.
>
> I will be mounting a 20-10 meter tribander on the mast. My question is:
> How high to I need to mount the antenna above the tower? I don't think
> I should get much interaction with the tower - as the antenna will be
> horizontally polarized.
>
> I also am hoping to mount a PDL2 quad for 11 meters on the same mast.
> (Yes, some of us like to operate in both services). Can I mount it
> above the tribander? If so, how far above will the bottom of the
> reflector loop have to be above the tribander to keep from interfering
> significantly with the tribander? I am not concerned about how well
> the PDL quad functions.
>
> I don't have the capability to download and use any of the antenna
> modeling software - and this type of setup is well outside my past
> antenna system experience.
>
> --
> Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)
>

5838. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 18:51:42 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24057-3D1B5EBE-15@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 139993

Andy, M3ABC wrote:
"Ideal is not the same as real."

Read Reg again. Reg says there is no such thing as a conjugate match in ham radio.

That`s wrong because Reg`s declaration embraces too much. There are exceptional cases close enough to the ideal for practical purposes. Even amateur radio has some low-loss antenna systems, matched for maximum power transfer.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5839. How much loss with a G5RV on 80 m and 40 m?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 18:57:51 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B602F.70BB23A6@capnet.com>
Source record: 139994

What if the vertical section touches the asphalt roof or tree branches
on the way down?

I hear this thing is 102' long with 30 feet of ladder line with a
SO-239 on the BALUN. I might have to do some creative bends.
And I gues I would still have about 50 feet of rg-8 to go from bottom
of G5RV to TX.

5840. What is input Z of a resonant 80 m dipole? Resonant 40 m dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 19:19:06 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B6529.914B0F5E@capnet.com>
Source record: 139995

Can I feed it them with 100 + feet of RG-8 and not have too much loss?

5841. Re: CAM?? Re: WX4A Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 20:08:53 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B70D5.FD44E8EB@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139996

StarGazer wrote:
> Why did you do 28/1.4????

The series section transformer is about 28 ft. long and the
square root of 2 is about 1.4. Looking at the antenna on
end, if you come off at a 45 degree angle the hypotenuse
of the right triangle is 28 ft. and the height is 20 ft.

> Using another tree and a 12' stick I might be able to get a
> G5RV up to about 30 feet.
> But it will be very close (or touching) branches and trunk.
> I wonder if this could start a fire using 800 watts.

It's possible if it is actually touching. I use insulated
wire for my dipoles.

> Will one of those MFJ noise bridges directly display the
> Z which I could convert to SWR?

The range of the MFJ is limited to a few hundred ohms.

> Where did you get that program that you plugged in values
> that gave Z?

EZNEC. A free demo is available at http://www.eznec.com

> If I used 450 ladder line how much loss would I have with the
> 94' dipole? 450 would be easier if i got a ladder lok.

The answer is: not enough to worry about until it gets wet.
What you would do by using ladder-line is to move your matching
problems into the hamshack where they are, in my opinion, easier
to manage.

> I'm starting to hate low band antennas.

There's just no such thing as a free lunch regarding antennas. :-)
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

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5842. Re: What is input Z of a resonant 80 m dipole? Resonant 40 m dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 20:16:24 UTC
From: CJ <difficult@times.com>
Message-ID: <uhmsl0imgk5bc8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 139997

Yes.....

--

73 / DX de AB7SL- Charles
AB7SL - Ham Radio Pages
Prescott, AZ - USA
www.ab7sl.com

"StarGazer" <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3D1B6529.914B0F5E@capnet.com...
> Can I feed it them with 100 + feet of RG-8 and not have too much loss?
>

5843. Re: CAM?? Re: WX4A Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 20:18:14 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B7306.3ECE50DB@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139998

StarGazer wrote:
> This is such a pain. I could easily make a resonant 40 m dipole
> a feed it with coax. (Or would that have too much loss too)
> But the resonant 80 m dipole feed with coax would have to
> take some creative 60 turns here and there.

One more thought: you could parallel a resonant 40m dipole with
a loaded 80m dipole. In fixed font:

```
--------------------+ +--------------------
| |
--------coil--------+ +-------coil----------
feedpoint
```

The upper dipole will accept RF from a coax feed on 40m and
with any luck the lower dipole will present a high impedance.

The lower loaded dipole will accept RF from a coax feed on 80m
and the upper dipole definitely has a high impedance.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

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5844. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 20:25:30 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B74BA.8000101@eznec.com>
Source record: 139999

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> At HF it is limited to power in the 100 watt range, otherwise works
> fine. At VHF it has too much loss to use in any application except short
> runs.
>
> Dick

I'd be interested in the source of that information. I've run 300 watts through RG-58 at HF for extended periods without any problem.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

5845. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 20:27:11 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1B751F.4020607@eznec.com>
Source record: 140000

Andy Cowley wrote:
>
> Your network people must be real cheapskates. Belden Thinnet or 9907 cable is better
> than RG58 in every respect, including shielding - 95% braid + 100% foil. Velocity
> factor is better, losses are lower..... You can use it anywhere you can use RG58
> and expect a small improvement.
>
> vy 73
> Andy, M3ABC

Is a higher or lower velocity factor "better"? Why?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

5846. Re: How much loss with a G5RV on 80 m and 40 m?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 20:34:10 UTC
From: "Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D1B76C2.59AC5DBA@netscape.net>
Source record: 140001

StarGazer wrote:
>
> What if the vertical section touches the asphalt roof or tree branches
> on the way down?
>
> I hear this thing is 102' long with 30 feet of ladder line with a
> SO-239 on the BALUN. I might have to do some creative bends.
> And I gues I would still have about 50 feet of rg-8 to go from bottom
> of G5RV to TX.

Geez, you are making it difficult. You said you had 94' of space so you might have to droop off the ends for 4' and let them hang. If you use the more common plastic coated twin-lead/ladder line, touching asphalt roof or branches shouldn't be a problem...maybe not even when its all soaking wet. There is no balun involved. Yes, you wanted coax instead of twinlead to get thru your window as I recall.
You could have had it installed and worked 100 counties by now.

-WX4A

5847. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 20:53:02 UTC
From: "Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D1B7B2E.9CE18FB6@netscape.net>
Source record: 140002

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> Is a higher or lower velocity factor "better"? Why?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Depends on your operating style:
Higher is better...because you can get your callsign in faster in
pileups.
Lower is better...for 75m rag chewing.
:-)
-Bill

5848. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 20:58:52 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1B7C86.C7FA1F39@icok.net>
Source record: 140003

glathrem,
Considering the alternatives, your friend would
do well with a ground mounted vertical. The ground
system isn't ~real~ critical as to shape, but he does
need one. As to the number of radials needed in a
ground system, that's sort of debatable. The 'rule-
of-thumb' I go by is keep puting in radials until you're
absolutely sick of them. With me, that's something
between five and a dozen, maybe. (A good ground system
never hurts, no matter what the advertisement says.)
'Doc

5849. Re: Antenna tower help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 21:13:41 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1B7FFE.D1CAF0CA@icok.net>
Source record: 140004

Bill,
The 'normal' distance between antennas like that is
probably 5 - 10 feet, but there are a couple of other
considerations you may not have thought of.
With an average tri-bander and a quad, you are very
close to, is not over the tower's rated capacity for
wind loading. That depends on a number of things, the
primary one being if you followed Rohn's recommendations
about installing the tower. I don't know the ratings off
hand, but I'd certainly find out before going ahead with
both antennas. Doing it right the first time is always
better than having to do it over again.
The 'fold over' feature is nice, but it reduces any
tower's capacity, sometimes drastically. Check on it before
you start.
Good luck...
'Doc

5850. Re: Can I feed my dipole with coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 21:23:36 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1B824E.74C4099A@icok.net>
Source record: 140005

Max,
Your dipole is probably the correct length
for resonance, the problem is the input impedance
at that low height, it'll be very low. There
may be some 'trick' to raise the impedance to
50 ohms but I can't think of one off hand. The
easiest/simplest thing to do would be use a tuner.
(It's easy to give advice when you don't have to
pay for it, isn't it?)
'Doc

5851. Re: limited space antennas...any ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 22:02:58 UTC
From: jder8745@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020627180258.04634.00002705@mb-cn.aol.com>
Source record: 140006

How abt getting a kid's toy called a "Slinky" made of metal of course, not the plastic ones.

Center feed it and find the length that gives the best match at the frequency in question by extending it and mayve even cutting some of it off..

Or forget it. It's too much trouble.

Jack

5852. Re: Cellular Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 22:22:11 UTC
From: " J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <ceMS8.5219$%N4.1586098@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140008

"Fractenna"
> ...kindly point out the FCC rule which allows
> directional antennas for cell phones.

J. Harvey vainly tried to explain the bleedingly obvious...
>Good morning. Legal 101 - laws and rules are
> generally written in the 'prohibition' sense.
> Asking for a "...rule [that] allows..." is silly.

"Fractenna" confirmed his ignorance of all things legal:
> Any clarification on this matter--whether in the
> negative or positive--would be illuminating. So
> please fill us in on U.S. regs from up there in Canada.

My bleedingly-obvious point was based on the 'Magna Carta' (Rule of Law - as in 'written' law). It is one of the foundations of your [US] legal system. You don't need a specific rule to "allow" directional cell phone antennas. If they're not legal, then *you* provide the legal reference where they are specifically forbidden. Don't ask people to prove an (impossible) negative.

How about this ?

...kindly point out the FCC rule which allows FRACTAL antennas...

5853. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 22:25:29 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <thMS8.15126$vm5.531559@news2.tin.it>
Source record: 140007

Hi Richard,
I am sorry but I couldn't stop myself to put my notes here.
Your perfect description apply perfectely to our EH antenna.
satisfying the Poynting theorem we actualy did what you so well describe.
The reactive area with the eh antenna is very very small...few inches from
the elements .
At a very short distance from them we have the E and H properly set to
be in space phase (at 90 degree each other)
AND in time phase. That's it. In the EH antenna the far field begin at 7 to
15 " of distance form the antenna 's elements.This add some new features to
this new application.
This great integration between the E and H fields allow the antenna to be
very efficient.
Once more is possible to see we are not claiming nothing of new....Poynting
is around since the 1880 and still valid for any source of radiation.
Thanks again Richard for the very good description.
73's steve IK5IIR

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:9346-3D172B11-16@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net...
> "What`s space phase?"
>
> Suppose you have a current in a wire. It flows between a point of
> surplus charge to a point of charge deficiency.
>
> Charge surplus or deficiency produces an electric field on the wire.
> This field exhibits a straight line force over the shortest distance to
> the wire and is a perpendicular line to the wire between a point
> external to the wire and the wire itself.
>
> Current in the wire produces circles of equal magnetic force concentric
> with the wire. The field is strongest near the wire and is symmetrical
> around a uniform wire.
>
> We can diagram the current carrying wire as a dot on a page when looking
> at its end. Current is flowing toward or away from us looking at the
> dot.
>
> Radial spokes can be attached to the dot representing the electric
> field.
>
> Concentric circles can be drawn around the dot representing the magnetic
> field regions of equal strength.
>

> The intersection of the magnetic circles with the electric radials is at
> right angles, 90 degrees. At great distance from the wire, curvature of
> the magnetic field lines is negligible.
>
> You have likely seen a representation of an r-f field far from the
> source. It was a cross hatch of lines at right angles. The wave was no
> longer spherical because it was so far from the source it had become a
> plane wave for all practical purposes.
>
> The lines at right angles with each other represented electric and
> magnetic fields. These have a space phase of 90 degrees because they are
> at right angles. The amplitude of these fields grows, shrinks, passes
> through zero, and peaks simultaneously, so they are in time phase.
>
> The electric field lines have the same attitude as the source unless
> they have been twisted enroute. The lines at right angles are the
> magnetic lines. Both sets of lines are at right angles to the wave
> travel. When we look at the cross hatch representation, it is
> approaching or retreating.
>
> Best bregards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

5854. Line Transformers vs LC Tuners.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 22:44:18 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afg4g0$gb0$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140009

There's lots of discussion about pro's and con's of transmission line transformers versus LC tuners in the essential job of providing the correct resistive load for a transmitter.

Arguments often hinge on relative power efficiencies. But since numerical values of efficiencies, especially the efficiency of line transformers, are never mentioned the arguments are doomed to be inconclusive and are left hanging in mid air only to be continued on a later occasion.

Up to VHF, for practical purposes, power losses occur only in the copper wires of both types of transformer. So think in terms of coil Q for LC tuners and the effective Q of line transformers. Just compare the two Q's which are dimensionless quantities.

As with coils, the Q of a transmission line when used as a tuned circuit is -

Q = (Inductive reactance)/(Wire resistance).

But don't worry about getting involved with calculating line inductance and resistance. As frequently happens the most protracted calculations can be resolved into much more simple terms of which the values are known.

The Q of a length of balanced-twin, high-velocity line at HF, ie., skin effect is fully operative, is accurately given by -

Q = d * Zo * Sqrt(F) / 8,

where d is the wire diameter in millimetres and F is the frequency in megahertz.

As a common example take a 450-ohm ladder line, wire diameter = 1.3mm, at 7 MHz and we get -

Q = 1.3 * 450 * Sqrt(7) / 8 = 193.

Which is much inferior to the Q of a coil used in a good quality tuner.

At 30 MHz, Q of the same line is 400 which of the same order of Q as a coil in its tuner box.

At VHF the transmission line is clearly superior. So LC tuners are not used up there.

600-ohm open-wire lines are very nice.

Flinsy 300-ohm ribbon line as a transmitting transformer is not advised.

Don't use lightweight coax as a transformer to replace a tuner at HF even
though it has only 1 lossy wire. The above formula is an optimistic
over-estimate unless the coax is mostly air-spaced.

Incidentally, there is an even more simple formula which applies to ALL
types of line with a high velocity factor -

Q = 2.73 * F / (dB per 100 feet)

where dB per 100 feet applies to the operating frequency F.

Circuit operating efficiency cannot be deduced from Q alone.

Program RJELINE3 will compute Q and actual efficiency of line transformers
with every other possible performance characteristic of interest.

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Design Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

5855. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 22:53:28 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afg518bfc1@venus.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140010

Andy wrote -
> I guess the question I would have is whether several sections of ladder
line,
> switched in and out, are more efficient than a box filled with variable
caps &
> an inductor, with either feeding at a current maximum point on ladder
line.

See new subject heading "Line Transformers vs LC Tuners"

Regards, Reg, G4FGQ

5856. Re: CAM?? Re: WX4A Re: My 85' dipole is actually 94'!! Another ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 22:57:56 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <3D1BC293.10403@adelphia.net>
Source record: 140011

StarGazer wrote:

> I'm starting to hate low band antennas.

It doesn't have to be this hard for you!!!!!

I don't know if you got the private email I sent you, but get hold of me
if you didn't.

This whole thing has gotten much harder and complex than it needs to be.

- Mike KB3EIA -

5857. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 23:02:53 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afg5itola1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140012

Richard Harrison is a nitpicker!

;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o)
;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o) ;o)

Richard wrote -
> That`s wrong because Reg`s declaration embraces too much. There are
> exceptional cases close enough to the ideal for practical purposes. Even
> amateur radio has some low-loss antenna systems, matched for maximum
> power transfer.

5858. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 23:11:24 UTC
From: Ed Juge/NM <ed@juge.org>
Message-ID: <3d1b9bad.0@oracle.zianet.com>
Source record: 140013

I'd like to add a couple of thoughts from my experience using vertical antenna for HF...

You'll hear that a "vertical radiates equally poorly in all directions." Sounds cute, but it's just not so if you install the vertical properly. It's also not true that a vertical is inherently a noisy antenna. If you're in a noisy location, a vertical may hear more of it that a horizontal antenna because it radiates (and receives) at a lower angle. In my quiet location... my vertical is often quieter than my horizontal dipoles. You can generally work anything you can hear with a good vertical, properly installed. It is true, however, that if you install a good beam up 60 feet or so, you will begin to hear stations you didn't hear before. Don't expect beam performance.

Also, be aware that because of the vertical's low angle of radiation, you'll be LOUD locally, then weak for several hundred miles (as much as 10-20db below a dipole). At long distances, the vertical has advantages over horizontals. Mine begins to equal or beat my dipole on 40 meters at about 500 miles.

Over the past 35 years, I've used a half dozen verticals -- three different Hy-Gains, a Cush Craft, a Butternut and others in between. A ground-mount with radials will work acceptably, though roof mount, with radials, seemed to work better. Don't expect good performance grounding to a single ground rod, a chain-link fence or your house water pipes. It's much harder to "properly" install a vertical because a good radial system is *required*.

In general, the longer the overall height, the better a vertical will work on 80 and 40 meters. You probably would not want to install what it would take for "good" performance on 160m.

The Butternut performed well... toward the top of the pack... 40 meters and above. 75 worked okay but bandwidth was abysmal.

A good friend had a Gap. Some part or other fell off of it at least once a month. I could forgive them that if they had replaced it to him but I stood by while he talked to the head of Gap at Dayton, two years in a row. All he got was, "Gee, that's too bad." I would not have a Gap as a gift after than, though I know a lot of folks swear by them. I don't like the owners' attitude. My friend did finally junk the Gap and put up an R5. His signal (from 500 miles away) increased several S-units and the R5 is still working well, five years or more later.

I've been running a Hy-Gain Hy-Tower for several years. It's a 52-foot tall, trapless, self-supporting antenna designed for 80-40-20-15-10 meters. It also works well on the WARC bands but you'll need a tuner for all but one

of them. It does have one or two db gain on the upper bands (functions as 3/4-wave) but nothing significant. It does work as a full-size quarter-wave on 80 and 40, covering all of 40 and about 100KHz of 75/80 meters at one setting.

I do a lot of QRP work at 5 watts, and I've worked all over the world on SSB without much difficulty. I have 45 radials, each 45 feet long, some bent around corners and some straight. The Hy-Tower is expensive but it performs noticeably better than ANY of the other verticals I've used and is significantly stronger in construction.

Hope this is of some help...

Ed, W5EJ

5859. Re: How much loss with a G5RV on 80 m and 40 m?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 23:48:23 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afg887$s5a$1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140014

The loss on a G5RV on all bands is always less when the coax at the transmitter end of the feeder is removed and replaced with balanced twin line of no particular length.

In a few seconds download program DIPOLE3 from website below. Run immediately. No training course is necessary.

Hit the right key and there is a section of this program which provides a complete analysis of performance of the G5RV. It allows any modifications to be made.

Draw your own conclusions !

DIPOLE3.exe

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

5860. Re: Line Transformers vs LC Tuners.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 23:48:24 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afg887$s5a$2@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140015

I could have mentioned that program SOLNOID2 will estimate the Q of coils such as used LC tuners and impedance matching networks.

Download SOLNOID2 in a few seconds from website below. No unzipping inconvenience. Run immediately. No training course needed.

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Design Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

5861. Re: How much loss with a G5RV on 80 m and 40 m?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 23:50:31 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <HtNS8.13577$Ji6.1729038@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 140016

Hi Stargazer

I use a G5RV. My installation runs the entire 102' length but the instructions stated that you may hang as much as a 6th of the length on the ends. In my case, the antenna runs through several areas where some small brances and leaves touch. In addition, I could not drop straight down but came off the antenna horizontal to the ground with about 50 feet of coax attached to the 300 ohm twin lead, again through several spots with small branches/leaves touching. The antenna works great - I tune it with a MFJ 941E with SWR at <= 2 on 80, 40, 20, 17 meters. Worked all directions (Al over US, Europe, Australia, NZ) with =< 100 watts from QTH in Louisiana. Hang it and go for it. If you took the time to read this you would have worked another 100 countries <Hi>.

Regards
Ed
AD5JV

"Bill :-)" <TheRealExray@netscape.net> wrote in message news:3D1B76C2.59AC5DBA@netscape.net...
> StarGazer wrote:
> >
> > What if the vertical section touches the asphalt roof or tree branches
> > on the way down?
> >
> > I hear this thing is 102' long with 30 feet of ladder line with a
> > SO-239 on the BALUN. I might have to do some creative bends.
> > And I gues I would still have about 50 feet of rg-8 to go from bottom
> > of G5RV to TX.
>
> Geez, you are making it difficult. You said you had 94' of space so you
> might have to droop off the ends for 4' and let them hang. If you use
> the more common plastic coated twin-lead/ladder line, touching asphalt
> roof or branches shouldn't be a problem...maybe not even when its all
> soaking wet. There is no balun involved. Yes, you wanted coax instead
> of twinlead to get thru your window as I recall.
> You could have had it installed and worked 100 counties by now.
>
> -WX4A

5862. Re: algorithm for adaptive antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 23:54:56 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <afg8kg$2i6$1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 140017

Steve, Andres:

[snip]
"VE9SRB" <srbest@att.net> wrote in message
:
> "Andr&#65533;s" <acuadrad@puc.cl> wrote in message
> > I don't know what is this guy Peter, talking about. If he prefers to
> > spend one week doing one research when you can do it in a couple of days
:
> I think Peter's point is that you should spend some of your own time
looking
> into and solving the problem rather than asking someone else to give you
the
> answer. That's how the learning process works.
:
> This trend of university students asking for homework solutions and
> employees of companies asking for free design support on in-house
> development programs is alarming. The NEC-List also has the same problem.
> Steve
[snip]

Agreed! I don't mind *helping* students. I have done so often. But...I
will not give
answers, rather... in the spirit of Picasso who is reputed to have once
said,
"Computers are useless, they can only give answers!", I will only help
students to
ask the proper *questions*.

OTOH... if the poster is not a student, but rather a representative or an
employee of a
commercial venture, seeking *free* assistance on USENET NG's, why then
IMHO...

Such posters are simply nothing more nor less than intellectual property
thieves!

I often do provide answers... for that function my fees start at
US$2000/day!

Best,

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.

5863. Re: Anyone have a G5RV??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 23:57:30 UTC
From: Ed Laughery <laughery@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <eANS8.13599$Ji6.1733521@e3500-atl2.usenetserver.com>
Source record: 140018

Hi Stargazer

Mine runs horizontal from the antenna to the insulator above the shack. It
is 90 degrees (almost) to the antenna. Works great!

73s
Ed
AD5JV

"W4WNT" <w4wnt@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
news:fxxS8.4035$GF4.242825@twister.southeast.rr.com...
> This will work fine. One thing to avoid, keep the rest of the ladder line
> off the ground. Usually about 30-50 feet or so of ladder line with these
> antennas. Good luck, I've used G5RVs and they work quite well (always
with
> a tuner, of course).
>
> 73, Bill, W4WNT
>
>
> StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
> news:3D1A2DEF.2783E307@capnet.com...
> > Does the ladder line part have to come straight down for very
> > far for it to work?
> >
> > I can only put one up 22 feet or so.
> >
>
>

5864. Re: Line Transformers vs LC Tuners.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-27 23:57:39 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020627195739.19300.00000845@mb-mt.aol.com>
Source record: 140019

>There's lots of discussion about pro's and con's of transmission line
>transformers versus LC tuners in the essential job of providing the correct
>resistive load for a transmitter.
>
>Arguments often hinge on relative power efficiencies. But since numerical
>values of efficiencies, especially the efficiency of line transformers, are
>never mentioned the arguments are doomed to be inconclusive and are left
>hanging in mid air only to be continued on a later occasion.

Hi Reg, I assume you wish to point out that a tuner has about the same or less loss than a series transmission line transformer. How about my Cigar box tuner with the coil wound on a toilet tissue form, tapped with an alligator clip. The Cap was a 365mmf. cap from an old 5 tube ac/dc superhet. How would it stack up? I actually used one 37 years ago. Worked well. Thanks for the great programs.

73 Gary N4AST

5865. Re: Can I feed my dipole with coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 00:02:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1529-3D1BA779-97@storefull-2398.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140020

Doc wrote:
"There may be some trick to raise the impedance to 50 ohms but I can`t think of one off hand."

Parallel your dipole with another wire about the same length as your dipole and connect the ends of your paralleled wires. This makes one type of folded dipole which multiplies the drivepoint 4X if the wires are sbout the same diameter.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5866. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 00:27:46 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afgai2$4h1$0@208.207.71.165>
Source record: 140021

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> Dick Carroll wrote:
> >
> > At HF it is limited to power in the 100 watt range, otherwise works
> > fine. At VHF it has too much loss to use in any application except short
> > runs.
> >
> > Dick
>
> I'd be interested in the source of that information. I've run 300 watts
> through RG-58 at HF for extended periods without any problem.

Ah, another case of misworded by yours truly. Should have said "
..should be limited to around 100 watts just to be safe.....".

I've ran it at higher power too, with a well matched load. But I wasn't
about to tell him to run more than 100 watts to whatever he might want
to do with it! I *have* seen it get pretty warm under some conditions.
And center conductor drift happens much easier when it's warm. I have
seen that cause it to short, at work.

And I note that an old ARRL license manual on the shelf rates RG58 at
over 500 watts below 30 mhz, and over 100 watts, depending on which
version is involved, to 400 mhz. Not that I would ever want to bump up
against either rating.

Dick

5867. OT, but I need an FT-101F 'mic gain' knob.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 00:31:38 UTC
From: Robert M <rsmyers@rogers.com>
Message-ID: <3D1BAE6B.87A09355@rogers.com>
Source record: 140022

Hi,

I have an FT-101F that is only missing the "mic gain" knob. I would like to get a very good looking replacement. Does anyone have one for sale?

Thanks,
--- Rob

5868. Re: Anyone have a G5RV??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 00:51:54 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afgbvapqp1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 140023

The effect on G5RV performance is no better and no worse than ANY antenna which cannot be erected at a height more than about 1/4-wavelength above ground level.

The height restriction will be less of a disadvantage at the higher frequencies than it is on 80m.

Go ahead and just get it up as high as you can.

Reg, G4FGQ

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================
"StarGazer" wrote -
> I can only put one up 22 feet or so.
>

5869. WTD: FT-101F needs 'mic gain' knob

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 01:14:42 UTC
From: Robert M <rsmyers@rogers.com>
Message-ID: <3D1BB87E.8F3BC3F2@rogers.com>
Source record: 140024

Hi,

I have an FT-101F but it's missing the "mic gain" knob. I would be very appreciative if someone could find a 'near-mint' replacement knob for me. Anyone have one for sale?

(I'm not sure if the FT-101F knobs are identical to the knobs of previous FT-101 models. Can anyone tell me?)

Please advise on cost.

Thanks,
--- Rob, VE3 JQL.

5870. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 01:26:52 UTC
From: " J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <pXOS8.5632$ZM3.1850365@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140025

"stefano" proposed:
> This great integration between the E and H fields
> allow the [EH, aka CFA] antenna to be very efficient.

A flywheel with two handles is somehow better (more efficient) than a
flywheel with one handle ?

5871. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 01:49:25 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d1bc0ba.30863395@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 140026

On 28 Jun 2002 00:27:46 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:

>
>
>Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>
>> Dick Carroll wrote:
>> >
>> > At HF it is limited to power in the 100 watt range, otherwise works
>> > fine. At VHF it has too much loss to use in any application except short
>> > runs.
>> >
>> > Dick
>>
>> I'd be interested in the source of that information. I've run 300 watts
>> through RG-58 at HF for extended periods without any problem.
>
>
>
>
> Ah, another case of miswording by yours truly. Should have said "
>..should be limited to around 100 watts just to be safe.....".
>
> I've ran it at higher power too, with a well matched load. But I wasn't
>about to tell him to run more than 100 watts to whatever he might want
>to do with it! I *have* seen it get pretty warm under some conditions.
>And center conductor drift happens much easier when it's warm. I have
>seen that cause it to short, at work.
>
> And I note that an old ARRL license manual on the shelf rates RG58 at
>over 500 watts below 30 mhz, and over 100 watts, depending on which
>version is involved, to 400 mhz. Not that I would ever want to bump up
>against either rating.
>
>Dick

With 500 to 600 watts I can't seem to even get it warm. I guess I must
be running it within its
rating.

73
Gary

5872. Pneumatic antenna mast

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 01:53:34 UTC
From: Doctor Dave <HypnoBus@cfl.rr.com>
Message-ID: <ykPS8.82219$db.1307275@twister.tampabay.rr.com>
Source record: 140027

Does anybody know where I can find an antenna mast out of an ENG television news van? I'm building / converting a motorhome and am thinking that this would be a nice addition.

Please reply direct to:

hypnobus@cfl.rr.com

5873. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 01:55:15 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1BC203.E3F75AC1@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140028

Gary Schafer wrote:
> With 500 to 600 watts I can't seem to even get it warm. I guess I must
> be running it within its rating.

Rg-58 is rated for 1400 volts maximum. Into a 50 ohm load that would be
almost 40 KW. Maybe that's why Dick is having a problem with his. :-)
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5874. Re: Pneumatic antenna mast

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 02:18:37 UTC
From: "John D. Farr" <jfarr@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <1IPS8.475421$Oa1.32752656@bin8.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 140029

Check out http://www.genielift.com/ .
GL, John KC4ZXX

"Doctor Dave" <HypnoBus@cfl.rr.com> wrote in message
news:ykPS8.82219$db.1307275@twister.tampabay.rr.com...
> Does anybody know where I can find an antenna mast out of an ENG
television
> news van? I'm building / converting a motorhome and am thinking that this
> would be a nice addition.
>
> Please reply direct to:
>
> hypnobus@cfl.rr.com
>
>

5875. Re: Pneumatic antenna mast

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 03:44:24 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d1be0d3_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 140032

Another good source, the one which supplies most military and many TV
stations is:
www.willburt.com/Mast+Products/Telescoping+Masts/

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Doctor Dave <HypnoBus@cfl.rr.com> wrote in message
news:ykPS8.82219$db.1307275@twister.tampabay.rr.com...
> Does anybody know where I can find an antenna mast out of an ENG
television
> news van? I'm building / converting a motorhome and am thinking that this
> would be a nice addition.
>
> Please reply direct to:
>
> hypnobus@cfl.rr.com
>
>

5876. Re: HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 03:45:26 UTC
From: JWheeler <kd5bcu@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <uhnmsh6oh9ho88@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140031

My radio only speaks English... I don't think it would work for me.

JWheeler

"Torbj&#65533;rn M." <t_m@online.no> wrote in message
news:25GS8.86$HR.1468@news4.ulv.nextra.no...
>
> "Bob Miller" <bamiller@texas.net> skrev i melding
> news:=BEbPb671zAQzrG8q5=upz27oxQ9@4ax.com...
> > StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote:
> >
> > >Gap Voyager
> >
> > The Voyager only does 1.8-14 mhz.
> >
> > Bob
> > k5qwg
> > >
> > >
> > >
> > >"Torbj&#65533;rn M." wrote:
> > >
> > >> Is there any good HF-vertical (1.8-30 Mhz) which dont need any tuner
> ?
> > >>
> > >> Torbj&#65533;rn.
> >
> >
> What about this one ??
> http://www.classicint.nl/textned/pkwhfvertical.htm
>
> PKW ALL-type... ?
>
>

5877. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 04:06:02 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <19745-3D1BE0AA-74@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 140033

Stefano wrote:
"The reactive area with the EH antenna is very very small."

I have not followed development of the EH antenna and have skepticism because every time I shrunk an antenna it lost efficiency.

A small loop is directional, so it has gain, but a larger loop is more efficient.

We would like small mobile antennas to cut their collisions with their surroundings. Radiation requires current through a length of conductor. You can compensate less conductor length with more current, but lost power is the square of the current times the loss resistance. Increasing current increases loss faster than it restores radiation using the shorter antenna.

Hope you can turn this situation around.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5878. Re: 85 foot dipole not in straight line. A problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 04:14:20 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1BE29C.9A264253@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140034

Bob Miller wrote:
> I guess the question I would have is whether several sections of ladder line,
> switched in and out, are more efficient than a box filled with variable caps &
> an inductor, with either feeding at a current maximum point on ladder line.

One of the advantages of adjusting the length of the ladder-line until the transmitter sees a current maximum is that it works with internal antenna tuners which have a problem matching SWRs higher than about 3:1. I set the ladder-line length to the center of each band and use the internal tuner to cover the whole band. The lengths on the various bands are: 75m - 92 ft, 40m - 88 ft, 30m - 94 ft, 20m - 105 ft, 17m - 95 ft, 15m - 89 ft, 12m - 86 ft, 10m - 96 ft. Except for 20m, all the lengths are within ten feet of each other.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5879. Re: Antenna tower help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 04:50:44 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3d1be952.52043552@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 140035

The 11M elements are close to 10M resonance, and are likely to detune
the tri-bander. Keep the CB antenna far away, not on the tower at all.
A heavy duty roof tripod will support the CB antenna at legal height.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

5880. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 04:52:06 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afgq1m$5fr$2@208.207.71.132>
Source record: 140036

Gary Schafer wrote:

> With 500 to 600 watts I can't seem to even get it warm. I guess I must
> be running it within its
> rating.

Hope you don't have something adverse happen to the load. If mismatched
it'll melt in a hurry at that power.

Dick

5881. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 04:57:02 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afgqau$6jj$0@208.207.71.132>
Source record: 140037

CAM wrote:
>
> Gary Schafer wrote:
> > With 500 to 600 watts I can't seem to even get it warm. I guess I must
> > be running it within its rating.
>
> Rg-58 is rated for 1400 volts maximum. Into a 50 ohm load that would be
> almost 40 KW. Maybe that's why Dick is having a problem with his. :-)

I've seen RG58 get quite warm in a 100 watt mobile low band VHF
installation when the antenna became defective and created a severe
mismatch.

5882. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 05:08:03 UTC
From: tmgroatatpeakpeakdotcom
Message-ID: <3d1bebae.52647481@news.peakpeak.com>
Source record: 140038

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 11:53:43 GMT, "glathrem" <glathrem@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>...Butternut said go for it. Does anyone have personal experience with
>ground mounted vertical and less than ideal radial system? Any other
>suggestions?
>
Yes, I had an HF6V in a 60x70 foot back yard. I stuck it right in the
middle, and ran about 30 radials as far as I could (until they reached
the house or the property lines). Burying all those radials takes
quite a while; add a few each weekend until you run out of wire.

Performance was good, but nothing earth-shaking. It won't be a pile-up
buster, but you will work some decent DX if you persevere.

Others have mentioned the narrow 80M and 160M bandwidth. Not a big
problem for the Butternut if ground mounted, because you can reach
those coils and adjust it easily. I marked mine to show CW and phone
settings, so changing it over took but a minute.

--KR0U

-- Tim Groat

To reply by e-mail, change the quoted words to
the corresponding punctuation marks.

5883. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 05:17:39 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1BF173.9090102@eznec.com>
Source record: 140039

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> I've seen RG58 get quite warm in a 100 watt mobile low band VHF
> installation when the antenna became defective and created a severe
> mismatch.

Yes, I wouldn't recommend RG58 for feeding defective antennas with high power. Larger cable like RG8 would be better whenever you need to put a lot of power into a defective antenna. Large Heliax would be better yet.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

5884. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 05:21:21 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <afgroh$g9q$3@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140040

Fractenna <fractenna@aol.com> wrote:
>>> Just for some stats here--you are a radio amateur, right?
>>
>>What does that matter if I am or were an amateur? Are amateur's the
>>only people that might be interested in antennas and how well they
>>perform?

> It's really a simple question Bill. I can't imagine why you have to be
> defensive about it.It seems very peculiar.

Defensive? Hardly. But it has nothing to do with interest in antennas
and is none of your business - just as I don't question whether you are
one person with other fractenna people also posting or one person with
apparent multiple personalities. Neither has any relevance to the matter.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5885. Re: Antenna tower help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 06:12:04 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <afgunk$g9q$4@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140041

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote:

> Bill,
> The 'normal' distance between antennas like that is
> probably 5 - 10 feet, but there are a couple of other
> considerations you may not have thought of.
> With an average tri-bander and a quad, you are very
> close to, is not over the tower's rated capacity for
> wind loading. That depends on a number of things, the
> primary one being if you followed Rohn's recommendations
> about installing the tower. I don't know the ratings off
> hand, but I'd certainly find out before going ahead with
> both antennas. Doing it right the first time is always
> better than having to do it over again.

I don't believe that will be a problem, but I will double check.

> The 'fold over' feature is nice, but it reduces any
> tower's capacity, sometimes drastically. Check on it before
> you start.

The fold over feature will only be for service on the antennas.
The top will be guyed and the latching pin inserted at all other
times.

I can also use heavier guys, guy anchors and tower base pad, if
necessary.

I will verify the design with Rohn, including loads, once it is
completed.

If I have to, I will put up a separate tower for the mate. She has
to be kept happy as well, and CB seems to be what she wants.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5886. Re: Antenna tower help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 06:13:47 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <afguqr$g9q$5@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 140042

Tim Groat <tmgroat"at"peakpeak"dot"com> wrote:
> The 11M elements are close to 10M resonance, and are likely to detune
> the tri-bander. Keep the CB antenna far away, not on the tower at all.
> A heavy duty roof tripod will support the CB antenna at legal height.

This is an option, but I think I would use a separate tower instead.

I wanted to avoid the additional expense/effort if possible.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

5887. Wanted: Non-English language beta testers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 06:31:50 UTC
From: ac6la@arrl.net
Message-ID: <960228f1.0206272231.161d9fbc@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140043

MultiNEC is a freeware antenna modeling package that I made available a few months ago. Recently I've been working on changing the program to better support non-English language users whose customary number format contains a comma instead of a period as the decimal separator character. Adding this support turned out to be a much bigger task than just switching commas and periods in the input and output files for the NEC engines. I've done as much testing as possible using different language choices in the Windows Control Panel, but it would be nice if some "real" foreign users could give it a try also.

In the new version you should be able to enter all numbers using your customary character (either comma or period) for the decimal separator. All MultiNEC results are displayed in the appropriate format as set via the Windows Control Panel Regional Settings language choice. The switch between commas and periods that is necessary to interface with the NEC engines is done without any user intervention.

For details on MultiNEC in general see www.qsl.net/ac6la/ . If you'd like to do some informal beta testing on the new version of MultiNEC please contact me directly for more information.

73,
Dan AC6LA

5888. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 06:33:59 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <7q0ohuoa3vaj30mjdsgu1oe59cpbrdgklf@4ax.com>
Source record: 140044

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 08:07:06 -0400, "Peter O. Brackett"
<ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> wrote:

>W. G.:
>
>Wow!
>
>A Senator looks at it... now that will really be a vote getter in the next
>election, and... MA really needs political help for its' hard hit hi-tech
>sector!
>
>That thing is really *tiny*, it fits in the palm of a hand. To bad it is
>largely hidden from our view by the technician's thumb!
>
>I wonder if it could be quickly snapped into the battery compartment of a
>cell phone to make the calls really *clear*.
>
>I can see the advertisements now, "get one for only $19.95" payable in three
>deductions from your credit card of only $6.65 per month?
>
>But wait...
>
>Order now and receive, absolutely free, a wave deflector that snaps into
>your jockey shorts which effectively shields your gonads from unwanted wave
>damage as you receive those perfectly *clear* calls.
>
>~ Even works in elevators!
>
>--Peter K1PO
> Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL.
>
>
>"W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net> wrote in message
>news:iqukhuk1uqus73pdlhq0lr5l3papledq4g@4ax.com...
>>
>>
>> http://www.telcomcity.com/news/fractal.jpg
>>
>> Pictured here, Senator Birmingham looks at a "fractal" antenna as
>> designed by Fractal Antenna System's founder, Nathan "Chip" Cohen.
>

In a more serious vein (I would guess), the March/April issue of
QEX has Steve Best's article on fractal loops. Anybody seen it?

5889. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 06:37:03 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afh06fice0@208.207.71.132>
Source record: 140045

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> Dick Carroll wrote:
> >
> > I've seen RG58 get quite warm in a 100 watt mobile low band VHF
> > installation when the antenna became defective and created a severe
> > mismatch.
>
> Yes, I wouldn't recommend RG58 for feeding defective antennas with high
> power. Larger cable like RG8 would be better whenever you need to put a
> lot of power into a defective antenna. Large Heliax would be better yet.
>

I don't know anyone who deliberately feeds a defective antenna. I do know that sometimes things happen to cause a defect which can seriously modify an antenna's impedance causing severe mismatch without the operator knowing until the damage is done. I wouldn't run my amp through RG58 if I had any other alternative. Its tube grids do not like antenna mismatch, however brief or unexpected. For an 100 watt transciever, no problem.

Dick

5890. Computer answers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 06:43:11 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <1b1ohuccf05trkcd75dc2sf1ob3p4kcv0r@4ax.com>
Source record: 140046

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 19:54:56 -0400, "Peter O. Brackett"
<ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> wrote:

> Picasso ... is reputed to have once said,
>"Computers are useless, they can only give answers!",

Thanks,now I have this image of a computer designed by Picasso.

Or was that the iMac?

5891. Re: Usenet abuse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 06:48:18 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <uk1ohus68gbfavmn4bthtd4hutpueg9qga@4ax.com>
Source record: 140047
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 10:24:25 -0400, GeorgeF <av8tor@licensed4fun.com>
wrote:

>>
>> I fail to see the point in spamming an auction "4 hours left" message
>> all over when Usenet message distribution is quite low priority and
>> can take in excess of a day to be distributed...
>
>
>You better get a better Usenet Provider.....Its rare that my posts don't
>reach the entire US in less than an hour....

I think his emphasis was on the part about spamming, which is bad
to begin with, and worse when you can do it quickly.

5892. Z of Loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 06:49:59 UTC
From: N4LQ <N4LQ@igLou.com>
Message-ID: <3d1bcea4$1_3@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 140030

Can someone out there with a modeling pgm give me a ball park figure for the feed point impedance of:

40m horizontal loop about 142ft. square, corner fed, operating frequency 10.120mhz (30m). Height is about 40ft. 14ga wire. Average gnd.

Thanks

--
Steve Ellington N4LQ.

5893. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 08:06:00 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0206280005.663d8c7c@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140048

Hi all,
I think it is necessary to consider SWR >> 1, which increases both the voltage and current (not in the same place / time) in the cable.

73 de Ivan

5894. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 08:08:08 UTC
From: remove_ok1sip@atlas.cz
Message-ID: <5f5159fa.0206280008.4f014ccd@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140049

Hi all,
I think it is necessary to consider SWR >> 1, which increases both the voltage and current (not in the same place / time) in the cable.

73 de Ivan

5895. Re: Bill In Congress to Address CC&R Antenna (Sorry!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 10:10:34 UTC
From: KC8PMX <kc8pmx@NOSPAMdiamondcs.net>
Message-ID: <afi2lm11qjr@enews3.newsguy.com>
Source record: 139943
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

I still think we as individuals need to contact our elected officials, be it with a form letter or personally written, on a more often basis. I am of the belief that they will take it even more serious, especially when it comes to votes they may get in the future!

--
Ryan, KC8PMX
FF/MFR
www.qsl.net/w8kea (click on banner at bottom of screen to vote for the site please)
REMOVE "NOSPAM" in email address to reply.

"Richard Jones" <rjones@mail.cccd.edu> wrote in message news:3D19ED0E.B39CAED8@mail.cccd.edu...
> I sent my letter less than 2 weeks ago and received a personally signed
> letter from my Congressman (Ken Calvert - CA) yesterday. In the letter
> he stated his intentions to sign on as a co-sponsor of the bill and
> expressed his support of the amateur radio service.
>
> Let's hope that all our representatives are this responsive to their
> constituents. :)
>
> Rick, KG6RJ
>
> Joe Leikhim wrote:
>
> > I sent my letter did you? Easy to do follow the link. Arrl has a form
> > letter. I urge you to add some personal perspective to it.
> >
> > http://www.arrl.org/news/stories/2002/05/14/102/?nc=1
> > --
> > Joe Leikhim K4SAT
> > Jleikhim@nettally.com
> >
> > "Jazz is not dead. It just smells funny." -F.Z.
>

5896. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 10:25:32 UTC
From: Technomage <technomage-hawke@cox.net>
Message-ID: <pan.2002.06.28.03.25.32.457.24458@cox.net>
Source record: 140050

you never did send me a test antenna (that you agreed to do so long ago).
in fact, shortly after you made that agreement, you started ignoring my
e-mails and telephone requests.

either prove it works with real world data at a certified FCC testing
fascility, or bugger off.

In article <20020627065845.14408.00000822@mb-mn.aol.com>, "Fractenna"
<fractenna@aol.com> wrote:

> I am very flattered that there is so much interest here on the
> technology I came up with:-)
>

--
I will not be pushed, filed, stamped, indexed, briefed, debriefed, or numbered!
My life is my own - No. 6

5897. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 10:35:03 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628063503.06712.00001814@mb-fm.aol.com>
Source record: 140051

>Anybody seen it?<

Yup.

K1BQT

5898. Shunt Feed Grounded Tower ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 10:37:01 UTC
From: KB4QLZ <none_due_to_spam@nononono.net>
Message-ID: <uhof8cr4fmhjfc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 140052

Rohn 25G at 125 ft. Force 12 C-19XR Beam. 4 sets of insulated guys. Tower is grounded. How do I shunt feed this thing?????

5899. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 10:43:30 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628064330.15711.00001178@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 140053

>>Anybody seen it?<
>
>Yup.
>
>K1BQT

Hmmm.. what do the facts state? Dr. Steven Best, on 3 April, 2002, said he "would be happy to send me a copy". I have never received one. Perhaps you might jog him on this apparent oversight.

73,
Chip N1IR

5900. Public Offer to Scientifically Debate Fractal Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:03:14 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628070314.15694.00001169@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 140054

>>>Anybody seen it?<
>>
>>Yup.
>>
>>K1BQT
>
>
>Hmmm.. what do the facts state? Dr. Steven Best, on 3 April, 2002, said he
>"would be happy to send me a copy". I have never received one. Perhaps you
>might jog him on this apparent oversight.
>
>73,
>Chip N1IR
>

In fact Rick, as you work with Steve Best at Cushcraft, I'm sure you can pass along my request for copies of all his papers which talk about fractal antennas.

I'm good with CBA.

Finally, may I suggest that Steve Best participate in , and help arrange, a public forum where fractal antennas may be discussed factually in a debate ? The discussions may be published for all to see. They can either be part of journal articles or placed on an independent web page.

Such debates are an integral part of how real science is done, and are often keystones to paradigm shifts being accepted. As Steve and I are both scientists, I can think of no reason why this cannot be done. Furthermore, as fractal antennas are now commercially accepted, it is important to the field of antenna engineering that it not suffer from a discontinuity on what the marketplace shows is a practical advantage, while a verbal few hang on to another premise which may be good intentioned but factually incorrect.

Change is good, Don't you think?

Say, Winter/Spring time frame?

73,
Nathan (Chip) Cohen, Ph.D.

5901. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:12:39 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1c4297.852849101@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140055

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 07:15:12 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>I took Occam's razor to the question and dropped the tuner and the moving.
>The basic question is whether common mode conditions are related to
>differential conditions (or not). No tuner required. No movement required.

Then the answer is no, they are not related. The common mode can have
any relationship to differential mode, and the tuner problem is an
excellent example of this.

>> There isn't any type of parallel at all that can be drawn between
>> those cases, because one ionvolves changing the load or length of a
>> transmission line and the other involves moving a balun from one side
>> of a tuner to the other.
>
>Not true, Tom. I presented a configuration that kept everything
>the same except the frequency and eliminated all the fluff. It
>was not a troll. I was asking for information.

It is true Cecil, and is VERY easy to see if you look at the problem
with an open mind instead of fixating on examples that just happen to
show a relationship.

One case where there just happens to be what appears to be a direct
relationship does not even prove the direct relationship exists in all
or even most systems.

But then I'm sure you know that already, and just want to argue or
divert the issue away from the tuner system.

5902. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:29:07 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1c4451.853291391@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140056

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 22:25:29 GMT, "stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote:

>Hi Richard,
>I am sorry but I couldn't stop myself to put my notes here.
>Your perfect description apply perfectely to our EH antenna.
>satisfying the Poynting theorem we actualy did what you so well describe.

Nonsense Steve.

Poynting is probably spinning in his grave over the crap a few people
are doing with his otherwise useful science.

>The reactive area with the eh antenna is very very small...few inches from
>the elements .
>At a very short distance from them we have the E and H properly set to
>be in space phase (at 90 degree each other)
>AND in time phase. That's it. In the EH antenna the far field begin at 7 to
>15 " of distance form the antenna 's elements.This add some new features to
>this new application.

What a bunch of pure rubbish.

"Fields" are just mathematical descriptions of physical effects, and
are unrelated. Induction fields come from charges moving (we call it
magnetic) and from charge distribution (we call it electric),
radiations comes from charge acceleration (we call it
electro-magnetic).

It is physically impossible to mix two induction fields that decay at
a very fast rate with distance, and produce a radiation field. It is
just absolutly stupid to thing you can do that, and more than you can
mix smell and red light to make a fire!

Far field is a DISTANCE problem, not a PHASE problem. A distance
increase causes induction fields to decay more rapidy than the
radiation field, and we are left at disatnce with only a distance
problem and not a geometry problem.

Far field is where the antenna looks like a point in space, near field
is where the viewing position will let you see the charge distribution
and/or variation in amount charges moving past a point.

Claiming far field starts inches from an antenna that is feet long
physically plainly illustrates how little you understand.

>This great integration between the E and H fields allow the antenna to be
>very efficient.

Nonsense. The bulk of efficiency loss in any small antenna is almost always due to cancelling the reactance in the antenna. That problem remains even if you could (which you can not) mix the fields and make something "new".

>Once more is possible to see we are not claiming nothing of new....Poynting
>is around since the 1880 and still valid for any source of radiation.
>Thanks again Richard for the very good description.
>73's steve IK5IIR

Neither Poynting or Maxwells work agrees in the least with what you claim. Shame on you for trying to discredit the work they did.

73 Tom

5903. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:29:34 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <yMXS8.12385$Jj7.337337@news1.tin.it>
Source record: 140057

hello ,
the answer is this one:

in the CFA antenna the distance between the three elements is not so small.
The consequence of this is to have the "interaction area" quite distant
from them.
Hence , some field lines are not contributing to the final radiation.

In the EH antenna all size and distances are reduced to the minimum.
The " interaction area" is very close to the antenna's elements.
This means a almost full interaction of any field lines , hence a better
final efficiency .

Is very simple but...this is the reason.
73 steveIK5IIR

" J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> ha scritto nel messaggio
news:pXOS8.5632$ZM3.1850365@news20.bellglobal.com...
> "stefano" proposed:
> > This great integration between the E and H fields
> > allow the [EH, aka CFA] antenna to be very efficient.
>
> A flywheel with two handles is somehow better (more efficient) than a
> flywheel with one handle ?
>
>
>
>

5904. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:36:49 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1c4989.854627489@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140058

On 27 Jun 2002 10:58:45 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>I am very flattered that there is so much interest here on the technology I
>came up with:-)

You didn't come up with anything, except a new way to make the United
States educational system look foolish.

73 Tom

5905. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:43:25 UTC
From: stefano <sgalast@tin.it>
Message-ID: <xZXS8.12458$Jj7.339038@news1.tin.it>
Source record: 140059

HI Tom,
How are you?

I see you are using the same language you used some months ago.Ok .

I am sorry but I am just reporting what me measured. I am agree with any your affirmation, but the induction field of the EH antenna is very very small. And we found a way to satisfy Poynting at the antenna.The fields are not decay, of course, they are just interacting very close to the antenna , after that point there is only the formed EM wave traveling in the space. I am agree with you about the efficiency, in fact we found a very efficient way to tune out the reactance in a very small antenna too.

We can chat and chat in a endless way but words are flying, the real fact remains.

You can take a 1% wav. EH antenna and compare it against a full size vertical .
Ok the overall performances will be the same. that's it.
For sure ,in the future, a skilled physicist could explain with the help of math what we have here.
For sure is not a Hertz antenna.

Tom I don't like polemics . I am just very busy to produce and sell antennas.
have fun, 73 steve

"Tom W8JI" <2w8ji@contesting.com> ha scritto nel messaggio news:3d1c4451.853291391@news.akorn.net...
> On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 22:25:29 GMT, "stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote:
>
> >Hi Richard,
> >I am sorry but I couldn't stop myself to put my notes here.
> >Your perfect description apply perfectely to our EH antenna.
> >satisfying the Poynting theorem we actualy did what you so well describe.
>
>
> Nonsense Steve.
>
> Poynting is probably spinning in his grave over the crap a few people
> are doing with his otherwise useful science.
>
> >The reactive area with the eh antenna is very very small...few inches from
> >the elements .

> >At a very short distance from them we have the E and H properly set
to
> >be in space phase (at 90 degree each other)
> >AND in time phase. That's it. In the EH antenna the far field begin at 7
to
> >15 " of distance form the antenna 's elements.This add some new features
to
> >this new application.
>
> What a bunch of pure rubbish.
>
> "Fields" are just mathematical descriptions of physical effects, and
> are unrelated. Induction fields come from charges moving (we call it
> magnetic) and from charge distribution (we call it electric),
> radiations comes from charge acceleration (we call it
> electro-magnetic).
>
> It is physically impossible to mix two induction fields that decay at
> a very fast rate with distance, and produce a radiation field. It is
> just absolutly stupid to thing you can do that, and more than you can
> mix smell and red light to make a fire!
>
> Far field is a DISTANCE problem, not a PHASE problem. A distance
> increase causes induction fields to decay more rapidy than the
> radiation field, and we are left at disatnce with only a distance
> problem and not a geometry problem.
>
> Far field is where the antenna looks like a point in space, near field
> is where the viewing position will let you see the charge distribution
> and/or variation in amount charges moving past a point.
>
> Claiming far field starts inches from an antenna that is feet long
> physically plainly illustrates how little you understand.
>
> >This great integration between the E and H fields allow the antenna to
be
> >very efficient.
>
>
> Nonsense. The bulk of efficiency loss in any small antenna is almost
> always due to cancelling the reactance in the antenna. That problem
> remains even if you could (which you can not) mix the fields and make
> something "new".
>
> >Once more is possible to see we are not claiming nothing of
new....Poynting
> >is around since the 1880 and still valid for any source of radiation.
> >Thanks again Richard for the very good description.
> >73's steve IK5IIR
>

> Neither Poynting or Maxwells work agrees in the least with what you
> claim. Shame on you for trying to discredit the work they did.
>
> 73 Tom

5906. Re: Public Offer to Scientifically Debate Fractal Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:44:58 UTC
From: " J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <1%XS8.9868$T33.1903413@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140061

"Fractenna"
> a public forum where fractal antennas
> may be discussed factually in a debate ?
> The discussions may be published for all
> to see.

Sounds like a newsgroup would fit the bill...

I've mentioned this before... Why don't you go into the military market ?
UHF Military SatCom. ~300 MHz. RHCP. Aircraft require this capability.
Present antennas are big and bulky. Fractal antennas are supposed to be
small and yet efficient. Some aircraft will use multiple antennas and a
'smart' combiner, others will strive for more-than-hemispheric coverage with
one antenna. Some use conformal antennas, others use 'Batwings'. Some
aircraft can't have SatCom simply due to the lack of feasible (small)
antenna technology.

If you could produce a conformal (flush with the surface) antenna that meets
the other requirements, while being significantly smaller than the present
state of the art, you would sell many thousands. Don't scoff at the 'low'
volume - you could name your own price (kilo$). I'm sure that are several
companies that would be willing to do the militarization and build if you
provide the design basis.

There is of course the small matter of specification, testing, qualification
and certification. The government systems engineers and procurement people
tend to insist that things work exactly as claimed. They'll occasionally
waive minor spec variations, but you still have to 'pound the nail all the
way in' to get the cheque.

Here's a link to help get you started:
http://www.governmentgrant.com/

Good luck.

5907. Re: Ground mounted vertical , really work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:46:25 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1c4a34.854798519@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 140060

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 09:57:51 -0400, Bill Ogden <ogden@us.ibm.com>
wrote:

>He must realize that bandwidth on 80/75 is narrow --- mine is about 75 khz at the
>2:1 points. This means he must make a basic decision about 80 or 75 meter
>operation. The higher bands can be covered completely; SWR may be above 2:1 in a
>few places but this does not really hurt anything. I suggest he should forget
>160 in his situation.

Almost every single day on 160 meters, summer and winter both, I work
a VK who has a 40 foot vertical that is partially base loaded.

He has one of the best signals from VK.

The key is he has 40 or so somewhat long radials on his vertical, and
he used a reasonably good loading coil.

I'd install a good buried ground ground system with as many radials
as long and straight as possible, and plant a nice reliable antenna
like a Butternut in the middle.

Getting on the air is better than not gettting on the air at all
because something else might be 5dB better.

I would avoid gimmick antennas however, like "no-radial" verticals or
resistor loaded antennas, unless I just absolutely could not put in
even a modest ground system.

73 Tom

5908. Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:54:55 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628075455.23745.00002414@mb-df.aol.com>
Source record: 140062

27 June, 2002

Dear Steve,

As you are probably aware, my colleagues and I have spent considerable efforts in the last few years making antenna optimization a practical effort. As Dr. Hohlfeld and I have mentioned to you before, this includes making efficient optimization schemes for antennas which arrive at answers in a short period of time. I am happy to report that we now have such a tool, which allows the exploration of whether, as you allude to, fractals have any benefit over other geometric forms.

I would like to invite you to challenge us in a cordial and scientific effort to best Dr. Best's best (no disrespect meant or intended). Specifically, I would like you to define a wire antenna designed to work best with several specifications, such as multiband; high gain; good Q; and so on. Define all the specifications, include antenna type and form factor restriction.

Now, quantify these constraints as a 'cost funtion' (figure of merit) so that there is no a posteriori opportunity to make after the fact claims on what constitutes a 'better' antenna.

Send us your very best wire antenna, along with the cost function you desire and the value of the cost function for that antenna.

Dr. Hohlfeld, my junior colleagues, and I will then assign our GO (fractal coded genetic optimizer) the task of besting this provided design.

In doing so there will be a totally independent and clearly scientifically verificable means to compare two 'best' antennas, and to see exactly what they are described as geometrically--fractal or otherwise.

Is early Fall enough time?

Best Regards from your Colleague,

Nathan (Chip) Cohen, Ph.D.

5909. Re: Public Offer to Scientifically Debate Fractal Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 11:57:48 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628075748.23745.00002415@mb-df.aol.com>
Source record: 140063

>Subject: Re: Public Offer to Scientifically Debate Fractal Antennas
>From: " J. Harvey" JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca
>Date: 6/28/02 7:44 AM Eastern Daylight Time
>Message-id: <1%XS8.9868$T33.1903413@news20.bellglobal.com>
>
>"Fractenna"
>> a public forum where fractal antennas
>> may be discussed factually in a debate ?
>> The discussions may be published for all
>> to see.
>
>Sounds like a newsgroup would fit the bill...
>
>I've mentioned this before... Why don't you go into the military market ?
>UHF Military SatCom. ~300 MHz. RHCP. Aircraft require this capability.
>Present antennas are big and bulky. Fractal antennas are supposed to be
>small and yet efficient. Some aircraft will use multiple antennas and a
>'smart' combiner, others will strive for more-than-hemispheric coverage with
>one antenna. Some use conformal antennas, others use 'Batwings'. Some
>aircraft can't have SatCom simply due to the lack of feasible (small)
>antenna technology.
>
>If you could produce a conformal (flush with the surface) antenna that meets
>the other requirements, while being significantly smaller than the present
>state of the art, you would sell many thousands. Don't scoff at the 'low'
>volume - you could name your own price (kilo$). I'm sure that are several
>companies that would be willing to do the militarization and build if you
>provide the design basis.
>
>There is of course the small matter of specification, testing, qualification
>and certification. The government systems engineers and procurement people
>tend to insist that things work exactly as claimed. They'll occasionally
>waive minor spec variations, but you still have to 'pound the nail all the
>way in' to get the cheque.
>
>Here's a link to help get you started:
>http://www.governmentgrant.com/
>
>Good luck.
>

Thank you,

BUT this is not the place to discuss commercial efforts and I will not do so
here.

Nor am I in any way interested in, or in a position to, discuss customers.

73
Chip N1IR

5910. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 12:10:02 UTC
From: " J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <xmYS8.9872$T33.1908134@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 140064

"stefano" proposed:
> This great integration between the E and H fields
> allow the [EH, aka CFA] antenna to be very efficient.

" J. Harvey"
> A flywheel with two handles is somehow better
> (more efficient) than a flywheel with one handle ?

"stefano"
> In the CFA antenna...
> In the EH? antenna...

A good dipole can be very close to 100% efficient. 100 watts in, very nearly 100 watts radiated, no heat. How do you beat 100% efficiency ? If you have a [computer] model that shows significantly better efficiency than a good dipole, please double check to see if you've accidently fed the two ports each with 100% of the power (fictional 3dB improvement). Perhaps your claim is simply size.

As with other new fangled antennas, I highly recommend that you tackle the military market. They're getting to the point where radio technology is outrunning antenna technology. This problem is becoming so acute that even the very senior decision makers are getting interested in antennas. Any individual or organization with a new antenna technology that isn't marketing it to the military must be either: 1) Extremely left wing politically (anti-military), 2) selling snake oil, or 3) stupid.

5911. Re: Shunt Feed Grounded Tower ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 12:34:27 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1C57D3.50FF0ED9@hotmail.com>
Source record: 140065

KB4QLZ wrote:
> Rohn 25G at 125 ft. Force 12 C-19XR Beam. 4 sets of insulated guys. Tower is
> grounded. How do I shunt feed this thing?????

Gamma match.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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5912. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 12:47:11 UTC
From: VE9SRB <srbest@att.net>
Message-ID: <jVYS8.58233$LC3.4456112@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 140066

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020628064330.15711.00001178@mb-fx.aol.com...
> >>Anybody seen it?<
> >
> >Yup.
> >
> >K1BQT
>
>
> Hmmm.. what do the facts state? Dr. Steven Best, on 3 April, 2002, said
he
> "would be happy to send me a copy". I have never received one. Perhaps you
> might jog him on this apparent oversight.
>
> 73,
> Chip N1IR
>

Given that a third party told you of the article, I presumed that you had
access to a copy and really did not need me to send one. Sorry.

Steve

5913. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 12:57:38 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1C5D42.17212C82@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139919

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 07:15:12 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
> >I took Occam's razor to the question and dropped the tuner and the moving.
> >The basic question is whether common mode conditions are related to
> >differential conditions (or not). No tuner required. No movement required.
>
> Then the answer is no, they are not related. The common mode can have
> any relationship to differential mode, and the tuner problem is an
> excellent example of this.

Yet my measurements, with no tuner, nothing moved, and nothing changed except frequency, shows that in a well balanced antenna system, the common mode currents are minimum at system resonance and rise on each side of system resonance. Since common mode current is driven by differential mode current, it seems to me to be foolish to say they are not related. My simple measurements show that they are related in my antenna configuration. Many, many hams run a similar configuration. I have no doubt that you or anyone else would see the same results if you ran some tests on an antenna system like the following with common mode current measurements at 'x'.

XMTR---x---choke---------1/2WL Ladder-line-----resonant dipole

> It is true Cecil, and is VERY easy to see if you look at the problem
> with an open mind instead of fixating on examples that just happen to
> show a relationship.

Tom, you have already admitted that a 500 ohm choke performs its function better when attached to a 50 ohm antenna than when attached to a 5000 ohm antenna. With an open mind, it doesn't take much to see that the same thing can happen at any unbalanced/balanced junction (sans a tuner complicating the model).

> One case where there just happens to be what appears to be a direct
> relationship does not even prove the direct relationship exists in all
> or even most systems.

But Tom, if a direct relationship exists in reality in only one case, your models need some adjustment. When models disagree with reality, the model is always at fault. It takes only one case to prove a model is not comprehensive enough. The progression of the orbit of Mercury comes to mind.

How many times have you and others told everyone that common mode currents can be reduced in an antenna system by making the system more symmetrical?

What does that do if it doesn't tend to equalize the differential currents?
Does taking steps to equalize the differential currents tend to reduce the
common mode currents? If so, how can you say they are unrelated?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5914. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 12:57:46 UTC
From: machfive55@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <773907de.0206280457.6f734d95@posting.google.com>
Source record: 140067

Everyone here is arguing about how much power the cable can hande...I
ran X watts and the thing did/didn't heat up. Well, what they are
forgetting to mention is the SWR at the time. If the SWR is not 1:1
there WILL be power lost in the cable from heat. Individuals with a
well matched system are not seeing much heat loss at any power level
and those with an unmatched system are realizing the heat loss. I
can't attest to the power ratings of RG58 personally, but match your
load as best you can and use the ARRL ratings and you'll be fine.

Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message news:<aff7u9kqc0@208.207.71.147>...
> "Jarosï¿½aw Misiak" wrote:
> >
> > Hello. I have some non used RG 58 computer network ethernet coax. I change
> > my network configuration to twisted Cu cables so I have some free RG58. Can
> > I use it to feeding hamradio antennas on HF or VHF ? Is it any problem
> > with this cable?
>
>
> At HF it is limited to power in the 100 watt range, otherwise works
> fine. At VHF it has too much loss to use in any application except short
> runs.
>
> Dick

5915. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 12:59:08 UTC
From: shutup_cartman@remove.hotmail.nospam.com.oink
Message-ID: <3d1c5cfd.5125805@news.aei.ca>
Source record: 140068
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 14:38:38 GMT, SB <StogieButt@ameritech.net> wrote:

>"Lord Velveeta" wrote:
>
>>By the time many of us read the post it was already too late...
>Many, not all, cheesebrain.

Thats exactly what I wrote...

So when did you flunk out of school? Kindergarden or did you make it
all the way to first grade?

LV

5916. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 13:06:18 UTC
From: shutup_cartman@remove.hotmail.nospam.com.oink
Message-ID: <3d1c5db0.5305414@news.aei.ca>
Source record: 139920
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 10:24:25 -0400, GeorgeF <av8tor@licensed4fun.com>
wrote:

>You better get a better Usenet Provider.....Its rare that my posts don't
>reach the entire US in less than an hour....

Whoever said anything about the entire US. Usenet = world. (yeah I
know most americans can't imagine there is a world outside their
borders).

>I really don't think his post was spam, it was related to the groups it
>was posted in...

SPAM = Unsolicited advertising or advertising where it doesn't belong.

It was posted (over and over) to: "alt.radio.scanner,
rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.scanner". I do not see any "for
sale" in those group names, do you?

SPAM SPAM SPAM SPAM SPAM Eggs bacon and SPAM!

LV

5917. Re: Shunt Feed Grounded Tower ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 13:25:36 UTC
From: Sparks W4EAS <sparksw4eas@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <3D1C63D0.7D22@mindspring.com>
Source record: 139921

Gamma rod. Sparks W4EAS

5918. Re: Z of Loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 13:36:28 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1C6653.91CB7F66@icok.net>
Source record: 139922

Steve,
Input impedance should be something around
1000 to 1500 ohms.
'Doc

5919. Re: 6ft copper pipe and stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 13:41:32 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afhp2c$8rb$0@208.206.142.86>
Source record: 139923
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

Everet wrote:
>
> I have a portable shortwave receiver (a sangean 404 with no external antenna
> jack, only a whip) and the following materials:
> 6ft copper pipe
> 75ft copper stranded copper wire
> 50ft insulated stranded copper wire
>
> I am on a lot surrounded by a 6ft fence. I cannot mount the antenna on the
> roof or anywhere it can be "offensive" to the neighbors. I am not against
> purchasing coax if necessary.
> Currently have the 75ft of copper folded on itself to 30ft and mounted on
> the fence horizontally. I connect the 50ft insulated to the end of the
> uninsulated using an alligator clip and feed it along the ground into my
> window (one story house.) I then wrap the end around the whip 5-7 times and
> my reception improves dramatically, and since it is not directly connected
> to the whip I don't get too much noise.
> I also hope to get a ten-tec rx320 receiver for christmas (a ways away) and
> hope that I can incorporate whatever I build for this portable for that
> receiver. I don't ever plan to transmit.
> Given the above components and restrictions, what would be the best antenna
> I could build without spending any money (except maybe for coax?)
> Thanks
> Everet

Looks to me like you have about all you need already set up. For
receiving only you aren't going to improve things enough to go to all
the trouble to install a much better antenna. If it was me I'd probably
leave it like it is.

Dick

5920. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 13:41:35 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afhp2f$n7f$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 139924

It is not Maxwell's work - it's Heaviside's.

Give credit where credit is due !

5921. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 13:45:38 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afhpa2$8rb$1@208.206.142.86>
Source record: 139925

AD9E wrote:
>
> Everyone here is arguing about how much power the cable can hande...I
> ran X watts and the thing did/didn't heat up. Well, what they are
> forgetting to mention is the SWR at the time. If the SWR is not 1:1
> there WILL be power lost in the cable from heat. Individuals with a
> well matched system are not seeing much heat loss at any power level
> and those with an unmatched system are realizing the heat loss. I
> can't attest to the power ratings of RG58 personally, but match your
> load as best you can and use the ARRL ratings and you'll be fine.

You pretty well summed up the thread.

5922. Re: HF-vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 13:51:21 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3D1C69D9.4D1ECC9B@crosslink.net>
Source record: 139926

hasan schiers wrote: ....
>
> If tuners were the real solution to this problem, we could all just buy/make
> a single band vertical ... and tune them up... this doesn't work, for a variety
> of reasons.
>
> Any significantly shortened multi-band vertical will require retuning ....

Absolutely correct, but all the shortened multi-band verticals I've seen
have series coils; usually at or near their base for mechanical reasons.
Retuning is accomplished by changing a tap on the coil to add/short
turns. If I put the coil inside a weathertight box with some relays to
pick the taps, some caps for fine tuning, an SWR sensor, and a processor
to pick the relays for min SWR then I have an automatic tuner that otta
have the same performance as my manually tuned bugcatcher ... right?

I got spoiled on the Icom 706 cum remote tuner combo last field day:
find a station, punch the 'tune' button and talk. Now if I can figure
out how to put the tuner higher up the antenna, like the coil on a
screwdriver .... ;o)

73 .. K3DWW

5923. Re: Can I feed my dipole with coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 13:54:45 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1C6A9C.D974FAD0@icok.net>
Source record: 139927

Richard,
I like that one! Why didn't I think of that?
'Doc

5924. Re: 6ft copper pipe and stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 13:55:21 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3D1C6AC9.5EC66DEF@crosslink.net>
Source record: 139928
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

CAM wrote:
>
> Everet wrote:
> > I am on a lot surrounded by a 6ft fence. I cannot mount the antenna on the
> > roof or anywhere it can be "offensive" to the neighbors.
>
> Do you have an attic? Are you allowed birdhouses or flagpoles? Do you
> have rain gutters? Do you operate mostly at night?
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>

I installed a lot of electric fence in a previous life. Has anybody
tried using fence insulators - maybe stacked for more standoff - on a
roof vs inside in the attic? Just a suggestion ...
K3DWW

5925. Re: Antenna tower help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 14:14:22 UTC
From: Vito <vito@crosslink.net>
Message-ID: <3D1C6F3E.FA90D0B2@crosslink.net>
Source record: 139929

Bill Nelson wrote:
>
> I don't believe that will be a problem, but I will double check.
>
> I can also use heavier guys, guy anchors and tower base pad, if
> necessary.

Wind load on extended booms twists the tower back & forth, flexing and eventually breaking it. Guys must be 'inverted Vs' attached to yards to give them leverage against the tower twisting.
73, K3DWW

5926. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 14:28:15 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <684-3D1C727F-52@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 139931

Stefano has provided a URL to a site with information provided by "EH Antenna" inventor Ted Hart. It is:
www.eh-antenna.com

Ted says: If phase is corrected by an external network, the "capacitor" becomes a leaky capacitor.

I suppose that`s a way to say loading coils are lossy. We find this loss can be eliminated by making the antenna a full resonant length.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5927. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 14:29:54 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <glsohuo7m2oiq9got1ifcl01h32qdq2snq@4ax.com>
Source record: 139930

On 28 Jun 2002 10:43:30 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>>Anybody seen it?<
>>
>>Yup.
>>
>>K1BQT
>
>
>Hmmm.. what do the facts state? Dr. Steven Best, on 3 April, 2002, said he
>"would be happy to send me a copy". I have never received one. Perhaps you
>might jog him on this apparent oversight.
>
>73,
>Chip N1IR

Yesterday I ordered that issue (Mar/April) from ARRL. It was only
$5.00. Surely the operating budget of Fractal Antenna Systems can
handle that much?

5928. Re: Public Offer to Scientifically Debate Fractal Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 14:47:53 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <avsohugr81ir019vvh7tjab47e7neaqvvd@4ax.com>
Source record: 139932

On 28 Jun 2002 11:03:14 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>
>Finally, may I suggest that Steve Best participate in , and help arrange, a
>public forum where fractal antennas may be discussed factually in a debate ?
>The discussions may be published for all to see. They can either be part of
>journal articles or placed on an independent web page.

Just my opinion, but your history of not following through with
actions your proposals has been pretty well established. As a matter
of fact, there is nothing that I can remember that you have done
which you have said you would do in this usenet group (not even
including your threats to sue people). You have a reputation, like it
or not.

>
>Such debates are an integral part of how real science is done, and are often
>keystones to paradigm shifts being accepted. As Steve and I are both
>scientists, I can think of no reason why this cannot be done. Furthermore, as
>fractal antennas are now commercially accepted, it is important to the field
>of antenna engineering that it not suffer from a discontinuity on what the
>marketplace shows is a practical advantage, while a verbal few hang on to
>another premise which may be good intentioned but factually incorrect.

What bafflegab. Isn't jargon like "paradigm shift" worn out by now?
Publishing in peer-reviewed journals is how real science is done.
Certainly not by bombast in usenet.

The discontinuity is in your thinking and behavior. If fractal
antennas are a "practical advantage", there are far more adept players
in the marketplace than Fractal Antenna Systems.

>
>Change is good, Don't you think?
>
>Say, Winter/Spring time frame?
>
>73,
>Nathan (Chip) Cohen, Ph.D.

Who is Nathan Cohen?
http://www.opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm

5929. Re: Public Offer to Scientifically Debate Fractal Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 14:51:51 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <kutohugvouthnv2489p6on3vsd4iitp3u1@4ax.com>
Source record: 139933

On Fri, 28 Jun 2002 07:44:58 -0400, " J. Harvey"
<JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca> wrote:

>There is of course the small matter of specification, testing, qualification
>and certification. The government systems engineers and procurement people
>tend to insist that things work exactly as claimed. They'll occasionally
>waive minor spec variations, but you still have to 'pound the nail all the
>way in' to get the cheque.

Maybe Chip can hire some skilled people. I don't think these are
Phil's strong points.

5930. Re: Public Offer to Scientifically Debate Fractal Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 14:53:08 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <h5uohugc1f1kpioemmkvaoncnmjmlrn5sv@4ax.com>
Source record: 139934

On 28 Jun 2002 11:57:48 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>
>BUT this is not the place to discuss commercial efforts and I will not do so
>here.
>
>Nor am I in any way interested in, or in a position to, discuss customers.
>
>73
>Chip N1IR

Begs the question: why *is* he here?

5931. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 14:58:53 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <aduohu8kfl06vdaa3htevae8rbthct6g4o@4ax.com>
Source record: 139935

On 28 Jun 2002 11:54:55 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>27 June, 2002
>
{Some stuff)

>Best Regards from your Colleague,
>
>Nathan (Chip) Cohen, Ph.D.

The old "open letter" ruse.

Why should he bother?

You have shown yourself to be devious and untrustworthy.

http://www.opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm

5932. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 15:17:50 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d1c7e3c.2733005@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 139936

On 28 Jun 2002 04:52:06 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:

>
>
>Gary Schafer wrote:
>
>> With 500 to 600 watts I can't seem to even get it warm. I guess I must
>> be running it within its
>> rating.
>
>
> Hope you don't have something adverse happen to the load. If mismatched
>it'll melt in a hurry at that power.
>
>Dick

If something adverse happens to the load I think the final will suffer
before the coax will.

73
Gary K4FMX

5933. Re: Buternut Vertical Coils

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 15:54:27 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <oYUcPSmwNQamZ3lKKL++Z1BExdRz@4ax.com>
Source record: 139937

GYerby@webtv.net (Gary Yerby) wrote:

>I am building a home made butternut vertical vertical. I am patterning
>it after the hf5v-III. I have all the sizes and specs except for the
>coils. Could someone tell me the diameter and the number of windings of
>the 40 and 80 coils.

The Butternut manuals are available for download from the www.bencher.com web site. Might be some info and/or coil pics there.

Bob
k5qwg

5934. Re: Shunt Feed Grounded Tower ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 16:10:25 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <solo@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <uhp2lge8fm9f9d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 139938

125 feet with a cap hat! ought to rock and roll! Gamma match fer sure.
Bury a bunch of radials radiating out from the base to short the ground
resistivity near the tower
H
NQ5H
"Sparks W4EAS" <sparksw4eas@mindspring.com> wrote in message
news:3D1C63D0.7D22@mindspring.com...
> Gamma rod. Sparks W4EAS

5935. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 16:18:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <684-3D1C8C6B-71@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 139942

Cecil wrote:
"---and nothing changed except the frequency."

The source was a differential-mode source, driving the inside surface of the outer conductor of the coax and its center conductor. The intended load was a balanced differential-mode load, the dipole (there`s a redundancy there).

Due to an unbalanced connection (the coax shield`s outer surface) connected to one side of the intended load, common-mode current appears when the differential-mode dipole impedance rises, or the common-mode coax outer surface impedance falls.

At resonance the dipole has low impedance to differential-mode current. Unless the outside surface of the coax shield happens to be a multiple of a 1/2-wave, common-mode impedance is relatively high and the dipole takes nearly all the available current from the feedline.

All Cecil did was shift the frequency. The dipole`s impedance soared. Energy from the feedline diverted to the outside of the coax shield. Why? The differential-mode and common-mode are directly connected by conduction between the inside surface and the outside surface of the coax at the dipole.

Results of this relation between the differential-mode and the common-mode are trivial when the intended load impedance accepts nearly all the available signal current and the unintended load rejects nearly all the available signal current. This can happen when the dipole is resonant, and the outside surface of the feedline is not resonant.

To say the modes are unrelated in Cecil`s example is wrong.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5936. ? about CATV Hardline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 16:19:35 UTC
From: w4mjr@comcast.net
Message-ID: <r00T8.428364$Gs.31636766@bin5.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 139939

I have almost a full roll of CATV Hardline. I was thinking of replacing my old coax with this if it can be used. This is the info thats on the roll.
Times Fiber Communication,Inc
Reel No. C86
Type: T650
Footage: 2000

It looks to be 3/4 in dia. and the outer jacket is aluminum with copper-clad aluminum inner conductor .
I hate not to us this if it can be put to good Amateur use. Have any of you used this stuff before ?

5937. Re: Pneumatic antenna mast

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 16:19:46 UTC
From: Peter Thoms <P.Thoms@t-online.de>
Message-ID: <B9425942.BF16%P.Thoms@t-online.de>
Source record: 139940

in Beitrag ykPS8.82219$db.1307275@twister.tampabay.rr.com schrieb Doctor Dave unter HypnoBus@cfl.rr.com am 28.06.2002 3:53 Uhr:

> Does anybody know where I can find an antenna mast out of an ENG television
> news van? I'm building / converting a motorhome and am thinking that this
> would be a nice addition.
>
> Please reply direct to:
>
> hypnobus@cfl.rr.com
>
>

Hi and good day,

here are some more links:

http://www.army-technology.com/contractors/antennas/index.html
http://www.armedforces.co.uk/dir11.htm

http://www.smc-comms.com/hilomast/index.htm
http://www.alphalink.com.au/~gfs/Clark/clarkp2.htm
http://www.indiansources.com/minar.htm
http://www.thalesantennas.com/index.html
http://www.fireco.be
http://www.trivalantene.si
http://www.eham.net/classifieds/detail/37861

http://www.hummel-towers.de
http://www.vargardaradio.se

Does anybody have an idea obout the costs???

vy 73 de Peter, DL6LAT

5938. Re: Pneumatic antenna mast

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 16:22:34 UTC
From: k0bg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628122234.10769.00001152@mb-mr.aol.com>
Source record: 139941

I saw one of these forsale just last month in a trade magazine. Asking price was $5,500, and the notation was needs new seals, you pay shipping, weight approx. 600 pounds. Answer your question?

Alan Kï¿½BG

5939. Re: ? about CATV Hardline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 16:51:06 UTC
From: ":-) Bill" <therealexray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D1C93FA.40A86495@netscape.net>
Source record: 139950

w4mjr@comcast.net wrote:
>
> I have almost a full roll of CATV Hardline. I was thinking of replacing my
> old coax with this if it can be used. This is the info thats on the roll.
> Times Fiber Communication,Inc
> Reel No. C86
> Type: T650
> Footage: 2000
>
> It looks to be 3/4 in dia. and the outer jacket is aluminum with copper-clad
> aluminum inner conductor .
> I hate not to us this if it can be put to good Amateur use. Have any of you
> used this stuff before ?

Are you sure it says T650 and not T750?
See here for all the details on Times cable.
http://www.timesfiber.com/download.htm

Its good cable unless you specifically want 50 ohm.

-Bill (cable guy) WX4A

5940. Re: Z of Loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 17:04:41 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D1C9729.33B6@wt.net>
Source record: 139944

N4LQ wrote:
>
> Can someone out there with a modeling pgm give me a ball park figure for the
> feed point impedance of:
>
> 40m horizontal loop about 142ft. square, corner fed, operating frequency
> 10.120mhz (30m). Height is about 40ft. 14ga wire. Average gnd.
>
> Thanks
>
> --
> Steve Ellington N4LQ.

Seems to vary according to where you feed. I see higher impedances as
you feed towards the center of a side. Feeding from the corners seems to
give a lower impedance. With a corner feed, I got appx 77.15-j117.31.
Not too far off from the 40m specs. But the impedance rises quite a bit
as you feed in the middle of a leg. Nearly 200 ohm range for 30m if fed
in the middle of a a leg. I would expect it to vary a bit depending on
your local cdx. MK
--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

5941. Re: ? about CATV Hardline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 17:05:36 UTC
From: me <me@nowwhere.com>
Message-ID: <3D1C9760.8D851CEB@nowwhere.com>
Source record: 139945

w4mjr@comcast.net wrote:

> I have almost a full roll of CATV Hardline. I was thinking of replacing my
> old coax with this if it can be used. This is the info thats on the roll.
> Times Fiber Communication,Inc
> Reel No. C86
> Type: T650
> Footage: 2000
>
> It looks to be 3/4 in dia. and the outer jacket is aluminum with copper-clad
> aluminum inner conductor .
> I hate not to us this if it can be put to good Amateur use. Have any of you
> used this stuff before ?

try :
http://www.n1bug.net/tech/catvline.html

kd5foy

5942. What is the height of a dipole over a roof?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 17:13:57 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d1c9888.43147234@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 139946

If I put a 6M, 1/2 wave dipole between two high points on a roof (wood framing) suspended around 3' over the low part of the roof (itself 24' high), for purposes of determining the propagation pattern, is my antenna 3' high or 27' high?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

5943. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 17:17:13 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1C9A19.7030801@eznec.com>
Source record: 139947

Those who are new to this group should be aware that a "debate" was engaged nearly two years ago, beginning with Cohen's posting of the "$1000 FRACTAL ANTENNA CHALLENGE". (See http://groups.google.com/groups?oi=djq&selm=an_657467296.) Steve replied to this "challenge" by producing a number of randomly bent antennas that exceeded the performance of Cohen's fractal MI2, based on the figure of merit given in the original "challenge". EZNEC models of all these antennas are, and have been, available at ftp://eznec.com/pub/MI2/.

To my knowledge, the $1000 was never awarded, nor has any evidence been presented (either on this newsgroup or in the many technical papers which have been published) which shows why fractal antennas should be inherently superior to any others. If there is such evidence, it seems to have been rendered invalid by the presence of Steve's antenna models.

The debate was engaged some time ago, and no rational response was ever seen to Steve's contributions. It seems that the debate has already been held, and the "winner" identified.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Fractenna wrote:
> 27 June, 2002
>
> Dear Steve,
>
> As you are probably aware, my colleagues and I have spent considerable efforts
> in the last few years making antenna optimization a practical effort. As Dr.
> Hohlfeld and I have mentioned to you before, this includes making efficient
> optimization schemes for antennas which arrive at answers in a short period of
> time. I am happy to report that we now have such a tool, which allows the
> exploration of whether, as you allude to, fractals have any benefit over other
> geometric forms.
>
> I would like to invite you to challenge us in a cordial and scientific effort
> to best Dr. Best's best (no disrespect meant or intended). Specifically, I
> would like you to define a wire antenna designed to work best with several
> specifications, such as multiband; high gain; good Q; and so on. Define all the
> specifications, include antenna type and form factor restriction.
>
> Now, quantify these constraints as a 'cost funtion' (figure of merit) so that
> there is no a posteriori opportunity to make after the fact claims on what
> constitutes a 'better' antenna.
>
> Send us your very best wire antenna, along with the cost function you desire

> and the value of the cost function for that antenna.
>
> Dr. Hohlfeld, my junior colleagues, and I will then assign our GO (fractal
> coded genetic optimizer) the task of besting this provided design.
>
> In doing so there will be a totally independent and clearly scientifically
> verificable means to compare two 'best' antennas, and to see exactly what they
> are described as geometrically--fractal or otherwise.
>
> Is early Fall enough time?
>
> Best Regards from your Colleague,
>
> Nathan (Chip) Cohen, Ph.D.

5944. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 17:19:00 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1C9A84.A58574E@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139949

Richard Harrison wrote:
> To say the modes are unrelated in Cecil`s example is wrong.

XMTR---x---choke------ladder-line-------balanced dipole

Note that if the ladder-line length is adjusted such that
the transmitter sees a current maximum point in the neighborhood
of 50 ohms, the common mode currents are minimized. That's how
I tune my antenna system without an antenna tuner.
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

------------== Posted via Newsfeed.Com - Uncensored Usenet News ==----------
http://www.newsfeed.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Unlimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers =-----

5945. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 17:22:17 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1C9B49.6040505@eznec.com>
Source record: 139948

stefano wrote:
> . . .
> We can chat and chat in a endless way but words are flying, the real fact
> remains.
>
> You can take a 1% wav. EH antenna and compare it against a full size
> vertical .
> Ok the overall performances will be the same. that's it.
>. . .

Small correction. You should change the the second sentence to read,
"I can take a 1% wav. . . ", not "You can take a 1% wav. . ."

You seem to be just about the only person who can do this. Nearly
everyone else who has tried has failed.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

5946. Re: What is the height of a dipole over a roof?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 17:44:36 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d1ca534_2@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 139951

27 feet, as the pattern is formed by contributions from ground reflections,
plus a little from metallic items in the attic, which will not be included
in the program calculations.

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
Ken <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3d1c9888.43147234@news-server.optonline.net...
> If I put a 6M, 1/2 wave dipole between two high points on a roof (wood
> framing) suspended around 3' over the low part of the roof (itself 24'
> high), for purposes of determining the propagation pattern, is my
> antenna 3' high or 27' high?
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

5947. CAM???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 18:16:46 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1CA80E.D2266EBF@capnet.com>
Source record: 139952

It seems my neighbor is going to allow me to use one of his
trees for support.

So I'm going to have 2 seperate dipoles for 80 and 40 m.

The 80 m dipole is going to be fed with 150' of RG-8 and
is going to be 120' long with about 15' hanging down on one end.

The 40 m dipole is going to be fed with 50' of RG-8.

Both are going to be cut for the center of their respective bands.

I hope the fact that dipoles have 75 ohm input Z and that I'm
feeding them with 50 ohm coax won't be a problem.

I don't have a radio that autotunes yet... but should this arrangement
allow for a autotuning radio to autotune all of 80 and 40.

Sorry about all of thes questions.

I am a very new ham and 13 years old.
I am not physically able to do the work myself and have to
pay someone to do it. That is why I've been going through all
this trouble.

thanks CAM

5948. Re: CAM???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 18:43:39 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1CAE5B.8D606C83@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139953

StarGazer wrote:
> I hope the fact that dipoles have 75 ohm input Z and that I'm
> feeding them with 50 ohm coax won't be a problem.

Given the effects of the ground, a dipole's feedpoint impedance
is likely to be closer to 50 ohms than 75 ohms. In other words,
not a problem.

> I don't have a radio that autotunes yet... but should this arrangement
> allow for a autotuning radio to autotune all of 80 and 40.

All of 40m for sure. You may not be able to autotune all of 80m.
Most hams are satisfied if they can autotune 300 kHz of 75m/80m.

I was about 13 years old when I put up my first dipole in the
early 50's. Want to trade ages?
--
cheers, CAM, W5DXP

------------== Posted via Newsfeed.Com - Uncensored Usenet News ==----------
http://www.newsfeed.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----= Over 100,000 Newsgroups - Unlimited Fast Downloads - 19 Servers =-----

5949. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 18:58:42 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628145842.23796.00001717@mb-dh.aol.com>
Source record: 139954

To members of this newsgroup:

It is my understand that a Mr. Lewallen has made several statements in a recent post which are not factually accurate. I am writing to correct these inaccuracies. This is not a communication with Mr. Lewallen, nor an invitation to invite said dialogue.

1)Mr. Best did indeed come up with several designs, which he DID NOT enter into the challenge. Thus he in no way could be considered eligible for the competition.

2) Mr. Robert Hohlfeld entered the competition with a loop design found through a version of the FRAGO method, (which I published in 1997). Mr. Hohlfeld's loop won the competition. A computer found a better design. That has been publicly posted. That loop is fractal. It is better than Mr. Best's loops.

3) Landstorfer and Sacher , in OPTIMIZED WIRE ANTENNAS went through the physics and analytics for why bent antennas can have unusual advantages. It is neither the need nor motivation for numerical optimization methods to explain WHY a design is better, only to use known physics to IDENTIFY the better design(s).

4) I have seen nothing by Mr. Best which --I believe-- is scientifically tenable in his interpretations of anecdotal designs of loop or other antennas with respect to fractal antennas. I have seen no insight into physics through what appear to be limited empirical efforts. I would be happy to comment further, but Mr. Best has not provided me with any reprints or preprints that aid in that assessment. Obviously, if I see something that requires me changing that opinion, I will be most willing to undertake said change.

5) If there is NO VALUE to fractal design, then it certainly seems that Mr. Best could enter a debate with full confidence, knowing that through this he has (allegedly) succeeded in demonstrating that a paradigm shift (and I am using that phrase properly as defined by Thomas Kuhn in the STRUCTURE OF SCIENTIFIC REVOULTIONS) has no value to antenna engineering. Whether he is able to show that or not, the outcome is very important, as literally hundreds of researchers have been or are doing fractal antenna research. Note that Mr. Best has given a dozen (approximately) talks, and published several papers alleging the absence of value to fractal design in antennas. I believe he has at least two, if not three papers submitted or in press. He has clearly identified himself as someone willing to scientically discuss these issues and thus it is natural that he should himself desire said debate.

6) By identifying my work dominantly in his published papers, Mr. Best has identified both me and that work as the 'hook' in the paradigm shift. It is natural that I also be involved in said debate, partially through Mr. Best's own identification.

It is natural and fitting that these issues be cordially and objectively discussed, and I can think of no reason why they should not be publicly debated.

If there are inaccuracies in these statements, I apologize in advance and welcome a quoted factual correction here.
Again, this is a discussion of science and not in any way a personal or libelous discussion.

73
Chip N1IR

5950. Cliff Dweller Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 19:23:07 UTC
From: llevine537@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628152307.05944.00001421@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 139955

Does anyone have info about the Cliff Dweller. I am in an apartment house - no balcony and can't use the roof.
Len N2GZJ

5951. Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 19:40:28 UTC
From: olaf_sc_news@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <7e794338.0206281140.481e8f05@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139956
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.video

Hello

I live very close to my TV (and radio) transmission tower. It's around a mile (1,5 km) away and in line of sight and I still have big troubles getting a proper TV signal. I therefore turn to this news group to see if I can get any help solving my problems getting good reception of my TV signals.

I will try to describe my experiments and what kind of antennas I have used.

First since I lived very close I tried with one of those rabbit ears, but that was not much different than having just the tip of the coaxial cable hanging free in the air. A few channels came in perfectly both Analog, HDTV and DTV signals, while the majority didn't come in at all or was so bad that it wasn't viewable (I'm taking analog here since (H)DTV is more or less on or off).

Strange so lets get a semi large roof top antenna (from radio shack) - I mean I can see the tower so it should be pretty easy to just align the antenna to the tower. Lol, now the reception is even worse. So I unhook the antenna and try the rabbit ears instead, the reception is now back to the same as I had when I had the rabbit ears indoors.

This is even stranger the antenna is perfectly aligned to the transmission tower less than one mile a way and I still get a really bad picture. The thing is that I can measure the signal strength of the digital signal with my Toshiba HDTV receiver. While having my sound on max so I can hear the beeps measuring the signal strength I try to align the roof top antenna. The result is that I get the highest signals when I have the antenna around 90 degrees out of line with the line of sight to the tower. (I have tested this with two different antennas and still the same result).

The things are that I still don't get a good signal I just have one or two stations that are really viewable. A slightly different antenna position and I get some other chanlles that are viewable.

My antenna is not high over my rooftop, it's about 3 to 6 feet (1-2m) over my rooftop. I'm also located in a valley and the tower is on the nearby mountaintop hence I look up to the tower a mile away. To be more specific I live in the Sunset area of San Francisco and the tower is located on Twin Peaks in San Francisco.

I hope that I one day can get a good signal of the air so I can enjoy looking at a good picture. Any suggestion, ideas, etc. very welcomed.

It would also be apriciated if reply will include a copy to my email box olaf_sc_news "at" "REMOVE" yahoo.com

Cheers Olaf

5952. Re: Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 20:06:37 UTC
From: JD <dyson@jdyson.com>
Message-ID: <M53T8.425$Ye.79815@news.iquest.net>
Source record: 139957
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.video

>
> Strange so lets get a semi large roof top antenna (from radio shack) -
> I mean I can see the tower so it should be pretty easy to just align
> the antenna to the tower. Lol, now the reception is even worse. So I
> unhook the antenna and try the rabbit ears instead, the reception is
> now back to the same as I had when I had the rabbit ears indoors.
>
It sounds like one or more of the signals are too strong, overloading
your TV's front-end or preamp. DTV can work a little through some
cross mod, but too much cross mod can make reception impossible.
I have found that out in some of my own experiments.

Say, for example, you have a 4MW ERP NTSC transmitter in approx
the same direction as a 5kW ERP ATSC transmitter. The cross mod
from the NTSC can make ATSC difficult to decode.

John

5953. Re: Shunt Feed Grounded Tower ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 20:38:08 UTC
From: Crazy George <munschNO@attglobal.net.SPAM>
Message-ID: <3d1ccd8c_3@news1.prserv.net>
Source record: 139959

Two different cases:

For 160M, I put out 4 elevated radials 130' long, 10 feet above the ground (enough clearance to drive trucks under) tied to the tower at 10 feet. Got a 21 foot pipe (chain link fence top rail), made 1' long spacers, steel at the top, and PVC in two places, installed as a normal gamma rod would be, with the bottom at 10' and the top at 31'. I feed the bottom of that gamma rod with a series capacitor, 2 sections of a broadcast variable. Shield of the coax to the common point of 4 radials and tower. Tower is cold below the radials, so other coax comes out down there. Works well for me.

For multiband, the above gamma rod set up will work, but you need quarter wave radials for each band, a different network for matching for each band, and the pattern will be poor on 40 and stinko above that

--
Crazy George
Remove NO and SPAM from return address
KB4QLZ <none_due_to_spam@nononono.net> wrote in message
news:uhof8cr4fmhjfc@corp.supernews.com...
> Rohn 25G at 125 ft. Force 12 C-19XR Beam. 4 sets of insulated guys. Tower
is
> grounded. How do I shunt feed this thing?????
>
>
>

5954. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 20:42:46 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1CCA46.5010300@eznec.com>
Source record: 139958

On March 22, 1999, Chip N1IR posted on this newsgroup:

"Let me once again remind you its either 'Chip' or Dr. Cohen. I am not
'Mr. Cohen'."

By the same criterion, Steve isn't Mr. Best. He's Dr. Best.

(Mr.) Roy Lewallen, W7EL

(I know things are more formal out East. Here in the West, "Mr." is used
only by Ph.D.'s, and its meaning is "not-doctor".)

Fractenna wrote:

>. . .
> 1)Mr. Best. . .

> . . .
> 4) I have seen nothing by Mr. Best . . .

>. . . but Mr. Best
> . . .
> 5) If there is NO VALUE to fractal design, then it certainly seems that Mr.
> Best. . .
> . . .
> 6) By identifying my work dominantly in his published papers, Mr. Best. . .

> . . . Mr. Best's own identification.
> . . .

5955. Re: CAM???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 21:03:25 UTC
From: KH <kenct9999@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <xa4T8.351$%z3.11851824@newssvr10.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 139960

Cam:

Two options for you to consider:

1) Put up the longest dipole you can, feed it with ladder line to a tuner-all band coverage with 1 antenna. I have even used T.V. type twin lead instead and had good results.

2) You can use the same feed point and 1 feedline for both antennas, if you really want to have separate 80M & 40M antennas. The 2 dipoles can be a flat top and inverted V or 2 parallel dipoles.

I use an 85' dipole-one leg horizontal, the other at a 45 degree angle-it's the largest wire antenna I can fit on my lot. Feeding it with ladder line to the tuner gives me 160M to 10M coverage, no TVI, and lots of DX running between 5 and 100 watts.

73 es gl with your antenna project.

Ken K1XS

5956. Re: Another Open Letter from Fractentity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 21:04:32 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <voiphucaiufpopjlaebmh9g9fvrhpcfihi@4ax.com>
Source record: 139961

On 28 Jun 2002 18:58:42 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>To members of this newsgroup:
>
>It is my understand that a Mr. Lewallen has made several statements in a recent
>post which are not factually accurate.

Matter of opinion. My opinion is that Roy is much more credible than
you.

>I am writing to correct these
>inaccuracies. This is not a communication with Mr. Lewallen, nor an invitation
>to invite said dialogue.

You mean he might prove you a liar once again.

>
>1)Mr. Best did indeed come up with several designs, which he DID NOT enter into
>the challenge. Thus he in no way could be considered eligible for the
>competition.

Once again Cohen show what a weasel he is.

>
>2) Mr. Robert Hohlfeld entered the competition with a loop design found through
>a version of the FRAGO method, (which I published in 1997). Mr. Hohlfeld's loop
>won the competition. A computer found a better design. That has been publicly
>posted. That loop is fractal. It is better than Mr. Best's loops.

Where was Hohenfeld's loop publicly posted?

>
>3) Landstorfer and Sacher , in OPTIMIZED WIRE ANTENNAS went through the physics
>and analytics for why bent antennas can have unusual advantages. It is neither
>the need nor motivation for numerical optimization methods to explain WHY a
>design is better, only to use known physics to IDENTIFY the better design(s).
\

Did L&S specify fractal or randomly bent or "fractal"?

>
>4) I have seen nothing by Mr. Best which --I believe-- is scientifically
>tenable in his interpretations of anecdotal designs of loop or other antennas
>with respect to fractal antennas. I have seen no insight into physics through
>what appear to be limited empirical efforts.
>I would be happy to comment
>further, but Mr. Best has not provided me with any reprints or preprints that
>aid in that assessment.

"Fractenna" is always the needy one. An excuse for everything.

> Obviously, if I see something that requires me changing
>that opinion, I will be most willing to undertake said change.
>
>5) If there is NO VALUE to fractal design, then it certainly seems that Mr.
>Best could enter a debate with full confidence,

Why should he argue with a moron like you?

>knowing that through this he
>has (allegedly) succeeded in demonstrating that a paradigm shift (and I am
>using that phrase properly as defined by Thomas Kuhn in the STRUCTURE OF
>SCIENTIFIC REVOULTIONS)

I think you mis-spelt "Revulsions".

>has no value to antenna engineering. Whether he is able
>to show that or not, the outcome is very important, as literally hundreds of
>researchers have been or are doing fractal antenna research. Note that Mr. Best
>has given a dozen (approximately) talks, and published several papers alleging
>the absence of value to fractal design in antennas. I believe he has at least
>two, if not three papers submitted or in press. He has clearly identified
>himself as someone willing to scientically discuss these issues and thus it is
>natural that he should himself desire said debate.

Can't you get your papers published? Can't you present your work
without hiding behind the ample frame of Hohenfeld?

>
>6) By identifying my work dominantly in his published papers, Mr. Best has
>identified both me and that work as the 'hook' in the paradigm shift. It is
>natural that I also be involved in said debate, partially through Mr. Best's
>own identification.

I don't see the connection. Besides, if you can't present your own
work, how can you debate?

>
>It is natural and fitting that these issues be cordially and objectively
>discussed, and I can think of no reason why they should not be publicly
>debated.

There are several. most important of which is that at the last minute
you won't show. You'll probably say your wife is afraid you'll be
assassinated.

>If there are inaccuracies in these statements, I apologize in advance and
>welcome a quoted factual correction here.
>Again, this is a discussion of science and not in any way a personal or
>libelous discussion.
>
>73
>Chip N1IR

"Fractenna" has been an artful dodger and a fake on usenet since at least 1996. Is that libelous?

Who is Nathan Cohen?
http://opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm

5957. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 21:15:58 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <bhkphu055luten2ordmr1bm2m8vokhnqcs@4ax.com>
Source record: 139962

On 27 Jun 2002 10:58:45 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>I am hardly 'holding
>back':-)

More information may be obtained at:

http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5958. Common Mode Stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 21:18:00 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1CD288.C958283A@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139963

The light finally dawned on me today and I have to apologize to Tom. He is right in a reverse logic sort of way. I just realized that the unbalanced tuner plus it's choke on the output is part of the common mode problem, not part of the common mode solution.

Consider the following two antenna systems using a 500 ohm choke.

#1 XMTR---x---choke---y1---1/2WL Ladder-line-------resonant 50 ohm balanced dipole

#2 XMTR---x---tuner---choke---y2---1/4WL Ladder-line----resonant 50 ohm balanced dipole

The only thing that matters going from configuration #1 to configuration #2 is the tuner necessitated by the change in the length of ladder-line. The common mode problems are minimum in configuration #1 and maximum in configuration #2 *because* of the addition of the tuner. Bear with me on this one, folks.

Common mode current is measured at point 'x'. In configuration #1, the current emerging from the coax shield at point 'y1' sees 50 ohms looking into the ladder-line. It sees at least 500 ohms looking back toward the transmitter. Most of the differential current continues to exist as differential current and flows toward the antenna. For configuration #1, the choke is very effective in controlling common mode currents.

In configuration #2, the current emerging from the coax shield at point 'y2' sees (assume) 5000 ohms looking into the ladder-line. It sees at least 500 ohms looking back toward the transmitter. Most of the differential current can become common mode current and flow back toward the transmitter depending on the impedance of the outer coax shield. For configuration #2, the choke is pretty ineffective in controlling the common mode currents. Any impedance restricting the common mode currents must come from the coax itself which is unlikely in the above configuration #2..

The use of an antenna tuner instead of varying the length of the ladder-line is contributing to the generation of common mode currents. That's why I see so little common mode current when operating into a current maximum point without a tuner and why I see so much common mode current when operating with a tuner into an impedance far removed from the current maximum.

The reason that not much happens when one moves the choke from the output to the input of a tuner is that the tuner is a prime contributor to the common mode problems. It, in effect in #2 above, shorts out one side of 1/4WL of transmission line for common mode currents. Vary the length of the ladder-line to achieve a match, throw away the tuner, and the common mode problems virtually disappear for a well balanced ladder-line fed balanced dipole system. This idea that I came up with to keep from having to spend big bucks on a high power tuner actually reduces common mode problems to a minimum.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5959. Re: FA Multiband Scanner Antenna 4 hrs left -- WE GET THE IDEA ALEX.!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 21:23:17 UTC
From: GeorgeF <av8tor@licensed4fun.com>
Message-ID: <3D1CD3C5.3040408@licensed4fun.com>
Source record: 139964
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

Lord Velveeta wrote:

> On Thu, 27 Jun 2002 10:24:25 -0400, GeorgeF <av8tor@licensed4fun.com>
> wrote:
>
>
>>You better get a better Usenet Provider.....Its rare that my posts don't
>>reach the entire US in less than an hour....
>>
>
> Whoever said anything about the entire US. Usenet = world. (yeah I
> know most americans can't imagine there is a world outside their
> borders).
>
>
>>I really don't think his post was spam, it was related to the groups it
>>was posted in...
>>
>
> SPAM = Unsolicited advertising or advertising where it doesn't belong.
>
>
> It was posted (over and over) to: "alt.radio.scanner,
> rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.scanner". I do not see any "for
> sale" in those group names, do you?
>
> SPAM SPAM SPAM SPAM SPAM Eggs bacon and SPAM!
>
> LV

You really are an ass, you call this guys post SPAM however you have yet
to respond to the "I thought I was under the Limit" SPAM.....

George
http://www.MilAirComms.com

5960. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 21:47:31 UTC
From: tdonaly@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628174731.13109.00000848@mb-mj.aol.com>
Source record: 139965

Mr. Lewallen wrote,
>
>On March 22, 1999, Chip N1IR posted on this newsgroup:
>
>"Let me once again remind you its either 'Chip' or Dr. Cohen. I am not
>'Mr. Cohen'."
>
>By the same criterion, Steve isn't Mr. Best. He's Dr. Best.
>
>(Mr.) Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>(I know things are more formal out East. Here in the West, "Mr." is used
>only by Ph.D.'s, and its meaning is "not-doctor".)
>
>
>Fractenna wrote:
>
> >. . .
>> 1)Mr. Best. . .
>
>> . . .
>> 4) I have seen nothing by Mr. Best . . .
>
>>. . . but Mr. Best
>> . . .
>> 5) If there is NO VALUE to fractal design, then it certainly seems that Mr.
>> Best. . .
> > . . .
>> 6) By identifying my work dominantly in his published papers, Mr. Best. . .
>
> > . . . Mr. Best's own identification.
>> . . .
>

Real scientists don't have to put "Ph.D.
after their names; they just state
where they work.

Tom Donaly KA6RUH

5961. Re: ? about CATV Hardline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 21:56:02 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <QSB@QRM-QRN.net>
Message-ID: <slrnahpmrh.g3t.QSB@animas.frontier.net>
Source record: 139966

On Fri, 28 Jun 2002 16:19:35 GMT, <w4mjr@comcast.net> scribbled:
> I have almost a full roll of CATV Hardline. I was thinking of replacing my
> old coax with this if it can be used.
> It looks to be 3/4 in dia. and the outer jacket is aluminum with copper-clad
> aluminum inner conductor .
> I hate not to us this if it can be put to good Amateur use. Have any of you
> used this stuff before ?

_____ Cable TV Hardline notes _____ Jonesy W3DHJ ________

I recommend that you check with the 'field technicians' at
your local cable company. Find out what time they 'show
up' in the morning prior to taking off for the first job
assignment. Introduce yourself and explain your (modest)
needs. You may even discover a ham in the bunch!

What you want to ask for is the 'scrap ends' from the reels
they have used. The 100-to-150 foot left-over ends are
usually of no use to them. They either stuff it in a
dumpster (a heart rending thought - HI! HI!), or sell it to
a scrap dealer (which also brings tears to the eyes of this
ol' scrounger!).

In this manner, I got the 1/2" hardline that feeds my 6 mtr
beam and the 3/4" hardline that feeds my 2 mtr beam.

Hints/Tips:

Connectors -- dig out an older ARRL "Hints And Kinks" (or
research back QST issues) and find the article that
describes using brass compression fittings to make the
connectors. Use it as a guide - each assembly may be (will
be) different. I fabricated N connectors for my use (to
get the "weatherproofed-ness"). In a nutshell: you turn
down the outer threads on a 1/2" brass coupler to fit
inside the coax connector , and bore out the inside of a
3/4" brass coupler to allow the coax connector to slip into
it. Sweat solder the coax connector and brass coupler
together (which might screw up the plastic center pin
collar in some coax connectors).

Then do trial assembly to determine the exposed foam
length, the center conductor length -- before you solder
the tip on and lock it all down with the compression ring.

The center conductor of the 3/4" hardline is too big to fit
the center pins of PL-259/SO-239 and Type N connectors.

But, you do not want to shave or grind it down to size -- since you'll lose the copper cladding you need to get a good solder connection. What you do is cut the center conductor a 'wee bit' shorter than is needed. Then, using duckbill pliers (or the smooth jaw section of some large needle nose pliers), you work your way around the center condutor -- firmly squeezing it into a smaller diameter. Since the center conductor is made of soft aluminium, you'll end up with a nice fit for the connector pin and it will still have plenty of copper cladding to solder to.

I 'cheat' by using a grid dip meter to cut the final length to a multiple 1/2 wavelength at the frequency of interest. This means (for me) assembling the outdoors end first; run it up the tower with a shorted connector (as simple as a piece of wire held in place with a rubber band); fish the other, 'extralong' end thru the wall/window/whatever; and, using a small (VERY small at VHF!) single turn loop on the end of the coax, dip and cut the coax to length before doing the indoors connector. (Hint: I find it somewhat easier to dip it for a sub-multiple frequency. For instance, I figured out I would be cutting the 6 mtr hardline to 6 half wavelengths. I was able to dip and cut more accurately at 25.1 mcs [3 half wavelengths] to get my desired 50.2 mcs length.) Move up in frequency and cut in increments: Each inch (or centimeter) you whack off has a greater effect as you go up in frequency!

How do I rotate a beam with hardline? Again, I use a n-multiple half-wave length of RG-8 coax from the beam, down to the hardline attached to the tower. For me it was 3/2 wavelength on 2 meters, and 2/2 wavelengths on 6 meters. Alternately, you could design your whole system -- from the back of the rig, up through the gamma match, for 72 ohms.

I am impressed at how 'flexible' the 1/2" hardline is -- not that it is floppy -- but it will bend to a very nice radius and can probably be arranged to come directly to the back of your rig. Do not bend it too tightly , as the center conductor may/will tend to migrate through the dielectric insulation to the inside wall of the bent hardline. You should use a pipe bender for the really tight bends to prevent it from kinking.

It is worth considering the 1/2" stuff for all your hf applications, as well. Seeing as how cheaply (free!?) it can be acquired -- and how much better it will hold up to outside exposure than RG-8 -- it can make sense for use as feedlines for hf wire and beam antennas.

The higher Q of the 3/4" stuff (versus RG-8 and the like) make its use in quarter-wave suck-out traps a practicality.

I have built suck-out traps for 6M and 2M and attached them to my TV antenna feedline right at the point where it enters the TV equipment. It works reasonably well. I have suggested its use to ham friends who have solved rf overload problems from nearby TV and FM broadcast stations by attaching the trap right at the antenna terminals. Be aware of a trap's ability to suck-out at odd multiples of its designed wavelength.

Having said all that, Your Mileage May Vary!!

Regards, es 73! Jonesy W3DHJ __ SK

--
| Marvin L Jones | jonz | W3DHJ | OS/2
| Gunnison, Colorado | @ | Jonesy | linux __
| 7,703' -- 2,345m | frontier.net | DM68mn SK

5962. Re: Pneumatic antenna mast

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 21:57:44 UTC
From: Peter Thoms <P.Thoms@t-online.de>
Message-ID: <B942A877.BF37%P.Thoms@t-online.de>
Source record: 139967

in Beitrag 20020628122234.10769.00001152@mb-mr.aol.com schrieb K0bg unter k0bg@aol.com am 28.06.2002 18:22 Uhr:

> I saw one of these forsale just last month in a trade magazine. Asking price
> was $5,500, and the notation was needs new seals, you pay shipping, weight
> approx. 600 pounds. Answer your question?
>
> Alan Kï¿½BG

Dear Alan,

many thanks, that price works like a high resistant!

Meanwhile i found a mast at http://www.anchorsupplies.com. Now i would tend more to that one: a winch driven Clark type 73.

-- Maybe that is one more aspect to a nice addition to a motorhome, Dave?

vy 73 de Peter, DL6LAT

5963. Re: Fractal antenna information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 22:24:32 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <85ophu88ful2319flmbsnaq5uhaj5p40jk@4ax.com>
Source record: 139968

On 25 Jun 2002 05:59:33 -0700, a_g_lyph@hotmail.com (A. Gordon Lyph)
wrote:

>Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com> wrote in message
news:<5en6hu0tr20iga052ej3auecejh9hgcmvi@4ax.com>...
>
>> The site you dimly recall maybe:
>> http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/index.htm
>> which contains a continuum of design published on the net since 1995.
>> I think it unlikely you will find more coverage anywhere else.
>
>Yes, that was the site. Very informative, yet the general impression
>I get from going through some of the pages is that fractal antennas
>don't provide a positive ROI for time invested. Would you concur with
>that analysis? I'm just curious what your take is on it, as you seem
>to have done quite a bit of research. I think I may be better off
>building an antenna tuner from scratch and throwing up an end-fed
>random wire.

Hi AG,

Sorry for the late response. I was in Washington (the other one)
showing my text data mining software around the mall.

The virtue of fractal antenna design would be found in its study. I
did find a rather tenuous conclusion which pleased me. You can search
the so-called scholarly work for their clear, conceptual descriptions
- none exist. I look to simplify things to find their utility; and
that process leads to design generalizations (first principles to the
dons) that lend perspective to other methodologies. I observed a
rather simple correlation that left nothing else special to be said
(once having found the grail, waddaya do?).

The fractal has thin margins in specialized circumstances. There are
also good performers that have been hi-graded from the population of
losers. Still and all, complexity demands ROI. It could only prosper
when the scale of manufacture (SHF) isn't prohibitive.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

5964. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 22:30:40 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628183040.15728.00001517@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 139869

>Hmmm.. what do the facts state? Dr. Steven Best, on 3 April, 2002, said he "would be happy to send me a copy". I have never received one. Perhaps you might jog him on this apparent oversight.<

For chrissakes, Chip, you live on the big-bucks end of Belmont just down the street from Mit Romney--give it up and support your hobby by subscribing to QEX! What kind of a ham are you?? :)

Rick K1BQT

5965. Re: Public Offer to Scientifically Debate Fractal Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 22:34:31 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628183431.15728.00001518@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 139870

>In fact Rick, as you work with Steve Best at Cushcraft, I'm sure you can pass along my request for copies of all his papers which talk about fractal antennas.<

Do I work for you too??

--R :)

5966. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 22:39:49 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628183949.15728.00001519@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 139871

>(I know things are more formal out East. Here in the West, "Mr." is used only by Ph.D.'s, and its meaning is "not-doctor".)<

Don't pick on the East Coast, Roy--it's the same here in all but a few "extemely isolated" instances.

F. Henry Littlefield, MEd, CMM, CNBC.

5967. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 22:48:05 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628184805.12802.00001900@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 139872

>>Hmmm.. what do the facts state? Dr. Steven Best, on 3 April, 2002, said he
>"would be happy to send me a copy". I have never received one. Perhaps you
>might jog him on this apparent oversight.<
>
>For chrissakes, Chip, you live on the big-bucks end of Belmont just down the
>street from Mit Romney--give it up and support your hobby by subscribing to
>QEX! What kind of a ham are you?? :)
>
>Rick K1BQT
>

Actually not a bad idea Rick. The problem is that I have so little time to read for pleasure at moment. But thanks for thinking of my best interests.

73
Chip N1IR

5968. Re: Public Offer to Scientifically Debate Fractal Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 22:49:14 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628184914.12802.00001901@mb-fi.aol.com>
Source record: 139873

>Do I work for you too??
>
>--R :)
>

Merely pointing out that you see Steve on a daily basis. Not exactly putting
you out.

73
Chip N1IR

5969. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-28 23:55:21 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1cf4b2.898451425@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139874

On Fri, 28 Jun 2002 07:57:38 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Tom, you have already admitted that a 500 ohm choke performs its function
>better when attached to a 50 ohm antenna than when attached to a 5000 ohm
>antenna. With an open mind, it doesn't take much to see that the same
>thing can happen at any unbalanced/balanced junction (sans a tuner
>complicating the model).

No, I have not admitted that or said that.

As a matter of fact, I have clearly said the across impedance has
nothing to do with the balun common-mode impedance requirements.

In one case I cited a small loop as an example.

>> One case where there just happens to be what appears to be a direct
>> relationship does not even prove the direct relationship exists in all
>> or even most systems.
>
>But Tom, if a direct relationship exists in reality in only one case,
>your models need some adjustment.

Why? YOU are the one who says they ALWAYS relate to each other.

I am the one who says they are independent from each other, and can
have any relationship.

It is your all-inclusive idea that can disproven by just one simple
example.

My statements are sprecific to the tuner, where I clearly state that
moving a choke balun from one end of a floating network to the other
has NO effect on the balun performance, except for differential mode
stresses.

You on the other hand seem to be fixated on the antenna, and the fact
that in a specific system you can find some relationship between
impedances and voltages and currents.

None of that has ANYTHING to do with tuners, or with other antenna
situations. I can cite examples where well-balanced dipole elements
with low-impedance feeds induce significant common mode currents in
the feedline, as well as cases that follow your example.

Discussing the antenna is just a waste of time for understanding the
tuner and balun situation.

73 Tom

5970. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 00:05:08 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1cf707.899048731@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139875

On Fri, 28 Jun 2002 11:43:25 GMT, "stefano" <sgalast@tin.it> wrote:

>HI Tom,
>How are you?

Fine.

I will pay you $10,000 cash US if you have a working CFA or EH antenna
without significant feedline radiations that comes withing 10dB of my
1/4 wl monopole on 160 meters.

I have the field strength meters and monopole, do YOU or Ted (who only
lives 50 miles away) have a working EH antenna ?

>You can take a 1% wav. EH antenna and compare it against a full size
>vertical .
>Ok the overall performances will be the same. that's it.
>For sure ,in the future, a skilled physicist could explain with the help of
>math what we have here.
>For sure is not a Hertz antenna.

Where is a working antenna for others to see? Do you sell them with a
money back guarantee?

Or should we take your word for the fact you and Ted have a two-foot
antenna with 100% efficiency and wide bandwidth?

The EH antenna is based ion the same flawed theories behind the CFA
antenna.

After years of charging money for plans to build a CFA antenna, where
are all the working CFA antennas at? Please tell me some US commercial
stations using working CFA antennas. When the CFA antennas did not
work, did Antennex refund money for the plans?

Do you agree there is a fine line between enthusaism and
experimenting, and taking money and time for false claims?

73 Tom

5971. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 00:11:43 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1cfa69.899914831@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139876

On 28 Jun 2002 22:39:49 GMT, k1bqt@aol.com (Rick Littlefield) wrote:

>Don't pick on the East Coast, Roy--it's the same here in all but a few
>"extemely isolated" instances.

You mean isolates CASES don't you, not instances.

5972. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 01:09:50 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628210950.05905.00001615@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 139877

>Actually not a bad idea Rick. The problem is that I have so little time to read for pleasure at moment. But thanks for thinking of my best interests.<

I never really considered reading the many excellent features and technical articles in QEX as a form of pleasuring myself. However, if it is like that for you, it's really none of my business. I'm only pointing out that this hobby needs everyone's support--even that of the very wealthy. Thus, I'm compelled to suggest you dig out that solid-gold precision writing instument with the diamond studded pocket clip from it's oiled babinga-wood case and write a check to the League! Otherwise, some of us might perceive you as being....well....cheap!

Rick K1BQT

5973. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 01:15:50 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1D0A46.849772D0@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139878

Tom W8JI wrote:
> As a matter of fact, I have clearly said the across impedance has
> nothing to do with the balun common-mode impedance requirements.

My measurements prove otherwise, Tom, so we are going to have to
agree to disagree. It seems obvious to me that the differential
impedance has a lot to do with conducted common mode currents.
In fact, the differential impedance determines the impedance
needed for the choke.

It is virtually impossible to choke common mode currents generated
at the junction of a coax transmission line and a full wavelength
dipole.

I'm going to set up the following experiment.

XMTR---tuner---x---choke----1/2WL Ladder-Line----balanced resonant dipole

Common mode current is measured at 'x'. I believe I will see the common
mode current rise on each side of resonance just like it does without
the tuner.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5974. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 01:31:51 UTC
From: KA8DDZ <ka8ddz@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <b68T8.137$Cm.7643260@newssvr15.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 139879

After 25 years in amateur radio there seems to be and endless supply of new
things to learn about.
I still feel like a layman.

A higher velocity factor to me, means the wave is traveling closer to what
it would in free space
which I am guessing would be 1. I guess free space would be the lowest loss
coaxial cable :)

Roy, I realize this was a rhetorical question, so how did I do?

Tim ka8ddz

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:3D1B751F.4020607@eznec.com...
> Andy Cowley wrote:
> >
> > Your network people must be real cheapskates. Belden Thinnet or 9907
cable is better
> > than RG58 in every respect, including shielding - 95% braid + 100% foil.
Velocity
> > factor is better, losses are lower..... You can use it anywhere you can
use RG58
> > and expect a small improvement.
> >
> > vy 73
> > Andy, M3ABC
>
> Is a higher or lower velocity factor "better"? Why?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

5975. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 01:49:41 UTC
From: ":-) Bill" <therealexray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D1D1235.4904F2DC@netscape.net>
Source record: 139880

KA8DDZ wrote:

> A higher velocity factor to me, means the wave is traveling closer to what
> it would in free space
> which I am guessing would be 1. I guess free space would be the lowest loss
> coaxial cable :)
>

Reminds me of an old cartoon I saw in an electronics magazine where the
TV man is trying to explain to the customer that her snowy screen was
because one of the antenna lead-in wires had broken off on the back of
the set.
She asked "How come the signal can travel all those miles from the TV
station and not be able to jump that last inch?"
Actually, when you dump signal into 'free space' you immediately lose
something like 80 or 90?db The velocity factor has nothing directly to
do with the loss of the cable. You can have a 1" cable or a piece of
mini-ax with the same VF.
That being said, cables with lossier dielectrics do tend to have a lower
VF for the same given size..
-Bill

5976. Re: Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 02:13:41 UTC
From: "S. Miller" <stemp-removethis-@gstarusa.com>
Message-ID: <3D1D17D4.4B4D8F78@gstarusa.com>
Source record: 139881

I think it more likely that the front end of his receiver is being badly overloaded due to his close proximity to the broadcast antenna. As he notes, in his situation the 'better' the antenna the worse the problem. I would try attenuating the signal with a pad in the feedline (I believe that Radio Shack has these with female F connectors on either end). His problem is not too little signal, rather too much.

- Seth

mcduffie@xactcom.net wrote:

> On 28 Jun 2002 12:40:28 -0700, olaf_sc_news@yahoo.com (Olaf Beck) wrote:
>
> > I live very close to my TV (and radio) transmission tower.
>
> ~~ lots clipped.
>
> Olaf,
>
> You are suffering from being too close to your station and actually being
> out of their pattern. TV and radio stations transmit horizontally out from
> their antennas with most of the energy being sent at the horizon. You
> aren't at the horizon. Being so (too) close, most of the signal goes right
> over your head. You are getting plenty of signal anyway, due to close
> proximity, but then the other problem kicks in.
>
> Because you are so close to the transmitting antenna, and not receiving its
> main "beam", you are also receiving LOTS and LOTS of reflections of that
> signal as they bounce off of hills, houses, and buildings in site of your
> antenna. These reflections very strongly interfere with the main signal and
> make it very hard to get good watchable signal from.
>
> By the way, your signal probably comes from Mt. Sutro, not Twin Peaks.
> GREAT tower! Been part way up it.
>
> I don't have a lot of help to offer you, but thought I would help you
> understand what the problem is. One idea is to try to shield your antenna
> as much as possible from Sutro, and use a highly directive one to try to get
> a better quality bounce from a stable reflector, like a hill or building.
> This is a fairly common thing to do in multipath situations. Multipath is a
> difficult thing to fight.
>
> Good luck.
>
> --

> There is no x in my ISPs domain name.

5977. Re: Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 02:30:46 UTC
From: bfunk33@no-spam.pippinf.com
Message-ID: <3d1d1b95.7357638@news.qwest.net>
Source record: 139882
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.video

On 28 Jun 2002 12:40:28 -0700, olaf_sc_news@yahoo.com (Olaf Beck)
wrote:

>Hello
>
>I live very close to my TV (and radio) transmission tower. It's around
>a mile (1,5 km) away and in line of sight and I still have big
>troubles getting a proper TV signal. I therefore turn to this news
>group to see if I can get any help solving my problems getting good
>reception of my TV signals.
...

You might try going to your local Radio Shack, and ask them about an
attenuator for your antenna cable.
It sure sounds like you're being overpowered by the nearby
transmitter.

5978. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 02:34:13 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1D1CA5.6000804@eznec.com>
Source record: 139883

You did fine. Yes, a higher velocity factor means that the wave inside the coax is traveling at closer to the speed of light. And as it turns out, for a given impedance and outer diameter, a cable with higher velocity factor has lower loss. But not for the reason a lot of people assume.

Below a few GHz, loss in coax cable is almost entirely due to conductor resistance. In this frequency range, the loss of decent dielectrics like Polyethylene and PTFE (Teflon) is insignificant in comparison. But if you decrease the effective dielectric constant of the insulation (such as by foaming the plastic dielectric or otherwise replacing some of it with air), you have to increase the size of the inner conductor to maintain the same impedance for a given outer diameter. Then the loss decreases because of the lower resistance of the larger conductor. The change in total loss due to reduction of dielectric loss is insignificant. And, as it turns out, a lower dielectric constant also produces a higher velocity factor. So higher velocity factor and lower loss are both results of the same thing, although one doesn't cause the other.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

KA8DDZ wrote:
> After 25 years in amateur radio there seems to be and endless supply of new
> things to learn about.
> I still feel like a layman.
>
> A higher velocity factor to me, means the wave is traveling closer to what
> it would in free space
> which I am guessing would be 1. I guess free space would be the lowest loss
> coaxial cable :)
>
> Roy, I realize this was a rhetorical question, so how did I do?
>
> Tim ka8ddz

5979. Re: Shunt Feed Grounded Tower ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 02:38:55 UTC
From: k9sqg@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020628223855.23185.00000836@mb-ck.aol.com>
Source record: 139884

You attach a gamma rod and use a gamma or omega match at the feedpoint.

5980. Re: Line Transformers vs LC Tuners.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 02:47:59 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afj74ufgt1@helle.btinternet.com>
Source record: 139885

And to tidy things up -

The resonant Q factor of any F = 1-to-50 MHz transmission line, coax or twin, ribbon, ladder or open wire, is given very simply by -

Q = 8.63 * Sqrt(F) / Vf / dB

Where Vf = velocity factor = 1 for air spaced lines = 0.665 for solid polyethylene coaxial line.

dB = matched line attenuation in decibels per 100 feet at 10 MHz.

Q is accurate better than about 7 percent for ordinary lines used in amateur applications.

There is a European measurement unit of 'decibels per 30 metres'. For practical purposes 100 feet = 30 metres.

==========
SOME TYPICAL Q VALUES Vs FREQUENCY.

Q values apply when lines are used as tuned circuits, in filters, impedance matching sections, stub tuners, etc.

MHz	600 Ohm	450 Ohm	300 Ohm	50 Ohm
2	134	82	44	15
7	250	157	84	28
30	508	330	177	58
150	1074	743	400	129

LINE TYPES
---
600 ohm = 4" air spaced, 1.3mm wire diameter.
450 ohm = Ladder line, 2" spaced, 1mm wire diameter.
300 ohm = Ribbon, 0.4" spaced, 0.8mm wire diameter.
50 0hm = RG58 coax approx.

Tabled values calculated using programs RJELINE3 and COAXPAIR.

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Design Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

5981. Re: Cliff Dweller Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 03:47:56 UTC
From: thompson@mindspring.com
Message-ID: <afjaek$45v$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 139886

Hustler Antennas made the Cliff Dweller which was a rotatable dipole for 75 or 40 or both (dual band). Seems it was about 20 or 24 feet long. The used ones I have seen over the years did not have a working motor/tuning unit. This was circa 1965 to 1970. There is someone who is selling a Cliff Dweller II on an auction site, Its a slinky antenna (made with slinky coils). I had a slinky dipole that sold commercially 20 years ago but even at 40 feet on 80 it was too clumsy to put up outside. Both would work in the attic OK...if you can get up there to adjust it to frequency.
Dave K4JRB
LLevine537 <llevine537@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020628152307.05944.00001421@mb-mf.aol.com...
> Does anyone have info about the Cliff Dweller. I am in an apartment house - no
> balcony and can't use the roof.
> Len N2GZJ

5982. Re: Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 04:21:09 UTC
From: Ed Palmer <nospam_ed_palmer@sasktel.net.invalid>
Message-ID: <Xns923BE353EFE37edpalmernospamsask@216.168.3.40>
Source record: 139887
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.video

olaf_sc_news@yahoo.com (Olaf Beck) wrote in
news:7e794338.0206281140.481e8f05@posting.google.com:

> Hello
>
> I live very close to my TV (and radio) transmission tower. It's around
> a mile (1,5 km) away and in line of sight and I still have big
> troubles getting a proper TV signal. I therefore turn to this news
> group to see if I can get any help solving my problems getting good
> reception of my TV signals.
>
> I will try to describe my experiments and what kind of antennas I have
> used.
>
> First since I lived very close I tried with one of those rabbit ears,
> but that was not much different than having just the tip of the
> coaxial cable hanging free in the air. A few channels came in
> perfectly both Analog, HDTV and DTV signals, while the majority didn't
> come in at all or was so bad that it wasn't viewable (I'm taking
> analog here since (H)DTV is more or less on or off).
>
> Strange so lets get a semi large roof top antenna (from radio shack) -
> I mean I can see the tower so it should be pretty easy to just align
> the antenna to the tower. Lol, now the reception is even worse. So I
> unhook the antenna and try the rabbit ears instead, the reception is
> now back to the same as I had when I had the rabbit ears indoors.
>
> This is even stranger the antenna is perfectly aligned to the
> transmission tower less than one mile a way and I still get a really
> bad picture. The thing is that I can measure the signal strength of
> the digital signal with my Toshiba HDTV receiver. While having my
> sound on max so I can hear the beeps measuring the signal strength I
> try to align the roof top antenna. The result is that I get the
> highest signals when I have the antenna around 90 degrees out of line
> with the line of sight to the tower. (I have tested this with two
> different antennas and still the same result).
>
> The things are that I still don't get a good signal I just have one or
> two stations that are really viewable. A slightly different antenna
> position and I get some other chanlles that are viewable.
>
> My antenna is not high over my rooftop, it's about 3 to 6 feet (1-2m)
> over my rooftop. I'm also located in a valley and the tower is on the

> nearby mountaintop hence I look up to the tower a mile away. To be
> more specific I live in the Sunset area of San Francisco and the tower
> is located on Twin Peaks in San Francisco.
>
> I hope that I one day can get a good signal of the air so I can enjoy
> looking at a good picture. Any suggestion, ideas, etc. very welcomed.
> It would also be apriciated if reply will include a copy to my email
> box olaf_sc_news "at" "REMOVE" yahoo.com

As other posters have stated, your TV is probably being overloaded by the nearby transmitter. Since you're in a valley, I'm guessing that to watch other channels you need all the signal strength you can get. Look for a notch filter for the channel that the local transmitter is on. That should attenuate the powerful local channel without affecting any more distant ones. Those filters aren't that easy to find and they're probably rather pricey so make sure the store has a good return policy!

Ed

5983. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 04:29:49 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uhqdto38uok559@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 139888

Are you sure your a ham? If so send him a self addressed postage paid
envelope for the information you seek...

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020628064330.15711.00001178@mb-fx.aol.com...
> >>Anybody seen it?<
> >
> >Yup.
> >
> >K1BQT
>
>
> Hmmm.. what do the facts state? Dr. Steven Best, on 3 April, 2002, said
he
> "would be happy to send me a copy". I have never received one. Perhaps you
> might jog him on this apparent oversight.
>
> 73,
> Chip N1IR
>

5984. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 04:34:44 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uhqe75b55311cf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 139889

More baffle-gab from someone in my opinion who is untrustworthy and smarmy
at best and a complete fraud at worst.

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020628075455.23745.00002414@mb-df.aol.com...
> 27 June, 2002
>
> Dear Steve,
>
> As you are probably aware, my colleagues and I have spent considerable
efforts
> in the last few years making antenna optimization a practical effort. As
Dr.
> Hohlfeld and I have mentioned to you before, this includes making
efficient
> optimization schemes for antennas which arrive at answers in a short
period of
> time. I am happy to report that we now have such a tool, which allows the
> exploration of whether, as you allude to, fractals have any benefit over
other
> geometric forms.
>
> I would like to invite you to challenge us in a cordial and scientific
effort
> to best Dr. Best's best (no disrespect meant or intended). Specifically, I
> would like you to define a wire antenna designed to work best with several
> specifications, such as multiband; high gain; good Q; and so on. Define
all the
> specifications, include antenna type and form factor restriction.
>
> Now, quantify these constraints as a 'cost funtion' (figure of merit) so
that
> there is no a posteriori opportunity to make after the fact claims on
what
> constitutes a 'better' antenna.
>
> Send us your very best wire antenna, along with the cost function you
desire
> and the value of the cost function for that antenna.
>
> Dr. Hohlfeld, my junior colleagues, and I will then assign our GO (fractal
> coded genetic optimizer) the task of besting this provided design.
>
> In doing so there will be a totally independent and clearly scientifically

> verificable means to compare two 'best' antennas, and to see exactly what
they
> are described as geometrically--fractal or otherwise.
>
> Is early Fall enough time?
>
> Best Regards from your Colleague,
>
> Nathan (Chip) Cohen, Ph.D.

5985. Re: Cliff Dweller Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 04:44:25 UTC
From: ZOOM <robert931@sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <LWaT8.12471$T33.2184928@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 139890

I have a slinky dipole in my attic. Why would you bother tuning it for each frequency?? Put it up connect it to a tuner and away you go. If you initially set it up for 40M you never have to touch it. You'll be able to go from at least 80M-10M. If you have trouble measuring then just make it as long as you can but equal distance on either side.

Robert
VE3RPF

<thompson@mindspring.com> wrote in message
news:afjaek$45v$1@slb6.atl.mindspring.net...
> Hustler Antennas made the Cliff Dweller which was a rotatable dipole for
75
> or 40 or both (dual band). Seems it was about 20 or 24 feet long. The
used
> ones I have seen over the years did not have a working motor/tuning unit.
> This was circa 1965 to 1970. There is someone who is selling a Cliff
> Dweller II on an auction site, Its a slinky antenna (made with slinky
> coils). I had a slinky dipole that sold commercially 20 years ago but
even
> at 40 feet on 80 it was too clumsy to put up outside. Both would work in
> the attic OK...if you can get up there to adjust it to frequency.
> Dave K4JRB
> LLevine537 <llevine537@aol.com> wrote in message
> news:20020628152307.05944.00001421@mb-mf.aol.com...
> > Does anyone have info about the Cliff Dweller. I am in an apartment
> house - no
> > balcony and can't use the roof.
> > Len N2GZJ
>
>

5986. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 05:20:11 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afjg2b$o6$1@208.207.71.138>
Source record: 139891

CAM wrote:
>
> Dick Carroll wrote:
> > Calling down a troll is bullying?
>
> I'm asking questions in the hope of obtaining some new knowledge,
> Dick. You should try it sometime instead of insulting the questioner.
> Can you explain whey my well balanced ladder-line fed dipole has
> common mode currents increasing on each side of the resonant frequency?
> Do you think common mode conditions are unrelated to differential
> mode conditions?
>

You missed an important point. 27% of nearly nothing is nearly nothing.

5987. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 05:53:53 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <26988-3D1D4B71-51@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 139892

Looked at Richard Clark`s Fractal Page.

Nice appearance. Cute quotation from a little old calculus book.

Lots of "whereases", but to get to a "Therefore:" which would interest me, I guess its necessary to go to another page.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5988. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 06:15:06 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <26987-3D1D506A-166@storefull-2395.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 139893

Bill wrote:
"Actually, when you dump signal into "free space" you immediately lose
something like 80 or 90? db."

Right, depending on your immediacy. 22 db is lost in the first
wavelength, then 6db more every time the distance doubles.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

5989. Re: Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 07:27:30 UTC
From: olaf_sc_news@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <7e794338.0206282327.73b0a9b3@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139894
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.video

Hello,

Thanks for all your tips how to fix the problem. I will go and get one
of those plug-in attenuator and see if it fix the problem. Will have a
report soon.

Cheers Olaf

olaf_sc_news@yahoo.com (Olaf Beck) wrote in message
news:<7e794338.0206281140.481e8f05@posting.google.com>...
> Hello
>
> I live very close to my TV (and radio) transmission tower. It's around
> a mile (1,5 km) away and in line of sight and I still have big
> troubles getting a proper TV signal. I therefore turn to this news
> group to see if I can get any help solving my problems getting good
> reception of my TV signals.
>
> I will try to describe my experiments and what kind of antennas I have
> used.
>
> First since I lived very close I tried with one of those rabbit ears,
> but that was not much different than having just the tip of the
> coaxial cable hanging free in the air. A few channels came in

5990. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 09:42:42 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <krvqhuk5383niao0ud9vumaton9vgk23f1@4ax.com>
Source record: 139895

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 00:53:53 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Looked at Richard Clark`s Fractal Page.
>
>Nice appearance. Cute quotation from a little old calculus book.
>
>Lots of "whereases", but to get to a "Therefore:" which would interest
>me, I guess its necessary to go to another page.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

I would say that Richard's pages have more information in them than the years of Fractenna's puffery in this newsgroup and in the trade press. Even Chip's private newsgroup lacked any information; the longest thread there was "Chip and Phil went up the hill" to find (the horror!) the famous 10 meter fractal DESTROYED BY SOMEBODY FROM THIS NEWSGROUP! Everything that emanates from the Fractentity is farce or melodrama.

5991. Re: What is the height of a dipole over a roof?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 09:58:57 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d1d8465$0$24410$afc38c87@news.ukonline.co.uk>
Source record: 139896

27
Bryan (the pattern is derived from ground reflections many wavelengths away
fro the antenna.]

Ken <cprstn54zz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3d1c9888.43147234@news-server.optonline.net...
> If I put a 6M, 1/2 wave dipole between two high points on a roof (wood
> framing) suspended around 3' over the low part of the roof (itself 24'
> high), for purposes of determining the propagation pattern, is my
> antenna 3' high or 27' high?
>
> Ken KC2JDY
>
> Ken
> (to reply via email
> remove "zz" from address)

5992. Re: 6ft copper pipe and stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 10:21:41 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d1d89f2$0$24411$afc38c87@news.ukonline.co.uk>
Source record: 139897
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

1)
Unfold it .Even cut it in half if necessary (you are nullifying the signal by catching one going the other way and subtracting - to simplify a very complex subject)

2) Lift the insulated wire off the ground.(Put simply :- You are sucking the signal out of it by close proximity to ground)

3) bang the copper pipe into the earth near as you can to your reciever. Connect a length of wire from it to the negative terminal of the batteries of the Rx.

4) Get the oldest broadcast Rx you can find in a junk yard. Strip out the variable condensers. You need two. Cost nothing.

5) Save a pringles box or toilet roll cardboard tubes on which wind a coil with the bare wire you just cut off. The turns must not touch. Cost nothing.

6) Connect one side of one salvaged condenser directly to the whip. The other side of the condenser to the coil with an alligator clip. Connect antenna to other end of coil.

7) Experiment with how far along the coil you put the alligator clip and at each place vary the condenser . You will learn A HUGE AMOUNT in a few hours.
8) Now connect one side of condenser 2 to the earth and the other side to the coil with another alligator clip.

You are now into variably tuned antenna with series inductance and capacitance. You have an L-match ASTU

9) Try putting a wire inside the roof space along the apex and down an outside wall to use instead of the outdoor antenna.

It has all cost NOTHING . You will have hours of fun

Welcome to Amateur Radio

Bryan Phillips G3GVB

Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message news:afhp2c$8rb$0@208.206.142.86...
>
>
> Everet wrote:
> >
> > I have a portable shortwave receiver (a sangean 404 with no external antenna

> > jack, only a whip) and the following materials:
> > 6ft copper pipe
> > 75ft copper stranded copper wire
> > 50ft insulated stranded copper wire
> >
> > I am on a lot surrounded by a 6ft fence. I cannot mount the antenna on
the
> > roof or anywhere it can be "offensive" to the neighbors. I am not
against
> > purchasing coax if necessary.
> > Currently have the 75ft of copper folded on itself to 30ft and mounted
on
> > the fence horizontally. I connect the 50ft insulated to the end of the
> > uninsulated using an alligator clip and feed it along the ground into my
> > window (one story house.) I then wrap the end around the whip 5-7 times
and
> > my reception improves dramatically, and since it is not directly
connected
> > to the whip I don't get too much noise.
> > I also hope to get a ten-tec rx320 receiver for christmas (a ways away)
and
> > hope that I can incorporate whatever I build for this portable for that
> > receiver. I don't ever plan to transmit.
> > Given the above components and restrictions, what would be the best
antenna
> > I could build without spending any money (except maybe for coax?)
> > Thanks
> > Everet
>
>
>
>
> Looks to me like you have about all you need already set up. For
> receiving only you aren't going to improve things enough to go to all
> the trouble to install a much better antenna. If it was me I'd probably
> leave it like it is.
>
> Dick

5993. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 11:40:50 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629074050.08903.00000741@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 139898

> Dr. Hohlfeld, my junior colleagues, and I will then assign our GO (fractal coded genetic optimizer) the task of besting this provided design.<

Geneteic optimizer? Oh Oh.

Rick K1BQT

5994. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 11:52:33 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629075233.04425.00003708@mb-bd.aol.com>
Source record: 139899

>> Dr. Hohlfeld, my junior colleagues, and I will then assign our GO (fractal
>coded genetic optimizer) the task of besting this provided design.<
>
>Geneteic optimizer? Oh Oh.
>
>Rick K1BQT
>
>

No Rick; G-E-N-E-T-I-C optimizer. I didn't invent the term.

Is there something wrong with that? Why the oh-oh?

Or perhaps you may have some fun finding out how genetic algorithms work in optimization problems?

I did.

73
Chip N1IR

5995. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 11:54:41 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629075441.04425.00003709@mb-bd.aol.com>
Source record: 139900

>>Actually not a bad idea Rick. The problem is that I have so little time to
>read for pleasure at moment. But thanks for thinking of my best interests.<
>
>I never really considered reading the many excellent features and technical
>articles in QEX as a form of pleasuring myself. However, if it is like that
>for you, it's really none of my business. I'm only pointing out that this
>hobby
>needs everyone's support--even that of the very wealthy. Thus, I'm compelled
>to
>suggest you dig out that solid-gold precision writing instument with the
>diamond studded pocket clip from it's oiled babinga-wood case and write a
>check
>to the League! Otherwise, some of us might perceive you as
>being....well....cheap!
>
>Rick K1BQT
>

I think your suggestion is a good one. I do, however, resent your implication
of ostentatious wealth. You know better than that.

73
Chip N1IR

5996. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 11:56:00 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1DA050.6D1775CA@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139901

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> > I'm asking questions in the hope of obtaining some new knowledge,
> > Dick. You should try it sometime instead of insulting the questioner.
> > Can you explain whey my well balanced ladder-line fed dipole has
> > common mode currents increasing on each side of the resonant frequency?
> > Do you think common mode conditions are unrelated to differential
> > mode conditions?
>
> You missed an important point. 27% of nearly nothing is nearly nothing.

You missed the point. "Nearly nothing" is exactly what we are trying
to achieve. If one feeds a well designed well balanced dipole with
ladder-line at a current maximum point, one has reduced the conducted
common mode currents to a minimum along with reducing the necessary
choking impedance of the balun thus reducing cost and complexity.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

5997. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 12:18:26 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629081826.19542.00000819@mb-dd.aol.com>
Source record: 139902

>I do, however, resent your implication
of ostentatious wealth. You know better than that.<

Okay, I concede. Flick your Bic like the rest of us. :)

5998. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 12:42:08 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629084208.19542.00000821@mb-dd.aol.com>
Source record: 139903

>I didn't invent the term...<

So I'm told. I'll leave you to carry on with it.

Today, I'm building a 2-meter model of George Henf's "high efficiency compact antenna assembly" to see how it performs. That particular antenna came up on the news groups for discussion a couple weeks ago and aroused my curiosity. Can a 8" structure match the performance of a full-sized 38" radiator? Stay tuned.

Rick K1BQT

5999. Re: Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 12:42:47 UTC
From: Bob in TX <trebor4258@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <bXhT8.8124$ry2.7309@nwrddc02.gnilink.net>
Source record: 139904
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.video

I agree that trying a cheap attenuator is a good first step. If that doesn't help, what you may be running into is that the antenna is overshooting you. An antenna with gain doesn't propagate its energy as a sphere. It's more like a flattened out doughnut and if you're too close to the base of the tower the signal may be shooting over your head (and your house).

Rather than trying to align your outside antenna directly at the tower, see if there is a building or something in the area that you can align to and try to receive a "bank shot" from the antenna.

Again, the "overdriven" theory is a good one and the attenuator is well worth the try, I just offer this as a 2nd idea if that one doesn't pan out.

Bob in TX
trebor4258-at-yahoo.com

"Olaf Beck" <olaf_sc_news@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:7e794338.0206281140.481e8f05@posting.google.com...
> Hello
>
> I live very close to my TV (and radio) transmission tower. It's around
> a mile (1,5 km) away and in line of sight and I still have big
> troubles getting a proper TV signal. I therefore turn to this news
> group to see if I can get any help solving my problems getting good
> reception of my TV signals.
>
> I will try to describe my experiments and what kind of antennas I have
> used.
>
> First since I lived very close I tried with one of those rabbit ears,
> but that was not much different than having just the tip of the
> coaxial cable hanging free in the air. A few channels came in
> perfectly both Analog, HDTV and DTV signals, while the majority didn't
> come in at all or was so bad that it wasn't viewable (I'm taking
> analog here since (H)DTV is more or less on or off).
>
> Strange so lets get a semi large roof top antenna (from radio shack) -
> I mean I can see the tower so it should be pretty easy to just align
> the antenna to the tower. Lol, now the reception is even worse. So I
> unhook the antenna and try the rabbit ears instead, the reception is
> now back to the same as I had when I had the rabbit ears indoors.
>
> This is even stranger the antenna is perfectly aligned to the

> transmission tower less than one mile a way and I still get a really
> bad picture. The thing is that I can measure the signal strength of
> the digital signal with my Toshiba HDTV receiver. While having my
> sound on max so I can hear the beeps measuring the signal strength I
> try to align the roof top antenna. The result is that I get the
> highest signals when I have the antenna around 90 degrees out of line
> with the line of sight to the tower. (I have tested this with two
> different antennas and still the same result).
>
> The things are that I still don't get a good signal I just have one or
> two stations that are really viewable. A slightly different antenna
> position and I get some other chanlles that are viewable.
>
> My antenna is not high over my rooftop, it's about 3 to 6 feet (1-2m)
> over my rooftop. I'm also located in a valley and the tower is on the
> nearby mountaintop hence I look up to the tower a mile away. To be
> more specific I live in the Sunset area of San Francisco and the tower
> is located on Twin Peaks in San Francisco.
>
> I hope that I one day can get a good signal of the air so I can enjoy
> looking at a good picture. Any suggestion, ideas, etc. very welcomed.
> It would also be apriciated if reply will include a copy to my email
> box olaf_sc_news "at" "REMOVE" yahoo.com
>
> Cheers Olaf

6000. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 12:58:07 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afkasvqvg0@208.207.71.163>
Source record: 139905

CAM wrote:
>
> Dick Carroll wrote:
> >
> > CAM wrote:
> > > I'm asking questions in the hope of obtaining some new knowledge,
> > > Dick. You should try it sometime instead of insulting the questioner.
> > > Can you explain whey my well balanced ladder-line fed dipole has
> > > common mode currents increasing on each side of the resonant frequency?
> > > Do you think common mode conditions are unrelated to differential
> > > mode conditions?
> >
> > You missed an important point. 27% of nearly nothing is nearly nothing.
>
> You missed the point. "Nearly nothing" is exactly what we are trying
> to achieve.

Then Relax. Tom has achieved that long ago, while you're still mired in
the details.

6001. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 13:03:27 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629090327.08862.00000951@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 139907

>Today, I'm building a 2-meter model of George Henf's "high efficiency compact
>antenna assembly" to see how it performs. That particular antenna came up on
>the news groups for discussion a couple weeks ago and aroused my curiosity.
>Can
>a 8" structure match the performance of a full-sized 38" radiator? Stay
>tuned.
>
>Rick K1BQT
>
>

Sounds like fun.

I've been building extremely broadband antennas and having fun with that.

73
Chip N1IR

6002. Re: Fractal antenna, QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 13:04:09 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629090409.08862.00000952@mb-mk.aol.com>
Source record: 139906

>
>>I do, however, resent your implication
>of ostentatious wealth. You know better than that.<
>
>Okay, I concede. Flick your Bic like the rest of us. :)
>

I always have; along with my Chiclets;-)

73
Chip N1IR

6003. Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 13:10:27 UTC
From: Beans <beans@gate.net>
Message-ID: <3D1DB1C3.E36D9CCB@gate.net>
Source record: 139908

I need to get a balun today. I've been using a VG 1:1 for 100 watts on an inverted vee, but water has invaded it and the connections are not what they once were. Any suggestions? Are all baluns created equal? Will I notice a difference between brands or should I go with the VG again because it's cheap?

Jeff

6004. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 13:12:52 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1DB254.B600C045@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139909

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> CAM wrote:
> > You missed the point. "Nearly nothing" is exactly what we are trying
> > to achieve.
>
> Then Relax. Tom has achieved that long ago, while you're still mired in
> the details.

I am mired in understanding, Dick. You should try it sometime. And depending on the choking impedance of Tom's choke and depending on the impedance the choke sees, he may not have achieved "nearly nothing". Consider the two following systems.

Assume a choke with 500 ohms of choking impedance and common mode current is measured at point 'x'. Also assume a well balanced system between the choke and the antenna.

#1 XMTR---x---tuner---choke------1/2WL ladder-line----balanced resonant dipole

#2 XMTR---x---tuner---choke------1/4WL ladder-line----balanced resonant dipole

In case #1, the differential currents see about 50 ohms looking toward the antenna and something around 500+ ohms looking back toward the transmitter. Most of the current takes the path of least resistance and remains differential.

In case #2, the differential currents see about 5000 ohms looking toward the antenna and something around 500+ ohms looking back toward the transmitter. Most of the current takes the path of least resistance down the outside of the coax and becomes common mode.

Case #1 achieves minimum conducted common mode current. Case #2 is the opposite. I won't say it's worse case because a load of 1-j5000 would make matters worse.

All my measurements on my well balanced dipole (like millions of others) indicate that common mode current is minimized by feeding the ladder-line at a current maximum (minimum resistance) point and common mode rises on each side of that resonant point. What do you think, Dick? (Not about me personally but about what I have said).
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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6005. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 13:20:47 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1dadeb.945875035@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139910

On Fri, 28 Jun 2002 20:15:50 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Tom W8JI wrote:
>> As a matter of fact, I have clearly said the across impedance has
>> nothing to do with the balun common-mode impedance requirements.
>
>My measurements prove otherwise, Tom, so we are going to have to
>agree to disagree. It seems obvious to me that the differential
>impedance has a lot to do with conducted common mode currents.
>In fact, the differential impedance determines the impedance
>needed for the choke.

You haven't proven or given any examples that show anything, except
that once in a while luck or coincidence prevails, and that when you
increase the voltage at a source for a given impedance the current
increases.

>It is virtually impossible to choke common mode currents generated
>at the junction of a coax transmission line and a full wavelength
>dipole.

It is? Who says? It can be difficult, because the VOLTAGE is high, but
it is not impossible.

But again, that has NOTHING ZERO ZIP to do with the terminals of a
floating network tuner. It does not even apply along the length of a
transmission line transformer leaving that antenna, if the common mode
velocity factor is different than the differential mode velocity
factor.

>I'm going to set up the following experiment.
>
>XMTR---tuner---x---choke----1/2WL Ladder-Line----balanced resonant dipole
>
>Common mode current is measured at 'x'. I believe I will see the common
>mode current rise on each side of resonance just like it does without
>the tuner.

How? What is your meter? How sensitive to common mode is it?

Will this re-write cicuit theory, and rule out Ohm's law?

We have this system:

Gen1---B1a---C---L---C----B2a----Load1
Gen2---B1b--------^----------B2b----Load2

The impedance along the lower line is zero, the voltage across the load is the same.

If we understand elementary circuits why would we think moving a choke balun from B2 to B1 in a ground isolated network expect the voltage across the balun responsible for magnetizing the core to change, or to be reduced an amount corresponding to the across vector when that mode only deals with the through vector, and the common mode connection is a direct short?

Will this prove we can have a large voltage drop across nearly zero ohms impedance? Or will it prove your current meter responds partially to differential voltages or the tuner has unwanted capacitance to ground?

Even if you think I don't know what I am talking about, why do you think Roy, Ed, Reg and others with reliable histories of having common sense disagree with you?

The system is not all that complex Cecil.

73 Tom

6006. Re: Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 13:24:44 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1DB51C.4BC60300@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139911

Beans wrote:
> I need to get a balun today. I've been using a VG 1:1 for 100 watts on
> an inverted vee, but water has invaded it and the connections are not
> what they once were. Any suggestions? Are all baluns created equal? Will
> I notice a difference between brands or should I go with the VG again
> because it's cheap?

I have made common mode measurements on my two baluns. One is ten turns
of RG-400 teflon coax on an FT-240-61 toroid. The other is a W2DU type
consisting of 8 FB-77-5621 beads on a piece of RG-400 teflon coax.
The common mode current using #77 material on the W2DU type measured
about half of what it did with the #61 ten turn toroid. These measurements
were made on 40m. I was somewhat surprised at the results. I've got
the two chokes in series now.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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6007. Banwitdth on a J-pole using a tuner?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 13:27:35 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d1db516.115992984@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 139912

On the usual 146/440 J-pole, can a tuner materially increase the
effective bandwidth, say to cover the marine band (centered on 156)?
Or will the power/gain loss be so great that little goes out?

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

6008. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 14:05:09 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1DBE95.6E9CBF70@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139913

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
> >It is virtually impossible to choke common mode currents generated
> >at the junction of a coax transmission line and a full wavelength
> >dipole.
>
> It is? Who says? It can be difficult, because the VOLTAGE is high, but
> it is not impossible.

I said it was *virtually* impossible, Tom. Where are you going to get a
choke with 50,000 ohms of choking impedance to drive that 5000 ohm antenna?

> But again, that has NOTHING ZERO ZIP to do with the terminals of a
> floating network tuner.

The discussion has gone way beyond tuners, Tom. We are down to basic
physics now. You are beating a dead horse.

> How? What is your meter? How sensitive to common mode is it?

The pickup is 20T on an FT-114-61 toroid. The output is rectified
by a IN-34 diode circuit and read on a multimeter the leads of
which are wound around toroids made of 'F' material. I calibrated
it on 40m to be about 12.7 mA per DCV out. But the accuracy doesn't
really matter. The relative magnitudes are all we need for comparisons.

> Will this re-write cicuit theory, and rule out Ohm's law?

Nope, it will prove that it is more difficult to stuff current into
5000 ohms than it is into 50 ohms. As I understand it, that theory
is already accepted except by you.

> The impedance along the lower line is zero, the voltage across the
> load is the same.

That point has never been in argument, Tom. All it proves is that common
mode currents continue to originate at the high impedance point at the
output of the tuner and be conducted back towards the transmitter. It
is the differential impedance seen at the *output* of the tuner that
is the culprit in the origination of conducted common mode problems.

****
* If you decrease that differential impedance at the output of the tuner, *
* you will decrease the conducted common mode problems. *
****

> If we understand elementary circuits why would we think moving a choke
> balun from B2 to B1 in a ground isolated network expect the voltage
> across the balun responsible for magnetizing the core to change, or to
> be reduced an amount corresponding to the across vector when that
> mode only deals with the through vector, and the common mode
> connection is a direct short?

You are still arguing an argument settled long ago. We already agreed
that moving the balun didn't make enough difference to matter. The argument
has moved on to whether conducted common mode currents are minimized by
feeding the ladder-line at a differential current minimum point. I say
yes and you say no.

> Even if you think I don't know what I am talking about, why do you
> think Roy, Ed, Reg and others with reliable histories of having common
> sense disagree with you?

They haven't said they disagree with me, Tom. And Richard Harrison has
agreed with me that differential conditions have an effect on common
mode conditions. As I see it, you are the *only* one asserting that common
mode conditions are unrelated to differential mode conditions. I don't
see anyone else defending that position.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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6009. Re: Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 14:05:29 UTC
From: David Ornee <daveornee@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <afkf0j$58n$1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 139914
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.video

Where do the desired signals come from?
If they are from this tower only, you can get a TV antenna that is designed for it directivity and not it's gain. Wineguard makes one that has "Ghostbuster" in it's model name. It has one forward lobe and very good front to side and front to back ratio. It actually has no gain. You want to minimize reception of multiple signal paths. You still may be getting too much signal. You can try to attenuate the offending frequencies with traps, or if all the signals you desire are coming from that nearby tower, you can try various amounts of padding. You may also get significant amount of energy coming on the shield of you coax that would "hop around" your traps and/or pads. You can try some ferrite chokes that should be sized to fit around the outside of you coax.
I suggest that you find out from your neighbors what has been successful for them. Of course, you could try cable TV or satellite. The quality of shielding of your receiver may also make a difference. The AC power lead may also carry sufficient RF energy into your set to cause overload.
73, KQ9W, David Orn&#65533;e, Western Springs, IL
"Olaf Beck" <olaf_sc_news@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:7e794338.0206281140.481e8f05@posting.google.com...
> Hello
>
> I live very close to my TV (and radio) transmission tower. It's around
> a mile (1,5 km) away and in line of sight and I still have big
> troubles getting a proper TV signal. I therefore turn to this news
> group to see if I can get any help solving my problems getting good
> reception of my TV signals.
>
> I will try to describe my experiments and what kind of antennas I have
> used.
>
> First since I lived very close I tried with one of those rabbit ears,
> but that was not much different than having just the tip of the
> coaxial cable hanging free in the air. A few channels came in
> perfectly both Analog, HDTV and DTV signals, while the majority didn't
> come in at all or was so bad that it wasn't viewable (I'm taking
> analog here since (H)DTV is more or less on or off).
>
> Strange so lets get a semi large roof top antenna (from radio shack) -
> I mean I can see the tower so it should be pretty easy to just align
> the antenna to the tower. Lol, now the reception is even worse. So I
> unhook the antenna and try the rabbit ears instead, the reception is
> now back to the same as I had when I had the rabbit ears indoors.

>
> This is even stranger the antenna is perfectly aligned to the
> transmission tower less than one mile a way and I still get a really
> bad picture. The thing is that I can measure the signal strength of
> the digital signal with my Toshiba HDTV receiver. While having my
> sound on max so I can hear the beeps measuring the signal strength I
> try to align the roof top antenna. The result is that I get the
> highest signals when I have the antenna around 90 degrees out of line
> with the line of sight to the tower. (I have tested this with two
> different antennas and still the same result).
>
> The things are that I still don't get a good signal I just have one or
> two stations that are really viewable. A slightly different antenna
> position and I get some other chanlles that are viewable.
>
> My antenna is not high over my rooftop, it's about 3 to 6 feet (1-2m)
> over my rooftop. I'm also located in a valley and the tower is on the
> nearby mountaintop hence I look up to the tower a mile away. To be
> more specific I live in the Sunset area of San Francisco and the tower
> is located on Twin Peaks in San Francisco.
>
> I hope that I one day can get a good signal of the air so I can enjoy
> looking at a good picture. Any suggestion, ideas, etc. very welcomed.
> It would also be apriciated if reply will include a copy to my email
> box olaf_sc_news "at" "REMOVE" yahoo.com
>
> Cheers Olaf

6010. Re: Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 16:10:58 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1DDC12.26027A17@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139916

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Type 43 is an
> intermediate ferrite type that's a good compromise between impedance and
> overheating for many applications.

Maybe we should tell that to Amidon. Their balun kit uses #61 material.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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6011. Re: Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 16:11:06 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1DDC1A.9000003@eznec.com>
Source record: 139915

For beads with similar geometry (circumference to cross sectional area ratio), 10 turns on a single bead gives the same impedance as 100 beads strung along the coax. But over the HF range, type 77 ferrite produces a lot more impedance per turn squared than type 61. (See the Fair-Rite web site for details.) The only disadvantage of using type 77 is that if you're running a lot of power, the beads can get too hot because the impedance is largely resistive at HF and above. (The loss in a properly designed and applied balun will be negligible in terms of dB, but it can still cause overheating if a lot of power is involved.) Type 43 is an intermediate ferrite type that's a good compromise between impedance and overheating for many applications.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

CAM wrote:
> Beans wrote:
>
>>I need to get a balun today. I've been using a VG 1:1 for 100 watts on
>>an inverted vee, but water has invaded it and the connections are not
>>what they once were. Any suggestions? Are all baluns created equal? Will
>>I notice a difference between brands or should I go with the VG again
>>because it's cheap?
>
>
> I have made common mode measurements on my two baluns. One is ten turns
> of RG-400 teflon coax on an FT-240-61 toroid. The other is a W2DU type
> consisting of 8 FB-77-5621 beads on a piece of RG-400 teflon coax.
> The common mode current using #77 material on the W2DU type measured
> about half of what it did with the #61 ten turn toroid. These measurements
> were made on 40m. I was somewhat surprised at the results. I've got
> the two chokes in series now.

6012. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 17:50:00 UTC
From: Mark Keith <nm5k@wt.net>
Message-ID: <3D1DF348.44DF@wt.net>
Source record: 139917

Fractenna wrote:
>
> I am very flattered that there is so much interest here on the technology I
> came up with:-)

Self-similar antennas have been known since Mushiake's 1948 work on
self-complementary designs.
BTW, you wrote this...So if you say this is not true, you will be
shooting your own foot off, not mine. MK

--
http://web.wt.net/~nm5k

6013. Re: Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 17:59:29 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <j9trhucjie7rrt5r2p2pbehcoohrc3uo7a@4ax.com>
Source record: 139821

Roy,

What is your opinion of the T-200 (red) cores sold in those balun
kits?

Danny

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 09:11:06 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>For beads with similar geometry (circumference to cross sectional area
>ratio), 10 turns on a single bead gives the same impedance as 100 beads
>strung along the coax. But over the HF range, type 77 ferrite produces a
>lot more impedance per turn squared than type 61. (See the Fair-Rite web
>site for details.) The only disadvantage of using type 77 is that if
>you're running a lot of power, the beads can get too hot because the
>impedance is largely resistive at HF and above. (The loss in a properly
>designed and applied balun will be negligible in terms of dB, but it can
>still cause overheating if a lot of power is involved.) Type 43 is an
>intermediate ferrite type that's a good compromise between impedance and
>overheating for many applications.
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

6014. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:10:37 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d1df83b.4722138@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 139918

Hi Roy,

I am not sure I understand about the losses in cable. With cable like
RG8 type, there is lower
loss with foam than with solid dielectric but the outer conductor and
inner conductor are the
same size? 75 ohm equivalent cable has a smaller center conductor
than 50 ohm cable and has
less loss than the 50 ohm cable.

Also with ladder line the type of dielectric alone affects loss. Less
dielectric material between
lines gives lower loss with the same size and spacing conductors.

Am I looking at it backwards?

Thanks
Gary K4FMX

On Fri, 28 Jun 2002 19:34:13 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>You did fine. Yes, a higher velocity factor means that the wave inside
>the coax is traveling at closer to the speed of light. And as it turns
>out, for a given impedance and outer diameter, a cable with higher
>velocity factor has lower loss. But not for the reason a lot of people
>assume.
>
>Below a few GHz, loss in coax cable is almost entirely due to conductor
>resistance. In this frequency range, the loss of decent dielectrics like
>Polyethylene and PTFE (Teflon) is insignificant in comparison. But if
>you decrease the effective dielectric constant of the insulation (such
>as by foaming the plastic dielectric or otherwise replacing some of it
>with air), you have to increase the size of the inner conductor to
>maintain the same impedance for a given outer diameter. Then the loss
>decreases because of the lower resistance of the larger conductor. The
>change in total loss due to reduction of dielectric loss is
>insignificant. And, as it turns out, a lower dielectric constant also
>produces a higher velocity factor. So higher velocity factor and lower
>loss are both results of the same thing, although one doesn't cause the
>other.
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>KA8DDZ wrote:
>> After 25 years in amateur radio there seems to be and endless supply of new

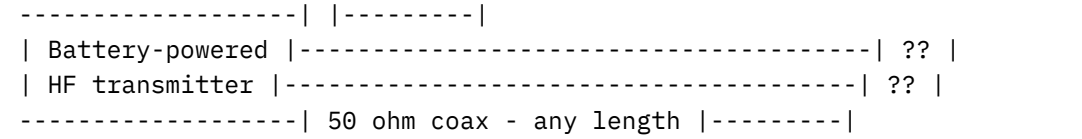
>> things to learn about.
>> I still feel like a layman.
>>
>> A higher velocity factor to me, means the wave is traveling closer to what
>> it would in free space
>> which I am guessing would be 1. I guess free space would be the lowest loss
>> coaxial cable :)
>>
>> Roy, I realize this was a rhetorical question, so how did I do?
>>
>> Tim ka8ddz
>

6015. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:10:49 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D1DF865.150F27D6@att.net>
Source record: 139819

Hi Cecil,

You seem to really enjoy those thought experiments, so here is a simple one to try.



The system is completely isolated, with no other sources or sinks in the universe. You can assume anything you want about the transmitter.

Initially let's suppose that the load is a 50 ohm resistor. I hope most people would agree that the current in the coax is completely differential, and no common mode current exists.

Now lets take the case in which the load is a dead short, with zero resistance and zero reactance. This is a textbook case, with the standard result that the voltage at the load is zero, and the differential current at the load is maximum. Still no common mode current.

Next take the case in which the load is open, with infinite resistance. Again, this is a textbook case with a standard result that the voltage at the load is maximum and the differential current at the load is zero. Is there now a common mode current back on the coax? I doubt it, but this topic never seems to be discussed in the textbooks.

Finally, set the load to be a resistance of, say, 5000 ohms. We will keep the load reactance at zero for simplicity. The textbooks deal with this case, of course, but the current is still purely differential.

So the final exam question is:

How does the differential current ever become common mode current in an isolated system such as this or the systems you drew?

You can add all the tuners, baluns, chokes, and ladder-lines you like, and the fundamental circuit topology does not change. It is just not possible to change differential current (net zero charge transport) into non-zero common mode current. The "path of least resistance" arguments are irrelevant. Conservation of charge and the continuity equation are pretty fundamental.

Any experimental data other than this result means that outside factors are influencing the measurements. These factors could be ground-related, radiation-related, measurement error, and probably many other things.

Common mode currents of any magnitude might be generated through the
influence of external factors.

There do not appear to be any external factors considered in this long
thread. If so, please outline those external conditions you are
including in your arguments.

Continuing to argue principles based on experimental results that are
completely dominated by unknown external factors entangled in the
measurements is rather pointless.

73,
Gene, W4SZ

CAM wrote:
>
> Dick Carroll wrote:
> >
> > CAM wrote:
> > > You missed the point. "Nearly nothing" is exactly what we are trying
> > > to achieve.
> >
> > Then Relax. Tom has achieved that long ago, while you're still mired in
> > the details.
>
> I am mired in understanding, Dick. You should try it sometime. And depending
> on the choking impedance of Tom's choke and depending on the impedance the
> choke sees, he may not have achieved "nearly nothing". Consider the two
> following systems.
>
> Assume a choke with 500 ohms of choking impedance and common mode current
> is measured at point 'x'. Also assume a well balanced system between the
> choke and the antenna.
>
> #1 XMTR---x---tuner---choke------1/2WL ladder-line----balanced resonant dipole
>
> #2 XMTR---x---tuner---choke------1/4WL ladder-line----balanced resonant dipole
>
> In case #1, the differential currents see about 50 ohms looking toward the
> antenna and something around 500+ ohms looking back toward the transmitter.
> Most of the current takes the path of least resistance and remains differential.
>
> In case #2, the differential currents see about 5000 ohms looking toward
> the antenna and something around 500+ ohms looking back toward the
> transmitter. Most of the current takes the path of least resistance down
> the outside of the coax and becomes common mode.
>
> Case #1 achieves minimum conducted common mode current. Case #2 is the
> opposite. I won't say it's worse case because a load of 1-j5000 would
> make matters worse.
>

> All my measurements on my well balanced dipole (like millions of others)
> indicate that common mode current is minimized by feeding the ladder-
> line at a current maximum (minimum resistance) point and common mode
> rises on each side of that resonant point. What do you think, Dick?
> (Not about me personally but about what I have said).
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

6016. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:14:29 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206291014.293e4bf7@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139820

k1bqt@aol.com (Rick Littlefield) wrote in message
>
> Today, I'm building a 2-meter model of George Henf's "high efficiency compact
> antenna assembly" to see how it performs. That particular antenna came up on
> the news groups for discussion a couple weeks ago and aroused my curiosity. Can
> a 8" structure match the performance of a full-sized 38" radiator? Stay tuned.
>
> Rick K1BQT

This should be interesting. MK

http://web.wt.net/~nm5k/

6017. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:22:11 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629142211.17131.00003071@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 139822

One of my observers has said there was a query about Mushiake. I regret that I don't have much time to enjoy filling others in, but I will take a minute to give a taste. Then I must make clear that, in my opinion, those with sincere interests may best seek out other sources than a radio 'ham' newsgroup.

Mushiake authored SELF COMPLEMENTARY ANTENNAS in 1997. Mr. Mushiake is a brilliant researcher and elder statesman of antennas, who helped provide the insight into self complementarity for broad bandedness, which is an extension of Babinet's Principle.

However, Mushiake made an error in invoking self complementarity to explain frequency independence in antennas. His contention is that shapes which are clearly not self complementary, such as a LPDA, are approximations to self complementarity and are thus acting as frequency independent, self complementary shapes.

To wit: these things work, but why?

The situation hardly had resolution in the almost 50 years since Isbell and DuHamel came up with lop periodic antenna arrays. That was until 1998, when Mr. Hohlfeld and I discovered the geometric requirements for frequency invariance in Maxwell's equations, thus invoking frequency independence in antennas. Another brilliant researcher, Victor Ramsey, had earlier (in the late 1950's) identified a meaningful subset of this, which states that frequency independent antennas must have their structure purely defined by angles from a point.

The (dubbed Hohlfeld-Cohen)criteria for frequency independence is not self complementarity(or angles per se) but : the projection of self similarity about a point, and 2) origin symmetry about that point.

A continuously frequency independent antenna has a continuously self similar structure. A discretely frequency independent antenna has a discretely self similar structure.

A continuously self similar antenna of non trivial length , as meeting the above criteria, is frequency independent over a broad frequency range. Therefore, it is, by definition, broad band.

A self complementary antenna is broad band, but will not be frequency independent unless it meets the above criteria.

I am using the term 'broad band' properly and not confusing it with frequency independence. Broad band means little change in impedance-related characteristics over a large portion of spectrum.

Self complementarity provides no analytical insight into any invariance of Maxwell's equations.

Thus, as I stated in the very first fractal element antenna article in 1995, fractal antennas--that is LP and LP arrays--have been around for a long time, and there is some important and fascinating physics that comes out of the question of geometry and antennas.

Chances are you have a fractal antenna on your roof.

Many of you may have fractal element antennas at home or work,

Thus, one may conclude that self similarity--that is fractals-- is not an anecdotal throw away in antenna engineering, but an essential aspect to many of its applications. It also invites, as I noted some 15 years ago, the joy of learning how key a role geometry plays in electromagnetics, and especially in antenna design.

Sorry I don't have more time. Won't be a 'part 2', I regret.

73
Chip N1IR

6018. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:29:47 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1DFC9B.931730C6@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139826

Gene Fuller wrote:
> How does the differential current ever become common mode current in an
> isolated system such as this or the systems you drew?

Conducted common mode currents originate at an unbalanced/balanced junction.
I don't see one of those junctions in your example.

> You can add all the tuners, baluns, chokes, and ladder-lines you like,
> and the fundamental circuit topology does not change.

On the contrary, a balanced antenna has a center tap to ground. It is
not isolated. Balanced transmission line has that same center tap to
ground. The problem at a coax/ladder-line junction is that you tie one
of the balanced conductors to ground through the coax shield. That is
the origin of conducted common mode currents at that junction point and
why a choke is necessary. Unfortunately, chokes are not perfect.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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6019. Re: Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:29:59 UTC
From: arrow146@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629142959.06249.00000648@mb-fd.aol.com>
Source record: 139824

>> This is even stranger the antenna is perfectly aligned to the
>> transmission tower less than one mile a way and I still get a really
>> bad picture.

At the Dayton Hamvention several years back, I had a 4 element Yagi
set up outside as a display & demo.
A fellow came by and wanted to hook up his HT to the antenna to test it.
He had a friend about a block or so down toward the buildings. He was
talking to him on his rubber duck. As soon as he connected the coax from
the Yagi, he could no longer hear his friend. His friend could hear fine, but
we could not hear his friend except on the rubber duck.
Strangely the fellow bought the antenna anyway.
It finally dawned on me what was happening, the extra gain from the Yagi was
picking up so much RF from the center of the Hamvention it was
desensing his radio.
Trying to demo an antenna at a ham fest is a mistake I won't make again.

The close TV station could be causing the same problem.

73 Al Lowe N0IMW

6020. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:30:00 UTC
From: JackR <JackRyan@aol.com>
Message-ID: <I0nT8.52563$xy.16785981@twister.socal.rr.com>
Source record: 139823

I won't regret it by a long shot!

"Fractenna" <fractenna@aol.com> wrote in message
news:20020629142211.17131.00003071@mb-cq.aol.com...
> Sorry I don't have more time. Won't be a 'part 2', I regret.
>
> 73
> Chip N1IR
>
>

6021. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:30:36 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1dfb4d.965687880@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139825

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 09:05:09 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Tom W8JI wrote:
>>
>> CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
>> >It is virtually impossible to choke common mode currents generated
>> >at the junction of a coax transmission line and a full wavelength
>> >dipole.
>>
>> It is? Who says? It can be difficult, because the VOLTAGE is high, but
>> it is not impossible.
>
>I said it was *virtually* impossible, Tom. Where are you going to get a
>choke with 50,000 ohms of choking impedance to drive that 5000 ohm antenna?
>
>> But again, that has NOTHING ZERO ZIP to do with the terminals of a
>> floating network tuner.
>
>The discussion has gone way beyond tuners, Tom. We are down to basic
>physics now. You are beating a dead horse.

OK, then you agree I was correct about tuners, and withdraw your
insults.

Apology accepted.

Have fun talking about the entirely new topic.

73 Tom

6022. Re: Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:32:25 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1DFD39.3682AB4A@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139827

Dan Richardson wrote:
> What is your opinion of the T-200 (red) cores sold in those balun
> kits?

Does red mean powdered iron?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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6023. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:42:54 UTC
From: ":-) Bill" <therealexray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D1DFFAE.D403FBC1@netscape.net>
Source record: 139828

Fractenna wrote:
>
> One of my observers has said there was a query about Mushiake. I regret that I
> don't have much time to enjoy filling others in,

<<half hour's typing snipped>>

> Sorry I don't have more time. Won't be a 'part 2', I regret.
>
> 73
> Chip N1IR
>
I'm seeing a commonality here with Stefano and Mr. Chip. Neither has
much spare time, ostensibly because of the demands of their high volume
business - yet happy customers ready to endorse the product seem to be
as rare as snake lips.
If I ever decide to invent a fake antenna I'll remember that marketing
ploy.
-ex

6024. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:44:01 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1dfbc4.965806996@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139829

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 09:05:09 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>You are still arguing an argument settled long ago. We already agreed
>that moving the balun didn't make enough difference to matter.

Then you were wrong, and I was right.

>The argument
>has moved on to whether conducted common mode currents are minimized by
>feeding the ladder-line at a differential current minimum point. I say
>yes and you say no.

No, I never said no. I never made any comments about that, except to
say it depends on the situation. In the situation where we discuss
only the feedpoint, you are correct. Reducing the impedance at the
feedpoint does help relax balun requirements.

Of course that has NOTHING to do with the tuner, or moving the balun
at the tuner. It also has does not mean it holds true in the system
away from the antenna feedpoint, when we use a feedline.

>> Even if you think I don't know what I am talking about, why do you
>> think Roy, Ed, Reg and others with reliable histories of having common
>> sense disagree with you?
>
>They haven't said they disagree with me, Tom. And Richard Harrison has
>agreed with me that differential conditions have an effect on common
>mode conditions. As I see it, you are the *only* one asserting that common
>mode conditions are unrelated to differential mode conditions. I don't
>see anyone else defending that position.

They are unrelated, as a blanket statement for all systems. The common
mode to differential mode relationship can be anything. The common
mode impedance can be low while the diferential mode is high, they can
be the same, or anywhere in between depending on the situation.

For example, a small loop antenna series-tuned can have a very low
differential mode impedance, while the common mode impedance is very
high. that means the small loop does not need a balun, the balun
wouldn't do much good.

As another example, a dipole center fed with coax at a low impedance
point can have severe common mode problems that are almost impossible
to cure. That is the case when feedlines parallel the antenna.

Rearrange the feedline, and things become totally different even
though the antenna feedpoint impedance never changed.

Hang a high impedance solid dielectric balanced line from an antenna,
and a distance away from the antenna maximum common mode impedance no
longer tracks the point where maximum differential impedance occurs,
because the velocity factor of differential mode currents is lower
than differential mode currents.

The tuner is another example. Put a floating tuner in line, and only
the differential impedance is transformed.

have a nice day.

Tom

Which all goes back to my point

>--
>cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
>
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>http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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6025. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:45:29 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E0086.3CA26B56@att.net>
Source record: 139830

Cecil,

You answered perfectly. The systems you have been drawing are incomplete. The common mode current results from undefined external factors.

It may be great stuff for usenet, but argument over anything that is completely loaded with hidden variables is not likely to reach any sort of agreement or conclusion.

Over and out. Back to lurking.

73,
Gene, W4SZ

CAM wrote:
>
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> > How does the differential current ever become common mode current in an
> > isolated system such as this or the systems you drew?
>
> Conducted common mode currents originate at an unbalanced/balanced junction.
> I don't see one of those junctions in your example.
>
> > You can add all the tuners, baluns, chokes, and ladder-lines you like,
> > and the fundamental circuit topology does not change.
>
> On the contrary, a balanced antenna has a center tap to ground. It is
> not isolated. Balanced transmission line has that same center tap to
> ground. The problem at a coax/ladder-line junction is that you tie one
> of the balanced conductors to ground through the coax shield. That is
> the origin of conducted common mode currents at that junction point and
> why a choke is necessary. Unfortunately, chokes are not perfect.
> --
> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>
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6026. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:50:14 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E0166.45FA1698@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139831

Tom W8JI wrote:
> OK, then you agree I was correct about tuners, and withdraw your
> insults.

I don't recall anything except mirroring your insults back at you,
Tom, virtually verbatim. I treat people the way they treat me.

> Apology accepted.

It's about time. I'll expect one from you when you realize just
how wrong you are about the relationship of common mode conditions
to differential mode conditions.

> Have fun talking about the entirely new topic.

It's not entirely new topic. It is intimately related to the
common mode discussion we have already had. Removing the tuner
completely from the example sheds some light upon why you are
wrong. The tuner discussion is a dead horse and has been for
about four days now when I turned the discussion to the same
problem sans tuners.

Seems you are willing to discuss things when I am wrong but are
unwilling to discuss things when you are wrong? You are simply
wrong about common mode conditions being unrelated to differential
mode conditions and if you are willing to discuss the topic like
an adult, I can prove it to you.

My well balanced ladder-line dipole (along with thousands of others
like it) exhibits minimum common mode current when fed at a current
maximum (low resistance) point. Have you changed your mind about
disagreeing with that observation and assertion?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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6027. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 18:53:48 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E023C.BCA72DE1@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139832

Gene Fuller wrote:
> You answered perfectly. The systems you have been drawing are
> incomplete.

Well, in the sense that everything assumes we live on Planet
Earth, everything is incomplete. I don't post a dictionary
of the English language with every posting either.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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6028. 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 19:05:57 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E0515.C6DA5D3D@capnet.com>
Source record: 139835

If a 80 m dipole was cut for 3.75 MHz and fed with coax
would it resonate at the same frequency if it were fed
with ladder line?

6029. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 19:10:19 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E061B.874350ED@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139833

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 09:05:09 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
> >You are still arguing an argument settled long ago. We already agreed
> >that moving the balun didn't make enough difference to matter.
>
> Then you were wrong, and I was right.

I already said you were right about the tuner and I apologized, Tom.
What else do you want - a pint of my blood? However, you are dead wrong
about the common mode conditions being unrelated to differential mode
conditions.

> In the situation where we discuss
> only the feedpoint, you are correct. Reducing the impedance at the
> feedpoint does help relax balun requirements.

Looks like you have gone off, made some measurements, and changed
your mind about what you said previously. Want me to dig up your
posting where you asserted otherwise?

> They are unrelated, as a blanket statement for all systems.

If there exists one system where they are related, your blanket
statement is wrong. You statement is wrong for all well balanced
systems.

In well balanced dipole systems like mine and thousands of others,
they are directly related. You can always find an exception but
that is exactly what you earlier ragged on me for doing.

> For example, a small loop antenna series-tuned can have a very low
> differential mode impedance, while the common mode impedance is very
> high. that means the small loop does not need a balun, the balun
> wouldn't do much good.

How many hams have small loop antennas compared to hams who have
ladder-line fed dipoles? You are doing exactly the same thing you
ragged on me for doing. Guess it depends on whose ox is getting
gored.

> As another example, a dipole center fed with coax at a low impedance
> point can have severe common mode problems that are almost impossible
> to cure. That is the case when feedlines parallel the antenna.

That's not a well balanced dipole antenna system, is it? The goal is
to decrease common mode currents, Tom, not increase them. Symmetry

in a balanced system reduces inducted common mode currents. The goal
in an antenna system should be to reduce common mode problems until
the choke at the coax/ladder-line junction is the only consideration.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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6030. Re: Bad TV reception near transmission tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 19:16:18 UTC
From: mzenier@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <afnhnj$k6u$1@eskinews.eskimo.com>
Source record: 139765
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.video

In article <7e794338.0206281140.481e8f05@posting.google.com>,
Olaf Beck <olaf_sc_news@yahoo.com> wrote:
>I live very close to my TV (and radio) transmission tower. It's around
>a mile (1,5 km) away and in line of sight and I still have big
>troubles getting a proper TV signal. I therefore turn to this news
>group to see if I can get any help solving my problems getting good
>reception of my TV signals.

>Strange so lets get a semi large roof top antenna (from radio shack) -
...
>This is even stranger the antenna is perfectly aligned to the
>transmission tower less than one mile a way and I still get a really
>bad picture. The thing is that I can measure the signal strength of
>the digital signal with my Toshiba HDTV receiver. While having my
>sound on max so I can hear the beeps measuring the signal strength I
>try to align the roof top antenna. The result is that I get the
>highest signals when I have the antenna around 90 degrees out of line
>with the line of sight to the tower. (I have tested this with two
>different antennas and still the same result).

Is your wiring to the antenna correct? If you're using a 300 ohm antenna,
(with a couple of screws for a connection), you'll need either 300 ohm
flat lead or a matching antenna (balun) for 75 ohm coax. Otherwise your
antenna isn't balanced electrically and the pattern gets skewed. The same
thing happens if one side or other of the wiring (either lead in flat
lead, or the ground and center wire in the coax) is open. Also flatlead
(not really recommended in your situation) is supposed to be installed
with a twist every foot or so and should be kept away from metal pipes,
gutters and roofing.

You also don't want to go for maximum signal strength, but minimum
ghosts (multipath). In an urban situation that can be real fun.
You may find that a reflection off of a skyscraper may give you a
better signal than a direct shot. You might look at installing an
antenna rotator. Beats the heck out of climbing up on the roof every
time you want to find the magic spot.

Don't bother with an antenna booster, especially ones from RS, they're
just make the problem worse.

Mark Zenier mzenier@eskimo.com Washington State resident

6031. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 19:22:02 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afl1cq$c1r$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 139834

Gary, download in a few seconds programs RJELINE3 and COAXPAIR from website below.

Vary any line parameters, Zo, conductor diameters (wire loss), velocity, dielectric loss, terminating impedance etc., and see immediately what happens to everything else such as dB per 100 feet (30m).

========================
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
========================

6032. Re: Open Letter to Steve Best: GO Challenge for the 'Best Antenna'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 19:43:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <1errhu8ijpoingj2men8eshtjfa92hhpdo@4ax.com>
Source record: 139836

On Fri, 28 Jun 2002 10:17:13 -0700, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>Those who are new to this group should be aware that a "debate" was
>engaged nearly two years ago, beginning with Cohen's posting of the
>"$1000 FRACTAL ANTENNA CHALLENGE". (See
>http://groups.google.com/groups?oi=djq&selm=an_657467296.) Steve replied
>to this "challenge" by producing a number of randomly bent antennas that
>exceeded the performance of Cohen's fractal MI2, based on the figure of
>merit given in the original "challenge". EZNEC models of all these
>antennas are, and have been, available at ftp://eznec.com/pub/MI2/.
>

Hi Roy,

Now that is rummaging back into the deep past (at least 3 internet
generations ago). I recall an un-registered lottery being conducted
back then and when I look at my old work (lost to public availability
but still archived) I do indeed see something like 6 or 7 designs of
Dr. Best that literally eclipsed a poor design that was called back
then the "masked champion (sic)." Champion as term was a stretch as
the design had never met in any competition (and just as well given
the ignominious defeat suffered by blind doodling). As I recall, the
source (as identified by an aol address) of that same design was also
the source for some ugly rumors claiming and naming a Boston local ham
of having murdered his work mates?

Using your lead to search the archives to that point in time, I find
that I participated in 5 out of 132 postings for that un-registered
lottery - I must've been bored. ;-)

Looking back at that time for this gnawing recollection and doing a
search on the origination of this rumor I used the keyterm "Wakefield
Killer" to find at:
20001228175512.05325.00000020@ng-fl1.aol.com
>Chip just told me that Donald Miller (I don't know callsign something like
>W9WMV but I didn't listen closely to it when Chip said it) is serving life for
>attempted murder, of his wife. He says he was a well known contester and dxer.
>
>Now you tell ME that this is just a random correlation.
>
>How many OTHER hams have been murderers??!
>
>Phil
>de N1ZKT
>

That still didn't look right for some reason, too vague even if it was specific to name and callsign. I say this because the subject originated by this aol address was titled "KB1EVA as 'Wakefield Killer'---ARRL response??" In review of the threads from that time it is apparent that there was a situation where this subject title claim was made by a "masquerader" (one who poses with another's identity in an insecure network) who was now compounding their false accusation with the presentation of that same un-registered lottery. Still and all, I could find no retractions of this grim association in a sweep of postings held at dejanews.

Anyway, given the erratic subject mattered pursued by claimed multiple authors at the same aol address suggested that tampering of that account had occurred and it was obviously no longer reliable in its content. Of late I have noted rather naive questions having originated from this same aol address surfacing lately. I say naive in that the true (same as claimed) author of these postings made enquiries into matters that should have been quite familiar as that same aol address (true author) had originated the information now being sought with expressions of ignorance.

The appearance of most postings from this aol address portrays the hall-mark characteristic of a disgruntled employee sabotaging the reputation of his employer by spoofing messages, offering the imprimatur of authenticity through insecure access to a private account, or through other schemes or methods only available within the confines of a presumed confidential relationship. [spoofing is the act of inserting foreign data or messages into an existing data stream or open connection] This has not been an isolated instance in that writers(?) from this same aol account have claimed to have had their closely held data and pages altered without authorization (the security officers of that system presented testimony that this was only possible from within the presumed confidential relationships established and maintained only by the account holder).

Readers on this group will have observed that I have on occasion strayed from the topic of antennas to discuss the lax attitudes that prevail with regard to security. Having just returned from Washington D.C., pursuing matters of internet and national security in direct relation to recent announcements of terrorist plans to leverage loose web security into assaults against us, I am particularly sensitive to this malign neglect and willful disregard that offers Al Qaeda opportunistic weak spots for leverage.

Masquerading and spoofing e-mails and newsgroup postings may seem inconsequential to the drama offered late last summer - just as a box cutter seemed benign in the hands of an air traveler. Those who ignore the simple matters of basic security endanger us all.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

6033. Re: 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 19:58:52 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E116F.7A271C44@icok.net>
Source record: 139837

StarGazer,
As long as you didn't change the length of the
antenna, sure.
'Doc

6034. Re: Banwitdth on a J-pole using a tuner?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 20:02:37 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E124E.A9A7EA51@icok.net>
Source record: 139838

Ken,
If the tuner is 'hefty' enough, you can make that
'J' pole cover 80 meters. Wouldn't radiate worth a
hoot, but it would radiate (and receive signals). The
same for the frequencies you wondered about...
'Doc

6035. Re: Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 20:38:41 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <1k6shuo4iltpv40jr66qbqlr7hkeuas4h6@4ax.com>
Source record: 139840

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 13:32:25 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Dan Richardson wrote:
>> What is your opinion of the T-200 (red) cores sold in those balun
>> kits?
>
>Does red mean powdered iron?

I beleive so.. The core has a red (painted on one side) color code.

6036. Re: 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 21:00:10 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E1FDA.C7EA6388@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139839

StarGazer wrote:
> If a 80 m dipole was cut for 3.75 MHz and fed with coax
> would it resonate at the same frequency if it were fed
> with ladder line?

Only if the ladder-line is an exact multiple of 1/2WL. Otherwise,
the ladder-line becomes a tuned feeder for the antenna system and
the *system* may resonate at some other frequency. You can tune the
ladder-line fed dipole system to resonate at virtually any frequency
by adding or subtracting ladder-line. That's how I tune my 80m
dipole to resonance on any HF ham frequency by varying the length
of the ladder-line.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6037. Re: ? about CATV Hardline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 21:06:49 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <lf8shukrl0heuhb68565scko7bl85gi9oq@4ax.com>
Source record: 139841

On Fri, 28 Jun 2002 16:19:35 GMT, <w4mjr@comcast.net> wrote:

>I have almost a full roll of CATV Hardline. I was thinking of replacing my
>old coax with this if it can be used. This is the info thats on the roll.
>Times Fiber Communication,Inc
>Reel No. C86
>Type: T650
>Footage: 2000
>
>It looks to be 3/4 in dia. and the outer jacket is aluminum with copper-clad
>aluminum inner conductor .
>I hate not to us this if it can be put to good Amateur use. Have any of you
>used this stuff before ?
>

After Hurricane Floyd there was plenty available. Charles Davis AD4XT
was selling connectors at the hamfests at the time.

6038. Re: Fractal Antenna ploys

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 21:19:51 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <559shucalmcrb1fvchpc8v8dshs9412a9q@4ax.com>
Source record: 139843

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 14:42:54 -0400, ":-) Bill"
<therealexray@netscape.net> wrote:

>I'm seeing a commonality here with Stefano and Mr. Chip. Neither has
>much spare time, ostensibly because of the demands of their high volume
>business - yet happy customers ready to endorse the product seem to be
>as rare as snake lips.
>If I ever decide to invent a fake antenna I'll remember that marketing
>ploy.
>-ex

Don't forget the "Challenge" ploy.

By the way, did Chip actually pay Hohlfeld the $1000?

6039. Re: 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 21:19:53 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d1e2369$0$4274$afc38c87@news.ukonline.co.uk>
Source record: 139842

Yes. [It will resonate without any feeder at all if you join the two halves]
. If the feeder is unmatched the whole thing will also resonate at other
frequencies depending on length of feeder.

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3D1E0515.C6DA5D3D@capnet.com...
> If a 80 m dipole was cut for 3.75 MHz and fed with coax
> would it resonate at the same frequency if it were fed
> with ladder line?
>

6040. Re: 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 21:26:34 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afl8ma$nv2$1@paris.btinternet.com>
Source record: 139844

> As long as you didn't change the length of the
> antenna, sure.
> 'Doc

==========
On the other hand, the resonant frequency of the system as a whole would
change depending on the line length.

But since the purpose of the tuner is to provide the correct load on the
transmitter regardless of what the system resonance might be, just change
from coax to ladder line and enjoy the lower line loss on all bands.

Reg, G4FGQ

6041. Re: Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 21:49:02 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E2B4E.4010807@eznec.com>
Source record: 139845

T-200 is powdered iron, not ferrite. It would be difficult to get enough impedance from one of these to make an effective balun, particularly at MF and the lower end of the HF range, although losses would be extremely low. If you do get enough impedance, you'd likely be approaching self-resonance, which is actually good unless you try to use it too far above the self-resonant frequency where the impedance would drop.

For a typical 50 ohm application, you'd want around 500 - 1000 ohms. The T-200 is a Micrometals designation. I suggest that you check their web site for specifications and see how many turns you'd need to get that sort of impedance at the frequency you'd be interested in.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Dan Richardson wrote:
> Roy,
>
> What is your opinion of the T-200 (red) cores sold in those balun
> kits?
>
> Danny

6042. Re: Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 21:52:24 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E2C18.7030005@eznec.com>
Source record: 139846

CAM wrote:
> Dan Richardson wrote:
>
>>What is your opinion of the T-200 (red) cores sold in those balun
>>kits?
>
>
> Does red mean powdered iron?

The T, as opposed to FT, means powdered iron in the Amidon system.
Micrometals colors their type 2 (Carbonyl E) powdered iron cores red.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

6043. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 22:12:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1448-3D1E30CD-41@storefull-2393.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 139849

Tom, W8JI wrote:
"If we understand elementary circuits why would we think moving a choke balun from B2 to B1 in a ground isolated network expect the voltage across the balun responsible for magnetizing the core to change or to be reduced an amount corresponding to the across vector when that mode only deals with the through vector, and the common mode connection is a direct short?"

When a squid is cornered it clouds the issue with dense ink. Behold the foregoing!

Restating the murky statement (no guarantee of accuracy):
Does a ferrite-core choke balun, such as shown on page 26-22 of the Antenna Book, experience a greater excitation at the input of an antenna tuner, or at the output of an antenna tuner?

Tom seems to say he would place the balun immediately adjacent to the tuner to make his case, whatever that is. Almost everybody already agreed it makes little difference to the common-mode current distribution on the outside of a feed-line because the tuner size would be small in terms of wavelength. The change in position is small too. Put the balun at the input or at the output.

My original response was: Put it at the antenna.

The balun`s function is to inhibit common-mode current. The balun`s impedance is a product of its limited inductance. Necessary inductance depends on the impedance of the circuit it must work with. As Cecil has demonstrated, circuit impedance is a function of frequency. Impedance can change quickly with frequency on either side of resonance.

The Antenna Book says:
"(Ferrite-core balun) common-mode impedance values of a few hundred to over a thousand ohms are readily achieved. These baluns work best when used with antennas having feed-point impedances less than 100 ohms or so. This is because the winding impedance must be high relative to the antenna impedance for effective operation, and higher (balun) impedances are difficult to achieve."

Cecil showed a high-current feed-point to be a desirable place for a balun because that`s where there is low-impedance for a balun to contend with. The balun`s limited inductance is effective in this situation.

I`ve run out of words again.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

6044. Re: RG 58 (50 ohm ethernet coax cable) can I use It ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 22:15:17 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E3175.5040002@eznec.com>
Source record: 139847

Gary Schafer wrote:
> Hi Roy,
>
> I am not sure I understand about the losses in cable. With cable like
> RG8 type, there is lower
> loss with foam than with solid dielectric but the outer conductor and
> inner conductor are the
> same size? 75 ohm equivalent cable has a smaller center conductor
> than 50 ohm cable and has
> less loss than the 50 ohm cable.
>
> Also with ladder line the type of dielectric alone affects loss. Less
> dielectric material between
> lines gives lower loss with the same size and spacing conductors.
>
> Am I looking at it backwards?
>
> Thanks
> Gary K4FMX

If you have two cables of the same outer diameter and inner conductor diameter, one having solid dielectric and the other foam dielectric, they'll have different impedances.

As I said, conductor loss dominates in coax below a few GHz in frequency. The total loss is I^2*R, where R is the RF resistance of the conductor(s). In higher impedance cables, I is less for a given power. This is why a higher impedance cable can have lower loss in spite of having a smaller center conductor. At some point with coax, you reach the point of diminishing returns, though, and as you continue to make the impedance higher, the center conductor size gets too small for the advantage of higher impedance to overcome. As I recall, the lowest loss solid dielectric coax cable is 75 ohms, which is why this became a standard for some applications.

Because of the field distribution, ladder line gives you a much higher impedance for the same size conductors compared to coax. So you have the advantage of low I (due to the high impedance) and reasonably low R (due to the reasonable conductor size). This is why dry ladder line has less loss than coax -- not because of the lack of dielectric. However, the dielectric can become the dominant source of loss if it's allowed to get wet, resulting in loss greater than even fairly small diameter coax.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

6045. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 22:41:43 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206291441.5babdd7f@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139848

fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
>
> Chances are you have a fractal antenna on your roof.
>
> Many of you may have fractal element antennas at home or work,
>
> Thus, one may conclude that self similarity--that is fractals-- is not an
> anecdotal throw away in antenna engineering, but an essential aspect to many of
> its applications.

This has been my contention from the start. All self similar antennas
are a form of fractal antenna. Even a lowly dipole when center fed.
Bow tie UHF TV antennas are a form of fractal. Ad nausium till the
cows come home...

It also invites, as I noted some 15 years ago, the joy of
> learning how key a role geometry plays in electromagnetics, and especially in
> antenna design.

True. It always helps to know not to put yagi elements on backwards
for instance.
>
> Sorry I don't have more time. Won't be a 'part 2', I regret.

As Clint Eastwood would say, a man has to know his limitations... MK

6046. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 23:11:14 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E3E92.5E2AA774@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139850

Richard Harrison wrote:
> The balun`s function is to inhibit common-mode current. The balun`s
> impedance is a product of its limited inductance. Necessary inductance
> depends on the impedance of the circuit it must work with. As Cecil has
> demonstrated, circuit impedance is a function of frequency. Impedance
> can change quickly with frequency on either side of resonance.

A key thing to realize is that the system is invariably non-resonant
at the output of an antenna tuner which can be a problem for standard
chokes/baluns and contribute to the creation of conducted common mode
problems. In the following case, the choke is virtually worthless.

XMTR---choke---Odd 1/4WL's ladder-line------balanced resonant dipole

Yet we keep hearing that the length of the ladder-line doesn't matter
and whatever length reaches to the shack is perfectly OK.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6047. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 23:24:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <b2gshu0lgsc2fegqj71hdrb0t386ogcat6@4ax.com>
Source record: 139851

On 29 Jun 2002 18:22:11 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

snip
>
>To wit: these things work, but why?
>
snip
>
>Sorry I don't have more time. Won't be a 'part 2', I regret.
>

Hi Stefano,

We have an example of an unproven and contrived presumption
introducing a compelling but safely unanswered question. Such a
crafted non statement often attends your claims of the E-H and CFA
where we as the unconvinced must prove (by the standards of the
techno-anderthals) that you are wrong.
Reconsider the articles from Scientific American about charlatans:
http://130.94.24.217/2001/1101issue/1101skeptic.html
http://130.94.24.217/2001/1201issue/1201skeptic.html
or simply my earlier admonition to you that:
>>1. How reliable is the source of the claim?
>> Pseudoscientists often appear quite reliable, but when examined
>>closely, the facts and figures they cite are distorted, taken out of
>>context or occasionally even fabricated.
or illuminated by the comments
>Thus, as I stated...
>...as I noted some 15 years ago
dovetailing into the ego component of
>>10. Do the claimant's personal beliefs and biases drive the
>>conclusions, or vice versa?
Those points that you fail to measure up to between these two may be
reviewed through the links above at your leisure. You should also
review the original posting responded to here as a model of
composition that would offer your mangled writing style as an
itinerant paisano vegetable peddler a boost to that of a respectable
patent medicine salesman - you could then call yourself doctor. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

6048. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 23:37:19 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1e3f1a.983047736@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139852

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 14:10:19 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>I already said you were right about the tuner and I apologized, Tom.
>What else do you want - a pint of my blood? However, you are dead wrong
>about the common mode conditions being unrelated to differential mode
>conditions.

Sorry i missed that. I have to admit I quit reading your posts when
you and Harris decided to be my commumnications coachs, rather than
staying on the technical topic.

>> In the situation where we discuss
>> only the feedpoint, you are correct. Reducing the impedance at the
>> feedpoint does help relax balun requirements.
>
>Looks like you have gone off, made some measurements, and changed
>your mind about what you said previously. Want me to dig up your
>posting where you asserted otherwise?

Sure. Please dig it up, because if I said they could NEVER be related
that was wrong, and I should correct it.

They are unrelated or better yet independent of each other, which
means they could be any relationship to each other depending on the
system.

>> They are unrelated, as a blanket statement for all systems.
>
>If there exists one system where they are related, your blanket
>statement is wrong. You statement is wrong for all well balanced
>systems.

Hunh?

>In well balanced dipole systems like mine and thousands of others,
>they are directly related. You can always find an exception but
>that is exactly what you earlier ragged on me for doing.

I can find hundreds of contadictions without looking. IMO, it seems
like you are trying to MAKE them be related in all cases...when they
are two entirely different modes.

>> For example, a small loop antenna series-tuned can have a very low
>> differential mode impedance, while the common mode impedance is very
>> high. that means the small loop does not need a balun, the balun
>> wouldn't do much good.
>

>How many hams have small loop antennas compared to hams who have
>ladder-line fed dipoles?

Is this an antenna useage poll now, or an election? I have no idea, do
you?

>> As another example, a dipole center fed with coax at a low impedance
>> point can have severe common mode problems that are almost impossible
>> to cure. That is the case when feedlines parallel the antenna.
>
>That's not a well balanced dipole antenna system, is it? The goal is

The dipole can be perfectly symmetrical, and common mode currents can
be a problem. it is a common myth that a symmetrical dipole does not
need a balun, or that a vertical dipole can be fed with coax without
very special feedline treatment.

If you rule out the system being unbalanced by the feedline, then YOU
have created the circular argument you accused me of using when my
argument was not circular at all!!!

>to decrease common mode currents, Tom, not increase them. Symmetry
>in a balanced system reduces inducted common mode currents. The goal
>in an antenna system should be to reduce common mode problems until
>the choke at the coax/ladder-line junction is the only consideration.

I thought this discussion was about tuners and baluns at the tuner.
Then it suddenly became a word-use class. Next it changed to baluns
along the feedline, and now it is the feedline to antenna junction
problem.

All I'm saying is moving the balun from one end of a tuner with a
floating network, a common system, does not do what most people claim
or think it does. I'm also saying that the common mode impedance in a
SYSTEM is not directly related to differetial mode impedance as a
universal rule. Common mode impedance is an entirely different thing
than differential mode impedance.

Now we are right at the feedpoint with one specfic antenna and one
specific feedline, with no tuner!

Perhaps the easiest way to end this is to agree that a balun left on
the test bench has little effect on the system five miles away.

6049. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 23:45:24 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629194524.05912.00001638@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 139853

>fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
>>
>> Chances are you have a fractal antenna on your roof.
>>
>> Many of you may have fractal element antennas at home or work,
>>
>> Thus, one may conclude that self similarity--that is fractals-- is not an
>> anecdotal throw away in antenna engineering, but an essential aspect to
>many of
>> its applications.
>
>This has been my contention from the start. All self similar antennas
>are a form of fractal antenna. Even a lowly dipole when center fed.
>Bow tie UHF TV antennas are a form of fractal. Ad nausium till the
>cows come home...
>
> It also invites, as I noted some 15 years ago, the joy of
>> learning how key a role geometry plays in electromagnetics, and especially
>in
>> antenna design.
>
>True. It always helps to know not to put yagi elements on backwards
>for instance.
>>
>> Sorry I don't have more time. Won't be a 'part 2', I regret.
>
>As Clint Eastwood would say, a man has to know his limitations... MK
>

Might you possibly post without making personal statements? It really doesn't add anything and can easily become something you will not desire. Please stop this.

Yes, Mr. Keith, you are thinking in the right direction. There are any, many dipoles which meet the Hohlfeld-Cohen criteria and thus exhibit frequency independence. A bow tie is an excellent example--if one extends it sufficiently. If not, truncation effects become an issue.

A bow tie is both trivially self similar about a point, and trivially origin symmetric about that point. It is continuous, so the frequency invariance is continuous (subject to the above mentioned restriction). Now: here's something to learn: Discretely fractalize(about the feedpoint) the bowtie,such as you have with a Sierpinski triangle bow tie. Then you get a CHANGE from CONTINUOUS frequency independence to DISCRETE frequency independence. Pretty nifty, huh?

Now take that continuous bow tie and spiral it out in a growth spiral. Voila! There's a continuous, frequency independent SPIRAL antenna.

The point is that there are many, many self similar dipoles and the way they are arranged geometrically manifests how they have their frequency invariance/independence. What one DESIRES in a frequency independent antenna is a different issue, but it is wonderful to know that nature has provided such a remarkable guideline, using self similarity (fractals) as to what they all have in common, and thus where to start.

Incidentally, the reference is:

Hohlfeld, R., and Cohen,N., "Self-Similarity and the Geometric Requirements for Frequency Indepndence in Antennae", FRACTALS, 7, 79-84 (1999). I regret that I cannot supply reprints, as I gave out over 700 last year and ran out.

I suspect you may be somewhat confused on a thin wire dipole such as commonly used by 'hams', which is not self similar about a point. Thus it is not surprising that it is not frequency independent.

Happy hammin', and I presume that sums up this discussion.

73,
Chip N1IR

6050. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-29 23:54:00 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629195400.05900.00001640@mb-mf.aol.com>
Source record: 139854

>On 29 Jun 2002 18:22:11 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>
>snip
>>
>>To wit: these things work, but why?
>>
>snip
>>
>>Sorry I don't have more time. Won't be a 'part 2', I regret.
>>
>
>Hi Stefano,
>
>We have an example of an unproven and contrived presumption
>introducing a compelling but safely unanswered question. Such a
>crafted non statement often attends your claims of the E-H and CFA
>where we as the unconvinced must prove (by the standards of the
>techno-anderthals) that you are wrong.
>Reconsider the articles from Scientific American about charlatans:
>http://130.94.24.217/2001/1101issue/1101skeptic.html
>http://130.94.24.217/2001/1201issue/1201skeptic.html
>or simply my earlier admonition to you that:
>>>1. How reliable is the source of the claim?
>>> Pseudoscientists often appear quite reliable, but when examined
>>>closely, the facts and figures they cite are distorted, taken out of
>>>context or occasionally even fabricated.
>or illuminated by the comments
>>Thus, as I stated...
>>...as I noted some 15 years ago
>dovetailing into the ego component of
>>>10. Do the claimant's personal beliefs and biases drive the
>>>conclusions, or vice versa?
>Those points that you fail to measure up to between these two may be
>reviewed through the links above at your leisure. You should also
>review the original posting responded to here as a model of
>composition that would offer your mangled writing style as an
>itinerant paisano vegetable peddler a boost to that of a respectable
>patent medicine salesman - you could then call yourself doctor. ;-)
>
>73's
>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

Mr. Clark:

I must insist that you immediately retract this. I am not 'Stefano'; have never in any way advocated the use nor the validity of the so-called E-H and/or CFA antenna; and take it as self evident to anyone and everyone that your statement is proven false in its association and attribution to me.

I must also insist that you do not insinuate that I am engaging in pseudoscience, as I am in an overwhelming position to prove that false and will assume that such a statement is made with intent of malicious defamation,

I also publicly note that this is one of many cases where your statements are not accurate and used in a way which appear to have intent to be injurious. If you do not retract it I must assume that your intent is malicious.

Cordially,
Nathan Cohen

6051. Re: 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 00:02:33 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12411-3D1E4A99-64@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 139856

CAM, W5DXP wrote:
"Only if the ladder-line is an exact multiple of 1/2WL."

I think CAM`s response is correct for StarGazer`s question.
1/2-wavelength of any low-loss line repeats its impedances at each end.

Others have responded that shorting the center feed point in place of the feedline preserves the 1/2-wave antenna resonance. True, but that raises another question, how to feed the antenna now? There are many ways, but I think StarGazer only wanted to substitute ladder-line for coax.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

6052. Re: Balun question..which one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 00:10:50 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E4C7D.4128B78A@icok.net>
Source record: 139855

Jeff,
Why don't you try it for a while without a balun?
Shouldn't make any difference except for less weight,
and one less thing to go wrong.
'Doc

6053. Tuner Loss?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 00:37:20 UTC
From: Bill Cherepy <jcherepy@mediaone.net>
Message-ID: <qjkshu4n995hja6h2p2vt1i8ikudbbrhl7@4ax.com>
Source record: 139857

How much loss (If any) does a well made/designed tuner introduce?

Thanks,

Bill - WB4WTN

Bill Cherepy
Grayson, GA

6054. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 00:39:12 UTC
From: ":-) Bill" <therealexray@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E5330.27D9A3D0@netscape.net>
Source record: 139858

Fractenna wrote:

> A bow tie is both trivially self similar about a point, and trivially origin
> symmetric about that point. It is continuous, so the frequency invariance is
> continuous (subject to the above mentioned restriction). Now: here's something
> to learn: Discretely fractalize(about the feedpoint) the bowtie,such as you
> have with a Sierpinski triangle bow tie. Then you get a CHANGE from CONTINUOUS
> frequency independence to DISCRETE frequency independence. Pretty nifty, huh?
>
> Now take that continuous bow tie and spiral it out in a growth spiral. Voila!
> There's a continuous, frequency independent SPIRAL antenna.

NOW I understand a fractal antenna. Its simply verbal BS!

-ex

6055. Re: Z of Loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 01:14:49 UTC
From: Etheridge <x>
Message-ID: <3d1e5ba8$1_2@news.iglou.com>
Source record: 139859

Quite a variance. One guy says 70 some and another says 1500. Wonder why?
"'Doc" <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:3D1C6653.91CB7F66@icok.net...
> Steve,
> Input impedance should be something around
> 1000 to 1500 ohms.
> 'Doc

6056. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 01:28:25 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d1e5edd.31000325@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 139860

Even if the transmitter is isolated there can still be common mode
current if an antenna is hooked
as the load as there usually is. There is current in each leg of the
antenna and the outer ends of
the antenna are not grounded. So why can't there be the same current
flowing on the outside of
the feed line as a third leg?

73
Gary K4FMX

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 18:45:29 GMT, Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzz@att.net>
wrote:

>Cecil,
>
>You answered perfectly. The systems you have been drawing are
>incomplete. The common mode current results from undefined external
>factors.
>
>It may be great stuff for usenet, but argument over anything that is
>completely loaded with hidden variables is not likely to reach any sort
>of agreement or conclusion.
>
>Over and out. Back to lurking.
>
>73,
>Gene, W4SZ
>
>CAM wrote:
>>
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> > How does the differential current ever become common mode current in an
>> > isolated system such as this or the systems you drew?
>>
>> Conducted common mode currents originate at an unbalanced/balanced junction.
>> I don't see one of those junctions in your example.
>>
>> > You can add all the tuners, baluns, chokes, and ladder-lines you like,
>> > and the fundamental circuit topology does not change.
>>
>> On the contrary, a balanced antenna has a center tap to ground. It is
>> not isolated. Balanced transmission line has that same center tap to
>> ground. The problem at a coax/ladder-line junction is that you tie one
>> of the balanced conductors to ground through the coax shield. That is

>> the origin of conducted common mode currents at that junction point and
>> why a choke is necessary. Unfortunately, chokes are not perfect.
>> --
>> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
>>
>> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
>> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
>> ------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6057. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 01:38:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <vqjshu4bnjahgd201nbu1v4n7c529jjpfk@4ax.com>
Source record: 139861

On 29 Jun 2002 23:54:00 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>Mr. Clark:
>
>I must insist
>I am not
>I must also insist
>I am engaging
>I am in an overwhelming position
>I also publicly note
>I must assume
>
a chain of assertions that conform to
>>10. Do the claimant's personal beliefs and biases drive the
>>conclusions, or vice versa?

Hi Stefano,

Notice how styles mimic here, but in a backwards progression towards your paisano itinerant methods of E-H salesmanship. Which of the two more offends the other, the vegetable peddler or the patent medicine huckster?

Hi All,

Instead, the readers should take the original text and substitute the critic's device of Penrose tILES for fractal technology (or CFA or E-H or equivalent terms) to observe how specious claims can be dressed in academic robes like a donkey in race horse silks. In other words, the quality of scholarship presented here in fractals/cfa's/eh's is none better than that of the prospects of advanced PILES.

Ponder a personal question about the value of advice, if you were to seek relief from your doctor for the heavy voice of a chest cold, with his offer to castrate you. Yes, by all separate and heavily qualified associations between cause and effect you may find a performance boost in the higher octaves. Hard to deny such crafted logic. Given this good doctor lives by his trade under the knife, it should be apparent that when he takes umbrage at your seeking a second opinion like it's his balls that are on the line, you'd better start counting to two for yourself.

Volumes could be (have been) published to naysay, but results have proven the fractal does not uniquely exhibit the qualities ascribed to it. Modest doodling set the hi-mark against the best fractal design offered in competition - and not by degrees, but by leagues. With

that in mind we should visit one of the other indicators of
hucksterism so outlined by Scientific American:
>
>6. Does the preponderance of evidence point to the claimant's
>conclusion or to a different one?
The preponderance of evidence is accessible at:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/index.htm
and all designs are freely available. Anyone who finds contradictions
in their own results of those same models representation by me is free
to criticize me with those designs own data. That has never happened
in seven years. How does this compare with other "researchers" and
the quality of their offerings? Do they respond to failures in their
conjectures, or simply ignore them:
>
>5. Has anyone gone out of the way to disprove the claim, or has only
>supportive evidence been sought?
>This is the confirmation bias, or the tendency to seek confirmatory
>evidence and to reject or ignore disconfirmatory evidence.
>
As this ethic does not sell antennas, it hardly fits the
entrepreneurial model of business and the marketing claim disguised as
reporting (the psuedo-science equivalent of Anderson consulting). In
fact we are about to celebrate that anniversary when negative examples
overwhelmed positive in papers published among peers. The height of
denial to this event is covered again by Scientific American
>
>7. Is the claimant employing the accepted rules of reason and tools of
>research, or have these been abandoned in favor of others that lead to
>the desired conclusion?
when special mathematics such as fractal/cfa/eh (take your choice)
electromagnetics is trotted out to explain away failure by wish and
hope.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

6058. Re: 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 01:43:20 UTC
From: denton <denton@oregontrail.net>
Message-ID: <afln2l$66p$1@news.apaynet.com>
Source record: 139862

Yup, assuming resonance=putting out a signal.

StarGazer <pti@capnet.com> wrote in message
news:3D1E0515.C6DA5D3D@capnet.com...
> If a 80 m dipole was cut for 3.75 MHz and fed with coax
> would it resonate at the same frequency if it were fed
> with ladder line?
>

6059. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 02:08:26 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E6858.1155DAF@att.net>
Source record: 139863

Gary,

I do not intend to get drawn any deeper into this endless pit, but I will make a couple of brief comments.

* I absolutely do NOT deny the existence of common mode currents.

* The system I described was completely isolated, not just an isolated transmitter. This choice was an attempt to reflect the various test cases being shown in this thread over the past few days. Real systems are generally not isolated, especially those systems of interest to RRAA readers.

* Current is the flow of charge. Differential current, by definition, has a net zero charge flow in a transmission line. Common mode current has non-zero net charge flow. Unlike voltage or impedance, charge is absolutely conserved. It does not simply appear for the convenience of the model or the modeler.

* If you are going to claim a non-zero common mode current you need to identify where the current source is and where the current sink is. There are plenty of possibilities for both, but if you don't include them in your model then it seems pretty difficult to say much about their effects.

* There certainly can be current flowing on the outside of the feed line, but you may want to think about where it comes from and where it goes, not merely how it might loop around the end of the coax in some anthropomorphic fashion.

73,
Gene, W4SZ

Gary Schafer wrote:
>
> Even if the transmitter is isolated there can still be common mode
> current if an antenna is hooked
> as the load as there usually is. There is current in each leg of the
> antenna and the outer ends of
> the antenna are not grounded. So why can't there be the same current
> flowing on the outside of
> the feed line as a third leg?
>
> 73
> Gary K4FMX
>
> On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 18:45:29 GMT, Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzz@att.net>

> wrote:
>
> >Cecil,
> >
> >You answered perfectly. The systems you have been drawing are
> >incomplete. The common mode current results from undefined external
> >factors.
> >
> >It may be great stuff for usenet, but argument over anything that is
> >completely loaded with hidden variables is not likely to reach any sort
> >of agreement or conclusion.
> >
> >Over and out. Back to lurking.
> >
> >73,
> >Gene, W4SZ
> >
> >CAM wrote:
> >>
> >> Gene Fuller wrote:
> >> > How does the differential current ever become common mode current in an
> >> > isolated system such as this or the systems you drew?
> >>
> >> Conducted common mode currents originate at an unbalanced/balanced junction.
> >> I don't see one of those junctions in your example.
> >>
> >> > You can add all the tuners, baluns, chokes, and ladder-lines you like,
> >> > and the fundamental circuit topology does not change.
> >>
> >> On the contrary, a balanced antenna has a center tap to ground. It is
> >> not isolated. Balanced transmission line has that same center tap to
> >> ground. The problem at a coax/ladder-line junction is that you tie one
> >> of the balanced conductors to ground through the coax shield. That is
> >> the origin of conducted common mode currents at that junction point and
> >> why a choke is necessary. Unfortunately, chokes are not perfect.
> >> --
> >> cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp
> >>
> >> -----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
> >> http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
> >> -----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6060. Re: Z of Loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 02:36:22 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E6E95.F62A0A1C@icok.net>
Source record: 139864

Etheridge,
I would suggest that perhaps the 'other' didn't
look at the frequency of use (10.120 Mhz). That
would tend to explain the difference, wouldn't it?
'Doc

6061. Re: Tuner Loss?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 02:39:50 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <tirshuohsoo4ug5j3ullqnu556f1jncaj3@4ax.com>
Source record: 139719

Your question is too broad to give any kind of a definitive answer. A broad answer is anywhere form about 2% to over 50% depending upon the frequency and what loads you are trying to match.

Danny, K6MHE

On Sun, 30 Jun 2002 00:37:20 GMT, Bill Cherepy <jcherepy@mediaone.net> wrote:

>How much loss (If any) does a well made/designed tuner introduce?
>
>Thanks,
>
>Bill - WB4WTN
>
>
>Bill Cherepy
>Grayson, GA

6062. Re: Z of Loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 02:40:25 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E6F8C.8042E97E@icok.net>
Source record: 139865

Etheridge,
Beats me! Check for your self, do the math.
Or, 'cheat' like I did and use a modeling program.
'Doc

6063. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 02:46:35 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E70FC.5C6FD668@icok.net>
Source record: 139866

Dang! My neighbor loves it when he talks like
this, saves him a lot of money buying fertilizer
for his garden...
'Doc

6064. Re: Fractal Antenna ploys

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 02:49:28 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E71AB.F743FC9@icok.net>
Source record: 139867

"W.G Ewald" wrote:
------clipped-------
> Don't forget the "Challenge" ploy.
>
> By the way, did Chip actually pay Hohlfeld the $1000?

Sure he did! I certainly believe him, don't you??
(and I just happen to have this large boat for sale.)
'Doc

6065. Re: Tuner Loss?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 03:00:24 UTC
From: N1RZB <n1rzb@110.net>
Message-ID: <uhsssrlhg8ul9d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 139868

Bill,

I'm not quite sure about the numbers but I can tell you from experience.
With a well designed and properly adjusted tuner you will feed more output
power to your antenna than you will loose through insertion loss.

Dave, N1RZB

6066. Re: BACK TO BASICS - EM waves, E and H fields, in phase or inquadr...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 03:00:25 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1db33a.947234864@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139721

>We can chat and chat in a endless way but words are flying, the real fact
>remains.
>
>You can take a 1% wav. EH antenna and compare it against a full size
>vertical .
>Ok the overall performances will be the same. that's it.
>For sure ,in the future, a skilled physicist could explain with the help of
>math what we have here.
>For sure is not a Hertz antenna.
>
>Tom I don't like polemics . I am just very busy to produce and sell
>antennas.
>have fun, 73 steve

Steve,

How many people who paid Antennex for copies of plans to build a CFA
antenna were refunded money when the antenna did not work as claimed?

Were their material costs refunded? Were they compensated for time?

Where did the money and time go for that antenna that does not work,
and is based on the same theory as the EH antenna?

After all, early on Ted Hart DID say the CFA worked. Now he seems to
say it was not buildable, and the E-H corrects the problems and is
EASY to build.

If it is easy to build, why aren't most people sucessful? Why do
things like this appear......
On Thu, 13 Jun 2002, Dave Riley wrote:
> Has anyone been up close to these antennas?
> http://www.eh-antenna.com/
Several of us tried making eh antennas for 20 meters, and one guy made
some for 10 and 160 meters as well. Our conclusion is - don't waste
your
time unless you have nothing better to do. My 20 meter one matches
well
but that's about all I can say for it. If I had to have a small
antenna
for 20, I'd definetly go with a small tuned loop or a Hustler mobile
antenna. Once you get to the lower frequencies, you are playing with a
pretty good sized antenna anyway so I would stick with the more normal
types of LF antennas.

73 Bob Roehrig K9EUI
Aurora University Telecom/IS dept.

or this...........

"The other Italian ham Talino is much more cautious (and believable).
He was getting some results but, to eliminate suspicions that his
feedline
was radiating,
he put a ferrite sleve over his coax.
This completely shifted the resonance of his antenna.
So, this probably means that there was current on the outside of the
coax."

or like at this URL......
http://www.antennex.com/hws/ws1201/theeh.html

Where can a person purchase a money-back guaranteed E-H antenna that
will perform as you and Ted Hart claim???

73 Tom

6067. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 03:05:39 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1E7575.9E332DD1@icok.net>
Source record: 139720

Frac', ol'buddy, your credibility hasn't
changed in at least 4 years that I know of.
You still have a lot in common with the
proverbial 'christmas turkey', except you're
spilling your stuffing in public again. May
I suggest you seek aid for your problem? I
can give you the name of a good psychologist
in your area. Or a good proctologist?
'Doc

6068. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 03:27:04 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12411-3D1E7A88-79@storefull-2392.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 139723

Gary, K4FMX wrote:
"So why can`t there be the same current flowing on the outside of the feed line as a third leg?"

Suppose you have a symmetrical dipole fed with a symmetrical balanced transmission line. Symmetry ensures antenna fields cancel in the feedline as do the feedline current fields themselves. There is no residual unbalanced field and common-mode current in the transmission line. Supposition is the ideal prevails.

Suppose you have a balanced symmetrical dipole as before but fed by coax. "Skin effect" traps transmitter energy within the coax until it emerges at the dipole. Dipole radiation might still cancel on the outside of the coax were radiation symmetrical and this requires the coax outer shield reject conduction from within the coax. A balun at this point might do the job.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

6069. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 03:29:40 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1E7B24.DD794300@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139722

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
> >Looks like you have gone off, made some measurements, and changed
> >your mind about what you said previously. Want me to dig up your
> >posting where you asserted otherwise?
>
> Sure. Please dig it up, because if I said they could NEVER be related
> that was wrong, and I should correct it.

Here's the posting where you made a blanket statement.

>I said:
>>The basic question is whether common mode conditions are related to
>>differential conditions (or not). No tuner required. No movement required.

You said:
> Then the answer is no, they are not related.

I have proved they are related in my well balanced dipole system. You
would no doubt obtain the same results from such a system and there
must be tens of thousands of such systems in operation.

There seems to be a moral here. Balanced tuners are vastly superior to
unbalanced tuners for minimizing common mode problems. And putting a
choke on the input of a balanced tuner would certainly be effective
against conducted common mode problems.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6070. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 03:58:50 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020629235850.27175.00000736@mb-cr.aol.com>
Source record: 139724

>Then you get a CHANGE from CONTINUOUS frequency independence to DISCRETE frequency independence. Pretty nifty<

From this I might conclude that the trap antenna and multi-element multibander have now joined the legion of "antennas fractal". Moreover, we've all been informed who the father of fractal antennadom is.

>NOW I understand a fractal antenna. Its simply verbal BS!<

I'd be more specific about separating the song from the singer . Some pretty solid research has shown fractal loading to be a sometimes workable albeit inefficient strategy for designing antennas that occupy less area (uniqueness or novelty not withstanding).

Beyond those findings, attempts to redesignate established designs such as the LPG, trap antenna and multi-resonator multibander as "fractal" are--in my view-- little more than a silly sophomoric exercise aimed at legitimizing an otherwise weak concept through a process of association with more firmly established concepts. For the weary and wise, the folly inherent in such a line of thought should be luminously self-evident!

Rick K1BQT

6071. Re: Tuner Loss?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 04:11:22 UTC
From: Bill Cherepy <jcherepy@mediaone.net>
Message-ID: <801thugfs2kh8e06jfsh1jtb0n9ns7p4vr@4ax.com>
Source record: 139725

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 19:39:50 -0700, Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
wrote:

>Your question is too broad to give any kind of a definitive answer. A
>broad answer is anywhere form about 2% to over 50% depending upon the
>frequency and what loads you are trying to match.
>

I was afraid I was going to get an answer like this. I suspect a lot
has to do with the antenna you're trying to match and the frequency
among other things.

I was curious because I have a Yaesu FT-817 and I use a tuner to
match a fan dipole arrangement. The loss can't be too bad since my
first ever QSO was with SN800R and second was with DJ4LE.

Thanks for the reply.
Bill Cherepy
Grayson, GA

6072. Re: Tuner Loss?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 04:53:01 UTC
From: Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <lh3thuo0ikku3j7b8ohqkev76pa47f7gae@4ax.com>
Source record: 139726

On Sun, 30 Jun 2002 04:11:22 GMT, Bill Cherepy <jcherepy@mediaone.net>
wrote:

>On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 19:39:50 -0700, Dan Richardson <k6mhe@arrl.net>
>wrote:
>
>>Your question is too broad to give any kind of a definitive answer. A
>>broad answer is anywhere form about 2% to over 50% depending upon the
>>frequency and what loads you are trying to match.
>>
>
>I was afraid I was going to get an answer like this. I suspect a lot
>has to do with the antenna you're trying to match and the frequency
>among other things.
>
>I was curious because I have a Yaesu FT-817 and I use a tuner to
>match a fan dipole arrangement. The loss can't be too bad since my
>first ever QSO was with SN800R and second was with DJ4LE.
>
There's a neat program called TWL by Dean Straw which is bundled with
the ARRL Antenna book. With that program you can get a good idea of
tuner losses under varying conditions.

73
Danny, K6MHE

6073. Apartment HF antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 06:06:56 UTC
From: cskesler <ckesler@chartermi.net>
Message-ID: <uht7u3c34to787@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 139727

Hello,

I'm a new ham. I passed my technician and general written tests two weeks ago. I passed my code and extra tests yesterday morning. I am curious if anyone knows of a good HF antenna (20 or 40 meter band) that can be put up and taken down quickly. I live in an apartment complex with a really uptight landlord. Right now all I have is a dipole strung diagonally from one corner of my apartment to another. Because my apartment isn't that big, the dipole is tacked up along a couple of walls. The funny thing is, I actually can receive quite a few signals with it. Of course I can't transmit with it though... For one thing, it's inside, and another thing, I don't want to deal with the RF dangers/problems. I do have a balcony, and I have thought about different options using that. But because I am new to amateur radio, I would like to have a few different viewpoints. If anyone could provide any ideas I would greatly appreciate it.

Thanks,

Kes

KC8UIE

6074. Re: Apartment HF antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 07:36:08 UTC
From: Adam <digipoint@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <afmcfq$2vs4$1@news.kabelfoon.nl>
Source record: 139728

"cskesler" <ckesler@chartermi.net> schreef in bericht
news:uht7u3c34to787@corp.supernews.com...
> Hello,
>
> I'm a new ham. I passed my technician and general written tests two weeks
> ago. I passed my code and extra tests yesterday morning. I am curious if
> anyone knows of a good HF antenna (20 or 40 meter band) that can be put up
> and taken down quickly. I live in an apartment complex with a really
> uptight landlord. Right now all I have is a dipole strung diagonally from
> one corner of my apartment to another. Because my apartment isn't that
big,
> the dipole is tacked up along a couple of walls. The funny thing is, I
> actually can receive quite a few signals with it. Of course I can't
> transmit with it though... For one thing, it's inside, and another thing,
I
> don't want to deal with the RF dangers/problems. I do have a balcony, and
I
> have thought about different options using that. But because I am new to
> amateur radio, I would like to have a few different viewpoints. If anyone
> could provide any ideas I would greatly appreciate it.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Kes
>
> KC8UIE
>
>

Try a MFJ-1788. Works very fine on my balcony. It operates the 15-40 meter
bands and all bands in between.
And no RF ground required. Very strong signals without the static noises
from electrical sources around the house or other sources elsewhere in the
area.

http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-1788

73, Adam

6075. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 07:57:24 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020630035724.17131.00003203@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 139729

>
>>Then you get a CHANGE from CONTINUOUS frequency independence to DISCRETE
>frequency independence. Pretty nifty<
>
>From this I might conclude that the trap antenna and multi-element
>multibander
>have now joined the legion of "antennas fractal". Moreover, we've all been
>informed who the father of fractal antennadom is.
>
>>NOW I understand a fractal antenna. Its simply verbal BS!<
>
>I'd be more specific about separating the song from the singer . Some pretty
>solid research has shown fractal loading to be a sometimes workable albeit
>inefficient strategy for designing antennas that occupy less area (uniqueness
>or novelty not withstanding).
>
>Beyond those findings, attempts to redesignate established designs such as
>the
>LPG, trap antenna and multi-resonator multibander as "fractal" are--in my
>view-- little more than a silly sophomoric exercise aimed at legitimizing an
>otherwise weak concept through a process of association with more firmly
>established concepts. For the weary and wise, the folly inherent in such a
>line
>of thought should be luminously self-evident!
>

And its not because the facts are otherwise. It can never be self evident
because the statement is incorrect when perused on a factual basis.

But said statements are very useful in any forum. Perhaps some pointers for
Steve?

>Rick K1BQT
>

Thanks for your opinion, although the issues you bring up do not appear to be
based on facts.

Also, on what basis are trapped antennas, to quote your for example, described
in any antenna book as frequency independent? How are they frequency
independent? If you remove the issue of GEOMETRY from the antenna design
issue--which is what RLC traps do-- what is the benefit in which they surpass a
geometric approach? Why, save for a restricted set of applications, do the vast
majority of antennae NOT incorporate componnents such as you see in traps?

Could you kindly provide some references which show that fractal loading is inherently inefficient?

Also, can you provide references that say that ALL fractals are efficient antennas?

It seems very puzzling that antenna designers, ay least some, choose to ignore the fundamental issues of antenna designs. For example: would you have said, Rick, that ALL EUCLIDEAN antennas are efficient with CONVENTIONAL loading methods, or would you agree that there are subsets that work better than others in a given design need?

73
Chip N1IR

6076. RE: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 08:21:55 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020630042155.09761.00002990@mb-cq.aol.com>
Source record: 139730

Hey Rick--

Here's a question for you.

Lets say you had to make a moderate power monopole that works at, say, 20-200 MHz continuously with an SWR of better than, oh, 3:1. (that's HF/VHF, right up your alley). You can't use a matching network/ ATU. How would you do this with RLC component traps/loads so that: 1) the antenna meets stringent specs for ruggedization (that is, the vicissitudes of traveling such as impact, vibration, extreme heat and cold) and longevity 2) the antenna is not so huge or gangly 3) the antenna doesn't fizzle 4) the antenna doesn't catch fire, melt or otherwise do damage--and, most important, the antenna doesn't stop working over time? Of course, the antenna must be small and work; indeed, perform well.

Or how will traps/RLC loads help you with, say a 40 or 60:1 bandwidth antenna (not typos) with good efficiency?

I think these are fair design issues. Let's see how a trap/RLC component load perspective helps.

My suspicion is that you will find that traps and RLC component loads have a design space which is rapidly becoming smaller with time, based upon better design methodologies.

In fact, isn't it true that if you plot the fraction of antennas that, for example, Cushcraft has made over time, and compared those which use RLC traps or load components against those without components, you will see that a vast majority of the antennas sold today do not contain components?

Now its a fascinating issue as to how to look at RLC loads/traps as GEOMETRIC constructs, and how one would design these GEOMETRIC constructs in ways that are clearly better than conventional RLC components. But, as I said earlier, time doesn't permit. Good debate topic though.

73,
Chip N1IR

6077. collins radio equipment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 11:52:42 UTC
From: ANDY@XLMACHINERY.COM
Message-ID: <3D1EF10A.7D2BB79@XLMACHINERY.COM>
Source record: 139731

I have the following commercial Collins equipment
they are ground based units

anyone know if they are still used commercially or by amateurs??

Collins transmitter 242f-9c
Collins receiver 51m-81
Collins receiver 51m-10

6078. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 12:27:20 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020630082720.15688.00001205@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 139732

I received an anonymous e-mail from these series of posts:

>....
>don't you realize mr. cohen that plenty of antenna >professionals are looking for jobs and the last thing anyone >needs is you spouting mumbo jumbo on this fractel nonsense. >I was making antennas before you were in diapers and I built >antennas youll never be up to....

>I hope someone gets you to shut up before you embarrass >everyone.

I should like to request that if someone wishes to send me a private correspondence that they identify themselves and not use anonymous e-mail names.

Second, I totally understand this person's point of view. I value seasoned perspectives more than you know. If he had sent me a resume I could have discussed it further. No doubt I am always in a position to learn.

Finally, I very much appreciate, at 47, what it means to pay dues, and to push ahead when one is right. My late father used to say "push ahead, regardless, as long as you're right." That resonates with me, both out of respect and personal conviction. I am in the fortunate position of seeing many things happen, including the adoption of the technology I invented; the understanding of the role of fractal geometry in electromagnetics; and the perfection of a new approach in optimization, which I had the good luck to see first. If I can assist in putting our wonderful field into the 21st century I will help in any and all ways possible.

I am sorry if you or others have been offended by my discussions, but kindly remember that I did not initiate them, and feel that knowledge is a very powerful tool.

73
Chip N1IR

6079. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 12:44:18 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1efae1.1031126206@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139733

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 22:29:40 -0500, CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Tom W8JI wrote:
>>
>> CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
>> >Looks like you have gone off, made some measurements, and changed
>> >your mind about what you said previously. Want me to dig up your
>> >posting where you asserted otherwise?
>>
>> Sure. Please dig it up, because if I said they could NEVER be related
>> that was wrong, and I should correct it.
>
>Here's the posting where you made a blanket statement.
>
>>I said:
>>>The basic question is whether common mode conditions are related to
>>>differential conditions (or not). No tuner required. No movement required.
>
>You said:
>> Then the answer is no, they are not related.
>
>I have proved they are related in my well balanced dipole system. You
>would no doubt obtain the same results from such a system and there
>must be tens of thousands of such systems in operation.

You are amazing Cecil.

Go waste someone else's time with your nonsense assine arguments.

73 Tom

6080. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 12:57:02 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020630085702.19559.00001047@mb-dd.aol.com>
Source record: 139734

>Then you get a CHANGE from CONTINUOUS frequency independence to DISCRETE frequency independence.<

The above statement illustrates my point perfectly. What is a term like "discrete frequency independence" if not oxymoronic drivel?

Let's get earthy. Here's a challenge for you. You've boasted that you and Hohfield have conjured up a smarter monkey with a better typewriter called the Genetic Optimizer. Plug in your GO-GO box and generate a radiator that covers all ham bands between 14 and 148 MHz. SWR at the band edges shall not exceed 2:1 and SWR at midband shall not exceed 1.1:1 in all cases. No coils, no traps, no resistors, no external matching, just good old aluminum with a single 50-Ohm feedpoint and a free-space gain of 1 dBi or better on all bands.

Nothin' to it, you say? When you're done, publish the mechanical drawing and the performance data for all to see and try. If you come even vaguely close, you'll have garnered my respect as a hammy designer on this hamiest of newsgroups. But don't try to buzz me with gargle like "discrete frequency indiscretion". Geez! What do you take me for...an academic?

Rick K1BQT

6081. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:12:19 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <j01uhusjdv9gfsd4t99fn60t7icuvaipi4@4ax.com>
Source record: 139735

On 29 Jun 2002 23:54:00 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>On 29 Jun 2002 18:22:11 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:
>>
>>snip
>>>
>>>To wit: these things work, but why?
>>>
>>snip
>>>
>>>Sorry I don't have more time. Won't be a 'part 2', I regret.
>>>
>>
>>Hi Stefano,
>>
>>We have an example of an unproven and contrived presumption
>>introducing a compelling but safely unanswered question. Such a
>>crafted non statement often attends your claims of the E-H and CFA
>>where we as the unconvinced must prove (by the standards of the
>>techno-anderthals) that you are wrong.
>>Reconsider the articles from Scientific American about charlatans:
>>http://130.94.24.217/2001/1101issue/1101skeptic.html
>>http://130.94.24.217/2001/1201issue/1201skeptic.html
>>or simply my earlier admonition to you that:
>>>>1. How reliable is the source of the claim?
>>>> Pseudoscientists often appear quite reliable, but when examined
>>>>closely, the facts and figures they cite are distorted, taken out of
>>>>context or occasionally even fabricated.
>>or illuminated by the comments
>>>Thus, as I stated...
>>>...as I noted some 15 years ago
>>dovetailing into the ego component of
>>>>10. Do the claimant's personal beliefs and biases drive the
>>>>conclusions, or vice versa?
>>Those points that you fail to measure up to between these two may be
>>reviewed through the links above at your leisure. You should also
>>review the original posting responded to here as a model of
>>composition that would offer your mangled writing style as an
>>itinerant paisano vegetable peddler a boost to that of a respectable
>>patent medicine salesman - you could then call yourself doctor. ;-)
>>
>>73's
>>Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>

>
>
>Mr. Clark:
>
>I must insist that you immediately retract this. I am not 'Stefano'; have never
>in any way advocated the use nor the validity of the so-called E-H and/or CFA
>antenna; and take it as self evident to anyone and everyone that your statement
>is proven false in its association and attribution to me.
>
>I must also insist that you do not insinuate that I am engaging in
>pseudoscience, as I am in an overwhelming position to prove that false and will
>assume that such a statement is made with intent of malicious defamation,
>
>I also publicly note that this is one of many cases where your statements are
>not accurate and used in a way which appear to have intent to be injurious.
>If you do not retract it I must assume that your intent is malicious.
>
>Cordially,
>Nathan Cohen

Who is Nathan Cohen? http://opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm

6082. Re: 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:13:17 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afn05d$jq5$0@208.207.71.175>
Source record: 139736

StarGazer wrote:
>
> If a 80 m dipole was cut for 3.75 MHz and fed with coax
> would it resonate at the same frequency if it were fed
> with ladder line?

Probably not exactly (disclaimer for the purists among us) but close.
Not enough difference to worry about.

Dick

6083. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:17:13 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <p61uhu4lsnvo65sae54usbd5r7asgq3s4j@4ax.com>
Source record: 139737

On 29 Jun 2002 23:45:24 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>>fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
>>>
>>> Sorry I don't have more time. Won't be a 'part 2', I regret.
>>
>>As Clint Eastwood would say, a man has to know his limitations... MK
>>
>
>
>Might you possibly post without making personal statements? It really doesn't
>add anything and can easily become something you will not desire. Please stop
>this.

>73,
>Chip N1IR

Is Chip N1IR Nathan Cohen? http://opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm

6084. Re: Tuner Loss?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:20:06 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F0586.C38577A0@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139740

Bill Cherepy wrote:
> I was afraid I was going to get an answer like this. I suspect a lot
> has to do with the antenna you're trying to match and the frequency
> among other things.

Most of the loss is usually in the tuner coil. You can get a rough idea
of the losses by calculating the current through the coil for different
conditions of load and estimating the 'Q' of the coil. Reg, do you
have a program that will do that?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6085. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:21:21 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1eff7f.297467@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139738

On 30 Jun 2002 03:58:50 GMT, k1bqt@aol.com (Rick Littlefield) wrote:

>Beyond those findings, attempts to redesignate established designs such as the
>LPG, trap antenna and multi-resonator multibander as "fractal" are--in my
>view-- little more than a silly sophomoric exercise aimed at legitimizing an
>otherwise weak concept through a process of association with more firmly
>established concepts. For the weary and wise, the folly inherent in such a line
>of thought should be luminously self-evident!
>
>Rick K1BQT

That's correct Rick.

You never see the invention in a working system, never see them in
common use, and the inventors are always "too busy working" to do any
truly useful work.

The invention is really produced to accomplish two main goals. It
bathes the attention starved inventor in the limelight they
desperately need, and it lends an air of superior technical abilities
to their actual inablility to grasp simple basic concepts.

This applies to all these goofy ideas, and I'm just waiting for a
Fractal-EH antenna.

73 Tom

6086. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:21:27 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <je1uhugasuqrheldo4p54oc6haai5eu0um@4ax.com>
Source record: 139739

On 30 Jun 2002 07:57:24 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>[Stuff]
>But said statements are very useful in any forum. Perhaps some pointers for
>Steve?
>
>
>73
>Chip N1IR

Why is Chip obsessed with Steve?

6087. Re: Apartment HF antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:26:35 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F070B.F21DEB43@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139744

cskesler wrote:
> I'm a new ham. I passed my technician and general written tests two weeks
> ago. I passed my code and extra tests yesterday morning. I am curious if
> anyone knows of a good HF antenna (20 or 40 meter band) that can be put up
> and taken down quickly. I live in an apartment complex with a really
> uptight landlord.

Is your landlord patriotic? How about a flagpole? Does your landlord like
birds? How about a birdhouse? Do you have an attic? Small yard? With a decent
ground plane, a Radio Shack 9 ft whip (painted black) with a small base
loading coil would be a fair 20m antenna and virtually invisible at night.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6088. Re: Tuner Loss?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:27:59 UTC
From: Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com>
Message-ID: <afn10vmda0@208.207.71.175>
Source record: 139743

Bill Cherepy wrote:
>
> How much loss (If any) does a well made/designed tuner introduce?

Got a resistive dummy load? Got a wattmeter? Measure the power on each side of a matched tuner, or in the case of a rig with an autotuner, with it enabled & tuned, and then again with it disabled.

When I did that I found that all my rigs' autotuners and my Drake MN2700 high power manual tuner all had an almost uniform 10 to 12 % loss. Inputting 100 watts I got 88 to 90 watts out.

You need to use a dummy load so that you know you're matching 50 ohms fairly closely, if you can depend on your dummy load to be 50 ohms resistive. Your antenna system probably will vary somewhat from that. But you can try it, too

Dick

6089. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:32:05 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <dv1uhugr99cobpj4cvdds07bci8n429h22@4ax.com>
Source record: 139745

On 30 Jun 2002 12:27:20 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>I received an anonymous e-mail from these series of posts:
>
>>....
>>don't you realize mr. cohen that plenty of antenna >professionals are looking
>for jobs and the last thing anyone >needs is you spouting mumbo jumbo on this
>fractel nonsense. >I was making antennas before you were in diapers and I built
>>antennas youll never be up to....
>
>>I hope someone gets you to shut up before you embarrass >everyone.
>
>I should like to request that if someone wishes to send me a private
>correspondence that they identify themselves and not use anonymous e-mail
>names.

Another Cohen lie. When somebody emails him privately, his
response has been to demand publicly here that the writer never
contact him again under any circumstances under penalty of lawsuit.

Discontinuity in thought and behavior is the mark of Nathan Cohen.

Whi is Nathan Cohen? http://opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm

6090. Re: 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:39:59 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F0A2F.EF64B440@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139746

Dick Carroll wrote:
>
> StarGazer wrote:
> > If a 80 m dipole was cut for 3.75 MHz and fed with coax
> > would it resonate at the same frequency if it were fed
> > with ladder line?
>
> Probably not exactly (disclaimer for the purists among us) but close.
> Not enough difference to worry about.

Dick, is a 1/2WL dipole with a center insulator which is not shorted
and no transmission line, a resonant antenna? You can achieve that
condition with certain lengths of ladder-line that act similar to stubs.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6091. Re: Ham Band Use for Direct TV Dish and LNA?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 13:54:01 UTC
From: w9gb <gregory.beat@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <Z3ET8.43316$Uu2.7580@sccrnsc03>
Source record: 139748

Chris -

Here are "the numbers" from what you can expect from a system for satellite usage.
http://webhome.idirect.com/~griffith/hrindex.htm#index

Some would suggest that you need a 90 cm antenna
(which may be true for some QTH)

Plans and experiments
http://members.aol.com/k5oe/

N3IYR actually had a commercial mfg. build the helix with cover:
http://www.n3iyr.com/index.html

Robert W0LMD has the ultimate usage for TVRO dishes (of all sizes)
http://www.ultimatecharger.com/dish.html

Dish feeds:
http://www.ultimatecharger.com/Dish_Feed.html

http://www.ultimatecharger.com/Dishes_for_sale.html

http://www.ultimatecharger.com/Dish_DownConverters_and_Preamps.html

73 de w9gb

Greg

"Christopher A. Bowne" <radiobwn@riconnect.com> wrote in message news:uhu1nu92c0ft6e@corp.supernews.com...
> A discarded (for reasons unknown) DirecTV dish and LNA followed me home from
> the freebie shed at our local town dum..err. solid waste recycling facility.
> Other than mounting it on the house to fool the neighbors into thinking we
> have satellite TV, does it have any practical UHF ham band application?
>
> Chris, AJ1G
> Stonington, CT
>
>

6092. HF Verticals / Icom U-16

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 14:08:12 UTC
From: Radio Haven <radiohaven@aol.com>
Message-ID: <ghET8.85145$GY.30153072@twister.nyroc.rr.com>
Source record: 139749
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.swap

F/S
Hustler 5BTV Vertical 5 band 80-10 Meters in EXCELLENT condition, only up for a few weeks, Complete ready to go, Manual Original Box.$110.00 Shipped lower 48 via UPS

F/S Butternut (2) HF6V-X Verticals 10-15-20-30-40-80 meter ground,roof mounted antenna.Both Good Condition, with manual and all parts matched against Manual Parts List. Can be ground or roof mounted with/or without radials. $90.00 each shipped lower 48 Via UPS

F/S (2) Icom U-16 UHF Commercial radios, will do 440, good condition with 1 cm-35 charger, 43 BP-7 Batteries and 1 BP 2 Batteries, Speaker Mic's Manual and programming instructions. $280.00 For all Shipped.

E mail if interested at: radiohaven@aol.com

6093. Building the Henf Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 14:09:01 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020630100901.15750.00001484@mb-fx.aol.com>
Source record: 139750

Well, I tried to build a Henf "High Efficiency Compact Antenna" scaled for 2 Meters (US Patent #5,796,369), and met with patently unsuccessful results. Following the proportional size instructions presented in the patent, I did--indeed come up with an 8" high sructure that bore close resemblence to the illustration on the document. My base disc was 6" in diameter with a center cut-out matching my 1.9" diameter top cylinder (cylinder made from a 2" x 6" band of tin). The radiator was a 6" length of 3/8" brass tube. The cyliner and base were each supported by a crossmember made from 1/4" lexan drilled to accept the 3/8" tube. A small 1-turn coil was used to feed the cylinder from the radiater . The base was fed through a miniature air variable (roughly 2-35 pF). To match the promised 10 ohm feedpoint impedance, I used a 4:1 transformer consisting of two 1/4-wave lengths of FR-100 connected in parallel. This line transformer was tuned for 146 MHz and checked with my MFJ analyzer for tuning and transformation ratio. A 1/4-wave of 50-ohm cable fed the transformer, placing the analyzer at something approaching 360 degrees from the load. Unlke the description on the patent document, the feedpoint was choked for common mode.

Although the SWR never dropped below 3:1, I did find a resonance (j=0) at around 160 MHz. After retuning my transformer and timing line to that frequency, I read a feedpoint impedance of about 2 ohms--much lower than expected. Granted, all of this was done with a MFJ-259B--hardly a fitting instrument for this sort of measurement. I can say with confidence, however, that the feedpoint wasn't close to 10 ohms at the antenna's resonant frequency.

So, there it is. I could have screwed up at many points, so I won't be too quick to condem the concept as flawed (although much of the explaination of how it works doesn't "resonate" too well with me). Just quick to report that my prototype didn't work on first attempt. According to GAP's website, it's the greatest thing since sliced salami, so I'll probably drag my concoction into work for a closer look on better instrumentation. Even if it never plays on 2 meters, it'll make a pretty good looking squirrel-proof bird feeder!

Rick K1BQT

6094. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 15:12:09 UTC
From: klocko@toad.net
Message-ID: <224d9cd4.0206300712.6e7ace6b@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139751

fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
news:<20020629194524.05912.00001638@mb-mf.aol.com>...
> Yes, Mr. Keith, you are thinking in the right direction. There are any, many
> dipoles which meet the Hohlfeld-Cohen criteria and thus exhibit frequency
> independence. A bow tie is an excellent example--if one extends it
> sufficiently. If not, truncation effects become an issue.
>
> A bow tie is both trivially self similar about a point, and trivially origin
> symmetric about that point. It is continuous, so the frequency invariance is
> continuous (subject to the above mentioned restriction). Now: here's something
> to learn: Discretely fractalize(about the feedpoint) the bowtie,such as you
> have with a Sierpinski triangle bow tie. Then you get a CHANGE from CONTINUOUS
> frequency independence to DISCRETE frequency independence. Pretty nifty, huh?

Ok, so a bow tie, if sufficiently long, is frequency independent. What
sort of flare angles are we talking about here? Is a bow tie with a
1-degree flare angle frequency independent? How about a bow tie with a
0.01 degree flare angle? Actually, it doesn't matter how small the
flare angle is. If it has any flare angle at all, it qualifies as
being as fractal. So a "bow tie" with a 0.000001-degree flare angle is
self-similar and frequency independent.

> I suspect you may be somewhat confused on a thin wire dipole such as commonly
> used by 'hams', which is not self similar about a point. Thus it is not
> surprising that it is not frequency independent.

The "bow tie" with a 0.000001-degree flare angle is not much different
from a thin wire dipole. 73,
Bill N3WK

6095. Re: Apartment HF antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 15:21:53 UTC
From: " J. Harvey" <JM002.Harvey_TRIMTHIS_@Sympatico.ca>
Message-ID: <cmFT8.542$MP.110491@news20.bellglobal.com>
Source record: 139752

"CAM"
> ... a Radio Shack 9 ft whip...

102" stainless steel "CB" whip (SKU #21-903) is presently on clearance at Radio Shack in Canada for just Cdn$2.99 (about US$2). It is no longer listed on their web site, but I just picked up two in a local store within the last week or so. I have no idea about the overall stock situation. Probably worth asking your friendly neighbourhood Radio Shack store if you need one or want one.

The recent 'scanner antenna' flame war was about a Radio Shack antenna that was cleared out at a similar massive discount (clearance price was about Cdn$5 IIRC, or about US$3), and then later resold on e-bay for US$26. Sigh... ...I don't know if I should laugh or cry, or just start selling my junk on e-bay. :-)

6096. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 15:34:10 UTC
From: "Peter O. Brackett" <ab4bc@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <afn8dgkub1@slb4.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 139753

W.G.:

[snip]
> Why is Chip obsessed with Steve?
[snip]

Cuz, Steve is a *real* doctor?

--Peter K1PO
Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL

6097. Re: Z of Loop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 16:29:09 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206300829.5f94ff46@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139754

'Doc <w5lz@icok.net> wrote in message news:<3D1E6E95.F62A0A1C@icok.net>...
> Etheridge,
> I would suggest that perhaps the 'other' didn't
> look at the frequency of use (10.120 Mhz). That
> would tend to explain the difference, wouldn't it?
> 'Doc

Dunno, I used a modeling program also. And I did indeed use 10.120 mhz. I also checked the 40m specs as a comparison. I tried a different program and got different results. "About an appx 450-500 ohm feed on 30m". I may have made a mistake on the first one. So I tried yet another program and got about the same answer as you did. "about 4000-5000 ohms". I'm not sure why the differences yet...I'll have to look into that. All the antennas were about the same, and at the same height , etc. Three programs, three different answers... Something seems weird there...May have been a mistake on my end somewhere, but I haven't seen what yet. All were corner fed, over "real" ground, at about 40 ft. Dunno, I'd have to look into it, but as a gut hunch, I'd say the 2nd program was the most accurate. "appx 500 ohms". 4000-5000 ohms seems a tad high to me for some reason. MK

http://web.wt.net/~nm5k/

6098. Re: 80 m dipole question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 16:34:41 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <22871-3D1F3321-184@storefull-2391.public.lawson.webtv.net>
Source record: 139755

CAM, W5DXP wrote:
"---is a 1/2WL dipole with a center insulator which is not shorted and no transmission line, a resonant antenna?"

Break an antenna completely with a center insulator and it no longer is a single antenna. It`s two resonant antennas. Resonant frequency being a function of length, these halves of the longer length now resonate at about twice the frequency of the longer wire.

If you drive the now full-wave dipole at twice the frequency, you are end-feeding 1/2-wave wires which repeat the open-circuits at their ends. These wires would have very high drive-point impedances indeed were it not for the wires` radiation resistances which curtail the 1/2-waves` impedance repetition ability.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

6099. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 16:51:13 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020630125113.23758.00003016@mb-df.aol.com>
Source record: 139756

>The above statement illustrates my point perfectly. What is a term like
>"discrete frequency independence" if not oxymoronic drivel?
>

A fully descriptive phrase which I did not invent.

73
Chip N1IR

6100. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 17:00:33 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020630130033.23758.00003018@mb-df.aol.com>
Source record: 139757

>
>fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
>news:<20020629194524.05912.00001638@mb-mf.aol.com>...
>> Yes, Mr. Keith, you are thinking in the right direction. There are any,
>many
>> dipoles which meet the Hohlfeld-Cohen criteria and thus exhibit frequency
>> independence. A bow tie is an excellent example--if one extends it
>> sufficiently. If not, truncation effects become an issue.
>>
>> A bow tie is both trivially self similar about a point, and trivially
>origin
>> symmetric about that point. It is continuous, so the frequency invariance
>is
>> continuous (subject to the above mentioned restriction). Now: here's
>something
>> to learn: Discretely fractalize(about the feedpoint) the bowtie,such as you
>> have with a Sierpinski triangle bow tie. Then you get a CHANGE from
>CONTINUOUS
>> frequency independence to DISCRETE frequency independence. Pretty nifty,
>huh?
>
>Ok, so a bow tie, if sufficiently long, is frequency independent. What
>sort of flare angles are we talking about here? Is a bow tie with a
>1-degree flare angle frequency independent? How about a bow tie with a
>0.01 degree flare angle? Actually, it doesn't matter how small the
>flare angle is. If it has any flare angle at all, it qualifies as
>being as fractal. So a "bow tie" with a 0.000001-degree flare angle is
>self-similar and frequency independent.
>
>> I suspect you may be somewhat confused on a thin wire dipole such as
>commonly
>> used by 'hams', which is not self similar about a point. Thus it is not
>> surprising that it is not frequency independent.
>
>The "bow tie" with a 0.000001-degree flare angle is not much different
>from a thin wire dipole. 73,
>Bill N3WK
>

Good thinking Bill.

No; it has to be self similar about a point.

Ask yourself: if I magnify this, zooming in at the feedpoint,at ,say, mag 1 to
mag 10, do I see the same image? That is self similarity about a point. That's

what gives you the log periodic behavior--in this case continuously. Now think about the opening angle that gives this for this trivial case.

Of course you must also have origin symmetry, which is also trivial in this case.

Actually, your question really relates to the earlier understanding of the phenomenon, which is Rumsey's Principle.

73,
Chip N1IR

6101. Re: collins radio equipment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 17:26:53 UTC
From: Fred Hambrecht <w4jle@charter.net>
Message-ID: <uhufqerb4g1ne0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 139758

This stuff is AM aircraft radios. Nice equipment but not a lot of use to a ham unless modified. Modifing Collins equipment is normally not done to perserve the value.

<ANDY@XLMACHINERY.COM> wrote in message news:3D1EF10A.7D2BB79@XLMACHINERY.COM...
> I have the following commercial Collins equipment
> they are ground based units
>
> anyone know if they are still used commercially or by amateurs??
>
> Collins transmitter 242f-9c
> Collins receiver 51m-81
> Collins receiver 51m-10
>

6102. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 17:28:49 UTC
From: David Wells <davew@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <afnf3c0itb@enews2.newsguy.com>
Source record: 139759

The antennas are centered around 155 but are broad enough to work up on the
WX channels at 162 and down on 2meters. They are vertically stacked
collinear arrays. The higher the gain the more elements they have.

--
Dave KD6TO
David G. Nagel wrote in message
<3d168240$0$1423$1dc6e903@news.corecomm.net>...
>Sorry but 162 is the wrong direction from marine channels. A marine vhf
>antenna is a vertical dipole antenna like a CB Big Stick antenna. The
>wires are encased in plastic, usually fiber glass, and are not
>accessible for tuning or pruning, which would be in the wrong direction
>also.
>
>If you want a vertical 144-148 mhz dipole antenna you will have to make
>one of your own. Use plastic piping for the outer cover.
>
>Dave WD9BDZ
>
>David Wells wrote:
>> That is for the comm channels. The antennas are designed to also receive
WX
>> channels at 161-162 mHz. This makes them broad enough to work down on 2
>> meters. My 9 db is flat across 2 meters.
>> 73
>> --
>> Dave KD6TO
>>
>> Bob Miller wrote in message <+ioNPbb9FMr1YEWfn=KATWbWVzL7@4ax.com>...
>>
>>>cprstn54zz@att.net (Ken) wrote:
>>>
>>>The marine channels are in the 156-7 mhz range. So the antennas will be
>>
>> short
>>
>>>for 2 meters, if they're strictly for the marine band. You'll have a lot
of
>>>reflected power, and your ht doesn't have that much to spare.
>>>
>>>There's certainly no shortage of cheap 2 meter antennas from the mail
order
>>
>> ham

>>
>>>places, if you don't have anything locally.
>>>
>>>You could also homebrew a j-pole or ground plane vertical for next to
>>
>> nothing.
>>
>>>Bob
>>>k5qwg
>>>
>>>
>>>>They have the advantage of being available locally and being cheap.
>>>>
>>>>Ken KC2JDY
>>>>
>>>>Ken
>>>>(to reply via email
>>>>remove "zz" from address)
>>>
>>
>

6103. Re: Marine VHF 6 dB 8 ft antenna for ham VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 17:32:02 UTC
From: David Wells <davew@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <afnf940j9h@enews2.newsguy.com>
Source record: 139760

Actually, this particular 9 db antenna is designed to cover 140mHz to 170
mHz. It was made by a company named Ireland that I think is long out of
business.
--
Dave KD6TO

Gary Schafer wrote in message <3d167600.33947833@netnews.attbi.com>...
>If that antenna is flat on 2 meters then you have a bad antenna or a
>very lossy feedline. There is no way those antennas
>have that kind of bandwidth. They barely have the bandwidth to cover
>the marine band they are
>intended for. They even have a fairly high swr at the weather
>channels.
>I have a 6 db marine antenna that happens to have a low swr in the 2
>meter band but it is very
>high in the marine band. The antenna has gone bad in the marine band.
>
>Regards
>Gary
>
>On Sun, 23 Jun 2002 14:51:19 -0700, "David Wells" <davew@cruzio.com>
>wrote:
>
>>That is for the comm channels. The antennas are designed to also receive
WX
>>channels at 161-162 mHz. This makes them broad enough to work down on 2
>>meters. My 9 db is flat across 2 meters.
>>73
>>--

6104. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 17:51:59 UTC
From: "W.G Ewald" <wgewald@att.net>
Message-ID: <gchuhuku88otplqbodf9blp4r4bcbbgv30@4ax.com>
Source record: 139761

On Sun, 30 Jun 2002 11:34:10 -0400, "Peter O. Brackett"
<ab4bc@ix.netcom.com> wrote:

>W.G.:
>
>[snip]
>> Why is Chip obsessed with Steve?
>[snip]
>
>Cuz, Steve is a *real* doctor?
>
>--Peter K1PO
> Indialantic By-the-Sea, FL
>

But Steve can't be a "real" doctor, because Chip calls him "Mister
Best".

6105. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 17:56:35 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <25eb70d7.0206300956.55eb1a83@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139762

fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
news:<20020630042155.09761.00002990@mb-cq.aol.com>...
> Hey Rick--
>
> Here's a question for you.
>
> Lets say you had to make a moderate power monopole that works at, say, 20-200
> MHz continuously with an SWR of better than, oh, 3:1. (that's HF/VHF, right up
> your alley). You can't use a matching network/ ATU. How would you do this with
> RLC component traps/loads so that: 1) the antenna meets stringent specs for
> ruggedization (that is, the vicissitudes of traveling such as impact,
> vibration, extreme heat and cold) and longevity 2) the antenna is not so huge
> or gangly 3) the antenna doesn't fizzle 4) the antenna doesn't catch fire,
> melt or otherwise do damage--and, most important, the antenna doesn't stop
> working over time? Of course, the antenna must be small and work; indeed,
> perform well.

Why would anyone want to use a single monopole to cover 20-200 mhz? I
bet the pattern at the higher frequencies will be poor and quite high
angle. Why is power an issue? How do you fiqure this antenna will
indeed perform well? I'd think it would be a joke on 200 mhz if it's
tall enough not to be a joke on 20 mhz.
>
> Or how will traps/RLC loads help you with, say a 40 or 60:1 bandwidth antenna
> (not typos) with good efficiency?

How would fractal loading help?
>
> I think these are fair design issues. Let's see how a trap/RLC component load
> perspective helps.

I think it's an exercise in fractility if you want "good" performance
on all those frequencies with one monopole. I don't care what type
loading you would use. Even a discone has pretty high angle takeoff on
it's highest frequencies.
This antenna, even if made with fractal loading would be mediocre at
best on the higher frequencies. Besides, on the higher frequencies you
likely would not need loading, unless you are building a Dick Tracy
watch radio. And it likely would not use a single monopole to cover
20-200 mhz.
>
> My suspicion is that you will find that traps and RLC component loads have a
> design space which is rapidly becoming smaller with time, based upon better
> design methodologies.

Like what? I still think a high efficiency loading coil is superior to
any fractal or linear loading scheme for any one particular frequency.
Frequency independence
doesn't mean much to me. I don't intend to use one antenna for such a
wide coverage. I want "real" performance on whatever band I'm on. Not
mediocrity.
Why do all your proposed designs seem to be examples of mediocrity?
All you seem to care about is "frequency independence", not
performance. Nothing wrong with that for some users, but it doesn't
impress me much. I want an antenna I can brown the food with. If I
were on 200 mhz, I'd use a yagi that would squish your fractavertical
like a work boot on a june bug.

> In fact, isn't it true that if you plot the fraction of antennas that, for
> example, Cushcraft has made over time, and compared those which use RLC traps
> or load components against those without components, you will see that a vast
> majority of the antennas sold today do not contain components?

I don't think so. The builders that use other schemes seem to be
reverting back to the good old low loss coils, unless I'm missing
something here. Other schemes such as linear loading seem to be losing
favor. When I made two versions of short 160m dipoles, what type of
loading do you think I used? Fractal? Don't make me giggle....I used
big fat loading coils. When you find something better, let me know.
I'll be glad to test it. I've seen nothing better so far. Can you
build an 8 ft tall 80m fractal mobile antenna that will beat an equal
size "bugcatcher"? Will it stand up to abuse on the highway at 70 mph
without needing a large radome type cover?

>
> Now its a fascinating issue as to how to look at RLC loads/traps as GEOMETRIC
> constructs, and how one would design these GEOMETRIC constructs in ways that
> are clearly better than conventional RLC components.

Yes, how would one do this? Only the shadow knows for sure...

But, as I said earlier,
> time doesn't permit.

Too bad...

Good debate topic though.

If you say so... I'll leave that open to further debate.

MK

http://web.wt.net/~nm5k/

6106. Re: Tuner Loss?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 18:04:16 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@dialpoint.net>
Message-ID: <afnh9o$2qlb$1@newsreader.cetlink.net>
Source record: 139763

I did the same thing with a MFJ 948. Made the asumption that a 50 ohm load would probably be the best case match. Alos the only way I could measuer the power . By putting two wattmeters in series and adjusting the output power so one of them read 100 watts and noting what the other 0ne was reading. The inserted the tuner between them and again adjusting the refferance power to 100 watts each time I had a low swr match.

The loss was about 8 watts out of the 100 watts the transmiter was putting out on 80 meters and somewhat less on the higher frequency bands.

"Dick Carroll" <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote in message
news:afn10vmda0@208.207.71.175...
>
>
> Bill Cherepy wrote:
> >
> > How much loss (If any) does a well made/designed tuner introduce?
>
>
>
> Got a resistive dummy load? Got a wattmeter? Measure the power on each
> side of a matched tuner, or in the case of a rig with an autotuner, with
> it enabled & tuned, and then again with it disabled.
>
> When I did that I found that all my rigs' autotuners and my Drake
> MN2700 high power manual tuner all had an almost uniform 10 to 12 %
> loss. Inputting 100 watts I got 88 to 90 watts out.
>
> You need to use a dummy load so that you know you're matching 50 ohms
> fairly closely, if you can depend on your dummy load to be 50 ohms
> resistive. Your antenna system probably will vary somewhat from that.
> But you can try it, too
>
> Dick

6107. Re: Remote Balanced Tuner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 18:08:36 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F4924.3FF04727@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139764

Tom W8JI wrote:
>
> CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
> >>>The basic question is whether common mode conditions are related to
> >>>differential conditions (or not). No tuner required. No movement required.
> > >
> > >You said:
> > >> Then the answer is no, they are not related.
> > >
> > >I have proved they are related in my well balanced dipole system. You
> > >would no doubt obtain the same results from such a system and there
> > >must be tens of thousands of such systems in operation.
> >
> > Go waste someone else's time with your nonsense assine arguments.

Back to insults, eh? I'm sorry, Tom, your statement is simply an Old
Wives' Tale. Not only are common mode currents related to differential
mode currents, they are even phase locked.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6108. Re: Apartment HF antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 18:28:57 UTC
From: captbrian <captbrian@ukonline.co.uk>
Message-ID: <3d1feed0$0$24383$afc38c87@news.ukonline.co.uk>
Source record: 139671

How high up is your balcony?

You need a second-hand fishpole with reel. A weight and enough thin stranded bare wire to reach 9ft off the ground. Paint it all matt black.

After dark lower the line to a quarter wave for the band you use. clip on your coax. clip other side to a wire running around walls of your room. Bingo.
BTW if the landlord knocks on your door,rewind the line,prop the fishing rod in a corner and invite him in to talk about fishing tackle for which you keep several magazines lying about.

G3GVB

cskesler <ckesler@chartermi.net> wrote in message news:uht7u3c34to787@corp.supernews.com...
> Hello,
>
> I'm a new ham. I passed my technician and general written tests two weeks
> ago. I passed my code and extra tests yesterday morning. I am curious if
> anyone knows of a good HF antenna (20 or 40 meter band) that can be put up
> and taken down quickly. I live in an apartment complex with a really
> uptight landlord. Right now all I have is a dipole strung diagonally from
> one corner of my apartment to another. Because my apartment isn't that
big,
> the dipole is tacked up along a couple of walls. The funny thing is, I
> actually can receive quite a few signals with it. Of course I can't
> transmit with it though... For one thing, it's inside, and another thing,
I
> don't want to deal with the RF dangers/problems. I do have a balcony, and
I
> have thought about different options using that. But because I am new to
> amateur radio, I would like to have a few different viewpoints. If anyone
> could provide any ideas I would greatly appreciate it.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Kes
>
> KC8UIE
>
>

6109. can someone please post somthing k0sd

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 18:59:50 UTC
From: Jnettrecker@msn.com
Message-ID: <GyIT8.46189$Uu2.7887@sccrnsc03>
Source record: 139767

[No readable article body recovered]

6110. MFJ-270 surge protector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 19:03:15 UTC
From: Julian <Julian@velnospamodog.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <gQtvtSDzX1H9EwAA@velodog.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 139768

This surge protector's terminals are marked In and Out, would I be correct in assuming that the In terminal should be Rx side and the Out antenna side?

TIA
--
Julian

6111. Re: Offset feed dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 19:28:41 UTC
From: wieland@copland.udel.edu
Message-ID: <afnm59$9qc$1@copland.udel.edu>
Source record: 139769

In article <f8479612.0206250547.7cc02dce@posting.google.com> you write:
> Hello-
>
> I have recently determined that I can mount an approximately 80' long
> wire between a large fir tree and the gable end of my house.
> Unfortunately, due to various constraints, I would have to have the feed
> point approximately 15-20' from the gable end of the wire (and the wire
> would slope from approximately 15' AGL to approximatley 60' AGL, with
> the lower end on the gable end).

If a tree is all you have, go for it, although the tree's motion in the wind means trouble. If you hang the wire tight (taut), a really big gust may snap it; if you hang it loose, the copper will work-harden from the movement, and eventually snap anyway.

> What I'm wondering is if this wire would, when fed with ladderline (or
> co-ax?) through an antenna tuner, resonate on multiple bands.

At 80' length, you shouldn't be resonant on any ham bands, although strange things happen, such as aluminum siding at the 'house' end adding enough capacitance to pull resonance down into 75 meters...

Everything about this arrangement screams that the impedance at your feedpoint will be up in the hundreds of ohms resistive & strongly reactive, so ladder line wins because of its lower loss at high SWR.

This gets particularly hard because of change-through-time of the meaning of "balanced". Back in the 1940s & before, "balanced feed" meant "link coupled". This form of feed forced the currents in the two feed wires to be equal; except for leakage via stray capacitance, there was no third current path from the link to ground, so, sure as charge was conserved in those days, the currents were equal.

But this form of feed allowed the voltages on the feedwires to be anything up to arcover. They were not constrained to be equal-and-opposite, and with some antennas, they weren't even close. The example I have in mind was the "Off-Center-Fed Dipole". An 80-meter dipole was fed with 300-ohm twinlead at 1/3 the length, and 'worked' at all harmonics, not only at odd harmonics, like a center-fed dipole. This worked tolerably well, and coupling link was not bothered by the fact that no point on the link was at ground potential.

Nowadays, "balanced feed" means something different; it means "grounded-center-tap autotansformer". This is different from link coupling in that there IS a third connection from the feeding source to ground. So, if you connect that

"Off-Center-Fed Dipole" to this modern "balanced" feed, plenty
of RF current flows through your tuner's ground wire, and feed
currents do not end up being balanced at all, and the antenna does not
behave anything like the one in the 1950s article recommending these
antennas.

If you want names, the older meaning might be "current-balanced feed"
and the modern usage "voltage-balanced feed". The point I'm making here
is they're not interchangable on antenna systems that (like yours) lack a
plane of symmetry.

Yes, you can feed this antenna you propose through twinlead from a modern
"balanced" tuner, but be prepared for "RF in the shack". To get rid of
it, you might have to take the ground wire off your tuner, set it on a
piece of glass ("float" it), and put a large common-mode choke on the
tuner's input lead. (And you may still get 'bitten' when you turn the
knob.) Or you may dodge this by feeding your skywire with a true
transformer (the autotransformer called a BALUN will not solve the
problem).

> I don't know how to use any of the NEC modelling software, or I would
> try and figure it out myself.

IIRC, NEC & its descendants all assume 'current-balanced feed', and I do
not know how to set them up for 'voltage-balanced feed', or whether it can
be done at all.

> At any rate, will the offset feed negatively impact the performance of
> the antenna?

If this arrangement couldn't work, I wouldn't have typed this far.
Provided you can get RF into a wire, the location of the feedpoint means
nothing. It will radiate as well no matter where it's fed (neglecting
small effects from parasitically-induced standing waves on the feedline
playing small games with the pattern).

>Many thanks as I continue on this journey...
>
>AG

6112. CAM?? Parallel dipoles for 80 m and 40 m?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 19:34:35 UTC
From: StarGazer <pti@capnet.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F5D4B.44C19721@capnet.com>
Source record: 139771

What is the disadvantage of using 2 dipoles (1 for 80 m and the other for 40 m) cut for the center of their bands.... fed at the same point with the 150' length of RG-8 and run parallel about 6 inches apart?? The 40 m has its own insulators on its ends, of course, and cut for 66'.

Is their any disadvantage with BW, too much loss somewhere or some other reason? Compared to having 2 seperate dipole for 80 m and 40 m fed withseperate RG-8 runs.

I still can't understand how ladder line can work so well being so much higher of a Z than the input Z of any dipole its connected to. Seems like it would always need a tuner to work.

thanks

6113. Re: Tuner Loss?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 19:49:43 UTC
From: 2w8ji@contesting.com
Message-ID: <3d1f5e7b.24617053@news.akorn.net>
Source record: 139770

On 30 Jun 2002 13:27:59 GMT, Dick Carroll <dixie@townsqr.com> wrote:

>
> When I did that I found that all my rigs' autotuners and my Drake
>MN2700 high power manual tuner all had an almost uniform 10 to 12 %
>loss. Inputting 100 watts I got 88 to 90 watts out.

While I'm not saying it is impossible, that sounds odd.

Most tuners approach 100% efficiency when tuned to 50 ohm or higher impedances using maximum possible capacitance.

They generally have the highest loss into low impedance capacitive reactance loads on the lowest bands, and even the worse tuners only approach 20% loss into loads of a dozen ohms or less.

The biggest problem with measuring loss is the meters we use. You would have to have a fixed reference meter, and move the actual power measurement meter from tuner input to output so readings used in measuring loss are taken with the same metering system.

Of course it is possible to calibrate two different meters to track, but it is generally a very difficult process and less accurate than just moving the meter while maintaing power level on a reference meter at the rig output.

The best way to measure loss is to measure heat from the tuner. Small amounts of loss show up as significant temperature rise over time, and that would let you calculate loss with good accuracy into any type of load.

In any case, loss is almost always not worth worrying about unless the tuner fails from heat.

73 Tom

6114. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 20:09:33 UTC
From: 'Doc <w5lz@icok.net>
Message-ID: <3D1F656C.4686F7D5@icok.net>
Source record: 139772

Frac,
Mr. 'Anonymous' was too late with his post
anyway. You've already made an ass out of your
self, even if you aren't smart enough to be
embarrased.
'Doc

6115. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 20:18:14 UTC
From: k1bqt@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020630161814.26818.00000479@mb-cv.aol.com>
Source record: 139773

>Don't make me giggle....I used
big fat loading coils.<

Me too on occassion (see current QEX). I'm especially partial to capacitive loading and try to avoid fractal or meander-line schemes because of the wire lengths involed. Guess we all have our pet strategies. Fortunately, I'm free to be flexible because I don't claim to have fathered of any of my own pets! :-)

73

Rick K1BQT

6116. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 20:41:00 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@attbi.com>
Message-ID: <srnuhuct4t4539vmv2t2r9vfnjmsf40lbo@4ax.com>
Source record: 139774

On 30 Jun 2002 08:21:55 GMT, fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote:

>Hey Rick--
>
>Here's a question for you.
>
>Lets say you had to make a moderate power monopole that works at, say, 20-200
>MHz continuously with an SWR of better than, oh, 3:1. (that's HF/VHF, right up
>your alley).

remaining verbal noise snipped....

Hi All,

Notice the carefully crafted parameters? More importantly, would you
have noticed what was NOT said?

Compare the glaring shortfall of data and surplus of speculation from
the original posting to a comprehensive study conducted at:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/Constant%20Wire%20Comparisons.htm
where there are at least half a dozen examples that have been online
for 3 years. All data and 0% wonderment and what-if speculation.

The page that devotes itself specifically to this claim above is:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/Wide%20Band%20Comparisons.htm
weighing in on two years old now. It appears the crowning distinction
of academia is in taking 'just' those two to three years in catching
up to the product of a month's worth of old fashion work.

And this is simply two studies into the drive point characteristics of
this prospective design. Those same many years ago I also considered
the launch characteristics for this same series of antenna designs to
similar depth and breath:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/Constant%20Height%20Comparisons.htm
This page alone links to more than 120 pages of full figure launch
characteristics data. I would point out that there is no other site
on the planet that has expended 1/10 the effort of this page alone,
much less the remainder of the pages published at my site.

In other dewey-eyed discussion of Genetic Algorithms, that is akin to
putting cloning in the hands of perfume salesmen - what a stink. This
is hi-grading at its most fundamentally mechanical level. Unlike the
breathless announcements we obtain from the EH proponents about their
advanced concepts, hi-grading software is as close to you as XLZIZL
courtesy of Dan Maguire AC6LA.

All of this should boldly illustrate the difference between open access and the practice of mystical rites and secret handshakes to obtain permission to view the holy kabala - and which is admonished by Scientific American's article on how to spot a huckster:

>
>3. Have the claims been verified by another source?
>Typically pseudoscientists make statements that are unverified or
>verified only by a source within their own belief circle.
>

Ask yourself how few names in this exclusive "belief circle" have been repeated here in defense of unverified statements, and how fewer (none) of those same named have stepped up to affirm their position here - a goodly indicator our correspondent is not known to them and is in fact a masquerader spoofing through an insecure terminal. The masquerade would be complete with such rejoinders as: it is beneath their dignity, or time, or interest, ... or he's dead, or (just as effective) they don't have to!, or that's not for me to do, or .... The simple nut of the matter is those named individuals are a continuation in unverified, prostituted statements used to prejudice the image.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

6117. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 20:45:54 UTC
From: Bill Nelson <billn@spock.peak.org>
Message-ID: <afnqm0$934$2@quark.scn.rain.com>
Source record: 139775

W.G Ewald <wgewald@att.net> wrote:

> Is Chip N1IR Nathan Cohen? http://opsyhopsy.com/MiscJunk/who_is_nc.htm

Check the Callbook or QRZ.

--
Bill Nelson (billn@peak.org)

6118. Re: Tacoma Fuel Pump Noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 20:48:02 UTC
From: "Dr. Detroit" <dr@housecall.com>
Message-ID: <68KT8.209228$_j6.10672871@bin3.nnrp.aus1.giganews.com>
Source record: 139776

"Barry" <luminosity@madriver.com> wrote in message
news:3D1F7C7B.8AB571D@madriver.com...
> My 2002 Toyota Tocama double cab / 6 cylinder/ automatic trans., is
putting out a S-7 noise
> level on my IC-706IIG, from the electric fuel pump. Yes the rig is well
grounded as well as the
> antenna. Has anyone in the group seccessfully eliminated it with a
capacitor
> across the leads of the fuel pump and if so, what value cap and at what
point was ot inserted
> into the curcuit? Hopefully the pump does not have to be pulled from the
tank. My last Tocoma, a
> 99 w/ 4 cylinder / 5 speed, emitted no noise at all.Go figure!
> Thanks in Advance / 73 Barry N1QWA Vermont

Usually a couple of .01 caps across the V+ and Ground, will help, If not try
a few more from ground wire to ground, and V+ to ground

6119. Re: MFJ-270 surge protector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 21:26:44 UTC
From: cprstn54zz@att.net
Message-ID: <3d1f7644.32177031@news-server.optonline.net>
Source record: 139777

On Sun, 30 Jun 2002 20:03:15 +0100, Julian
<Julian@velnospamodog.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>This surge protector's terminals are marked In and Out, would I be
>correct in assuming that the In terminal should be Rx side and the Out
>antenna side?

No way to figure it out! On RX it goes one way and on TX the other
way.

I have one of their switches with built-in lightning arrestor -- and
for that item it doesn't matter which PL-259 you connect to what
SO-239. Inasmuch as the thing grounds your sheathing, and then
directs harmful surges from the center conductor to ground, it
probably doesn't matter for yours either.

Ken KC2JDY

Ken
(to reply via email
remove "zz" from address)

6120. Calculate Tuner Loss

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 21:30:53 UTC
From: Reg Edwards <g4fgq.regp@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <afntac$4jm$1@venus.btinternet.com>
Source record: 139778

> How much loss (If any) does a well made/designed tuner introduce?

==========

Efficiency is usually somewhere between 94 and 98 percent. Loss hardly noticeable. Nothing to worry about IF you are using it properly.
L-networks are always more efficient than the equivalent T or Pi-networks.

There are 3 programs available from my website which calculate efficiency of impedance matching circuits if you can guess at the Q of the coils. If you can think of any you can find which sort of load conditions give lowest efficiency. Download T_TUNER, Pi_TANK, Pi_L_NET.

Programs TRIODE1 and TETRODE1 design RF power amplifiers which include efficiency of Pi-tank output networks.

Program DIPOLE3 allows almost any antenna + feedline system to be matched to a 50-ohm transmitter via an L-network. Throw any antenna at it, even a G5RV, and the tuner L and C values will be immediately calculated - INCLUDING TUNER EFFICIENCY. See immediately what happens to tuner settings and efficiency when antenna length or feedline length changes.

==========
Regards from Reg G4FGQ
Free Radio Modelling Software
Go to http://www.g4fgq.com
==========

6121. Re: Help: Tacoma Fuel Pump Noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 21:31:32 UTC
From: Larry Johnson <larryj@teleport.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F688B.96D3F9D2@teleport.com>
Source record: 139779

I also have a Toyota Tacoma double cab pickup, mine is a 2000 with 4-cylinder motor (gasoline), 5-speed manual transmission. I also have bad fuel pump noise - it's non-existant on 80 and 40 Meters, but 20M it's about S-7, 17 and 15 Meters it's about S-9.

We were able to determine that it was indeed the fuel pump, as I took it to the dealer where I bought the vehicle new, and the Service Dept. came out to the parking lot to check it out. They have a small, hand-held diagnostic unit that plugs into the servicing port under the dash - the same place the DMV/DEQ plugs in when your vehicle is being tested for emissions at registration renewal time (for those of you that have to go through DEQ type tests). They were able to manually turn on the fuel pump motor by itself, even though the engine was not running. There was the S-9 noise, just as if the motor was running.

I asked in the parts department about a new fuel pump, and the quote was for about $350.00 - I hoped to look at getting a replacement one and outfitting it with coil/capacitor filters right at the pump, and having the shop reinstall the "filtered" one inside the gas tank in place of the old one. Labor would run about $250, as well.

I contacted Toyota factory service at the number obtained at the ARRL Web page, and they assigned me a tracking number for the problem. They also contacted the local Customer Service Manager, who left me a voicemail to call him about the problem, and he also gave me the local Store Service Manager's name and number. Unfortunately, so far, my leaving repeated messages on both of their voicemails over the last two weeks has resulted in no return calls back by either of them.

I've looked at having another local non-Toyota shop just remove/lower the tank where I can get at the contacts right at the fuel pump and install the L/C filter and then have them put the tank, filler, etc. back in position. Hopefully this will fix the problem - if the power lead for the pump wasn't tied up in a loom, I'd consider shielding it, as well.

I've done some bonding with braid from RG-214 which made a big difference in antenna performance and elimination of the hot mic, etc. - I bonded the hood, doors, bumpers, some body panels and fenders to the main frame underneath. I still have some more body panels and fenders to bond all together. I'll also do the exhaust pipe, but initial tests at grounding it haven't seemed to make any difference.

Larry Johnson K7LJ

Barry wrote:
>
> My 2002 Toyota Tocama double cab / 6 cylinder/ automatic trans., is putting out a S-7 noise
> level on my IC-706IIG, from the electric fuel pump. Yes the rig is well grounded as well as the
> antenna. Has anyone in the group seccessfully eliminated it with a capacitor
> across the leads of the fuel pump and if so, what value cap and at what point was ot inserted
> into the curcuit? Hopefully the pump does not have to be pulled from the tank. My last Tocoma, a
> 99 w/ 4 cylinder / 5 speed, emitted no noise at all.Go figure!
> Thanks in Advance / 73 Barry N1QWA Vermont
>
> --
>
> Luminosity Studios est.1975
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>
> SlideShow:
> http://photos.yahoo.com/bc/luminositystudios/slideshow?.dir=/Luminosity+Studios+Waitsfield+Vermont&.view=t

6122. Help: Tacoma Fuel Pump Noise

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 21:47:39 UTC
From: Barry <luminosity@madriver.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F7C7B.8AB571D@madriver.com>
Source record: 139766

My 2002 Toyota Tocama double cab / 6 cylinder/ automatic trans., is putting out a S-7 noise level on my IC-706IIG, from the electric fuel pump. Yes the rig is well grounded as well as the
antenna. Has anyone in the group seccessfully eliminated it with a capacitor
across the leads of the fuel pump and if so, what value cap and at what point was ot inserted
into the curcuit? Hopefully the pump does not have to be pulled from the tank. My last Tocoma, a
99 w/ 4 cylinder / 5 speed, emitted no noise at all.Go figure!
Thanks in Advance / 73 Barry N1QWA Vermont

--

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Portfolio:
http://photos.yahoo.com/luminositystudios

SlideShow:
http://photos.yahoo.com/bc/luminositystudios/slideshow?.dir=/Luminosity+Studios+Waitsfield+Vermont&.view=t

6123. Re: Apartment HF antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 21:51:42 UTC
From: Dick <nospam@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <O3LT8.5159$FG5.453590@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 139780

cskesler wrote:
> > I'm a new ham. I passed my technician and general written tests two
weeks
> > ago. I passed my code and extra tests yesterday morning. I am curious
if
> > anyone knows of a good HF antenna (20 or 40 meter band) that can be put
up
> > and taken down quickly. I live in an apartment complex with a really
> > uptight landlord.

I assume you have a flat roof, as I do. I put up a 20-meter dipole for a few bucks, using the design in the Radio Shack book "Look Who's Talking" and some white PVC pipes for poles, fastened to small blocks of wood (6x8, I think) with pipe flanges. Nothing is attached to the building, and yes, it does blow over once in a while. (This would stop if I put some 3' slats of 1x2 on each block). The baluns you get at a ham radio supply store.

You would have to look for it to notice a piece of it. I live in LA and can work New England on it, no problem.

Before this, I just had a wire thrown on the floor of an upstairs room, and I worked Japan! And I have a hill immediately to the West that's higher than my roof! Go figure. That's what makes HF interesting to me: what gets through is often up to those invisible forces in life. All meetings are providential. :^)

"CAM" <w5dxp> wrote :
> Is your landlord patriotic? How about a flagpole? Does your landlord like
> birds? How about a birdhouse? Do you have an attic? Small yard? With a
decent
> ground plane, a Radio Shack 9 ft whip (painted black) with a small base
> loading coil would be a fair 20m antenna and virtually invisible at night.

I love this guy. :^[) He makes a good point about working HF in an antenna-constrained situation: a little imagination can go a long way.

When I was just listening to short-wave in an upstairs apartment, I had a *quick* set-up and take-down long wire antenna a la Hogan's Heroes:

1) Stick ice pick in stove flame until hot, then pierce it through the plastic fin of a cheap dime-store dart.
2) Thread the end of a spool of 22 gauge (very thin) copper wire through the hole and tie it in a not.
3) Wait for dusk. <snicker>
4) Quietly open upstairs window and remove screen. Throw dart into wall of next building.

5) Enjoy SWL.
6) When done, give the wire a tug to dislodge the dart. Reel in.

---
tjdick <AT> hotmail

6124. Re: CAM?? Parallel dipoles for 80 m and 40 m?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 21:54:05 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F7DFD.36DDE2D2@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139782

StarGazer wrote:
> What is the disadvantage of using 2 dipoles (1 for 80 m and the
> other for 40 m) cut for the center of their bands.... fed at the
> same point with the 150' length of RG-8 and run parallel about
> 6 inches apart?? The 40 m has its own insulators on its ends,
> of course, and cut for 66'.

If you are going to parallel two resonant dipoles, you can use
RG8 with no problem except trimming the dipoles to resonance.
There may (or may not) be interaction between the two lengths.
The 40m dipole is a high impedance on 80m and the 80m dipole is
a high impedance on 40m so there should not be much interaction.

> I still can't understand how ladder line can work so well being
> so much higher of a Z than the input Z of any dipole its connected
> to. Seems like it would always need a tuner to work.

If the antenna is a resonant 1/2WL dipole, the SWR on the 450 ohm
ladder-line will be around 9:1. The impedance 1/4WL away from the
antenna will be about 9 * 450 = 4050 ohms. The impedance 1/2WL away
from the resonant dipole will repeat the 50 ohms. This is the transforming
function performed by a transmission line with an SWR other than 1:1.
The concept is pretty hard for a beginner to grasp but it is possible
for the transmission line to perform all of the tuning as a series
section transformer plus N*(1/2WL). For instance, my 130 ft dipole
uses 1/2WL of 450 ohm ladder-line on 80m and 3/4WL of 450 ohm ladder-
line on 40m to achieve system resonance without a tuner.

If you are going to use ladder-line, there's no real need to put up
more than one dipole. For instance, with my 130 ft dipole and a
450 ohm feedline length of 88 ft., my antenna system is resonant
on both 3.993 MHz and 7.216 MHz without the need for an antenna
tuner. I can switch between 3.993 MHz and 7.216 MHz without touching
anything except the frequency button on my IC-756pro. You will not
be able to exactly duplicate those results but you may come close.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
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6125. Auto tuner + MA5V = Full HF band TX?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 21:55:00 UTC
From: billpritjr@spamhole.com
Message-ID: <15b4be0.0206301354.6073f491@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139781

I am possibly buying a Cushcraft MA5V for use with my Yaesu FT-840, a 100 watt rig.

Whatever antenna I buy, I will connect an auto-tuner, likely the LDG AT-11, to it.

The MA5V claims 20-17-15-12-10-6M coverage....with the auto tuner, will I be able to transmit on 30M and 40M without damage to the equipment and with good transmit performance?

Thanks

BILL

billpritjr@NOSPAMyahoo.com

6126. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 21:57:41 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F7ED5.A7853FBA@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139783

Rick Littlefield wrote:
> ... I don't claim to have fathered any of my own pets! :-)

Isn't "fathering your own pet" against the law?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
------== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6127. My Butternut HF2V situation in Los Angeles: Pathetic. Absolutely pathetic.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 22:02:53 UTC
From: Dick <nospam@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <heLT8.5179$FG5.454098@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Source record: 139784

I bought a new Butternut HF2V two band vertical (for 40m and 80m). It was a pain, because I didn't get all the parts and had to arrange for Bencher to send the rest, which they graciously did. (They also asked who's name was on the inspector slip. Glad it wasn't mine. :)

I live in an antenna-restricted place, but it's been up there for the better part of a year and no one has said a thing!

But I haven't had a single QSO because I don't have the equipment to tune it. Don't want to buy it either, because it will cost as much as the antenna. Will some kind Elmer in the LA area help me tune this thing? Or will someone buy it from me for $100? Preferably the former, because I only do CW and miss working 40 meters --it's a real rag-chewer's band. (Not into contests. I like pounding brass with someone for an hour at a time.)

tjdick <AT> hotmail

6128. Re: Auto tuner + MA5V = Full HF band TX?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 22:19:08 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F83DC.EB5BD566@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139785

Bill wrote:
> The MA5V claims 20-17-15-12-10-6M coverage....with the auto tuner,
> will I be able to transmit on 30M and 40M without damage to the
> equipment and with good transmit performance?

The performance will suffer on 30m and 40m but it may be good
enough to be acceptable to you. How tolerant are you?
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

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http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6129. Amrad Active Antenna Project in the September 2001 Issue of QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 22:32:44 UTC
From: Jim <jbollit@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <afo13o$d0t$1@slb5.atl.mindspring.net>
Source record: 139786

I would greatly appreciate it if someone could scan the September 2001 QST article on the Amrad antenna and send it to me, or point me to a site that already has the article.

Thanks in advance.

Jim

6130. Has anyone used the Diamond K400-3/8" trunk mount?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 22:35:11 UTC
From: tek_guy@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <cbf4a67d.0206301435.ad5823@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139787

I'm looking to install a 5' antenna on my van and I'm looking at a Diamond trunk lip mount. I'm planning on mounting it on one of the back doors and routing mini coax through the weatherstripping. Does anyone have any personal experience with the Diamond K400-3/8" lip mount? If so, how is it? I've been reading posts on trunk lip mounts and have heard good things and bad things.

73s,

Jim
KG4NEL

6131. Re: Fractal Antenna Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 22:42:33 UTC
From: klocko@toad.net
Message-ID: <224d9cd4.0206301442.47062675@posting.google.com>
Source record: 139788

fractenna@aol.com (Fractenna) wrote in message
news:<20020630130033.23758.00003018@mb-df.aol.com>...
> >> I suspect you may be somewhat confused on a thin wire dipole such as
> commonly
> >> used by 'hams', which is not self similar about a point. Thus it is not
> >> surprising that it is not frequency independent.
> >
> >The "bow tie" with a 0.000001-degree flare angle is not much different
> >from a thin wire dipole. 73,
> >Bill N3WK
> >
>
> Good thinking Bill.
>
> No; it has to be self similar about a point.
>
> Ask yourself: if I magnify this, zooming in at the feedpoint,at ,say, mag 1 to
> mag 10, do I see the same image? That is self similarity about a point. That's
> what gives you the log periodic behavior--in this case continuously. Now think
> about the opening angle that gives this for this trivial case.

Alright, let's try it again. I zoom in on a bow tie with an opening
angle of 0.000001-degrees. I see the same image for all zoom factors.
Are you saying that this particular bow tie is frequency independent?
73,
Bill N3WK

6132. Re: Building the Henf Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 22:44:44 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@gte.net>
Message-ID: <3D1F8831.2B90FE80@gte.net>
Source record: 139789

Rick Littlefield wrote:

> Well, I tried to build a Henf "High Efficiency Compact Antenna" scaled for 2
> Meters (US Patent #5,796,369), and met with patently unsuccessful results.
> Following the proportional size instructions presented in the patent, I
> did--indeed come up with an 8" high sructure that bore close resemblence to the
> illustration on the document. My base disc was 6" in diameter with a center
> cut-out matching my 1.9" diameter top cylinder (cylinder made from a 2" x 6"
> band of tin). The radiator was a 6" length of 3/8" brass tube. The cyliner and
> base were each supported by a crossmember made from 1/4" lexan drilled to
> accept the 3/8" tube. A small 1-turn coil was used to feed the cylinder from
> the radiater . The base was fed through a miniature air variable (roughly 2-35
> pF). To match the promised 10 ohm feedpoint impedance, I used a 4:1 transformer
> consisting of two 1/4-wave lengths of FR-100 connected in parallel. This line
> transformer was tuned for 146 MHz and checked with my MFJ analyzer for tuning
> and transformation ratio. A 1/4-wave of 50-ohm cable fed the transformer,
> placing the analyzer at something approaching 360 degrees from the load. Unlke
> the description on the patent document, the feedpoint was choked for common
> mode.
>
> Although the SWR never dropped below 3:1, I did find a resonance (j=0) at
> around 160 MHz. After retuning my transformer and timing line to that
> frequency, I read a feedpoint impedance of about 2 ohms--much lower than
> expected. Granted, all of this was done with a MFJ-259B--hardly a fitting
> instrument for this sort of measurement. I can say with confidence, however,
> that the feedpoint wasn't close to 10 ohms at the antenna's resonant frequency.
>
>
> So, there it is. I could have screwed up at many points, so I won't be too
> quick to condem the concept as flawed (although much of the explaination of how
> it works doesn't "resonate" too well with me). Just quick to report that my
> prototype didn't work on first attempt. According to GAP's website, it's the
> greatest thing since sliced salami, so I'll probably drag my concoction into
> work for a closer look on better instrumentation. Even if it never plays on 2
> meters, it'll make a pretty good looking squirrel-proof bird feeder!
>
> Rick K1BQT

I would appreciate a picture- I have no use for it as an antenna, but to date, commercial squirrel proof feeders have been a dismal failure.

Dale W4OP

6133. Re: Building the Henf Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 22:45:38 UTC
From: fractenna@aol.com
Message-ID: <20020630184538.26714.00000499@mb-cv.aol.com>
Source record: 139790

>Well, I tried to build a Henf "High Efficiency Compact Antenna" scaled for 2
>Meters (US Patent #5,796,369), and met with patently unsuccessful results.
>Following the proportional size instructions presented in the patent, I
>did--indeed come up with an 8" high sructure that bore close resemblence to
>the
>illustration on the document. My base disc was 6" in diameter with a center
>cut-out matching my 1.9" diameter top cylinder (cylinder made from a 2" x 6"
>band of tin). The radiator was a 6" length of 3/8" brass tube. The cyliner
>and
>base were each supported by a crossmember made from 1/4" lexan drilled to
>accept the 3/8" tube. A small 1-turn coil was used to feed the cylinder from
>the radiater . The base was fed through a miniature air variable (roughly
>2-35
>pF). To match the promised 10 ohm feedpoint impedance, I used a 4:1
>transformer
>consisting of two 1/4-wave lengths of FR-100 connected in parallel. This line
>transformer was tuned for 146 MHz and checked with my MFJ analyzer for tuning
>and transformation ratio. A 1/4-wave of 50-ohm cable fed the transformer,
>placing the analyzer at something approaching 360 degrees from the load.
>Unlke
>the description on the patent document, the feedpoint was choked for common
>mode.
>
>Although the SWR never dropped below 3:1, I did find a resonance (j=0) at
>around 160 MHz. After retuning my transformer and timing line to that
>frequency, I read a feedpoint impedance of about 2 ohms--much lower than
>expected. Granted, all of this was done with a MFJ-259B--hardly a fitting
>instrument for this sort of measurement. I can say with confidence, however,
>that the feedpoint wasn't close to 10 ohms at the antenna's resonant
>frequency.
>
>
>So, there it is. I could have screwed up at many points, so I won't be too
>quick to condem the concept as flawed (although much of the explaination of
>how
>it works doesn't "resonate" too well with me). Just quick to report that my
>prototype didn't work on first attempt. According to GAP's website, it's the
>greatest thing since sliced salami, so I'll probably drag my concoction into
>work for a closer look on better instrumentation. Even if it never plays on 2
>meters, it'll make a pretty good looking squirrel-proof bird feeder!
>
>Rick K1BQT
>

So what are the gain measurements?

SWR is easy to get halfway decent..

73
Chip N1IR

6134. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 23:11:59 UTC
From: gaschafer@attbi.com
Message-ID: <3d1f9058.6321043@netnews.attbi.com>
Source record: 139791

On Sat, 29 Jun 2002 22:27:04 -0500 (CDT), richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Gary, K4FMX wrote:
>"So why can`t there be the same current flowing on the outside of the
>feed line as a third leg?"
>
>Suppose you have a symmetrical dipole fed with a symmetrical balanced
>transmission line. Symmetry ensures antenna fields cancel in the
>feedline as do the feedline current fields themselves. There is no
>residual unbalanced field and common-mode current in the transmission
>line. Supposition is the ideal prevails.
>
>Suppose you have a balanced symmetrical dipole as before but fed by
>coax. "Skin effect" traps transmitter energy within the coax until it
>emerges at the dipole. Dipole radiation might still cancel on the
>outside of the coax were radiation symmetrical and this requires the
>coax outer shield reject conduction from within the coax. A balun at
>this point might do the job.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Without a balun in the case with coax feed, could there not still be radiation by the coax shield
as it could look like and share part of the current that the leg of the antenna is common with?
Especially if the coax length was close to a 1/4 wave length. Or are you saying that because the
coax is 90 degrees from the antenna the antenna would accept all the current?

73
Gary K4FMX

6135. Re: Choke on Tuner input or output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 23:23:17 UTC
From: CAM <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3D1F92E5.D5FF539@hotmail.com>
Source record: 139792

Gary Schafer wrote:
> Without a balun in the case with coax feed, could there not still be
> radiation by the coax shield
> as it could look like and share part of the current that the leg of
> the antenna is common with?
> Especially if the coax length was close to a 1/4 wave length. Or are
> you saying that because the
> coax is 90 degrees from the antenna the antenna would accept all the
> current?

The thing that saves coax fed resonant dipoles from severe common mode problems is that the resonant dipole is a relatively low impedance. The impedance looking down the outside of the coax can vary from high to low and odds are, one will avoid that lowest impedance due to sheer chance (luck). Only hams unlucky enough to pick an outside braid length close to a multiple of 1/2WL are likely to encounter intolerable common mode problems necessitating the installation of a choke. Unfortunately, I have a scar on my lip from my 1950's encounter with such an unlucky length along with a metal microphone.
--
cheers, CAM http://www.qsl.net/w5dxp

-----= Posted via Newsfeeds.Com, Uncensored Usenet News =-----
http://www.newsfeeds.com - The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World!
-----== Over 80,000 Newsgroups - 16 Different Servers! =-----

6136. Re: Auto tuner + MA5V = Full HF band TX?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2002-06-30 23:49:10 UTC
From: Bob Miller <bamiller@texas.net>
Message-ID: <ipUfPZX8LeVmOq9yJYgGaLWdYsHv@4ax.com>
Source record: 139793

billpritjr@spamhole.com (Bill) wrote:

>I am possibly buying a Cushcraft MA5V for use with my Yaesu FT-840, a
>100 watt rig.
>
>Whatever antenna I buy, I will connect an auto-tuner, likely the LDG
>AT-11, to it.
>
>The MA5V claims 20-17-15-12-10-6M coverage....with the auto tuner,
>will I be able to transmit on 30M and 40M without damage to the
>equipment and with good transmit performance?
>
>Thanks
>
>BILL
>
>billpritjr@NOSPAMyahoo.com

For about the same money, you could just buy an R-8, which includes 40 & 30. At 28 feet, it's twice as tall, so you'd be throwing more metal at the lower bands.

Bob
k5qwg